

Human Security Challenges



Opportunities for cooperation
through OSCE

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New Security Paradigm

- Security agenda must be broadened beyond conventional state-state security to individuals and peoples.
 - Major threats to security in the contemporary world are insecurities coming from intra-state conflicts, crisis of governance, terrorism, proliferation of WMD (Freedom from Fear)
 - Such threats also include insecurity due to poverty, refugee, human trafficking, transnational organized crimes, natural disasters and other emerging global issues. (Freedom from Want)
- A state alone can no longer provide sufficient protection to such threats.
 - Regional and international responses are essential, and active involvement of non-state actors/civil society is of vital importance.

Major Initiatives for Promoting Human Security

1994 UNDP Human Development
Report

1997-98 Asian Financial Crises
Human Security Initiatives

1999 UN Trust Fund for Human
Security

2000 Millennium Summit

2001-02 Commission on Human
Security

2003(May) Report, "Human Security
Now"

2005(Sep) World Summit Outcome

1990's Conflicts in the Western Balkans

1994 Rwanda

1998-99 Kosovo

1999 Human Security Network

2001(Dec) Report on

"The Responsibility to Protect"

2004(Sep) Report "A Human Security
Doctrine for Europe"

2006(April) OSCE-Thailand

Conference on Human Security

Essence of Human Security

- To protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedom and human fulfillment (Human Security Now)
- A human being, irrespective where he or she is born, is entitled to live a healthy, dignified, fulfilling life. Not only to be protected from various fears and insecurities but to be empowered and to be allowed to develop his or her ability to maximum extent possible.
And it is a concern of not only states or those in power but also the international community as a whole.

The relationship between states, society, community and individual must be reviewed, in favor of well-being of individual.

Three Pillars of Human Security

confrontation, refugees, landmine

Peace

Development

poverty, diseases,
environmental degradation

Human Rights

violence, intimidation,
discrimination

Added Values of Human Security

Human rights—civil and political, and economic, social and cultural freedom and protection of an individual
—legal basis , duties and obligations
—state responsibility

Human Development—development of human capacity and resources, emphasis on economic and social dimension
—equity (development with human face)
—aggregate approach

Human Security—human-centered approach, individual
—protect and empower individuals and communities
—focus on prevention and downside risks
—integrated and multifaceted policy framework
—moral, ethical dimension

Relevance to OSCE

- In conflict situation, better protection of victims;
more effective enforcement of humanitarian norm
- In post-conflict situation, integrated reconstruction efforts promoting coexistence and reconciliation;
 - seeking reconciliation by providing practical opportunities for people belonging different ethnic groups to cooperate
 - strengthening capacities of local authorities and good governance, education and media
- Moving from reconstruction to development
 - meeting various needs by using development assistance with emphasis on protection and empowerment of people
 - stimulate economic activities and job creation

Human Trafficking

- OSCE Action Plan to combat trafficking in human being
(July 2005)
Bali Process and bilateral cooperation among Asian countries
- Formulate and implement a regional cooperation project through UN agencies such as UNODC, ILO, IMO
- Further sharing of information and good practices