

# July 2010 Resolution at the United Nations General Assembly

## Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit (A/64/L.61)

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its respect for all the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the 2005 World Summit Outcome, especially paragraph 143 thereof,

1. Takes note of the first formal debate organized by the President of the General Assembly on 20 and 21 May 2010, in which different views on the notion of human security were presented by Member States, including on the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Also takes note of the ongoing efforts to define the notion of human security, and **recognizes the need to continue the discussion and to achieve an agreement on the definition thereof in the General Assembly;**
3. **Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of the Member States on the notion of human security, including on the possible definition thereof, and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;**
4. **Decides to continue its consideration of the notion of human security.**

Adopted by consensus.

Proposed by 36 countries;

Afghanistan, Cambodia, Canada, Congo, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Fiji, Honduras, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Nauru, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America and Vanuatu: draft resolution

# Human Security in Major Documents -Multilateral-1-

## The ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) + 1 Sessions (July 2011)

The Meeting also welcomed Japan's proposal to hold an International Conference in 2012 to share its experiences and lessons learned from the earthquake and tsunami with an emphasis on human security.

## MDGs Follow-up Meeting (June 2011)

Cross Cutting Issues- Human security

Issues to highlighted

-The human security concept may contribute to the achievement of the MDGs.

Key Elements

-Comprehensive collaboration among stakeholders

-The participation of communities, particularly the poor

## G8 Deauville Declaration Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy (May 2011)

We will continue to support developing countries to work towards achieving and sustaining the MDGs by 2015 and encourage all stakeholders to do the same, focusing on the protection and empowerment of individuals and communities to improve human security. In this context, we welcome the MDGs follow-up meeting to be held at ministerial level in Tokyo in June of this year as an opportunity to maintain political momentum towards the MDGs. We will redouble our efforts to promote transparency and accountability.

## High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the MDGs at its 65th Session (September 2010)

25. We take note of the first formal debate organized by the President of the General Assembly in which different views on the notion of human security were presented by Member States, as well as the ongoing efforts to define the notion of human security, and recognize the need to continue the discussion and to achieve an agreement on the definition of human security in the General Assembly.

## Partnership for Peace, Development and Prosperity between Japan and the Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) (September 2010)

### 1. Overcoming Vulnerability and Promoting Human Security

Taking into account the fact that CARICOM Member States are confronted with various challenges arising from their vulnerability in the face of economic globalization and the growing influence of global warming, the Foreign Ministers recognized the importance of cooperation with an emphasis on the following areas from the perspective of human security, in order to support the efforts of CARICOM Member States to promote sustainable development.

1-1 Disaster Risk Reduction

1-2 Education and Capacity Development

1-3 Health and Medical Care

# Human Security in Major Documents -Multilateral-2-

## **G8 Muskoka Declaration (June 2010)**

To achieve the MDGs the effort needs to be truly global, encompassing a comprehensive, whole-of-country approach, including actions not only from all governments, but also from the private sector, foundations, non-governmental organizations and civil society, as well as international organizations, focusing more on the protection and empowerment of individuals and communities to improve human security.

## **THE 17th APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' MEETING, "SUSTAINING GROWTH, CONNECTING THE REGION" (Singapore) (November 2009)**

### **Enhancing Human Security**

We express our deepest condolences for the loss of life and destruction caused by the devastating typhoons that hit China, Japan, the Philippines, Chinese Taipei and Viet Nam, and the earthquakes and the recent terrorist attacks in Indonesia. We reaffirm the importance of enhancing human security and reducing the threat of disruptions to business and trade in sustaining economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. We recognise the importance of building capacity to counter terrorism and welcome APEC's work in areas such as trade security, aviation security, anti-terrorist protection of energy infrastructure, countering terrorism financing, fighting cyberterrorism, protecting the food supply against terrorist contamination and emergency preparedness.

## **Tokyo Declaration of the First Meeting between the Heads of the Governments of Japan and the Mekong region countries -- Establishment of a New Partnership for the Common Flourishing Future --(November 2009)**

We are determined to tackle these challenges, especially in the following areas, in order to establish a society where each person can fully preserve one's human dignity from the viewpoint of "human security" through protection and empowerment of individuals and communities:

- (i) Environment and Climate Change - "A Decade toward the Green Mekong" Initiative**
- (ii) Overcoming Vulnerability**

## **Chair's Statement of the Second Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers' Meeting (Cambodia)(October 2009)**

The Ministers recognized that the Mekong region, despite its recent development, still confronts challenges that need to be overcome as soon as possible. The Ministers stressed, in this regard, the importance of further economic development and the necessity to enhance human security through strengthening the resilience of the society against various threats that endanger human being and dignity, such as natural disaster and epidemics....The Ministers of the Mekong region countries highly appreciated Japan's active role in the region, in particular development cooperation and initiatives on human security within the region.

## **L'aquila Summit Declaration, RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE (Development and Africa)(July 2009)**

95. At a time of global economic crisis we are determined to assist developing countries in coping with the impact of the crisis, which is having a disproportionate impact on the vulnerable in the poorest countries, and to work with them to achieve sustainable development, food security, good governance, peace and security, in order to promote access to economic and social opportunities for all and improve human security.

## **Outcome document, the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development (June 2009)**

Our endeavours must be guided by the need to address the human costs of the crisis: an increase in the already unacceptable number of poor and vulnerable, particularly women and children, who suffer and die of hunger, malnutrition and preventable or curable disease; a rise in unemployment; the reduction in access to education and health services; and the current inadequacy of social protection in many countries. Women also face greater income insecurity and increased burdens of family care. These particular human costs have serious developmental consequences on the human security of those affected. An equitable global recovery requires the full participation of all countries in shaping appropriate responses to the crisis.

## **Chair's Summary, G8 Development Ministers' Meeting (June 2009)**

# Human Security in Major Documents -Multilateral-3-

## **The fifth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting, “Islanders’ Hokkaido Declaration” (May 2009)**

(Overcoming Vulnerabilities and Promoting Human Security) 20. In the context of addressing the unique challenges facing Pacific island countries, the Leaders of Japan and the PIF underlined the importance of promoting human security, with a particular focus on capacity building to ensure greater access to health, education and clean water supplies and bolster food security.

## **Co-Chair’s Statement, Third Bali Regional Ministerial Conference on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and related Transnational Crime (April 2009)**

Ministers affirmed that the root causes of movements within the region, particularly those involving people smuggling and trafficking in persons, were numerous and multi-dimensional, involving economic, social and political aspects. Ministers reaffirmed that povertyMinisters recognised that these problems should be addressed cooperatively and comprehensively including, inter alia, through promoting human security, economic disparities, labour market opportunities, conflict, and insecurity were major causes contributing to the continuing prevalence of people smuggling and human trafficking both globally and regionally.

## **The 16th APEC Economic Leader’s Meeting, “Enhancing Human Security in the Region” (November 2008)**

Enhancing human security and protecting the region’s business and trade against natural, accidental or deliberate disruptions remains an enduring priority for APEC, and an essential enabling element in APEC’s core trade and investment agenda.

## **Hokkaido-Toyako Summit Outcome (Development and Africa) (July 2008)**

We will also work to improve human security through protection and empowerment of individuals and communities.

## **TICADIV Yokohama Action Plan (Achieving MDGs) (May 2008)**

In order to promote the achievement of the MDGs in Africa, the TICAD process will focus on the notion of “human security”, which aims at building societies in which people are protected from threats against their lives, livelihoods and dignity and are empowered to realize their full potential. In enhancing “human security”, a special emphasis will be placed on bottom-up, comprehensive, multi-sectoral and participatory approaches that encourage collaboration among national and local governments, international organizations, civil society, and other actors.

## **Chair’s Statement Mekong-Japan Foreign Ministers’ Meeting (January 2008)**

We noted with satisfaction Japan’s regional cooperation and initiatives on human security to address transnational issues in the region, such as terrorism, environmental protection, natural disaster mitigation, drugs, health issues including HIV/AIDS, and human trafficking...Japan expressed its support for further regional cooperation in these areas.

## **Chair’s Summary of G8 Summit, Heiligendamm (June 2007)**

We affirmed that military solutions alone can not ensure peace in the long term. Instead, the political, economic and social conditions needed for promoting human security and stability would have to be aimed for.

## **Statement by the President of the UN Security Council (October 2006)**

The Security Council recognizes that the protection and empowerment of women and support for their networks and initiatives are essential in the consolidation of peace to promote the equal and full participation of women and to improve their human security and, encourages Member States, donors, and civil society to provide support in this respect

# Human Security in Major Documents –Multilateral-4-

## **World Summit Outcome (September 2005)**

**(143. Human Security)** We stress the right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. We recognize that all individuals, in particular the vulnerable people, are entitled to freedom from fear and freedom from want, with an equal opportunity to enjoy all their rights and fully develop their human potential. To this end, we commit ourselves to discuss and define the notion of human security in the General Assembly.

## **OECD Ministerial Council Meeting “Enabling Development: OECD statement to the follow-up of the UN Millennium Declaration and Monterrey Consensus” (April 2005)**

We recognise the close links between peace, security and development and the significant ongoing evolution of international cooperation approaches towards human security and ending fear as an obstacle for development.

## **Asia-Pacific Ministerial Meeting on HIV/AIDS (July 2004)**

We recognize that HIV/AIDS is a development issue that requires a multisectoral response. We acknowledge the threat posed by HIV/AIDS to development gains achieved in recent decades and to human security

## **ESCAP “Shanghai Declaration” (April 2004)**

In the area of emerging social issues, we will strive: ...

(g) To promote human security in the region through greater regional cooperation, especially for vulnerable people;

## **The ASEAN - Japan Commemorative Summit Meeting**

### **”Tokyo Declaration for the dynamic and enduring Japan – ASEAN partnership in the new millennium” (December 2003)**

Cooperate actively, alleviating poverty and narrowing economic disparity, protecting the environment, promoting disaster reductions, combating people smuggling and trafficking in persons, combating infectious diseases, enhancing human security and promoting South-South cooperation, taking into account the strong interconnections among political, economic and social realities and accepting the concept of comprehensive security as having broad political, economic, social and cultural aspects.

## **Chair’s Summary, Evian Summit (June 2003)**

We took note of the report of the Commission on Human Security submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General.

## **Conclusions of the Meeting of the G8 Foreign Ministers, Cologne (June 1999)**

### **3. Human Security**

The effective protection of people, both individually and collectively, remains central to our agenda. The G8 is determined to fight the underlying causes of the multiple threats to human security, and is committed to creating an environment where basic rights, the safety and the very survival of all individuals are guaranteed. We emphasise that crucial cornerstones of human security remain democracy, human rights, rule of law, good governance and human development.

# Human Security in Major Documents (Bilateral)

## **Joint Statement by the Prime Ministers of Japan and Australia(April 2011)**

The two Prime Ministers also confirmed that they would continue to work together to combat climate change, to alleviate poverty to enhance human security and to advance nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

## **Japan-Serbia Joint Statement (March 2011)**

The two leaders stressed the need to cooperate in developing a common understanding of Human Security in the international community, to promote the concept of Human Security as an effective tool for addressing global challenges such as climate change, poverty and health issues and building a world where all individuals can live with dignity free from fear and want.

## **Joint Statement on Japan-Pakistan Comprehensive Partnership (February 2011)**

17. Prime Minister Kan pointed out the significance of the concept of human security and expressed the readiness of the Government of Japan to provide Pakistan assistance in the field of education, human resource development, promotion of employment and health, including for the Pakistan Polio Initiative, through the implementation of the Kan Commitment announced at the High-level Plenary Meeting of the UN General Assembly on Millennium Development Goals last year.

## **Joint Statement on Japan-Ukraine Global Partnership(January 2011)**

President Yanukovich appreciated valuable contributions by Japan and the ongoing projects of providing support to the local communities in affected areas of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident through the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, which was established under Japan's initiative.

The two leaders confirmed the significance and effectiveness of human security in addressing such interrelated global challenges as climate change, terrorism, drugs trafficking, poverty and health issues, and reaffirmed their commitment to cooperate within international for a to further promote the concept of building the world where all individuals can live with dignity free from fear and want.

## **Joint Communiqué between Japan and the African Union (August 2010)**

Both sides shared the view that they will strengthen their cooperation to realize "human security".

## **19th Japan EU Summit Joint Press Statement (April 2010)**

**Human security** : Summit leaders welcomed the Report of the Secretary General of the UN on Human Security and reaffirmed their intention to cooperate in this concept in the UN and other international fora. In this regard, they stressed the need for the UN General Assembly to discuss issues relating to human security in accordance with the 2005 World Summit Outcome.

## **Japan - Lao People's Democratic Republic : Joint Statement "Strengthening Comprehensive Partnership toward Enduring Friendship and Regional Prosperity" (March 2010)**

**Human Security** : Both sides recognized the importance of human security and expressed their intention to work together in promoting and realizing it

# Human Security in Major Documents (Bilateral)

## **Agenda Toward a Strategic Partnership between Japan and Vietnam**

### **Exchanges, Cooperation in Policy Dialogue, Security and Defense (November 2007)**

Human security should be jointly addressed by the international community. The two sides will strengthen cooperation from this perspective in addressing various global challenges in the international arena.

## **Joint Statement on the Roadmap for New Dimensions to the Strategic and Global Partnership between Japan and India (August 2007)**

The two leaders stressed the need to cooperate in developing a common understanding of human security, with due respect to the evolving, multidimensional and comprehensive nature of the concept, with a view to tackling global challenges including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

## **Japan-Australia Joint Declaration on Security Cooperation (May 2007)**

(The Prime Ministers of Japan and Australia,) Recalling their on-going beneficial cooperation on regional and global security challenges, including terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and human security concerns such as disaster relief and pandemics, as well as their contributions to regional peace and stability;

## **Japan-Mongolia Joint Statement (February 2007)**

Both sides reaffirmed that UN innovation and reform are required in order to address difficult issues related to Korea and threats to human security in the 21st century. (provisional translation)

## **Japan-UK Joint Statement: A Framework for the Future (January 2007)**

Japan and the UK both recognise the importance of international development assistance in combating global poverty and promoting international and human security.

## **Japan-Indonesia Joint Statement: Strategic Partnership for Peaceful and Prosperous Future (November 2006)**

The two leaders acknowledged that human security should be addressed by the international community, in due compliance with international laws, in tackling regional and global challenges.