

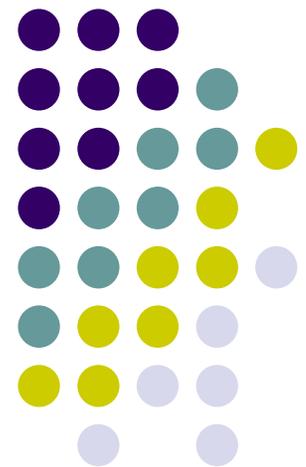
Human Security Approach for Global Health

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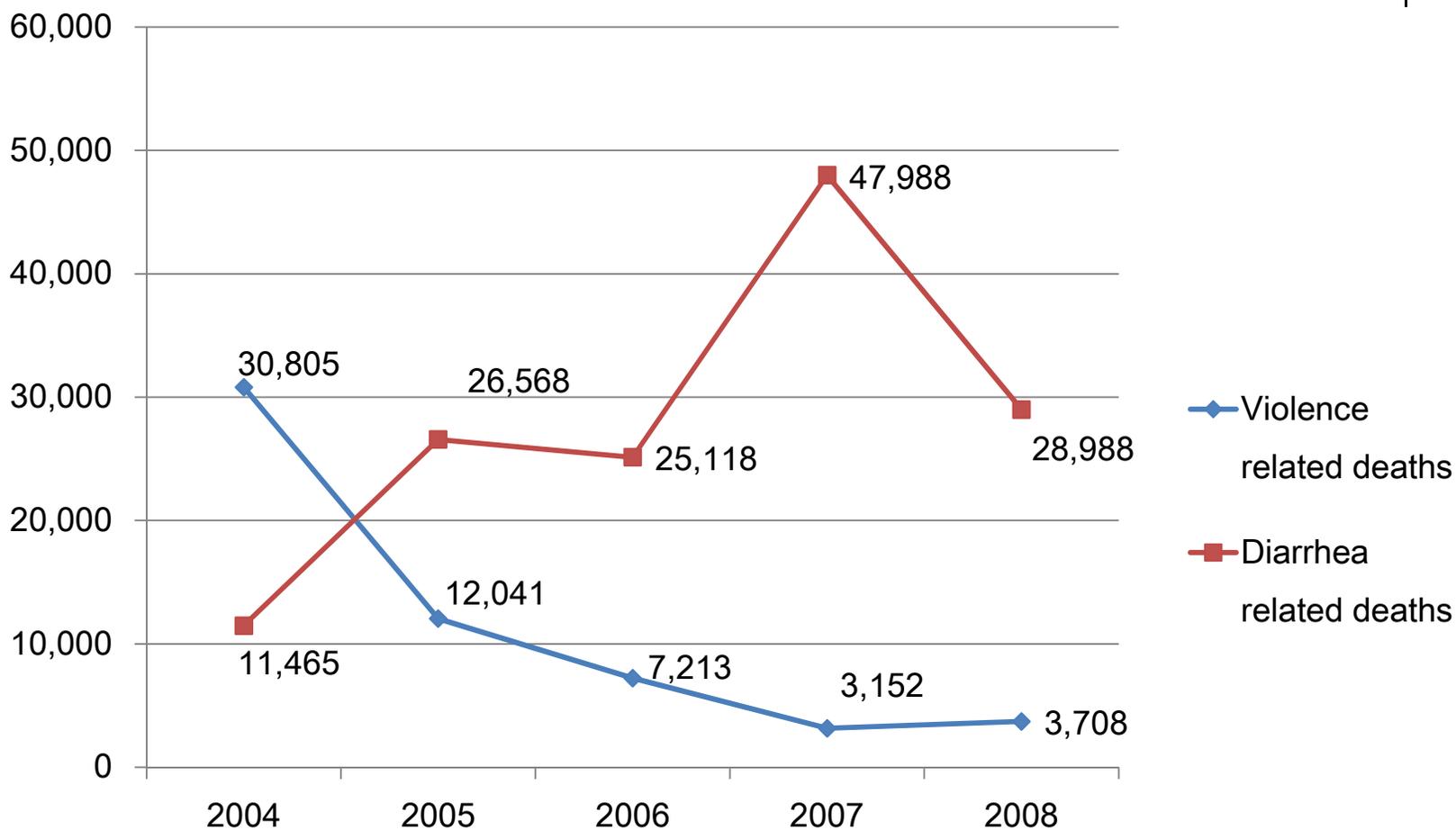
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(<http://www.ich.m.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/index.html>)

6 September, 2012 in Lima

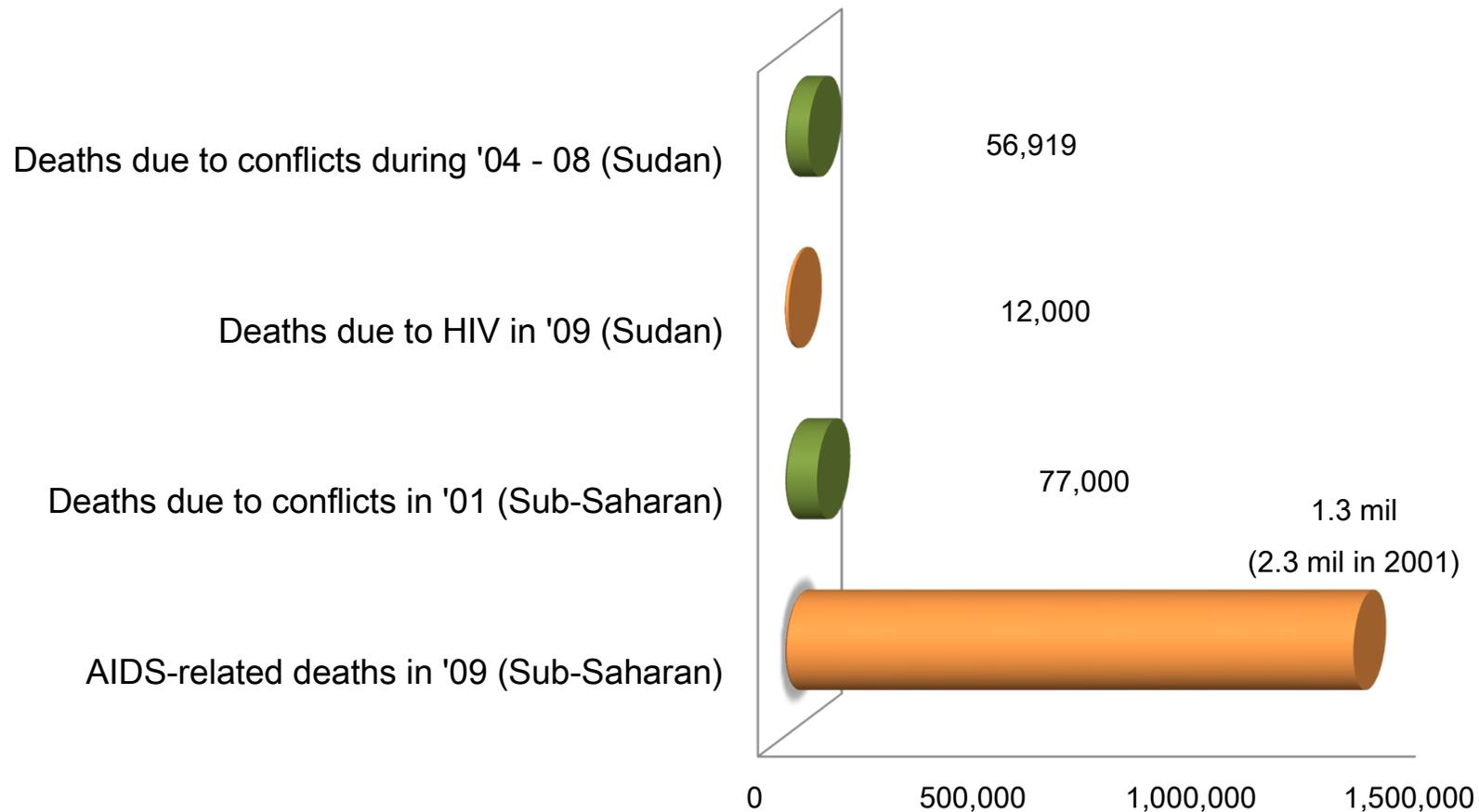


Transition of causes of deaths during the conflict in Darfur (Sudan)



Source: Univ. of Catholique de Louvain , 2011

Threat to Human Lives: Conflict vs AIDS?

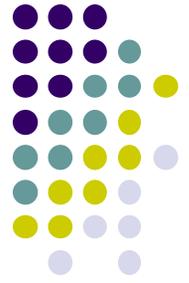


Sources: Univ. of Catholique de Louvain , 2011; Sudan UNGASS, 2009; World bank, 2006; UNAIDS, 2010

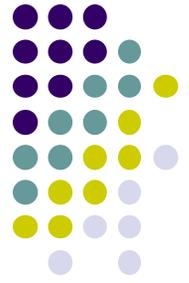
AIDS as a Human Security Issue: Not New

(U.S. Vice President Al Gore, UN Security Council, January 10, 2000)

(http://clinton3.nara.gov/ONAP/pub/vp_un_sc2.html)



- Today marks the first time, after more than 4,000 meetings stretching back more than half a century, that **the Security Council will discuss a health issue as a security threat.**
- We tend to think of a threat to security in terms of **war and peace.** Yet no one can doubt that the havoc wreaked and the toll exacted by HIV/AIDS do threaten our security. **The heart of the security agenda is protecting lives** -- and we now know that the number of people who will **die of AIDS** in the first decade of the 21st Century **will rival the number that died in all the wars** in all the decades of the 20th Century.
- When 10 people in **sub-Saharan Africa** are infected every minute; when 11 million children have already become orphans, and many must be raised by other children; **when a single disease threatens everything** from economic strength to peacekeeping -- we clearly face **a security threat** of the greatest magnitude.

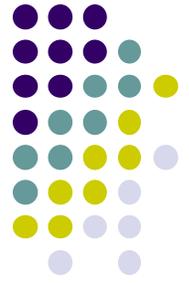


Human Security Principles

- The scope of security must be expanded **beyond military threat** to multi-dimensional threats.
 - Epidemics, disasters, financial crisis, climate change, etc.
- Security is **no longer** addressed only **at national level**
 - SARS, Influenza, HIV/AIDS...
 - Equity based approach at global level by UNICEF
- **A state alone can no longer provide sufficient protection.**
 - Non-state actors play essential roles.

Human Security Now

(Commission on Human Security -headed by Sadako Ogata and Amartya Sen, May 2003)



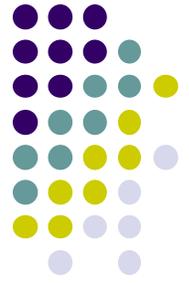
- **Concept of human security**

- “Protecting individuals’ and communities’ freedom from fear, freedom from want, and freedom to live in dignity.”

- **Identified 5 elements of human security**

- It is **people-centered (not disease centered, not service-provider centered)**
- It is **integrated with human development and human rights**
- It deals with **comprehensive set of threats**
- It engages **actors beyond the government**
- It proposes a bi-modal strategy of **protection from above and empowerment from below.**

3 Values of Human Security: Why HS approach for global health?



- **Life (survival)**
 - Conflict, violence, **health**, natural disasters
- **Livelihood**
 - Education, food, water, sanitation, employment, social protection, environment
- **Dignity**
 - Human rights, gender, identity

Why health?

- 1 It cannot be postponed
- 2 It has far reaching impacts on well-being and development
- 3 It is feasible to achieve target within a set timeline

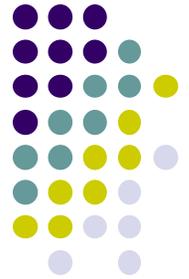


Potentials of HS approach

- Acknowledge the importance of **good governance**
 - Omission in MDGs except for the part of commitment in the Millennium Summit in 2000.
- Analyses the **priorities** perceived in **each country**: unlike MDGs which came with common 8 goals approach from UN:
 - Countries have their own concerns (communicable diseases, maternal and child health, food insecurity, etc.)
- **Participation**
 - Unlike the MDGs, which focus on interventions to the **populations**, HS approach **starts from individual needs and wants, then targets populations.**

Health, Wellbeing, (and Freedom?)

Health is a resource for everyday life, **not the objective of living.** (Ottawa Charter for health promotion by WHO, 1986).



Wellbeing (Freedom)

Human security approach

Vertical health projects

A patient

Health is a goal

Health Level

