

Global Focus on Knowledge

Summer Semester 2007

# “Human Security” and Peace-Building

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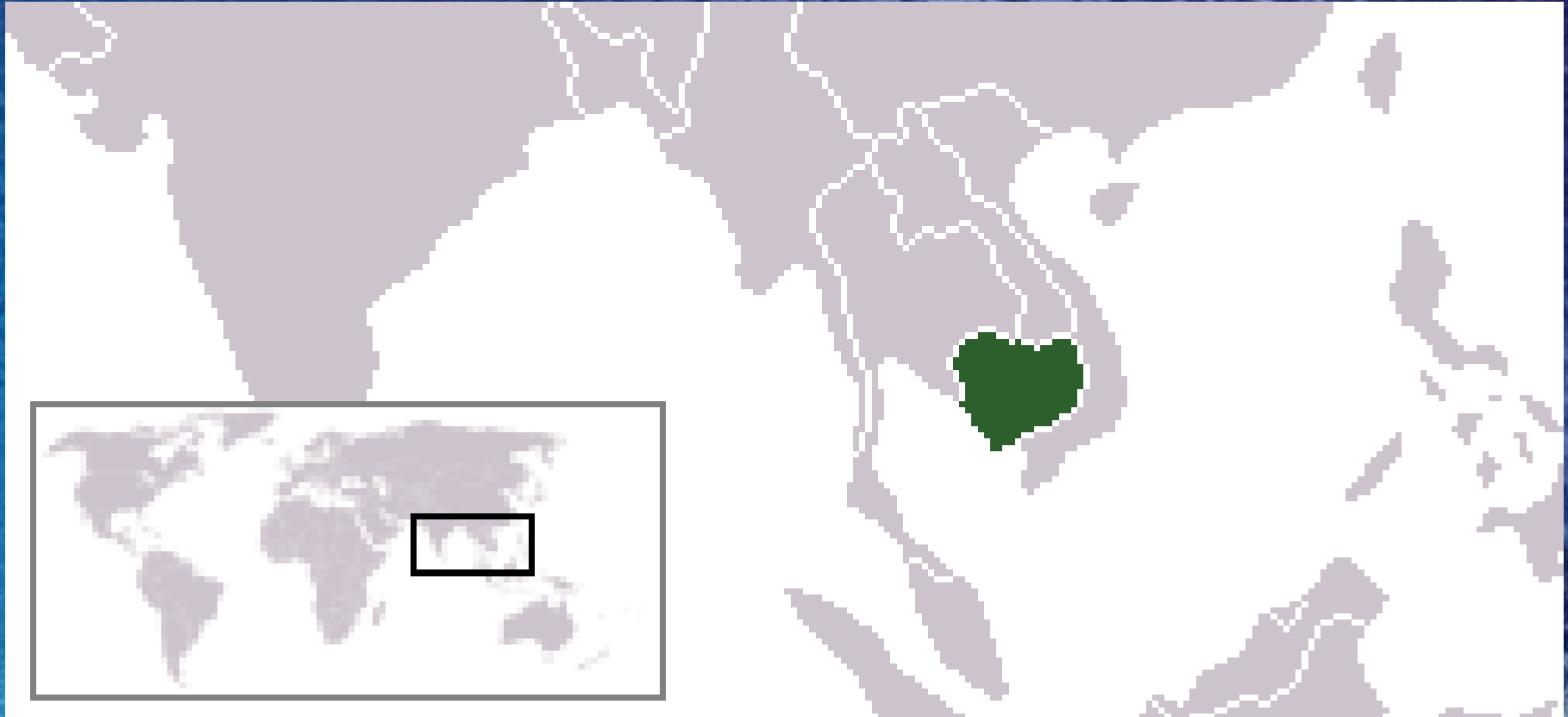




# 1. What We Can Learn From the Experiences of UNTAC

- **What is UNTAC?**
- **Mission of PDH**
- **Structure of Conflicts and Human Rights: Pol Pot-Robin Hood Theory and Illegal logging**
  - Street Justice and Prison Building**
  - UNTAC offending Human Rights—**
  - Judiciary Support**

# Where is Cambodia ?



Source : Wikipedia



# Map of Cambodia



Source: Wikipedia

## 2. What is Peace-Building ?

- PKO in UN and “Agenda for Peace” (1992)
- DAC Guideline (1997) (On Conflict, Peace and Development Co-operation on the Threshold of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, 1997)  
“Comprehensive” Peace-building concepts and Report of the Panel on UN Peacekeeping Operations: “Peace Operations” in 2000
- 2005 Peace-building Committee (PBC)



Expanded Tasks

Peace-Keeping

Application of  
Development  
Assistance

Reconstruction  
Assistance  
(Peace-  
Building in a  
narrow sense)

Recurrence of Conflict

Peace-Creating  
(Mediation)

Application of  
Development  
Assistance

Conflict  
Prevention

# Definition of Peace Building

		Period of Activity				
		peacetime	Pre conflict	conflict	right after conflict	proconflict
Activity Agent	Civilian	Development Assistance	Preventative Diplomacy	Peace-creating	Humanitarian Aid	Peace construction
	Army			Peace making	Peace keeping	

Peace Building



# Agenda for “Peace Construction”

- **Peace Construction which blurs the gap between Humanitarian Aid and Development Assistance**
- **Peace construction as applications of development Assistance: From a vicious circle of violence to a virtuous circle of peace**



### **3. A Bridge of Peace and Development: “Human Security”**

- **UNDP Human Development Report(1994)**
  - 1995, UN Social Development Summit recognized interconnections of Social Development, Justice and Peace, and Security
- **Positive Peace (Galtung)**
  - **Deduction of Structural Violence/Cultural Violence**  
**Freedom from Fear And Freedom from Want**

**Spirit of The Constitution of Japan**

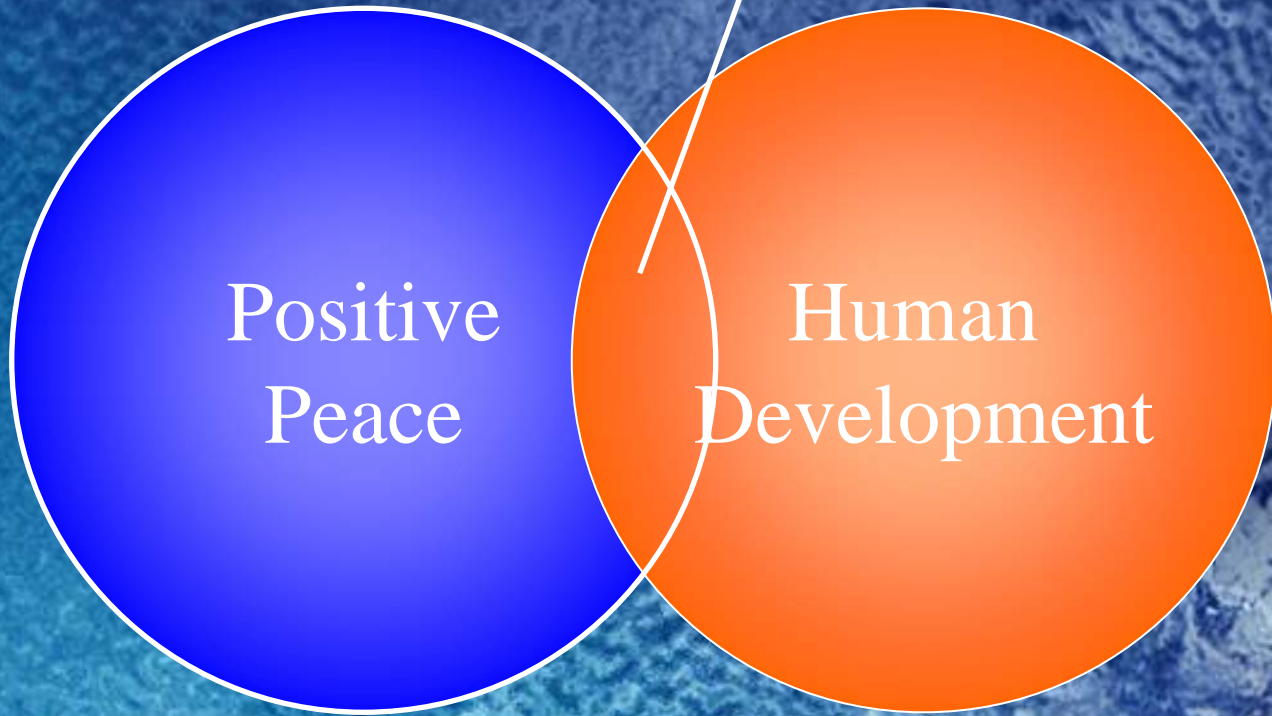
**Its introduction says: “We recognize that all peoples of the world have the right to live in peace, free from fear and want”**



**Human Security**

Positive  
Peace

Human  
Development





Source:

MFA

# Human Security

Poverty/ Conflict/ Environmental Distraction/ Organizational Crime/ Drugs/ Famine  
Refugees/ Infectious Diseases/ other threats to Human beings

## “Human Security”

Framework and action plan that work against any threats for individual survival, life, and dignity, by focusing on each individual's empowerment

Civil Society  
NGO Volunteer Enterprise

Nation-State  
ODA

International Organization  
Human Security Funds

Various Projects

Various Dialogue

Deducting Poverty, Prevention of Conflict, Refugee Savings,  
Human Support, Prevention of infectious diseases, Human training etc.

Economics  
Environment

Health

Peace

Sustainable Social Development

Security



# 4. Guide as “Human Security”

## Agenda as “Peace-building”

- **Japanese Official Development Assistance Charter (2003) and Japanese Mid-Term Policy on ODA (2005)**  
Excerpts from ODA Charter of 2003

### 1. Objectives

...conflicts and terrorism are occurring more frequently and they are becoming even more serious issues. Preventing conflicts and terrorism, and efforts to build peace, as well as efforts to foster democratization, and to protect human rights and the dignity of individuals have become major issues inherent to the stability and development of the international community

### 2. Basic Policies (2) Perspective of “Human Security”

In order to address direct threats to individuals such as conflicts, and disasters, infectious diseases, it is important not only to consider the global, regional, and national perspectives, but also to consider the perspective of human security, which focuses on individuals. Accordingly, Japan will implement ODA to strengthen the capacity of local communities through human resource development. To ensure that human dignity is maintained at all stages, from the conflict stage to the reconstruction and development stages, Japan will extend assistance for the protection and empowerment of individuals.

### 3. Priority Issues (4) Peace-building

In order to prevent conflicts from arising in developing regions, it is important to comprehensively address various factors that cause conflicts. As part of such undertakings, Japan will carry out ODA to achieve poverty reduction and the correction of disparities, as referred to above. In addition to assistance for preventing conflicts and emergency humanitarian assistance in conflict situations, Japan will extend bilateral and multilateral assistance flexibly and continuously for peace-building in accordance with the changing situations, ranging from assistance to expedite the ending of conflicts to assistance for the consolidation of peace and nation-building in post-conflict situations.

For example, ODA will be used for : assistance to facilitate the peace processes; humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance, such as assistance for displaced persons and for the restoration of basic infrastructure; assistance for assuring domestic stability and security, including disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-combatants (DDR), and the collection and disposal of weapons, including de-mining; and assistance for reconstruction, including social and economic development and the enhancement of administrative capabilities of governments.



# Excerpts From Japanese Mid-Term Policy on ODA

## 2. Regarding the Perspective of “Human Security”

- (1) Japan’s position on “Human Security”
- (2) Approaches on assistance to achieve “Human Security”
  - (i) Assistance that puts people at the center of concerns and effectively reaches people
  - (ii) Assistance to strengthen local communities
  - (iii) Assistance that emphasized empowering of people
  - (iv) Assistance that emphasizing benefiting people who are exposed to threats
  - (v) Assistance that respects cultural diversity
  - (vi) Cross-sectoral assistance that mobilizes a range of professional expertise

## 3. Priority Issues

### (4) Peace-building

- (i) Japan’s position on peace-building
- (ii) Approach to peace-building and specific actions
  - (a) Assistance corresponding to various stages before and after conflict
    - (i) Assistance to prevent the occurrence and recurrence of conflicts
    - (ii) Emergency humanitarian assistance required in the immediate aftermath of conflicts
    - (iii) Post-conflict reconstruction assistance
    - (iv) Medium- to long-term development assistance
  - (b) Coherent assistance
  - (c) Rapid and effective assistance
  - (d) Combination of assistance to governments and to local communities
  - (e) Assistance to achieve domestic stability and law and order
  - (f) Consideration for socially vulnerable people
  - (g) Assistance that including neighboring countries in its scope