

The Trust Fund for Human Security

For the “Human-centered” 21st Century

August 2009

**Global Issues Cooperation Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan**

1 What is Human Security?

1 New Concept for International Cooperation

Since the end of the Cold War, the international community has experienced rapid globalization accompanied by the economic liberalization and a marked progress of information technology. At the same time, this process has significantly deepened interdependence among the world, which brought substantial benefits to many people on one hand, and widened the gap between the rich and the poor at both national and international levels on the other.

Today, as many as 980 million people are forced to subsist on less than one dollar a day. The massive and rapid movement of people, goods, money and information encouraged transnational problems to spread, including the smuggling of people, arms and drugs as well as infectious diseases. The economic expansion has worsened the global warming and other environmental degradation and energy problems. Furthermore, the collapse of the Cold War order has triggered off numerous civil conflicts, whose roots can be traced back to religious, racial and ethnic contexts, and the issues of refugees, internally displaced persons, anti-personnel landmines and small arms have become increasingly visible. Importantly, each of these challenges is a transboundary and direct threat to people and has complex interlinkages to each other.

To overcome these global issues, the traditional concept of "state security" alone, whose objective is to protect the boundaries and the people, is no longer sufficient. Indeed, the importance of state security will not and should not shrink at all, but additional responses are necessary to address diverse threats comprehensively, capturing the interlinkages among them from a human perspective. States, international institutions, civil society and NGOs must combine their efforts to respond effectively to these diverse and interconnected challenges.

Against this background, the notion of human security, one of the important pillars of Japan's foreign policy, increasingly gained relevance. Human security aims to protect people from critical and pervasive threats to human lives, livelihoods and dignity, and to enhance human fulfillment. For these objectives, human security tries to integrate and strengthen initiatives that emphasize human-centered perspectives.

2 International responses

The 1994 "Human Development Report" by the United Nations mentioned human security publicly in the international community. This report defined human security as providing safety for the people from hunger, diseases, oppression and

other chronic threats as well as protecting them from sudden and hurtful disruptions in daily life. In light of coming 21st century, the report emphasized the perspective of focusing on the life and dignity of individuals in the context of development.

At the UN Millennium Summit in 2000, Secretary-General Kofi Annan presented a report with two key words: "Freedom from fear, freedom from want," stressing the need to tackle the various global threats. Then Prime Minister of Japan, Yoshiro Mori, declared at the Summit that Japan would uphold human security as one pillar of Japan's foreign policy, and called for the establishment of an international commission on human security to further deepen the concept.

Following then Prime Minister Mori's proposal, Mr. Annan announced the establishment of the "Commission on Human Security" when he visited Japan in January 2001. Two leading figures, then UN High Commissioner for Refugees (now President of JICA), Sadako Ogata, and then Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Amartya Sen, were appointed Co-chairs. Among the 12 members, further appointments included Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Afghanistan Lakhdar Brahimi, Speaker of the National Assembly of South Africa Frene Ginwala, Former Director-General of GATT/WTO Peter Sutherland, and former Thai Foreign Minister Surin Pitsuwan. The Commission was mandated to develop the concept of human security and make recommendations that would serve as guidelines for concrete actions to be taken by the international community. The Commission held five meetings and a number of dialogues throughout the world as well as various researches, and compiled a final report in 2003. The content of the report was submitted to then Prime Minister Koizumi in February 2003, and the Final Report was submitted to the Secretary-General in May 2003.

The Final Report stresses the need of comprehensive and integrated actions of the international community, calling for a paradigm shift of "security" from staying on the narrow state security ideas to expanding its focus to include people's perspective. The Report defines human security as "to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment," and calls for a strategy of "protection and empowerment" to secure people's lives, livelihoods and dignity. The Commission arrived at policy conclusions in the following ten areas:

1. Protecting people in violent conflict
2. Protecting people from the proliferation of arms
3. Supporting the security of people on the move
4. Establishing human security transition funds for postconflict situations
5. Encouraging fair trade and markets to benefit the extreme poor
6. Working to provide minimum living standards everywhere
7. According higher priority to ensuring universal access to basic health care
8. Developing an efficient and equitable global system for patent rights
9. Empowering all people with universal basic education
10. Clarifying the need for a global human identity while respecting the freedom of individuals to have diverse identities and affiliations

(The entire text of the report is available at <http://www.humansecurity-chs.org>.)

In order to follow-up the recommendations of the Report, and to advise the UN Secretary-General on the management of the Trust Fund for Human Security, an Advisory Board on



(Sudan, Photo provided by UNIDO)

Human Security was established in September 2003 and later held meetings once a year in principal. The board consisted of the Chair, Sadako Ogata, and the following members: Adebayo Adedeji (Former Executive Secretary of UN Economic Commission for Africa), Lakhdar Brahimi (Special Representative of UNSG for Afghanistan), Koichi Haraguchi (then Permanent Representative of Japan to the UN), Sonia Picado (President, Inter-American Institute for Human Rights), Surin Pitsuwan (Former Foreign Minister of Thailand), Iqbal Riza (then Chef de Cabinet of the UN), and Bradford Smith (then Vice-President, Ford Foundation). (n.b. A part of the members was changed according to their official function.)

At the 2005 World Summit, human security was mentioned in the outcome document which was the first time to that the reference was made in an official document of the United Nations; the document expressed commitment to discuss and define this notion in the UN General Assembly. "The Friends of Human Security", which was established in October 2006 under Japan's initiative in order to follow up this movement, plays an important role in mainstreaming human security in the international community through discussion at biannual meetings on relations between global issues and

human security, measures to realize human security and other issues relating to it. In addition to this, a thematic debate on human security was held for the first time in May 2008 at the General Assembly of the United Nations in accordance with the proposal by H.E. Mr Srgjan KERIM, President of General Assembly at the Third Meeting of the Friends of Human Security.

Other developments to promote human security include the "Human Security Network," initiated in 1999 by Canada and Norway, and activities by individual countries and regional organizations, including the EU (European Union), the Arab League and the AU (African Union). More and more UN agencies stress the importance of human security. At various international forums such as G8 Summit, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), Pacific Islands Leaders' Meeting (PALM), the ASEAN-Japan Summit, APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation), OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Ministerial Council Meeting, ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), human security was put in the adopted documents. Human security is becoming increasingly prominent in the global agenda.

〈 International Organizations with experience of executing UNTFHS projects 〉

DESA (Department of Economic and Social Affairs)
 ESCAP (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)
 FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
 IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)
 ILO (International Labour Organization)
 IOM (International Organization for Migration)
 OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)
 OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)
 PAHO (Pan American Health Organization)
 UNCRD (United Nations Centre for Regional Development)
 UNDCP (United Nations International Drug Control Programme)
 UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
 UN DPA (United Nations Department of Political Affairs)
 UN DPKO (United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations)
 UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
 UNFIP (United Nations Fund for International Partnerships)
 UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)
 UN-HABITAT (United Nations Human Settlements Programme)
 UNHCR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)
 UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
 UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)
 UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Woman)
 UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research)
 UNMAS (United Nations Mine Action Service)
 UNMIK (United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo)
 UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
 UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services)
 UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency)
 UNSCO (United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process)
 UNU (United Nations University)
 UNV (United Nations Volunteers Programme)
 WFP (World Food Programme)
 WHO (World Health Organization)



(India, Photo provided by UNDP)

〈Related Information on Human Security〉 (As of June 2008)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Human Security/ The Trust Fund for Human Security

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/human_secu/index.html

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Global Issues Cooperation Division

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/annai/honsho/sosiki/keikyo.html> (Japanese)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Sectoral Development Policy, Human Security

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sector/security/action.html>

Advisory Board on Human Security <http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/abhs/ABHS/bio.html>

Commission on Human Security <http://www.humansecurity-chs.org/index.html>

OCHA (Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs) <http://ochaonline.un.org/>

2 Japan's Activities for Human Security

Endorsing human security as the concept of international cooperation in the 21st century, Japan has been striving to make this century a “human-centered” century. For this purpose, Japan makes efforts to disseminate the concept of human security and to realize human security on the ground.

1 Promoting the concept

Promoting human security requires a thorough understanding of various stakeholders in the world, including governments, international organizations and the civil society. Promoting the concept belongs to the top priorities.

In this regard, Japan takes actions such as (1) making policy speeches and organizing symposia, (2) engaging other countries on human security in bilateral and multilateral meetings and referring to human security in the outcome documents of such meetings, (3) establishing groups aiming to mainstream human security and cooperating actively with them.

(1) Policy speeches and symposia

In the “Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow,” held in December 1998, then Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi expressed his views on human security. Later in the month, in his policy speech in Hanoi entitled “Toward the Creation of a Bright Future of Asia,” he clearly located human security in Japan's foreign policy and announced that the Trust Fund for Human Security would be established in the United Nations with contributions from Japan.

In addition, then Prime Minister Yoshiro Mori stated in the speech at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000 that Japan positioned human security as one of the key perspectives of its diplomacy and that it would establish an international commission on human security to further deepen the concept of the human-centered initiatives.

In subsequent years, Japanese Prime Ministers and Ministers for Foreign Affairs also delivered policy speeches on the importance of human security and Japan's position on the concept.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan has organized international symposia on human security to promote public understanding and awareness of this issue. One such symposium was held on challenges to problems caused by conflicts, developing issues, and future vision of human security in 2000, and another on the theme “Human Security and Terrorism” in 2001. The symposium in February 2003, with the title “Human Security - Its Role in an Era of Various Threats to the International Community,” was participated by members of the Commission on Human Security including the two Co-Chairs Ogata and Sen, as well as various stakeholders including international organizations, parliament and academia. It addressed issues and activities to be taken by the international community in order to realize human security. In December 2003, the symposium “Human Security Now” and in 2004, the symposium “Human Security and National Security” was held. In 2005, the Government of Japan and Thailand co-hosted “APEC Human Security Seminar - implementation of the human security related mandate from Leaders and Ministers -”. In December 2006, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of Japan's admission to the United Nations, “50th Anniversary of Japan's Admission to the United Nations: International Symposium on Human Security” was held in Tokyo. The theme of the Symposium was “Human Security in Postconflict Peacebuilding -Transition from Humanitarian Relief to Development.” In his opening remarks, Foreign Minister Taro Aso emphasized the importance of integrating people's perspectives into

international assistance and Japanese efforts. The Symposium consisted of the first session, in which Sadako Ogata, President of JICA, António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and Kemal Dervis, Administrator of the UNDP, presented their views and followed by a second session of presentations and policy proposals made by Japanese experts. On March 2009, the symposium on human security entitled “the Implementation and the Theory of Human Security” was held in Tokyo. Representatives of aid agencies, including international organizations and NGOs, and academia studying on human security participated in the symposium. They discussed the present state and challenges of implementing this concept in the fields as well as of academic studies on human security. They also explored possibilities of a closer partnership between academia, government, aid agencies.

(2) Engaging other countries on human security in bilateral and multilateral meetings and referring to the notion in the outcome documents of such meetings

Japan has been making efforts to facilitate understanding and cooperation on human security from other countries through taking up human security as an agenda item and discussing on it at the high level bilateral meetings and international meetings, and ensuring the reference to human security in the outcome documents, when appropriate.

(3) Establishing groups aiming to mainstream human security and cooperating actively with them

(i) As specified above, Japan established the “Friends of Human Security” in October 2006 in order to follow up the 2005 World Summit Outcome and to raise interest among other countries. At the meetings of the Friends of Human Security, held twice every year and co-chaired by Japan and Mexico after the second meeting, relations between global issues and human security and measures to realize human security were discussed vigorously. By the forth meeting, the number of attendance has increased from 24 countries and 4 international organizations at the first meeting to 86 countries and 16 international organizations. Furthermore, at the proposal of H.E. Srgjan KERIM, the president of the United Nations General Assembly, at the third meeting led to a thematic debate on human security at the General Assembly of the United Nations in May 2008. Thus the “Friends of Human Security” plays a significant role in mainstreaming human security.



(Senegal, Photo provided by Global Issues Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)

(ii) Japan has been making efforts to mainstream human security through participation in Human Security Network Ministerial Meetings as a guest. Japan has also held meetings on human security with member states of the EU and the OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe).

2 Commission on Human Security, Advisory Board on Human Security

Both the Commission on Human Security established in 2001, and the Advisory Board on Human Security established in 2003, play vital roles in promoting human security. Japan has supported both activities through various ways.

3 Realizing human security in the field

Promoting human security means removing threats from people whose security is being challenged, and realizing human security in the field is becoming imperative. Thus, the Trust Fund for Human Security was established by Japan's

initiative in the United Nations in 1999, and as of August 2009, Japan has contributed approximately 39 billion JPY (approximately 346.58 million USD) to the fund and 195 projects totalling 312 million USD were implemented in 118 countries and 1 area by the fund. Moreover, in FY 2006-2008, Japan appropriated 31 billion JPY for the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Human Security Projects, formerly the Grant Assistance for Grassroots Projects, which incorporates the concept of human security.

Furthermore, Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter was revised in 2003 after more than ten years in operation, which included the consideration over the perspective of human security in its policies on ODA, and Japan launched Japan's Medium-Term Policy on ODA in February 2005, which explains 6 concrete approaches to adopt the perspective of "Human Security" in the process of policy and project formulation, implementation and evaluation.

Human Security in Major Documents (Multilateral)

(1) 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.

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

Our endeavors 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.

(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.

(4) The 16th APEC Economic Leader's Meeting, "Enhancing Human Security in the Region" (November 2007)

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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

(9) 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

(10) 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)

(1) 18th EU-Japan Summit Joint Press Statement (4 May 2009, Prague)

Summit leaders reaffirmed their intention to cooperate in the area of human security by promoting this concept in the UN and other international fora, and to pursue dialogue on human security.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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;

(5) 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)

(6) 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.

ODA Charter (August 2003)

Perspective of “Human Security”

In order to address direct threats to individuals such as conflicts, 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.

Medium-Term Policy on ODA (February 2005)

2. Regarding the Perspective of “Human Security”

(1) Japan's position on “human security”

Japan will address the four priority issues of “poverty reduction,” “sustainable growth,” “addressing global issues” and “peace-building” described in the ODA Charter bearing in mind the perspective of “human security,” in order to reduce the vulnerabilities faced by people, communities and countries.

(2) Approaches on assistance to achieve “human security”

The “human security” perspective should be adopted broadly in development assistance. The approaches such as the following are important.

- i. Assistance that puts people at the center of concerns and that effectively reaches the people
- ii. Assistance to strengthen local communities
- iii. Assistance that emphasizes empowering of people
- iv. Assistance that emphasizes benefiting people who are exposed to threats
- v. Assistance that respects cultural diversity
- vi. Cross-sectoral assistance that mobilizes a range of professional expertise

Speeches by Japan's Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Address by Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone to the 171st Session of the Diet (2009)

We will steadily implement the measures for assistance committed at TICAD IV and the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit. Based on the concept of human security, we will actively contribute towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in developing countries including those in Africa, providing assistance in such areas as poverty reduction, education, health, and water and sanitation. At the same time, Japan will also use its ODA actively to provide support for accelerating economic growth in developing countries and economic interactions between Japan and those countries through assisting areas such as a transition to a market economy, establishment of legal institutions, and improvement of trade and investment climates, in addition to the consolidation of peace, democratization and good governance.

-(2) Address by Prime Minister Taro Aso at the 63rd Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations(2008)

This year in May, Japan held the Forth Tokyo International Conference on African Development, also known as "TICADIV", bringing together some 3,000 participants in the port city of Yokohama...To pursue the Millennium Development Goals in a sustainable manner, and to foster health, water and sanitation, and education in Africa on the basis of human security, the concept which Japan has carefully nurtured -- three thousand people renewed their determination to achieve these goals.

(3) Address by Minister for Foreign Affairs Hirofumi Nakasone at The High-level Event on the Millenium Development Goals (2008)

This year, at the Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICADIV) and the G8 Toyako Summit, Japan marshalled the community and led efforts to lay out strategies for development. In doing so, it consistently emphasized the following two concepts as the theoretical underpinnings for any successful endeavour to break the cycle of poverty and hunger. The first concept is "human security", which requires that our focus be on protecting individuals from threats and empowering them to realize their full potential. A corollary of that would be for us to pursue a multi-sectoral approach, whereby we seek synergies among development sectors such as health, water, education and gender. Another would be to stress a participatory approach, drawing strength from a wide range of stakeholders from developing countries, donors, and emerging economies to international organizations, private foundations, corporations, and academia...Underlying both these concepts of "human security" and "growth" is our firm belief that people should be allowed to carve out their own futures in their own ways.

(4) STATEMENT BY H.E. MR. YOSHIRO MORI PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN AT THE MILLENNIUM SUMMIT OF THE UNITED NATIONS (September 2000)

At the dawn of a new century, we are faced with various problems such as conflicts, human rights violations, poverty, infectious diseases, crime, and environmental destruction that threaten the existence and dignity of each and every person. We must deal with these problems from the standpoint of the importance of each individual. This is the concept of "human security." With "human security" as one of the pillars of its diplomacy, Japan will spare no effort to make the twenty-first century a human-centered century.

The United Nations must play, and indeed is expected to play, a more active role in promoting such a human-centered approach. Based upon this recognition, Japan has to date contributed more than 9 billion yen (or well over US\$80 million) to the "Human Security Fund" which was established at the United Nations in March 1999. In the near future, Japan intends to make a further contribution to this fund of approximately 10 billion yen (or roughly US\$100 million). Japan also intends to establish an international committee on human security, with the participation of world renowned opinion leaders, and to further develop and deepen the concept of this human-centered approach.

(5) Policy speech by Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi at the Lecture Program hosted by the Institute for International Relations, Hanoi, Vietnam -Toward the Creation of A Bright Future for Asia- (December 1998)

The economic crisis confronting the Asian countries today has been a direct blow to their socially vulnerable - the poor, women and children, and the elderly - threatening their survival and dignity. We need urgently to implement measures for the socially vulnerable who are affected by the Asian economic crisis. Japan will continue to address this area utilizing its official development assistance and multilateral frameworks such as APEC.

At the same time, even in times of economic crisis, we should not forget cooperation on medium- and long-term problems such as environmental degradation, narcotics and international organized crime which need to be addressed if we wish to protect human survival, life and dignity. Japan has decided this time to contribute 500 million yen (US\$ 4.2 million) for the establishment of the "Human Security Fund" under the United Nations so that international organizations concerned can provide support in a flexible and timely manner to projects that are to be implemented in this region.

As these problems that affect human security are close to home for all individuals this is an area in which non-governmental organizations and other actors in civil society can prove most effective. I believe that the governments and international organizations need to support and cooperate with their activity.

(6) Opening Remarks by Prime Minister Obuchi at An Intellectual Dialogue on Building Asia's Tomorrow (December 1998)

An unavoidable fact is that Asia's remarkable economic development in recent years also created social strains. The current economic crisis has aggravated those strains, threatening the daily lives of many people. Taking this fact fully into consideration, I believe that we must deal with these difficulties with due consideration for the socially vulnerable segments of population, in the light of "Human Security," and that we must seek new strategies for economic development which attach importance to human security with a view to enhancing the long term development of our region.

It is my deepest belief that human beings should be able to lead lives of creativity, without having their survival threatened nor their dignity impaired. While the phrase "human security" is a relatively new one, I understand that it is the key which comprehensively covers all the menaces that threaten the survival, daily life, and dignity of human beings and strengthens the efforts to confront those threats. Since many of the problems affecting human security cross national borders, no country can solve such problems alone; The co-ordinated action of the international community is necessary. Moreover, since these problems directly affect the lives of human beings, and since it is this area where the activities of citizens through NGOs and others are most effective, it is important for governments and international organizations to strengthen the linkages and cooperation with citizen's activities to cope with such problems.

3 The Trust Fund for Human Security

1 Brief history of the Fund

In his policy speech in Hanoi in December 1998, late Prime Minister Obuchi announced that a Trust Fund for Human Security would be established in the United Nations. The Government of Japan fulfilled this commitment and founded the Trust Fund for Human Security in March 1999, with an initial contribution of about ¥500 million. By FY 2009, total contributions amounted to some 39 billion JPY, making the Trust Fund, one of the largest of its kind established in the UN.

Japan had made the following contributions by fiscal year 2009:

● Contributions (Grand total: about ¥39 billion: appr. \$346.58 million)

FY1999 Establishment of the Fund. Initial contribution of appr. ¥500 million (appr. \$4.63 million).

Contribution of appr. ¥6.6 billion (appr. \$55.05 million) for Kosovo reconstruction and the repatriation of refugees and East Timor reconstruction.

FY2000 Additional contribution of ¥2.5 billion (appr. \$23.81 million).

Additional contribution of appr. ¥1.5 billion (appr. \$14.48 million).

FY2001 Additional Contribution of appr. ¥7.7 billion (appr. \$72.16 million).

FY2002 Additional Contribution of appr. ¥4.0 billion (appr. \$32.79 million).

FY2003 Additional Contribution of appr. ¥3.0 billion (appr. \$24.59 million).

FY2004 Additional Contribution of appr. ¥3.0 billion (appr. \$27.27 million).

FY2005 Additional Contribution of appr. ¥2.7 billion (appr. \$24.95 million).

FY2006 Additional Contribution of appr. ¥2.0 billion (appr. \$18.01 million).

FY2007 Additional Contribution of appr. ¥1.9 billion (appr. \$16.55 million).

FY2008 Additional Contribution of appr. ¥1.8 billion (appr. \$16.14 million).

FY2009 Additional Contribution of appr. ¥1.7 billion (appr. \$16.14 million).

● Implemented projects: 195 in total as of August, 2009

● Total disbursements : \$312 million

2 Objective of the Fund

1) Realizing the Human Security concept

The objective of the Fund is to translate the concept of human security into concrete activities implemented by UN agencies through supporting projects that address diverse threats including poverty, environmental degradation, conflicts, landmines, refugee problems, illicit drugs and infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, thus to secure people's lives, livelihoods and dignity in the real world.

2) Applying the approaches of "Protection" and "Empowerment"

In the concrete, the Fund, primarily setting its focus on each individual, supports projects designed to protect the people from the abovementioned threats and empower those people to enhance their resilience.

3 Guidelines (revised March 2008)

The Trust Fund for Human Security is managed in accordance with the Guidelines agreed between the Government of Japan and the UN Secretariat. The Guidelines are as follows:

I. Introduction

The Commission on Human Security (CHS) concluded its deliberations in spring 2003 and submitted its final report entitled, *Human Security Now* to the United Nations Secretary-General on May 1, 2003. The Report defines human security as protecting the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment and recommends a number of concrete areas and approaches to enhance human security¹. As such, human security looks at situations of insecurity by comprehensively addressing both "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want," and in doing so, it proposes the "protection and empowerment" framework, taking into account integrated policies that not only shield people from critical and pervasive threats but also empower them to take charge of their own lives.

II. Objective of the Guidelines

The objective of the Guidelines is to help the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) select projects based on the recommendations of the above Report and

(Senegal, Photo provided by Global Issues Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)

thereby translate the human security concept into practical actions.

The Guidelines have been reviewed and endorsed by the Advisory Board for Human Security (ABHS). When deemed necessary, the ABHS may suggest further adjustments and modifications to the Guidelines.

III. Trust Fund Resources

Any party who agrees to the provisions provided in the Guidelines for the UNTFHS is eligible to become a donor.

The UNTFHS is administered in accordance with the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules.

IV. Activities to be Supported by the UNTFHS

The UNTFHS finances projects carried out by organizations in the UN system², and when appropriate, in partnership with non-UN entities, to advance the operational impact of the human security concept. The UNTFHS places priority on promoting multi-sectoral and inter-agency integration based on the comparative advantage of the applying organizations and through their collaboration. Projects are distributed globally, with priority given to countries and regions where the insecurities of people are most critical and pervasive, such as the least developed countries (LDC's) and countries in conflict.

¹ For more detailed definition of human security, please refer to page 4 of the *Human Security Now* Report

² UN Organizations which are bound by UN Financial rules and regulations are eligible to apply. Those organizations which have the capacity to coordinate and mobilize personnel, financial and other relevant resources for operating a field-based project are considered to be the main applicants. Other UN organizations should demonstrate that their proposed project meets the above key funding criteria of the Guidelines. On an exceptional basis and when appropriate, the Secretary-General may also designate non-UN organization as potential recipients for funding under the UNTFHS.

In this regard, although the UNTFHS is not open to earmarked contributions, donors may express their geographical and sectoral priorities and interests when funding projects.

IV. Key Funding Criteria

1. Target people and situations

The list below is indicative and not exhaustive. The UNTFHS shall place priority on operational projects that address more than one element among the following situations and shall pay particular attention to the special needs and vulnerabilities of women and children.

- a) Protecting and empowering people who are exposed to physical violence, discrimination, exclusion and whose situation derives from inequalities in treatment.
- b) Supporting and empowering refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), economic migrants and others on the move. Particular attention should be given to the socio-economic impact on the displaced and their host communities.
- c) Protecting and empowering people in conflict situations and in transition from war to peace through the integration of humanitarian and development assistance; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR); reconciliation and coexistence; and other processes. These activities shall also contribute to preventing recurrence of conflicts.
- d) Realizing minimum living standards, including assisting community-level efforts to establish mechanisms to protect people exposed to extreme poverty, sudden economic downturns and natural disasters.
- e) Enhancing health care and service coverage to those whom other initiatives have not reached successfully.
- f) Improving educational opportunities, especially for girls, emphasizing universal primary education (including the emphasis on safe school environment and respect for diversity).

The UNTFHS may also support projects to promote and disseminate the human security concept and deepen its understanding and acceptance worldwide, while refraining from supporting research-oriented proposals. Such projects should also contribute to the formulation of concrete projects and action-oriented initiatives to address specific human security challenges.

2. Parameters for funding Projects

Operational projects shall be selected along the following parameters:

- a) Providing concrete and sustainable benefits to people and communities threatened in their survival, livelihood and dignity.
- b) Implementing the "Protection and Empowerment" framework by comprehensively including both top-down protection and bottom-up empowerment measures.
- c) Promoting partnerships with civil society groups, NGOs, and other local entities and encouraging implementation by these entities.
- d) Advancing integrated approaches and addressing the broad range of interconnected issues that take into account the multi-sectoral demands of human security, for example, through providing health care support, education and income generating activities, while protecting vulnerable communities from violence and empowering marginalized groups.
- e) Concentrating on those areas of human security that are currently neglected and avoiding duplication with existing

programmes and activities.

3. Geographical areas of activities to be supported

- a) Projects shall be distributed globally with priority attention given to countries and regions where insecurities of people are most critical and pervasive, such as the Least Developed Countries and countries in conflict.
- b) Sub-regional projects that include more than one country shall be supported taking advantage of the network of United Nations Funds and Programmes.

4. Budget

There are no explicit upper or lower limits set for operational projects funded under the UNTFHS. Budgetary requirements should be calculated based on the feasibility and needs of each project. The budget for operational projects whose duration is one year should be approximately one million US dollars (US\$1,000,000). The budget for operational projects which are implemented by more than one organization and whose duration is one year should not in general exceed two and a half million US dollars (US\$2,500,000). Projects shall make the maximum use of local resources and avoid using costly foreign expertise.

The budget for projects to promote and disseminate the human security concept should generally not exceed US\$300,000.

I. Procedures

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security will fund projects approved by the United Nations Secretariat and the donors. For the timely and effective implementation of the following procedures, the United Nations Secretariat and the donors will closely coordinate and cooperate with each other throughout the process.

The project development process can be broken down into two distinct phases. The first phase involves the preparation of a concept note for initial review and screening by the HSU/OCHA and the donors. The second phase entails the preparation of a full proposal for submission to the HSU/OCHA for funding consideration. The HSU/OCHA and the donors will closely coordinate and cooperate throughout the process. Please refer to Annexes 2 and 3 for the requirements for preparing concept notes and full proposals, respectively.

1. Application Procedures

- a) Any organization(s) within the United Nations system that seeks support from the UNTFHS should submit a concept note to the HSU/OCHA for initial assessment. When the HSU/OCHA endorses a concept note, it will share relevant information with donors of the UNTFHS.
- b) The HSU/OCHA will consult donor(s) whose areas of priority and interest match with the project described in the submitted concept note and who have made sufficient contributions to fund fully or partially the project. Upon consultation with the HSU/OCHA, the relevant donor(s) will decide whether the proposed project is appropriate for funding and agree, where necessary, on the respective allotment from each donor's contribution for implementation of the project.
- c) Following the approval of the concept note by the relevant donor(s) taking part in the funding of the project, the HSU/OCHA will encourage the applying organizations to formulate a full project proposal. The project proposal, in line with the Guidelines of the UNTFHS, should define the details of the proposed activities and should be submitted to the HSU/OCHA for review.
- d) Upon receipt of a full project proposal, the HSU/OCHA will

initiate the necessary inter-departmental review of project proposals so as to ensure that they are in line with the Guidelines of the UNTFHS as well as UN financial rules and regulations.

- e) In case there is substantial modification in the project outline from the approved concept note in terms of location, sectors, budget, implementing agencies etc., the HSU/OCHA will consult the relevant donor(s) to seek approval of the modification. A copy of the project proposal can be provided by the HSU/OCHA to any donor who may wish to be informed of the details of the proposal.
- f) Proposals that satisfy the inter-departmental review process will be submitted to the Executive Office of the Secretary-General for further review and approval.
- g) Upon approval from the Executive Office of the Secretary-General, the HSU/OCHA will submit a formal notice to all donors. The Controller of the United Nations will authorize expenditures in accordance with the financial rules and regulations of the UN.

2. Reporting and Project Revisions

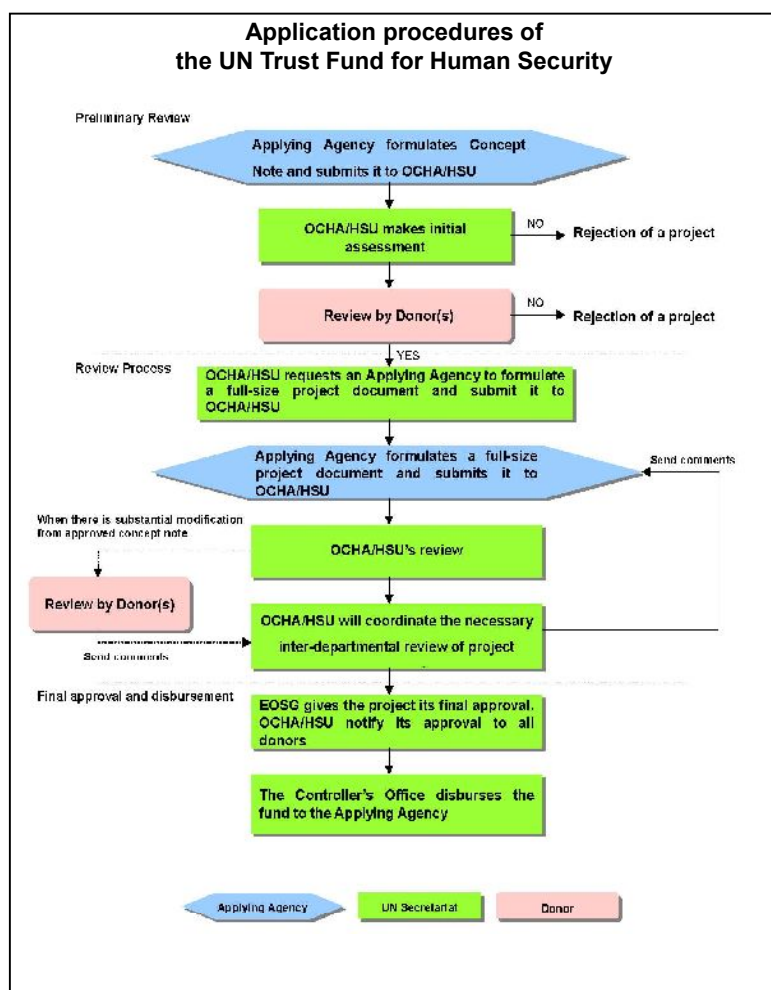
- a) The applying organization(s) will report to the HSU/OCHA on the implementation of project activities funded by the

UNTFHS and will submit substantive and financial reports in a manner and format prescribed in Annex 4. HSU/OCHA will review the submitted reports and when satisfied that they meet the reporting requirements, will submit them to all donors annually through the submission of the Annual Report.

- b) If the applying organization(s) wish to make any changes to the originally approved project funded from the UNTFHS, they must submit their requests to HSU/OCHA in writing in line with the processes outlined in Annex 5. HSU/OCHA may permit the redeployment of resources between the approved project budget components, without changing the approved project total or the substantive objectives of the project. All other requested changes will follow the procedure for the approval of project proposals, provided in the application procedures above.

- c) The HSU/OCHA will provide an annual report to the donors and the ABHS on the management of the UNTFHS as well as periodical information on respective projects.

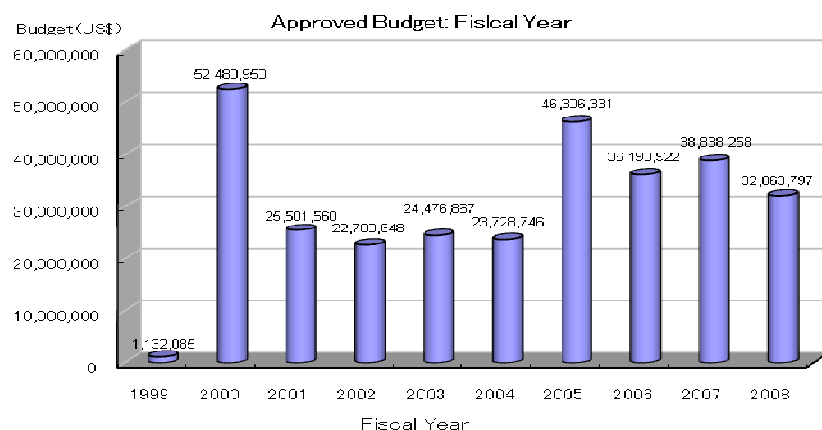
(*For further detail, please see [www://ochaonline.un.org](http://ochaonline.un.org))



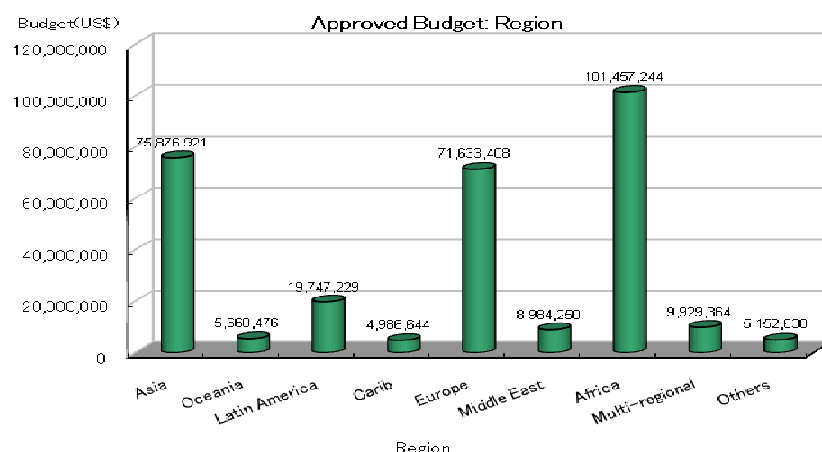
(Thailand, Photo provided by the Embassy of Japan in Thailand)

Approved Projects

● Approved Projects by Number and Budget (as of March 2009)



Fiscal Year	Number of Projects	Budget (US\$)
1999	6	1,132,085
2000	22	52,480,950
2001	27	25,501,560
2002	22	22,700,648
2003	25	24,476,867
2004	18	23,728,746
2005	21	46,306,331
2006	21	36,198,922
2007	16	38,838,258
2008	13	32,063,797
	191	303,428,165



Region	Number of Projects	Budget (US\$)
Asia	69	75,876,921
Oceania	9	5,660,476
Latin America	13	19,747,229
Carib	5	4,986,644
Europe	20	71,633,408
Middle East	4	8,984,250
Africa	55	101,457,244
Multi-regional	8	9,929,364
Others	8	5,152,630
	191	303,428,166



(Tanzania, Photo provided by UNDP)

4 Examples of Projects

**Afghanistan
(2005-2006)**

Rebuilding urban communities in Afghanistan: Upgrading of Informal Settlements in Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif and Jalalabad (UN-HABITAT)

This project aims to improve the quality of life of vulnerable groups such as returnees, internally displaced persons and widowed-headed households in informal settlements in war-torn Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif and Jalalabad in Afghanistan.

In order to facilitate community mobilization and increase cohesiveness of residents of informal settlements, the project formed Community Development Councils (CDCs). Through implementing community action plans to improve their living conditions, new employment for residents were created. As a result of CDCs' activities, informal settlements were connected with regular city network service system such as road, water, drain, solid waste management, education, health etc. This project enhanced the living conditions of the vulnerable people.



(Photo provided by UN-HABITAT)

**Malawi
(2005-2008)**

Empowering poor rural communities with labour-saving technologies for increased labour productivity, food production and income generation (UNIDO)

A labour shortage caused by various infectious diseases has driven up poverty in rural communities in Malawi. Targeting the marginalized population such as local artisans, farmers, vulnerable women and orphans, this project aimed to reduce poverty by improving agricultural productivity and promoting local economy through conducting various vocational trainings and introducing labour saving means in order to make up for deficiency of labour.

Local artisans produced farming tools using improved knowledge and skills obtained through trainings. Their products contributed to the improvement of agricultural productivity. The project provided vocational trainings as well as necessary equipment, ensuring the future of orphans. Income generating activities for women benefited vulnerable households as an important source of income. With the total income generated from 2006 to 2008 amounting to over US\$50,000, this project has created real opportunity to overcome poverty.



(Photo provided by UNIDO)

**Lebanon
(2005-2009)**

Social and economic empowerment of mine-affected communities: Removing the threat of cluster bombs and UXOs and promoting post-demining rehabilitation (UNMAS, UNDP)

In the communities of south Lebanon, landmines, cluster munitions and unexploded ordnances (UXOs) have caused many amputees and been threats to people's survival, livelihood and dignity. The presence of mines and UXOs not only represents clear physical threat but also restricts people's freedom of movement. This project aims at addressing these threats by implementing an integrated approach to mine action involving social and economic rehabilitation in the communities of south Lebanon.

Two clearance teams were assigned and engaged in clearing the cluster munitions in the targeted communities. As of June 2008, the two BAC teams cleared 556,770 square meters and destroyed 323 cluster munitions and 9 unexploded bombs in 10 communities. This was followed by organizing cooperative associations by local community members to implement community action plans after the clearance activities completed. The project has empowered the members of the organizations to plan and implement projects through a participatory approach that mobilized local communities.



(Photo provided by UNMAS)



(Ghana, Photo provided by Global Issues Cooperation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan)

APPENDIX

List of Projects Supported by the Trust Fund of Human Security (As of August 2009)

	COUNTRY	TITLE OF PROJECT	TOTAL BUDGET (US\$)	EXECUTING AGENCY	CATEGORY	Final Approval
■ Asia						
1	Thailand	The human dignity initiative: community-based safety nets as tools for human development	141,250	ESCAP	Poverty	1999
2	Tajikistan	Improvement of health sector in Tajikistan through training of medical specialists	181,260	UNDP	Health	1999
3	Timor-Leste	Urgent maize and rice seed multiplication at rural community level in East Timor	469,650	FAO	Poverty	2000
4	Philippines	Integrated Community-based Reproductive Health/Family Planning Project in the Province of Capiz	480,587	UNFPA	Health	2000
5	Tajikistan	Strengthening of the Peace Process in Tajikistan through Reintegration and Demobilization Support Activities for Former Combatants	676,641	UNDP	Conflict	2000
6	Mongolia	Promoting Sustainable Primary Health Care and Infectious Disease Prevention in Mongolia	530,250	UNICEF	Health	2000
7	Cambodia	Phnom Penh-local partnership for urban poverty reduction	177,720	UN-HABITAT	Poverty	2000
8	Viet Nam, Lao	Development of Social Safety Nets for Health	378,245	WHO	Health	2001
9	Timor-Leste	Urgent maize and rice seed multiplication at rural community level in East Timor Phase II - Reduction of post harvest losses	349,794	FAO	Poverty	2001
10	India	Drought proofing through watershed development for vulnerability reduction	1,045,983	UNDP	Disaster	2001
11	Myanmar	Community-based public health care and drug demand reduction in Mong Pawk District, Wa Special Region	202,000	UNODC(UNDCP)	Drug	2001
12	Philippines	Preventive Actions and Early Interventions against Child Abuse and Exploitation in Urban Poor Communities	214,747	UNICEF	Poverty	2001
13	Timor-Leste	Ainaro & Manatuto Community Activation Project	5,132,500	UNDP	Poverty	2001
14	Tajikistan	Sustainable Safe Drinking Water Supply to Rural Schools and Health Institutions in Tajikistan: The Security of Human Health	1,155,590	UNICEF	Health	2002
15	Cambodia	Non-formal basic education and vocational skill training for children and youth at risk	609,248	UNESCO	Poverty	2002
16	Cambodia, India, Thailand	Enhancing Human Security Through Gender Equality in the Context of HIV/AIDS (Asia)	1,186,211	UNIFEM	Health	2002
17	Myanmar	Rehabilitating and Upgrading Essential Infrastructure in the North Rakhine State	859,075	WFP	Poverty	2002
18	Indonesia	Tobelo-Galela Area Recovery Initiative	1,429,684	UNDP	Refugees	2002
19	Indonesia	The development of schools and teaching to improve the ability of children and their communities to maintain their human security	1,007,475	UNICEF	Refugees	2002
20	Nepal	Community Learning Centres for Mid and Far Western Regions of Nepal. To help grass-roots Community, especially Women and other Disadvantaged Groups, to regain Human Security/ Dignity and to enhance their Capacity for Personal and Social Development	490,698	UNESCO	Poverty	2002

21	Cambodia, Viet Nam	Support for Urban Youth at Risk: "House for Youth"	360,628	UN-HABITAT	Poverty	2002
22	Nepal	Beyond Trafficking : A Joint Initiative in the Millennium Against Trafficking in Girls and Women - District Level Intervention in Kaski District	480,640	UNDP	Crime	2002
23	Kyrgyz	Improvement of Community Reproductive Health Services in the Northern Regions of Kyrgyzstan	513,340	UNFPA	Health	2002
24	China	Community Based HIV/AIDS Care, Prevention and Poverty Reduction	824,000	UNDP	Health	2002
25	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao, Thailand, Viet Nam	The Human Dignity Initiative: Community-based Safety Nets as Tools for Human Development, Phase II and III	480,430	ESCAP	Poverty	2002
26	Afghanistan	Promoting Reintegration of IDP and Refugee Women in Community Building	1,030,000	UNIFEM	Refugees	2002
27	Viet Nam	Supporting Education, Health and Sanitation needs among the local population in Ky Son district	308,228	UNODC(UNDCP)	Drug	2002
28	Indonesia	Reproductive Health Support in Emergency Situations	1,355,062	UNFPA	Health	2002
29	Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan	Adolescent Girls, Trafficking and HIV/AIDS: Strengthening Responses in South Asia	1,030,000	UNDP	Health	2003
30	Myanmar	Drug Control and Development in the Wa Region of the Shan State	1,203,935	UNODC(UNDCP)	Drug	2003
31	Cambodia, Viet Nam	Prevention of trafficking in children and women at a community level in Cambodia and Viet Nam	1,214,465	ILO	Crime	2003
32	Philippines	Support for Victims/Witnesses of trafficking in Human Beings in the Philippines	250,800	UNODC/UNOPS	Crime	2003
33	Cambodia	Extension of the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) to Improve Food Security and Income-generation of Poor Farmers in Cambodia	1,161,605	FAO	Poverty	2003
34	Mongolia	Rehabilitation of Boarding Schools and Provision of Refresher Training Course for Headmasters and Teachers in the Dzud affected Gobi Desert provinces	504,563	UNESCO	Disaster	2003
35	Lao	Girl's Education and Community Development for Awareness raising and Prevention of Girl Trafficking in Lao PDR	506,669	UNICEF	Crime	2003
36	India	Total Risk Management Programme	1,030,000	UNDP	Disaster	2003
37	Viet Nam	Healthy Living and Life Skills Education for HIV Prevention in Viet Nam	980,309	UNICEF	Health	2003
38	Timor-Leste	Reduction of post harvest losses	379,607	FAO	Poverty	2003
39	Myanmar	Farmer Participatory Seed Multiplication in Rakhine State, Myanmar: Phase I	1,450,152	FAO	Poverty	2003
40	Cambodia	Seth Koma - Survival and Development of Children in Rural Areas of Cambodia through Village Action Plans	1,027,425	UNICEF	Poverty	2004
41	Cambodia	Phnom Penh - Partnership for Urban Poverty Reduction - Phase II	1,114,975	UN-HABITAT	Poverty	2004
42	Mongolia	Sustainable Primary Health Care in Mongolia: The Security of Human Health	658,800	UNICEF	Health	2004
43	Bangladesh	Improving Human Security by Mitigating Arsenic Poisoning	1,318,692	UNIDO	Environment	2004
44	Afghanistan	Assistance in Reducing Humanitarian Deficits of War-Affected Rural Communities through Increased Agricultural Productivity and the Promotion of Auxiliary Income-Generating Activities	876,579	UNIDO	Poverty	2004

45	Afghanistan	Capacity Building for Drug Demand Reduction in Afghanistan	1,027,870	UNODC	Drug	2004
46	Timor-Leste	Human Security in Rural Timor-Leste	1,614,630	DESA	Poverty	2004
47	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	"Every Child Has a Right to Grow up in a Family Environment" Providing Alternative Care Arrangements for Children without Family Care in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan	2,160,000	UNICEF	Poverty	2004
48	Thailand	Strengthening HIV Resilience in Thailand Mobile Populations' Source Communities	1,031,009	UNDP	Health	2004
49	Timor-Leste	100 Schools Project: improving the quality of primary education in East Timor	1,169,964	UNICEF	Poverty	2004
50	Sri Lanka	Rebuilding Communities in North East Sri Lanka	1,241,900	UN-HABITAT	Conflict	2005
51	Cambodia	Development of Community-Based Drug Abuse Counselling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Services in Cambodia	1,176,001	UNODC	Drug	2005
52	India	Food for work enhancing social capital building	1,017,500	WFP	Poverty	2005
53	Central Asia	Report on Regional Co-operation for Human Security in Central Asia	491,370	UNDP	Others	2005
54	Lao	Development of social safety nets in health in Lao PDR through scaling up voluntary community-based health insurance	1,289,750	WHO	Health	2005
55	Thailand	Improvement of Health Conditions of Migrants in Ranong and Samutsakorn Provinces of Thailand	1,524,312	WHO	Health	2005
56	Pakistan	Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development Facility	514,019	UNDP	Poverty	2005
57	Afghanistan	Rebuilding urban communities in Afghanistan: Upgrading of Informal Settlements in Kandahar, Mazar-e-Sharif and Jalalabad	3,660,415	UN-HABITAT	Conflict	2005
58	Indonesia	Conflict prevention and poverty reduction among indigenous peoples in Papua, Indonesia	1,581,142	ILO	Poverty	2005
59	Afghanistan	Support for Community Empowerment through Training and Food-for-work to improve School Infrastructure in Afghanistan	2,725,391	WFP	Conflict	2005
60	Thailand, Philippines	Economic and Social Empowerment of Returned Victims of Trafficking	1,977,116	ILO	Crime	2006
61	Mongolia	Reducing Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities of Selected Peri-Urban and Informal Mining Communities in Mongolia	988,236	UNFPA	Health	2006
62	Sri Lanka	Support for sustainable livelihood recovery among the conflict affected population in the North-East Regions through improved agricultural productivity and community-based entrepreneurship	1,779,298	UNIDO	Conflict	2006
63	Turkmenistan	Improvement of the Quality of Social Services and Infrastructure and Reproductive Health for Refugees and Host Communities	1,236,598	UNHCR, UNFPA	Refugees	2006
64	Lao	Social and economic rehabilitation of former opium poppy-growing communities - Alternative Livelihood development	2,412,550	UNIDO, UNODC	Drug	2006
65	Kazakhstan	Enhancing Human Security in the Former Nuclear Test Site of Semipalatinsk	2,033,662	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNV	Poverty	2006
66	Myanmar	Support to ex-poppy farmers and poor vulnerable families in border areas	948,200	WFP, FAO, UNODC, UNFPA	Drug	2007
67	Tajikistan	Community development through employment creation and improved migration management	1,095,039	ILO, UNDP	Conflict	2007
68	Bhutan	Basic education/Literacy, Income Security and Employment for Vulnerable People including Children and Women in Bhutan	2,235,839	UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNV	Poverty	2007

69	Indonesia	Realizing minimum living standards for disadvantaged communities through peace building and village based economic development	2,165,595	UNIDO, ILO	Poverty	2009
70	Nepal	Delivering Essential Reproductive Health Care, Education and Counselling to Vulnerable Women and Adolescent Girls of Nepal affected by conflict	1,163,204	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	Health	2009
71	Mongolia	Comprehensive Community Services to Improve Human Security for the Rural Disadvantaged Populations in Mongolia	3,072,804	UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP	Poverty	2009
		Total	80,112,927			

■ Oceania

72	Kiribati	Rising to the Challenge of HIV/AIDS from a Reproductive Health Perspective	146,012	UNFPA, WHO	Health	2001
73	Marshall Islands	Response to Increasing STI/HIV/AIDS	245,323	UNFPA, WHO	Health	2001
74	Solomon Islands	Emergency Reproductive Health Services to Displaced Populations	265,268	UNFPA, WHO	Refugees	2001
75	Tuvalu	Reducing Reproductive Health Morbidity through a Community Focused Approach	165,888	UNFPA, WHO	Health	2001
76	Vanuatu	Addressing Rapid Population Growth & Sustainable Development from a Reproductive Health Perspective	123,722	UNFPA, WHO	Health	2001
77	Oceanian Region	Regional UN HSF Technical Assistance Project	641,620	UNFPA, WHO	Health	2001
78	Solomon Islands	Rehabilitation of Schools in Provinces Affected by Ethnic Conflict in Solomon Islands	309,000	UNDP	Poverty	2002
79	Solomon Islands	Employment generation and economic recovery through the rehabilitation and maintenance of infrastructure using Labour-Based, Equipment Supported Technology	1,038,181	UNDP	Conflict	2002
80	Papua New Guinea	Strengthening Human Security for Women in Mobile Populations through Health Education and HIV/AIDS Care in Papua New Guinea	2,725,462	WHO, UNICEF	Health	2006
		Total	5,660,476			

■ Latin America

81	Cuba	Strengthening the National Program for the Control and Prevention of STI/HIV/AIDS in the Republic of Cuba	1,030,000	UNDP	Health	2003
82	Peru	The Only Opportunity: Maternal Health and Integrated Early Childhood Development	707,000	UNICEF	Health	2002
83	Honduras, Brazil	Enhancing Human Security Through Gender Equality in the Context of HIV/AIDS (Honduras, Brazil)	520,453	UNIFEM	Health	2002
84	Colombia	Support for Internally Displaced Communities in Colombia	1,100,550	UNHCR	Refugees	2004
85	Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala	Empowerment of women and adolescents at social risk in Central America - protection from sexual exploitation and promotion of human rights	1,541,925	UNIFEM, UNOPS	Poverty	2005
86	Ecuador	Integrated Approach for the Protection of Vulnerable Populations Affected by the Colombian Conflict on Ecuador's Northern Border	1,914,220	UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP	Refugees	2006
87	Peru	Natural Disasters in Peru: from Damage Limitation to Risk Management and Prevention	1,576,485	UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO	Disaster	2006
88	Honduras	Joint Program for the Support of Human Security in Honduras	1,286,753	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, UNV, PAHO/WHO	Crime	2006

89	Peru	The only opportunity: Human Security for the Development of Women and Children in Peru	2,062,344	UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA	Poverty	2006
90	El Salvador	Strengthening Human Security by Fostering Peaceful Coexistence and Improving Citizen Security in 3 municipalities in the Department of Sonsonate	2,399,820	UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, ILO	Crime	2008
91	Honduras	Joint Program for the Support of Human Security in Honduras (Second year)	1,283,096	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, UNV, PAHO/WHO	Crime	2008
92	Bolivia	Human Security for the Adolescent: Empowerment and Protection against Violence, Early Pregnancy, Maternal Mortality and HIV/AIDS	1,095,600	UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA	Health	2008
93	Brazil	Sustained Improvement of Human Security in the City of Sao Paulo through Humanization Actions in Public Schools, Health Services, and Communities	3,228,984	UNESCO, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA	Health	2008
		Total	19,747,229			

■ Carib

94	Haiti	Strengthening Integrated Reproductive Health and Emergency Obstetric Services for Women in Eight Departments of Haiti	303,040	UNFPA	Health	2001
95	Trinidad and Tobago	Greater Involvement of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through sensitization, training and networking in Trinidad and Tobago	303,000	UNDP	Health	2001
96	Suriname	Transforming reproductive health in Suriname	314,396	PAHO/WHO	Health	2002
97	CARICOM countries	Strengthening of the search and rescue capability of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency	3,039,669	UNDP	Disaster	2003
98	Grenada	Restoring livelihoods in Grenada after hurricanes Ivan and Emily	1,026,538	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, UNIFEM	Disaster	2006
		Total	4,986,644			

■ Europe

99	Kosovo	Emergency School Rehabilitation in Decane, Kosovo	437,553	UNICEF	Conflict	1999
100	Kosovo	Reactivation of quality primary education in Kosovo	16,160,000	UNICEF	Conflict	2000
101	Kosovo	Rehabilitation of brick Factory	3,737,000	UNMIK/UNOPS	Conflict	2000
102	Kosovo	Housing and electrification programme in Kosovo	20,448,626	UNDP	Conflict	2000
103	Kosovo	Broadcasting media resource center for the municipal election in Kosovo	440,651	UNMIK/UNOPS	Conflict	2000
104	Kosovo	Waste management project in Drenica	3,030,000	UNMIK/UNOPS	Conflict	2000
105	Kosovo	UNMIK school buses for minority students	1,009,919	UNMIK/UNOPS	Conflict	2000
106	Kosovo	School rehabilitation in Kosovo	2,700,374	UNDP	Conflict	2001
107	Kosovo	Hospital Rehabilitation Programme in Kosovo	1,019,965	UNDP	Health	2001
108	Kosovo	Community Information Centres	269,389	UNMIK/DPI	Conflict	2001

109	Kosovo	Illicit Small Arms Control Programme	1,030,000	UNDP	Conflict	2003
110	Ukraine	Helping Individuals Address their Fears, Problems and Risks in Chernobyl-Affected Communities	1,214,249	UNDP	Disaster	2004
111	Russia	Capacity building for integrated psychological pedagogical and medico-social rehabilitation of school children and educational personnel	977,874	UNESCO, WHO	Refugees	2006
112	Russia	Sustainable Integration and Recovery in North Ossetia-Alania	3,710,225	UNHCR, UNDP, ILO, FAO	Conflict	2007
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Community Reconciliation through Poverty Reduction	2,349,580	UNDP, UNESCO	Poverty	2007
114	Belarus	Enhancing Human Security in the Chernobyl Affected Areas of Belarus	1,504,073	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF	Environment	2008
115	Moldova	Protection and Empowerment of Victims of Human Trafficking and Domestic Violence in Moldova	3,451,764	UNDP, UNFPA, IOM	Crime	2008
116	Kosovo	Multi-Sectral Initiative for Community Stabilization and Improved Human Security in Mitrovica North and South and Zvecan	3,046,789	WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNDP, UNV	Poverty	2008
117	Belarus, Russia, Ukraine	Human Security for Individuals and Communities in Chernobyl-Affected Areas through Local Information Provision	2,610,478	UNDP, IAEA, UNICEF, WHO	Disaster	2008
118	Armenia	Sustainable Livelihood for Socially Vulnerable Refugees, Internally Displaced and Local Families	2,484,900	UNHCR, UNDP, UNIDO, UNFPA, UNICEF	Refugees	2009
		Total	71,633,408			

■ Middle East

119	Lebanon	Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Former Detainees in South Lebanon	740,914	UNDP	Poverty	2004
120	Palestine	Isolated and Disenfranchised Communities in the Occupied Palestine Territory	5,276,746	UNSCO, UNRWA, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM, UNDP, WHO, UNFPA	Refugees	2006
121	Lebanon	Social and Economic Empowerment of Mine-affected communities: Removing the Threat of Landmines and UXOs and Promoting Post-demining Rehabilitation	1,992,100	UNMAS, UNDP	Conflict	2006
122	Lebanon	Social and economic empowerment of mine-affected communities: Removing the threat of cluster bombs and UXOs and promoting post-demining rehabilitation (Additional Funding)	974,490	UNMAS, UNDP	Conflict	2007
		Total	8,984,250			

■ Africa

123	Angola	Field Mission of RSG Francis Deng to Angola	38,003	OCHA	Refugees	2000
124	Kenya	Response to Drought Emergency in Kenya	1,009,986	UNICEF	Disaster	2001
125	Botswana	Increasing Access to the Sexual and Reproductive Health Services by Youth	270,175	UNFPA	Health	2001
126	Uganda	Emergency Provision of Agricultural Inputs in Kasese and Kabarole Districts of Rwenzori Region of Western Uganda	574,472	FAO	Refugees	2001
127	Sudan	Assistance to small-scale subsistence fishery in Southern Sudan	446,589	FAO	Poverty	2002

28	Uganda	Reproductive Health Project for Internally Displaced Persons in Gulu District	282,901	UNFPA	Health	2002
129	Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Zimbabwe	Enhancing Human Security Through Gender Equality in the Context of HIV/AIDS (Africa)	1,323,336	UNIFEM	Health	2002
130	Tanzania	Support to Primary Education in drought prone and pastoralist areas	572,000	WFP	Poverty	2002
131	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Support to coping mechanisms of crisis affected Congolese households	978,500	FAO	Poverty	2002
132	Sierra Leone	Reintegration of Ex-combatants through capacity building and self-employment	3,090,000	UNDP	Conflict	2002
133	Senegal	Community-based Reproductive Health/ Family Planning Services at Health and Reproductive Service Delivery Points	709,779	UNFPA	Health	2003
134	Nigeria	Malaria control with an emphasis on Insecticide Treated Bednets (ITNs) and household management of malaria by mothers	997,052	UNICEF	Health	2003
135	South Africa	Model Communities to Demonstrate an Integrated Approach to HIV/AIDS and Poverty in KwaZulu-Natal, Republic of South Africa	1,030,000	UNDP	Health	2003
136	Gambia	Managing water and energy services for poverty eradication in rural Gambia	1,335,000	DESA	Poverty	2003
137	Sudan	Revitalization of Agricultural Productive Capacities in Post-Conflict Zones by Promoting Participation and Community Building for Good Security and Poverty Alleviation	1,258,256	UNIDO	Refugees	2003
138	Somalia	Humanitarian Programming for Internally Displaced and Unsettled Populations in Somalia	1,104,860	UNICEF	Refugees	2003
139	Eritrea	Mobilizing Communities to Reduce Reproductive Health Morbidity and Mortality	988,098	UNFPA	Health	2003
140	Tanzania	Basic Education and HIV/AIDS and Life skill for Out of School Children	711,263	UNICEF	Health	2003
141	Zimbabwe	Promotion of HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care and Support for Children and Adolescents affected by HIV/AIDS	1,030,000	UNICEF	Health	2004
142	Swaziland	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV in Rural Communities in Swaziland-Happy Baby Healthy Family Initiative	1,122,722	UNICEF	Health	2004
143	Zambia	The Zambia Initiative: Development through Local Integration	1,201,021	UNHCR	Refugees	2004
144	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Reinforcement of food security and fight against malnutrition through the supply of agricultural inputs and the support to revival of agricultural activities through the training in vegetable material multiplication	1,045,904	FAO	Poverty	2004
145	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Senegal	Energy for Poverty Reduction in Africa: Energising Community-led Rural Development using Multifunctional Platforms	2,413,599	UNDP	Poverty	2004
146	Guinea	Integrated community rehabilitation and income generating activities for war affected populations and hosting communities in the districts of Forecariah and Kindia	1,030,932	UNDP	Refugees	2004
147	Malawi	Empowering poor rural communities with labour-saving technologies for increased labour productivity, food production and income generation	1,193,184	UNIDO	Poverty	2005
148	Guinea	Quick Impact Programme for Refugee Zones: Community-based Production Centres and community rehabilitation projects with skills upgrading in Forest Guinea	1,124,414	UNIDO	Refugees	2005
149	Angola	Support to primary education in Huambo and Kuanza Sul provinces: school feeding programme including HIV/AIDS awareness	1,138,601	WFP	Conflict	2005
150	Tanzania	Strengthening human security through sustainable human development in Northwestern Tanzania	3,683,394	UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNIDO, UNICEF	Poverty	2005

151	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Girls' Development and Education	1,063,824	UNICEF	Poverty	2005
152	Republic of Congo	Community action for reintegration recovery of ex-combatants - Youth at risk	1,047,629	UNDP	Conflict	2005
153	Somalia, Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda, Sudan, Kenya, Angola, Namibia, Sao Tome e Principe, Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Guinea	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) Outreach Radio Project	1,499,926	OCHA	Disaster	2005
154	Uganda	Multi-skills Training and Community Service Facilities for Sustainable Livelihoods and Poverty Alleviation - Reintegration of Ex-combatants and Former Rebels	1,436,987	UNIDO	Conflict	2005
155	Sudan	Capacity-building of African Union Forces in Darfur	2,812,331	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR	Conflict	2005
156	Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda	African Millennium Villages Initiative	9,179,165	UNDP	Poverty	2006
157	Ethiopia	Establishing a Zone Free of the Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Problem in the Southern Rift Valley, Ethiopia, and Assisting Rural Communities in Agricultural and Livestock Development	1,760,000	IAEA, FAO	Health	2006
158	Ethiopia	Coordinated rural development of IDP and refugee impacted communities in Somali Regional State of Ethiopia	1,440,703	UNDP, UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR	Refugees	2006
159	Liberia	Rebuilding Communities in Post-Conflict Liberia - Empowerment for Change	3,965,571	UNDP, FAO, WFP	Conflict	2006
160	Sudan	Crossing the Bridge of Peace: Victim Assistance and Mine Risk Education for Human Security in Sudan	1,726,824	UNMAS, UNOPS, UNICEF, UNDP	Conflict	2006
161	Sudan	Support of safe motherhood in South Kordofan-Capacity building to reduce maternal mortality	1,298,374	UNFPA	Health	2006
162	Burundi	Inter-Agency Programme on the Sustainable Rehabilitation of War Victims in Burundi	2,182,491	UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNESCO	Refugees	2006
163	Zimbabwe	Enhancing food security through empowerment of schools	1,389,334	UNICEF, FAO	Health	2006
164	Ghana	Assistance to the refugees of the UNHCR settlements in Buduburam and Kresan for their repatriation, local integration and resettlement through micro and small scale enterprises development	1,745,782	UNIDO, UNHCR, FAO	Refugees	2006
165	Tanzania	Strengthening human security through sustainable human development in Northwestern Tanzania (Phase 2)	467,397	UNDP, WFP, FAO, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNHCR	Poverty	2007
166	Somalia	Protection, Reintegration, and Resettlement of IDPs	4,150,752	UNDP, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, FAO	Refugees	2007
167	Sudan	Capacity Building of the African Union Forces in Darfur (Additional Funding)	273,460	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR	Conflict	2007
168	Kenya	Lokichokio, Kakuma and Dadaab Host Community Project	2,073,200	UNDP, WFP, UNICEF	Refugees	2007
169	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Support to Child-Friendly Environment through Community Participation in the DRC	1,244,560	UNICEF, FAO	Conflict	2007
170	Liberia	Reduction of Maternal, Newborn Mortality in Liberia	3,416,867	WHO, UNFPA	Health	2008
171	Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda	African Millennium Villages Initiative (Phase 2)	11,381,583	UNDP	Poverty	2008

172	South Africa	Establishment of One-Stop Centres to counteract Violence against Women	1,499,850	UNODC, OHCHR	Crime	2008
173	Burkina Faso	Eliminating Child Marriage in Burkina Faso: A Plan for Protection, Empowerment, and Community Action	1,645,313	UNFPA, UNICEF	Health	2008
174	Ghana	Enhancing Human Security through Developing Local Capacity for Holistic Community-Based Conflict Prevention in Northern Ghana	3,080,587	UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNIDO, UNU	Conflict	2008
175	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Integrated Community Empowerment and Peace-Building Support in Ituri	5,123,749	UNDP, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR	Conflict	2008
176	Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Senegal	Energy for Poverty Reduction in Africa: Energising Community-led Rural Development using Multifunctional Platforms (Additional Funding)	257,179	UNDP	Poverty	2004
177	Senegal	Inter-Agency Programme for Improving the Situation of Children at risk in Senegal	2,589,763	ILO, UNICEF	Poverty	2008
	Uganda	Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project	3,914,194	UNDP,WFP,WHO	Conflict	2009
		Total	105,371,438			

■ Multi-regional

178	Yugoslavia, Rwanda	"Imagine Coexistence" , a project to ensure the sustainable repatriation and reintegration of people returning to divided communities	1,262,500	UNHCR	Refugees	2000
179	Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Uganda	Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) Outreach Radio Project	2,087,110	OCHA	Refugees	2003
180	Global	Promoting Effective Protection for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	1,353,297	OCHA	Refugees	2003
181	Nigeria, Mali, Pakistan	Enhancing Capacity for the Prevention and Treatment of Obstetric Fistula	3,646,500	UNFPA	Health	2004
182	Indonesia, India, Fiji, Uzbekistan	Reducing Vulnerability of School Children to Earthquakes	935,769	DESA, UNCRD	Disaster	2004
183	China, Egypt, India, Mexico, South Africa, United Nations (New York)	Regional dynamics of human security: UN Dialogue with the Global South	115,267	DPA, DPKO, OCHA, UNFIP	Others	2005
184	Arab Region	Human Security in the Arab Region	220,350	UNESCO	Others	2007
185		Human Security Grants for selected National Human Development Reports for the purpose of contributing to the formulation of projects for Human Security	308,571	UNDP	Others	2007
		Total	9,929,364			

■ Others

186		Tokyo International Conference on Semipalatinsk	124,300	UNDP	Environment	-
187		UNITAR training programme on: the role of multilateral agreements related to biological diversity	150,700	UNITAR	Environment	-
188		United Nations University Symposium: In Quest of Human Security	97,021	UNU	Others	-

189		Creation of a programmed for regional emergency training for the Asia and Pacific region	1,925,403	UNHCR	Refugees	2000
190		UNITAR training programme on: the implementation of multilateral agreements related to biological diversity	155,432	UNITAR	Environment	-
191		Establish a Relief Web Antenna Office in Kobe	350,735	OCHA	Disaster	2001
192		Research on Human Security for policy making	1,628,327	UNDP	Others	-
193		Extension of a Programme for Regional Emergency Training for Asia and Pacific Region	720,712	UNHCR	Others	2004
194		Support staff cost	446,742	OPPBA	Others	2002
		Total	5,599,372			
		Budget Total of Approved Projects	312,025,108			