Abstract

Human Security is an emerging concept for understanding global vulnerabilities and advocating human justice. This concept addresses individual security and a people-centered view and thus challenges the traditional concept of National Security focusing on the states.

This article aims to examine the background of Human Security concept, and to identify the issues of the Human Security approach in ODA framework through examining the assistance to Fragile States which fail to protect the basic security of people.

The approaches to “Human Security” are mainly classified into two ways. 1) Advocating a comprehensive approach to get over threats of people through sustainable human development. This is the so called broader approach. 2) Advocating conflict resolutions and peace-buildings associated with armed interventions. This is the so called narrow approach. Unfortunately neither approach has been paying proper attention to gender concerns, and thus the classification is not so applicable to practical cases. Women are often the worst victims of violence on state, community or household levels such as wars, religious conflicts and domestic violence. Women are also threatened by unequal access to food, resources, education, and so on. In this sense, insuring freedom from want for all persons through effective and gender-responsive ODA would be more functional for people-centered stability than armed interventions.

At the same time since national interests and political concerns are unavoidably embedded in the ODA, it could often makes the “Human Security” concept distorted. From the Human Security perspective, the assistance to “Fragile States” is necessary; however the ODA should be deliberately designed from the political perspective. This is the dilemma of “Human Security” and “Fragile States” in ODA policy.

The ODA policy is dealt with as collateral with diplomatic policy rather than the social policy which requires more comprehensive approach and policy coherences. The ODA policy is required to be more integrated to social policy, and considered as/in the connection with domestic issues.
Introduction

Incomes disparities among nations are expanding. The global issues are getting more serious by changing the socio-economic structure in advancing globalization, and threats to people are wide spreading. In order to protect individuals from threats, achieving "Human Security" is requested. The concept of Human Security is widely understood, however the approach to Human Security is difficult to unify among donors of international cooperation. Moreover the difference is quite obvious in Fragile State assistance in order to address their Human Security.

Fragile State is the country where faces particularly severe development issues such as infectious disease, violent, conflict, trafficking, and organized crimes so on. Fragile State also faces development challenge such as weak institutional capacity, poor governance, political instability which resonate with concerns about international stability and global development. International donor countries tended not to deliver assistance to Fragile State, because poor governance system reduces the effect of donor assistance. Meanwhile situation has been changed after ‘9/11”, global response to terrorism became urgent issues, and Fragile State, as the hotbed of terrorism, is considered as the first priority in DAC member countries. Under the name of achieving Human Security in Fragile State, human security approaches are discussed, and one of the approaches are associated with armed intervention. Unfortunately neither approach includes gender perspective, and the fact that militaries are often threats to individuals particularly women should be paid enough attention.

This article aims to examine the background of Human Security concept, and to identify the issues of the Human Security approach in ODA framework through examining the assistance to Fragile States which fail to protect the basic security of people.
Introduce of "Human Security" concept

The concept "Human Security" is introduced in United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) “Human Development Report 1994”. It sought to influence to the UN World Summit for Social Development in 1995 by recognizing the necessity of corresponding to the threats of people. Human Security is an emerging concept for understanding global vulnerabilities and advocating human justice. This concept addresses individual security and a people-centered view and thus challenges the traditional concept of National Security focusing on the states. This concept recognizes that strengthen the establishment of economical development, social justice and people's participation is a long-term solution of conflict.


As a preparatory report for UN Millennium Summit which was held 6 to 8 September 2000, the Secretary-General presented “The Secretary-General’s report-- “We the peoples: The Role

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ii At the World Summit for Social Development, held in March 1995 in Copenhagen, Governments reached a new consensus on the need to put people at the centre of development.

iii At the Millennium Summit meeting, world leaders ratified the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

of the United Nations in the 21st Century” 3 April 2000. In it, he attempts to identify the main challenges facing the international community as it enter the twenty-first century and sketches out an action plan for addressing them. “Freedom from Want” and “Freedom from fear” are given here as an important items.

The Commission on Human Security v founded in 2001 responding to this UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's call at the Millennium Summit for higher priority in the new century to achieve the twin goals of freedom from want and freedom from fear. The goals of the Commission are 1) to promote public understanding, engagement and support of Human Security and its underlying imperatives, 2) to develop the concept of Human Security as an operational tool for policy formulation and implementation, and 3) to propose a concrete program of action to address critical and pervasive threats to Human Security. The commission on Human Security announced "Human Security Now" vi in May 2003 and its definition of Human Security is to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human Security means protecting fundamental freedoms—freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations (P4).

**Threats to be addressed**

What are the threats to Human Security? The report of the UN Secretary General considers threats as “Freedom from want” and “Freedom from fear”. To address the freedom from want,

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v The Commission on Human Security was established through the initiative of the Government of Japan and in response to the UN Secretary-General’s call at the 2000 Millennium Summit for a world “free of want” and “free of fear.” The Commission consisted of twelve prominent international figures, including Mrs. Sadako Ogata (former UN High Commissioner for Refugees) and Professor Amartya Sen (1998 Nobel Economics Prize Laureate).

the Secretary-General calls for action to reduce extreme poverty by half, in every part of the world, by 2015. Priority areas include achieving sustained growth, including ensuring that people in developing countries can benefit from globalization. Opportunities must be created for the young, all children can and do receive at least a primary education, with equal opportunities at all levels for both genders, health research must be redirected at the problems that beset 90 per cent of the world's population, and a 25 per cent reduction in HIV/AIDS infections rates in young people by 2015.

To address the freedom from fear, a key way to prevent conflicts, which often takes place in poor and ill-governed countries, is to promote healthy and balanced economic development combined with inclusive political systems and respect for human rights. Attention must be given to illicit transfers of weapons, natural resources and money. The Secretary-General proposes the international community find better ways to enforce international and human rights laws, including ensuring gross violations are punished, to protect the vulnerable. National sovereignty must not be used as a shield for violations of people's rights, and the Security Council should consider armed intervention. According to this point, armed intervention is one of the alternatives for international community to address threats of Human Security. How does the international community intervene in other nations for the achievement of "Human Security"?

**Approaches to "Human Security"**

The difference is seen in the approach to "Human Security", and it is mainly divided two ways. One of the approaches is positive peace building associated with armed intervention by United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (construction) army of the one that a positive peace building that contained it was requested. It is so called narrow approach and focusing on “Freedom from
fear”. Another approach considers the sustainable human development center, and overcomes a socio-economic crisis. It is so called wide approach. Japan and Canada are the country introducing Human Security in their diplomatic policy. Japan is considered as adopting wide approach, and Canada is adopting narrow approach.

Table 1 shows the differences of the two main approaches. However the two approaches are clearly divided, the government of Japan considers both approach is complementary rather than contradictory. On the other hand, the government of Canada accept the importance of both concepts, but they focuses on “Freedom from Fear” as a first priority. The arrow shows that the government of Japan has been shifting their approach which is especially after 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Freedom from Want</th>
<th>Freedom from Fear</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>concept</td>
<td>A holistic approach in achieving Human Security</td>
<td>Protecting individuals from violent conflicts which are strongly associated with poverty, lack of state capacity and other forms of inequities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approach (practice)</td>
<td>Expanding the focus beyond violence with emphasis on development and security goals.</td>
<td>Focusing on violence, Emergency assistance, conflict prevention and resolution, peace-building are the main concerns. &quot;Responsibility to Protect&quot; is a key component of the Freedom from Fear agenda.</td>
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<td>Countries /Agencies</td>
<td>Japan: two approaches to Human Security is complementary rather than contradictory.</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>ICISS(International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty)</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
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Canada’s Approach

The Canadian government set "Human Security" as a foreign policy in the diplomatic white paper in 1995vii. The Canadian government focuses on the humanitarian issue which originates by the armed conflict and safety of people under the armed conflict is assumed to be a priority issue. In fact, the government announced the policy guideline “Freedom from Fear”viii in 2000, and conflict prevention, protection of civilians, peace support operations, governance and accountability, public safety are given as key areas, and the armed intervention is referred. The policy of Canadian government shows a positive intervention to an intrastate conflict, violence, and terrorism.

The Canadian government is setting up ICISSix (International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty) in September, 2000. ICISS is organized by responding to the proposal by UN Secretary General in the United Nations Millennium general meeting. ICISS announced report “Responsibility to Protect” in December, 2001x. This report discusses sovereignty as responsibility. Thinking of sovereignty as responsibility, in a way that is being increasingly recognized in state practice, has threefold significance. First, it implies that the state authorities are responsible for the functions of protecting the safety and lives of citizens and promotion of their welfare. Secondly, it suggests that the national political authorities are responsible to the citizens internally and to the international community through the UN. And thirdly, it means that the agents of state are responsible for their actions; that is to say, they are accountable for their

ix The Commission was launched with a mandate to promote a comprehensive debate on the relationship between intervention and sovereignty, with a view to fostering global political consensus on how to move from polemics towards action within the international system
x ICISS “Responsibility to Protect” Published by the International Development Research Centre, December 2001
acts of commission. It theorizes that "Responsibility to protect" is occurred in the international society when these "Sovereignty as responsibility" is not fulfilled.

**Human Security in the Japanese Government**

The concept of Human Security is introduced in the Prime Minister speech "The Asian Crisis and Human Security: An Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow" in December, 1998. Bringing 1998 to a close, Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi looked ahead to 21st century Asia, setting out a vision for the construction of a "century of peace and prosperity built on human dignity." As one area of action underpinning this vision, he advocated an emphasis on "Human Security" as a concept embracing the various types of threats to human survival, life and dignity and strengthening efforts to combat these. In addition, recognizing the need to provide relief for the socially vulnerable, the hardest hit by the economic crisis, and to restore social stability to further the stability and prosperity of the crisis-struck Asian countries, Japan also announced support measures for these countries by the end of 1998.

In this speech, detailed approach and plan were not mentioned, however economic development by considering vulnerable is strengthened. After this speech, the Japanese Government established the Trust Fund for Human Security in the United Nations in 1999. Furthermore the Japanese government has declared to place the concept of "Human Security" in a diplomatic pillar more clearly by the Prime Minister’s Speech in the UN Millennium Summit in 2000. In this speech, Human Security is defined as an approach to the problems from the standpoint of the importance of each individual, but the way of approach was not mentioned clearly. The

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diplomatic bluebook 1999\textsuperscript{xiii} mentioned that Human Security comprehensively covers all the menaces that threaten human survival, daily life and dignity—for example, environmental degradation, violations of human rights, transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, refugees, poverty, anti-personnel landmines, and other infectious diseases such as AIDS—and strengthens efforts to confront these threats.

\textbf{Human Security and ODA}

Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) Charter\textsuperscript{xiv}, approved the changes by the Cabinet in 2003 in order to address new development challenges. Faced with these new challenges, many developed countries are strengthening their ODA policy, to deal with the serious problems that developing country face. The objectives of Japan's ODA are to contribute to the peace and development of the international community, and thereby to help ensure Japan's own security and prosperity. In order to achieve the objectives outlined above, Japan will carry out ODA even more strategically, in accordance with the basic policies. One of the basic policies is “Human Security” to address direct threats to individuals such as conflicts, disasters, and infectious diseases.

Japan’s Medium-Term Policy on ODA\textsuperscript{xv} was approved in February 2005. Approaches on assistance to achieve “Human Security” are assistance that puts people at the center of concerns and that effectively reaches the people, assistance to strengthen local communities, assistance that emphasizes empowering of people, assistance that emphasizes benefiting people who are

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{xiii} Ministry of foreign Affairs of Japan http://www.mofa.go.jp/Mofaj/gaiko/bluebook/99/1st/index.html  
\textsuperscript{xiv} http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/seisaku/taikou.html  
\textsuperscript{xv} http://www.mofa.go.jp/Mofaj/gaiko/oda/seisaku/chuuki/pdfs/seisaku_050204.pdf}
exposed to threats, assistance that respects cultural diversity, cross-sectoral assistance that
mobilizes a range of professional expertise.

Confusion on the "Human Security" concept and ODA

Okubo (2007)xvi points out the confusion and retrogression of the Japanese government on
"Human Security" approach by comparing "Diplomatic Bluebook". The Diplomatic Bluebook
since 2003 version is referred the logic of "Human Security" as National Security. It is pointed
out that consideration of "Human Security" of the Japanese Government is focusing on
individuals but tried to achieve by National Security framework. Same point is indicated by
Koshida (2006)xvii that Human Security is considered as a diplomatic pillar and tried to achieve
it thorough ODA, however it is discussed in the National Security framework. As a example
“Atarashii sensou jidai no Anzenhosho”(Security in New War Era) (supervision by Akihiko
Tanaka) is brought. It discussed to utilize the ODA for military operation purpose for global
security. Koshida criticizes to use the concept of Human Security for National Security purposes,
and urges the concept of Human Security should be confirmed as non-armed and non-military
purposes. Thus ODA should be uses for poverty reduction and minimizing socio-economic
disparities in global society.

Above mentioned point shows that there is a persistent notion that individual security should be
achieved by National Security, conversely speaking, there is an expansion of understanding

xvi大久保史郎「グローバリゼーション・人間の安全保障と日本国憲法」，大久保史郎編『講座人間の安全保障と国際組織犯罪 1. グローバリゼー-
ションと人間の安全保障』，日本評論社，2007年7月，p-p.31-54
xvii越田清和「2007『緒方=セン報告』と日本のODA」，大久保史郎編 2007『講座 人間の安全保障と国際組織犯罪 3 人間の安全保障とヒ-
ューマン・トラフィキング』，日本評論社
National Security to cover Human Security.

Comparison of the Diplomatic Bluebook from 1999 to 2007, and Speeches by the Japanese Government

In order to clarify the Okubo’s points, comparison of the diplomatic bluebook is showed in the Appendix 1. As Okubo mentioned, the Diplomatic Bluebook has been changed their approach to Human Security. Title year 1999 and 2000 took an approach to Human Security by perple centered perspective. Title year 2001 and 2002 considered terrorism as threats of Human Security, but fight against terrorism by national security framework was indicated since 2003.

Diplomatic bluebook clearly shows the approach shift, however Human Security related speeches by prime minister and foreign minister shows only vague approach. As Appendix 2 shows, approach to Human Security is not clear by each speech, and chronologically not coherence as diplomatic bluebook. Most recent speeches relating Human Security is done by former Prime Minister, Yasuo Fukuda, at the session on the responsibility to protect: Human Security and international action. His speech admits the importance of responsibility to protect, but focusing on humanitarian and reconstruction assistance is indicated.

Former Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi mentioned the necessity of eradication terrorism and strengthens the importance of united initiatives concerning Afghanistan at the International Symposium on Human Security (December 2001) "Human Security and Terrorism Diversifying threats under globalization" from Afghanistan to the future
of the world. It can be considered as his supporting speech of enacting the Anti-Terrorism Special measures Law which enables to JDF started to support U.S. Forces operating Afghanistan by refueling and transporting materials rather than approaching Human Security.

"Human Security" and "National Security " : The approach to Fragile States

Human Security approach has controversial difficulties over Fragile States. After “9/11”, reactions to terrorism and Fragile States are the first priority in DAC member countries and the approach to Human Security with armed interventions has been widely accepted.

"Fragile State" is common word in DAC Fragile State Group (FSG), however definition is not fixed. IDA(2007)xviii defines that Fragile States is the term used for countries facing particularly severe development challenges such as weak institutional capacity, poor governance, political instability, and frequently on-going violence or the legacy effects of past severe conflict. Meeting the special needs of Fragile States often requires the use of a range of instruments in addition to aid—including humanitarian assistance, diplomacy, security, justice, and financial measures such as debt relief.

Whole Government Approach (WGA) is discussed and it required of international actors, involving those agencies responsible for instance, for political, security, justice, and financial affairs, as well as those responsible for development aid and humanitarian assistance. The OECD’s Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States emphasize the critical...
importance of coherent and joined up action by political, economic, security and development actors working both at the partner country level and in donor capitals and organization headquarters. These efforts must be mutually reinforcing way so as to maximize the potential impact of development efforts.

**Fragile States as the Development Issues**

The spill over effects resulting from state fragility resonates with concerns about international stability and global development, and then Fragile States are discussed in the connection with terrorism. But Fragile States have serious development issues. A third of the world’s poor live in Fragile State. Half of all children dying before the age of five and over one third of people suffering from HIV/AIDS live in Fragile States. And progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Fragile States is slower than in many other countries of the developing world.

However Fragile States are in above mentioned serious condition, usually donors tend not to deliver substantial aid to Fragile States until there is a crisis. Much aid in Fragile States is delivered through short-term, uncoordinated projects which are not part of a broader development strategy. And they are target of many kinds of sanctions from international community. So far sanctions are not an effective tool to change the government of Fragile States, however, to a certain extent, sanctions may increase poverty. Thus, international community is requested to pay attention the aspect of development issues of fragile states, rather than focusing on their connection with terrorism.
"Human Security" and Gender

The approach of "Human Security" has been considered here however the aspect of gender is not included at all. As Lammers (1999)\textsuperscript{xix} pointed out that threats to "Human Security" is extremely gendered. Also J.Ann Tickner(1992)\textsuperscript{xx} mentions that achievement of peace economic justice and ecological sustainability is inseparable from overcoming social relations of domination and subordination; genuine security requires not only the absence of war but also the elimination of unjust social relations, including unequal gender relations. Beth Woroniuk (1999)\textsuperscript{xxi} points out a losing aspect of gender on "Human Security" discussions, and suggests paying attention to ① violence against women and ② unequal gender relations in resource management, ③ unequal gender relation in power and decision making processes and ④ women's human rights, and ⑤ consider women as an agent not as a victim.

Above mentioned points clarify women’s daily experiences of direct and structural violence, and only a limited concern is given to Human Security discussions. Women’s lives have been affected by domestic violence and by the consequences of war and the policy priorities of militarized societies. Moreover in militarized societies women are particularly vulnerable to violence.

This point opens the discussion how international society protects the Human Security in other countries without an armed intervention through ODA especially in Fragile States.


\textsuperscript{xx} J. Ann Tickner 1992 GENDER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS Columbia University Press 進藤久美子・進藤栄一訳 2005『国際関係論とジェンダー 安全保障のフェミニズムの視点』岩波書店

For Further Studies: Reconsidering “Human Security” and ODA as Social Policy Framework

It is necessary to confirm again that Human security as the concept addressing individual security and a people centered approach. Surely, stable national security such as non-conflict situation is one of the crucial factors to achieve Human Security, but the Human Security approach associated with armed intervention is undoubtedly national security approach. Moreover the gender perspective addresses, women and socially vulnerable face insecurity in their daily life, thus unequal gender relations in resource management, power and decision making processes should be overcome.

Protecting Human Security is beyond national sovereignty by focusing individuals in first place. In order to protect human security of people in other countries by the international community, ODA takes an important role since the main objective of ODA is to develop welfare. Furthermore Human Security concept in ODA clearly shows its trans-national social policy perspective and redistribution role. In this sense, ODA is required to be considered from social policy framework, and more focused on its policy coherence with other domestic policies rather than WGA with security measures. Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) is the systematic promotion of mutually reinforcing policy actions across government departments and agencies creating synergies towards achieving the agreed objectives (OECD, 2003)xxii, and it an important concept to run aid policies which pay enough attention to the people under difficult conditions.

References:

### Comparison of Diplomatic Bluebook 1999-2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th>Title year</th>
<th>Approach to Human Security</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Human Security comprehensively covers all the menaces that threaten human survival, daily life and dignity—such as for example, environmental degradation, violations of human rights, transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, refugees, poverty, anti-personnel landmines, and other infectious diseases such as AIDS—and strengthens efforts to confront these threats. As these are all cross-border issues, coordinated action by the international community will be important, as will linkages and cooperation among governments, international organizations, NGOs, and other parts of civil society. A variety of approaches can be taken in efforts toward realization of Human Security, including economic issues, environmental degradation, other global-scale issues, or children living under armed conflicts and other regional conflict-related aspects. Strengthening such efforts will require the preparation of common rules, the establishment of the coordinated action of the international community, and strengthening the linkages with developing countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Japan emphasizes &quot;Human Security&quot; from the perspective of strengthening efforts to cope with threats to human lives, livelihoods, and dignity as poverty, environmental degradation, illicit drugs, transnational organized crime, infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, the outflow of refugees and anti-personnel landmines, and has taken various initiatives in this context. To ensure &quot;Human freedom and potential,&quot; a range of issues needs to be addressed from the perspective of &quot;Human Security&quot; focused on the individual, requiring cooperation among the various actors in the international community, including governments, international organizations, and civil society.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>The international community currently faces a number of global challenges, including poverty, conflict, refugees, human rights violation, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious diseases, crime, terrorism, and environmental degradation. As the advance of globalization renders these issues less and less amenable to solution by individual countries, it is becoming vital that human-centered efforts are strengthened from the perspective of protecting the lives, livelihoods, and dignity of individual human beings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Human Security is a concept that focuses on the strengthening of human-centered efforts from the perspective of protecting the lives, livelihoods, and dignity of individual human beings and realizing the abundant potential inherent in each individual. The international community currently faces a range of threats, including terrorism, poverty, environmental degradation, conflict, land mines, refugee problems, drugs, and infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS. The terrorist attacks of September 11 reminded the international community that it needs to pay attention to the risk that factors such as conflict and poverty would create hotbeds of terrorism.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Concept that focuses on the viewpoints of individuals to protect them from threats to human lives, livelihoods, and dignity and to bring out the full potential of each individual.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Events</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>The advancement of globalization has brought about an age where people, goods, money and information move across borders with unprecedented force and mutually impact the lives of people. Nonetheless, there is a downside of such globalization, which for example includes epidemics of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), environmental pollution, drug crimes and the international terrorism and its intensification. <strong>“Human Security” was developed in addition to providing national protection, focusing on each and every person,</strong> eliminating threats to people through cooperation by various countries, international organizations, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society, and striving to strengthen the capacity of people and society so as to enable people to lead self-sufficient lives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>The international community is confronted with new threats including HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases; environmental pollution; transnational organized crime; and terrorism. <strong>In addition, since the end of the Cold War, there have been frequent outbreaks of domestic and regional conflicts, which have replaced warfare between states,</strong> In addition to protection by the state, it is necessary for the international community to put the focus on individuals and endeavor to strengthen the capacities of people and societies through cooperation by countries, international organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society so that people can lead self-sufficient lives.</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>Japan promotes diplomacy with an emphasis on the perspective of “Human Security.” With the aim of establishing the concept of <strong>“Human Security” as a complement to conventional state security,</strong> Japan is now working to implement efforts based on the recommendations of the final report of the Commission on Human Security, which was released in May 2003.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>The Government of Japan undertakes international cooperation mainly with two objectives. The first of these is contributing to <strong>international peace and stability</strong> and discharging Japan’s responsibilities as a member of international society, by (i) working for development of developing countries by reducing poverty through economic growth, (ii) working to resolve global issues such as environmental issues, infectious diseases, and the <strong>fight against terrorism.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Text</td>
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| 2008 | ADDRESS BY YASUO FUKUDA, PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN, AT THE SESSION ON "THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT: HUMAN SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL ACTION" | Japan does not intervene by force, as a matter of national policy, in such conflict situations where the international community may have to seriously consider fulfilling their 'responsibility to protect'; we are a nation that has primarily focused on humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.  
I feel that the importance of ensuring the safety of humanitarian and reconstruction workers, who are in the forefront of building peace, should never be overlooked.  
to make Japan a hub of human resource development as well as research and intellectual contribution in the field of peace-building, considering ways to strengthen Japan's contribution for activities on the ground in conflict-affected zones |
| 2007 | Presentation by Mr. Yukio Takasu, Ambassador of Japan in charge of Human Security, at the 9th Ministerial Meeting of the Human Security Network "What the Friends of Human Security aim to achieve -- Measure progress by change in the lives of people" | The essence of human security seems to me the conviction that a human being is entitled to live a healthy, dignified, fulfilling life, irrespective where he or she is born.  
Not only to be protected from various fears and insecurities but also to be empowered and to be allowed to develop his or her ability to the maximum extent possible.  
The security of people cannot be achieved unless peace -- free from conflict, development -- free from poverty and diseases, and human rights -- free from violence and discrimination are realized for every individual. it is essential to take a human-centered, integrated, multi-sector approach. |
| 2006 | Address by Mr. Taro Aso, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan at the International Symposium on Human Security on the Occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Japan's Admission to the United Nations (December 2006) | Emphasized the importance of integrating people’s perspectives in international assistance and Japanese efforts in Post-conflict Peacebuilding — Transition from Humanitarian Relief to Development." |
### 2003

**Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs Yoriko Kawaguchi**  
On the occasion of the International Symposium on Human Security:  
"Human Security - Its role in an era of various threats to the international community"

Human security calls us to strengthen our efforts to enable each individual human being to achieve his or her abundant potential, and to ensure that the viewpoints of individual people are respected. Human security should be one of the areas of emphasis of Japan's foreign policy and its Official Development Assistance (ODA).

### 2001

**Remark by Mr. Junichiro Koizumi Prime Minister of Japan at the International Symposium on Human Security (December 2001) "Human Security and Terrorism - Diversifying threats under globalization" - from Afghanistan to the future of the world -**

To prevent and eradicate terrorism and its united initiatives concerning Afghanistan should take a closer look at the possibilities that armed conflicts, poverty and other socio-economic factors create "hotbeds" for terrorism. To eradicate terrorism, it is necessary to tackle not only terrorism itself but also other diverse threats to individuals. This means that we have to build and sustain a society where individual human beings can fully realize their possibilities. "Human Security" is to protect survival, livelihood and dignity of individual human beings from diverse threats, by strengthening initiatives from human perspectives, so as to realize the full potential of each person.

**Remark by Ms. Makiko Tanaka, Minster for Foreign Affairs of Japan, International Symposium on Human Security (December 2001), "Human Security and Terrorism - Diversifying threats under globalization" - from Afghanistan to the future of the world -**

Human security cannot be addressed without conflict prevention  
The success of conflict prevention depends on how much diversity people can respect. Human security is an idea that focuses on protection of people from threats to human life such as poverty, environmental degradation, terrorism and conflicts.

### 2000

**STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. YOSHIRO MORI PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN AT THE MILLENNIUM SUMMIT OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

Dealing with issues confronting the international community from a human-centered point of view, the need to strengthen the functions of the United Nations in the new century. Deal with various problems from the standpoint of the importance of each individual is "human security." functions of the United Nations be strengthened and, in particular, that the Security Council be reformed, to further maintain the peace and security of the international community, which may well be a prerequisite for ensuring human security in the twenty-first century as well.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Key Points</th>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Keynote speech by State Secretary Takemi at the International Symposium on Development “Development: With a Special Focus on Human Security”</td>
<td>The state-centered security and economic policies perspective should also include a focus placed on individual humans (human security). The key role of NGOs and stressed the need for partnership among donor countries, developing countries, international organizations, and NGOs as well as the importance of strengthening the role and function of the United Nations as an international coordinator.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>&quot;An Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow - The Asian Crisis: Meeting the Challenges to Human Security -&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;The process of development is not primarily one of expanding the supply of goods and services but of enhancing the capabilities of people.&quot; &quot;Human Security&quot; comprehensively covers all the menaces that threaten the survival, daily life, and dignity of human beings and strengthens the efforts to confront those threats. It is important for governments and international organizations to strengthen the linkages and cooperation with citizen's activities to cope with such problems.</td>
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