

# Health and Human Security

Yukio Takasu

TICAD VI Satellite Seminar

Dakar

2 May 2011

## *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)