"Human Security" and JICA

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Perspective of Human Security

Position on Human Security (HS):

- **One of basic policies in Japan's "Official Development Charter"**

    Now upgraded !

- **A supreme concept in Japan's New "Medium-term Policy on ODA", just released in February 2005**

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Background of Human Security

- Rapid globalization
- Increase in transnational threats such as terrorism, environmental degradation, the spread of infectious diseases (including HIV/AIDS), economic crises and civil wars
- Introduction of HS, focusing on individual human beings, as a complement to "State Security"

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What is Human Security?

Aim: Freedom from two interchanging threats

Freedom from "fear" of shocks/risks, such as conflict, terrorism, crime, disease epidemics, environmental degradation, economic crises and natural disasters

Freedom from "want," including freedom from poverty, hunger, and a lack of education and health services

Basic measures:

Protecting of people

Empowering of people

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What is the reality of people in a vulnerable situation?

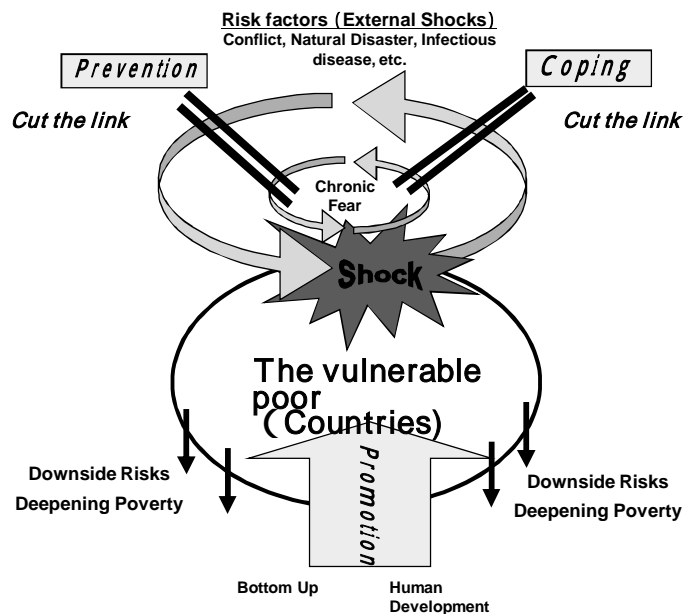**Originally described as HS = Complement of "State security"**

On the other hand……..

Recent findings through Participatory Poverty Assessments;

- People greatly fear "insecurity" in their future.
- The causes of "insecurity" are the shocks/risks (conflict, disaster, accident, etc.), which continually attack the lives of people.
- The poor are more vulnerable to risks, possibly making them poorer or ending their lives.
- ■ If "development" is to create HOPE for the people, risks causing the deepening of poverty are the most serious!!!

HS focuses on the situation of the poor who are especially vulnerable to risks that may worsen their situation in the future.

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Vicious Circle of "Want" & "Shock/Risk"

Risk factors External Shocks
Conflict, Natural Disaster, Infectious disease, etc.

Cut the link

Cut the link

Chronic Fear

Shock

The vulnerable poor
Countries)

Downside Risks
Deepening Poverty

Downside Risks
Deepening Poverty

Bottom Up

Human Development

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"Promotion" of Human Development & Enhancing Social Opportunity

Measures for Assistance……..

- Pro-poor growth including employment creation and equal income distribution
- Expansion of public policy such as BHN
- Improvement and strengthening of governance
- In the case of Fragile States; re-establishment of a functioning government

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"Prevention/Mitigation" of Fear/Risk

Measures for Assistance………

- Conflict prevention efforts, including peacebuilding and safety
- Macroeconomic stabilization
- Protection of environment as well as challenges to eliminate the causes of environmental degradation
- Establishment of a disaster prevention system
- Prevention of infectious diseases beyond borders
- Coping with chronic violence

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"Coping" with Fear and Risk

Measures for assistance.......

- Strengthening of social safety net
- Establishment of the government fund for emergency events, as well as legal preparation
- Focusing on and strengthening the roles of volunteers and the media

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HS and Capacity Development

Observation on the measure of HS Approach

◆ *Necessity of "Strong Actions" for embodiment of HS*

- Strengthening of "vertical relationship," linking the approaches of "protection" by the government, etc., and "empowerment of people & communities"
- Strengthening of "horizontal relationship," by collaboration of various actors such as CBOs, govt. agencies, NGOs, international society, etc.

That is the approach of "Capacity Development"

....in terms of the approach, targeting the individual and institutional levels, wider society and its system, etc.

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Seven Focuses of HS

1. Reaching those in need with a human-centered approach.

2. Placing emphasis on the benefit of vulnerable people who's survival, livelihood and dignity are at risk.

3. Perceiving people not only as recipients of assistance but also as future leaders of development, and empowering them accordingly.

4. Focusing both on "freedom from want" and "freedom from fear."

5. Analyzing and resolving threats to people, using comprehensive and inter-sectoral approaches.

6. Enabling both government (central and local) and local communities/people to realize sustainable development for their countries.

7. Cooperating with various actors, donors and NGOs in developing countries for higher impact of assistance.

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PRSP, MDGs and Human Security

- **HS stresses the dimension of vulnerability / risk of downside in the development.**

- **HS aims effectively to achieve MDGs and objectives of PRSP by not only freedom from want (chronic poverty), but freedom from fear (conflict, crime, disaster, etc.).**

Contribution to MDGs and PRSP

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What is JICA going to do then!?!?

How can JICA integrate HS Approach into JICA Programs?

JICA focuses on……..

1) A human/community-centered approach
2) Freedom from fear (focus on risks deepening poverty)
3) Challenges facing vulnerable people and States
4) Strong and quick actions

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Challenges facing New Frontier Based on HS

1. **Strategy by country and region,**
2. **Formulating Model Programs as good practices**
3. **Institutionalizing the HS approach**
4. **Mainstreaming the concept into all assistance**

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JICA Country / Regional Programs with HS focuses

Points
- Consider the "vulnerable part" of the target country
- "Promote" the human development & enhancement of social opportunities
- Combine the "Prevention" of & "Coping" with fear and risk
- Design flexible measures depending on the condition of the country

For Example

The major target for Country "A" is enlarging employment opportunities by promoting small-scale firms, assistance toward minority group, and disaster prevention.

According to the plan of Country "P," one of the aid issues is "science & mathematic education." Considering the HS focuses, the target includes disabled children.

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Formulating Model Programs as good practices

What is a "Model Program"?

◆ **A program that considers the Seven Focuses of JICA's HS approach**

◆ **The program should specifically consider a human-centered approach and collaboration among various related actors for fighting against vulnerability**

Advantages of setting Model Programs:

◆ **Model programs incorporating the HS focuses will make it easy to have a common understanding of the "HS approach," and to mainstream the concept in a pragmatic way**

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For example………

Measures against the serious risks which people & States encounter

■ **Assistance for recovering from the earthquake and Tsunami disaster in Sumatra and the Indian Ocean**

 - Largest scale ever, quick action for the relief of victims (2days after the disaster), continuous assistance with the view of medium- and long-term restoration & rehabilitation.

■ **Assistance for peacebuilding (in Afghanistan, Angola, etc.)**

■ **Assistance for securing the safety of people**

Measures for protecting vulnerable groups

■ **Empowerment of disabled people**

■ **Education and care for the children affected by internal conflict**

■ **Livelihood improvement of the people in poverty areas such as mountainous regions, etc.**

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Points to be considered in each stage
-*Institutionalization of the HS approach-*

Re-recognition→Focus on People & Community

1.Project Planning Stage

➢ **Understand the society, politics & economy of the people/community (including vulnerability)**

2.Project Implementation Stage

➢ **Assist people & communities by responding to their needs flexibly and deliberately (PDM should be used flexibly)**

3.Monitoring & Evaluation Stage

➢ **Find the "buds" & "signs" of changes as outcome**

➢ **Understand the mitigation of vulnerability using pragmatic measures**

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Thank you very much!
Merci beaucoup!
Muchas gracias!

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