

Accelerating Actions toward  
the SDGs and Human Security  
*The Summit of the Future and Beyond*

Keynote Speech

September 5, 2024

**Yoichi Mine**

Executive Director

JICA Ogata Sadako Research Institute  
for Peace and Development



Overview

JICA Ogata Research Institute Report  
**Human Security Today**

No.2 September 2024

Human Security, Politics and Society  
under Compounded Crises

Appendix What is Human Security?

- Values, Strategies, and Principles
- Evolution of the Human Security Idea in the United Nations
- Concepts Related to Human Security
- Japan and Human Security



JICA Ogata Research Institute Report  
**Human Security Today**

Human Security, Politics and Society  
under Compounded Crises

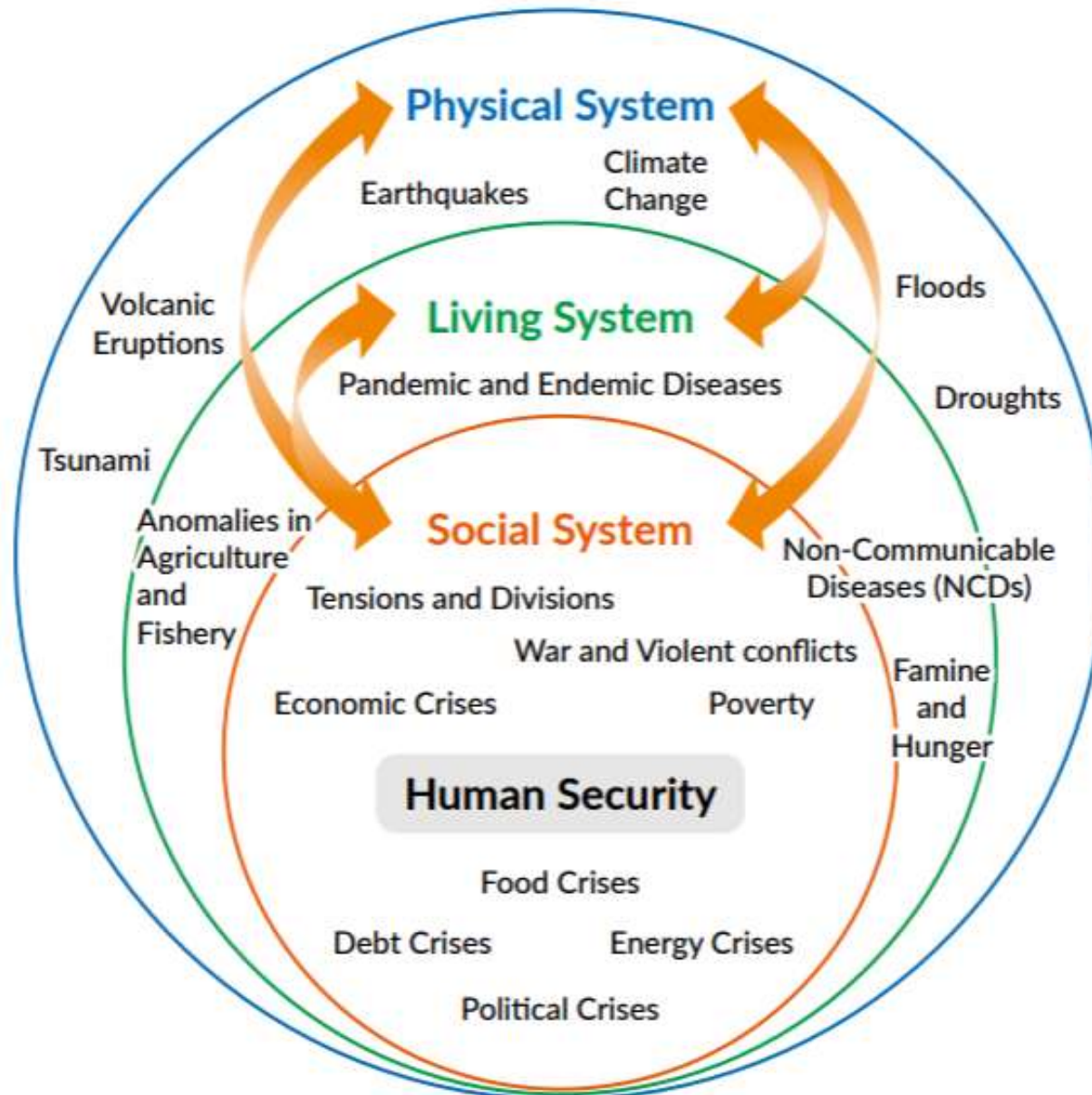
No.2 September 2024

2. We are at a time of profound global transformation. We are confronted by rising catastrophic and existential risks, many caused by the choices we make. Fellow human beings are enduring terrible suffering. If we do not change course, we risk tipping into a future of persistent crisis and breakdown.

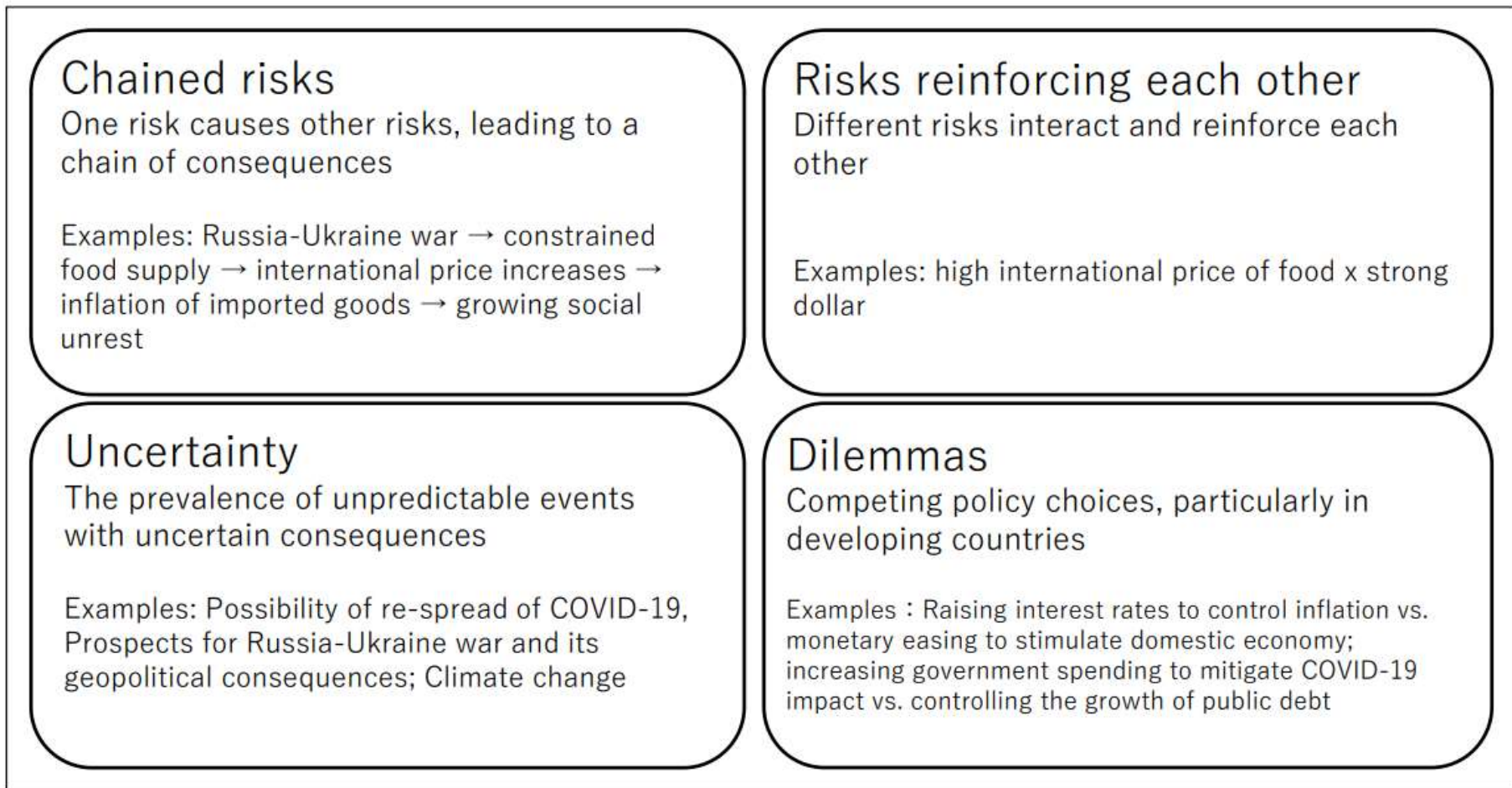
3. Yet this is also a moment of hope and opportunity. Global transformation is a chance for renewal and progress grounded in our common humanity. Advances in knowledge, science, technology, and innovation could deliver a breakthrough to a better and more sustainable future for all. The choice is ours.

Pact for the Future: Rev.3





This figure illustrates the complex, relational, and nested nature of the crises from the perspectives of the physical system, the living system, and the social system.



**Figure 2** Elements characterizing the “compounded crisis” since the COVID-19 shock

Source: Prepared by the author

1. The Ideals
2. Investing in Measurement
3. The Field-Oriented Approach

# 1. The Ideals



4. We believe there is a path to a brighter future for all of humanity, including those living in poverty and vulnerable situations. Through the actions we take today, we resolve to set ourselves on that path, striving for a world that is safe, peaceful, just, equal, inclusive, sustainable and prosperous, a world in which human wellbeing, security and dignity and a healthy planet are assured.

Pact for the Future: Rev.3

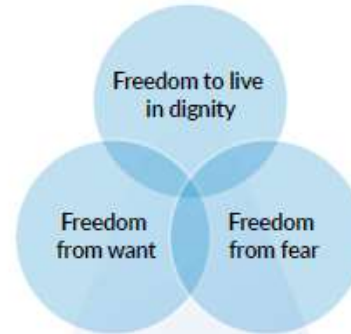
All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 1

## Values, Strategies, and Principles in the Common International Understanding

**Definition** Human security comprises both theory and practice, seeking to create a society where all individuals enjoy the right to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair, by addressing the complex crises we face.

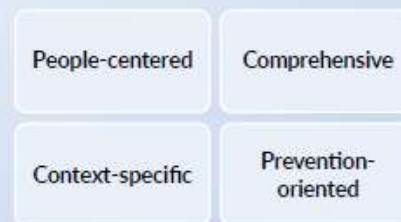
Values  
that underlie  
human security



Strategies  
that are combined  
to realize human  
security



Principles  
that are  
emphasized in  
human security  
practices



- ▶ Human security aims to realize a society in which people live free from fear, want and indignity.
- ▶ Human security addresses threats that jeopardize human life, livelihood, and dignity and acts to protect people.
- ▶ The crises people face in the world today are not only concurrent but also have cascading effects, causing compounded crises that severely affect people's lives.
- ▶ **Top-down Protection:** Ensuring that actors such as governments, international organizations, and civil society protect people from critical and pervasive threats that individuals alone cannot cope with.
- ▶ **Bottom-up Empowerment:** Releasing people's potential to choose their future and strengthen their capacity to address threats collectively and voluntarily.
- ▶ **Solidarity:** Promoting horizontal cooperation among diverse actors to overcome current and future challenges, recognizing the interdependence of societies, generations and between people and the planet.
- ▶ Taking initiatives to promote human security based on the principles of protection, empowerment and solidarity will enhance people's resilience.
- ▶ **People-centered:** Focusing on the perspectives of people in vulnerable situations.
- ▶ **Comprehensive:** Analyzing the interrelations between various issues and encouraging all actors to take coordinated actions.
- ▶ **Context-specific:** Respecting unique contexts and culture of each location and acting accordingly.
- ▶ **Prevention-oriented:** Identifying future downside risks that may intensify human insecurities.

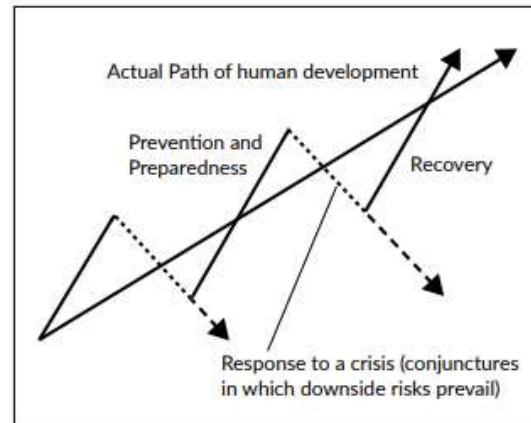
References:

This figure is based on the Report of the UN Secretary-General on Human Security in 2024 (A/78/665) and the "Human Security Handbook," published by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security in 2016.

# Concepts Related to Human Security

## Human Development

Human development is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices so that they can live lives they value. It was originally proposed in the [UNDP's Human Development Report 1990](#). While human development focuses on "progress and augmentation," human security is intended to organize "rearguard actions" for addressing the situations in which downside risks manifest themselves. Human Security tries to put a society in distress back on track toward sustainable human development (see figure).



## Human Rights

Every person born as a human being is entitled to basic human rights as a set of fundamental freedoms. However, there is room for debate regarding which freedoms should be prioritized in terms of protection and promotion in a particular society at a specific time. Human security can provide at least a partial answer to this question by scrutinizing the specific circumstances in which groups of people face extreme insecurity.

### References:

- Ogata, Sadako. 2003. "Human Security and State Security." In *Human Security Now: Final Report of the Commission on Human Security* (Box 1.2, p. 5). New York: United Nations.
- Sen, Amartya, K. 2003. "Development, Rights and Human Security." In *Human Security Now: Final Report of the Commission on Human Security* (Box 1.3, pp. 8-9). New York: United Nations.

## Human Dignity

Human dignity signifies that each person has intrinsic, inviolable value that deserves respect from oneself and others. It is essential to nurture an attitude of respecting the vital core of human life and to create institutions for this purpose. This idea is enshrined in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, forming the basis of the SDG ideal of creating a society where "no one is left behind." This is one of the three freedoms that human security seeks to achieve.

## State Security

State security involves protecting the security of a state and its people. It is maintained not only by national policies but also through its relationships with allies and the collective security practices of international organizations. The independence of colonies after World War II expanded the security framework of sovereign states to a global scale. Human security is proposed as a complement to this framework.

## Social Security

An institution through which society secures a minimal living standard for its members and protects them from disease, unemployment, accidents, and other specific risks. While the government is primarily responsible for this, the system also incorporates aspects of mutual aid. Although designed to address everyday risks citizens encounter, it can also provide the building blocks of human security in the event of large-scale disasters and pandemics, or during the process of post-conflict reconstruction, for example.

## Responsibility to Protect (R2P)

The R2P is a doctrine aimed at preventing genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. Human security is distinct from the principle of R2P and its practice. Human security is based on national ownership and does not advocate the use of force. This crucial difference between human security and the R2P was clearly recognized in the UNGA resolution of 2012 (A/RES/66/290).

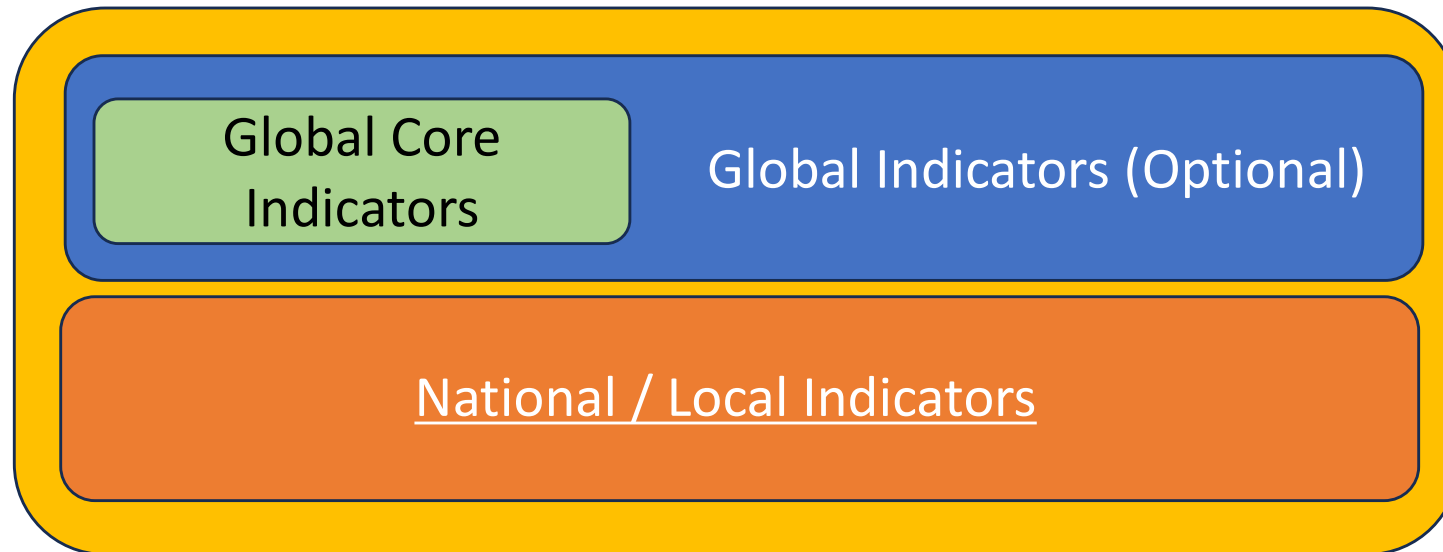
## (2) Human security in the new era

A. The concept of human security, which promotes building nations and communities that enable each individual to live happily and with dignity, free from fear and want, is fundamental to what Japan should be, that is, to embody the noble ideals and principles of humanity, and is consistent with the values of freedom, democracy, respect for fundamental human rights, and the rule of law. Japan will continue to position human security as a guiding principle that underlies all of its development cooperation

Development Cooperation Charter, June, 2023

## 2. Measurement

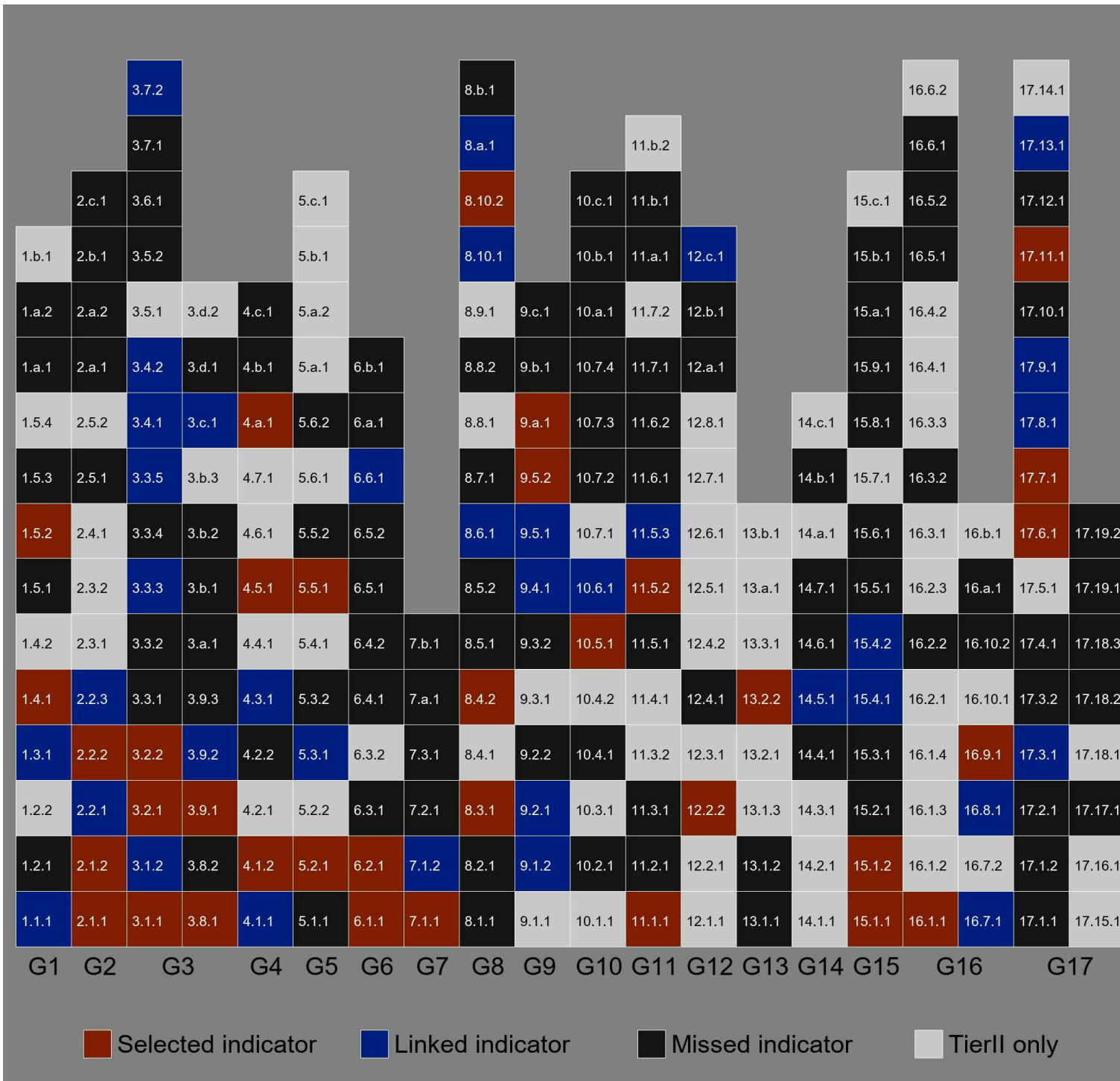
# Proposed indicator framework for post-2030 global development goals



## Specific research topics

- Building a set of demonstrative core indicators based on SDG indicators
- Extracting knowledge from cases of developing customized national/local-level indicators

# Preliminary results (core indicators)



- 33**



# MIS- MEASURING

OUR LIVES



WHY GDP DOESN'T ADD UP

Joseph E. Stiglitz

Amartya Sen

and Jean-Paul Fitoussi

THE REPORT BY THE COMMISSION ON THE MEASUREMENT  
OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS

WITH A FOREWORD BY PRESIDENT NICOLAS SARKOZY

# FOR GOOD MEASURE

AN AGENDA FOR  
MOVING BEYOND GDP

EDITED BY JOSEPH E. STIGLITZ,  
JEAN-PAUL FITOUSSI, AND  
MARTINE DURAND

# MEASURING WHAT COUNTS



THE GLOBAL MOVEMENT  
FOR WELL-BEING

THE MOVEMENT FOR NEW METRICS, BEYOND GDP

JOSEPH E. STIGLITZ,  
JEAN-PAUL FITOUSSI, and  
MARTINE DURAND

# New Video Release: A Dialogue Between Nobel Laureate Joseph Stiglitz and Executive Director Mine Yoichi of the JICA Ogata Research Institute

2024.08.21



LANGUAGE ▾



SNS SHARE ▾

JICA Ogata Sadako Research Institute for Peace and Development (JICA Ogata Research Institute) has released a video of a dialogue between [Joseph Stiglitz](#), a Nobel laureate in economics and professor at Columbia University, and [Mine Yoichi](#), executive director of the JICA Ogata Research Institute. The dialogue took place on the occasion of Stiglitz's visit to Japan in March 2024.

The dialogue covers a wide range of topics, including the importance of indicators to comprehensively measure the status of a complex society beyond measures such as GDP, understanding the multifaceted nature of human security, and building trust to address human security concerns.

The video can be viewed at the following link.

## YouTube























# Thematic Issues

## I Thematic Issues

- › Urban and Regional Development
- › Transportation
- › Energy and Mining
- › Private Sector Development
- › Agricultural and Rural Development
- › Health
- › Improving Nutrition
- › Education
- › Social Security / Disability and Development
- › Sport and Development
- › Peacebuilding
- › Governance
- › Public Finance and Financial Systems
- › Gender and Development
- › Digital for Development
- › Climate Change



					
› <a href="#">Urban/Regional Development</a>	› <a href="#">Transportation</a>	› <a href="#">Energy and Mining</a>	› <a href="#">Private Sector Development</a>	› <a href="#">Agricultural/Rural Development</a>	› <a href="#">Health</a>
					
› <a href="#">Improving Nutrition</a>	› <a href="#">Education</a>	› <a href="#">Social Security / Disability and Development</a>	› <a href="#">Sport and Development</a>	› <a href="#">Peacebuilding</a>	› <a href="#">Governance</a>
					
› <a href="#">Public Finance and Financial Systems</a>	› <a href="#">Gender and Development</a>	› <a href="#">Digital for Development</a>	› <a href="#">Climate Change</a>	› <a href="#">Natural Environment Conservation</a>	› <a href="#">Environmental Management (JICA Clean City Initiative)</a>
					
› <a href="#">Water Resources and Water Supply</a>	› <a href="#">Disaster Risk Reduction</a>				

## Overview by Region

JICA operates in some 140 developing countries and regions.

Different developing countries face quite different development issues.

Based on analysis of the varying conditions and the needs of these countries and regions, and the aim for achieving human security and quality growth in them, JICA strategically formulates and implements programs while factoring in the Japanese government's policies and commitments as well as its available cooperation modes and budgetary allocations.



Programs by Region(Fiscal 2022)

Africa	Middle East and Europe	South Asia	East Asia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus	Southeast Asia	The Pacific	Latin America and the Caribbean
Cooperation with <b>48</b> countries	Cooperation with <b>22</b> countries and regions	Cooperation with <b>8</b> countries	Cooperation with <b>9</b> countries	Cooperation with <b>9</b> countries	Cooperation with <b>13</b> countries	Cooperation with <b>30</b> countries
Total value of JICA programs ¥ <b>182.5</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs ¥ <b>386.7</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs ¥ <b>987.3</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs ¥ <b>44.6</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs ¥ <b>888.4</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs ¥ <b>8</b> billion	Total value of JICA programs ¥ <b>178.5</b> billion

# 3. Field-Oriented



## General Assembly

Distr.: General  
2 January 2024

Original: English

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### Seventy-eighth session

Agenda items 13, 117 and 122

**Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields**

**Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit**

**Strengthening of the United Nations system**

## Human security

### Report of the Secretary-General

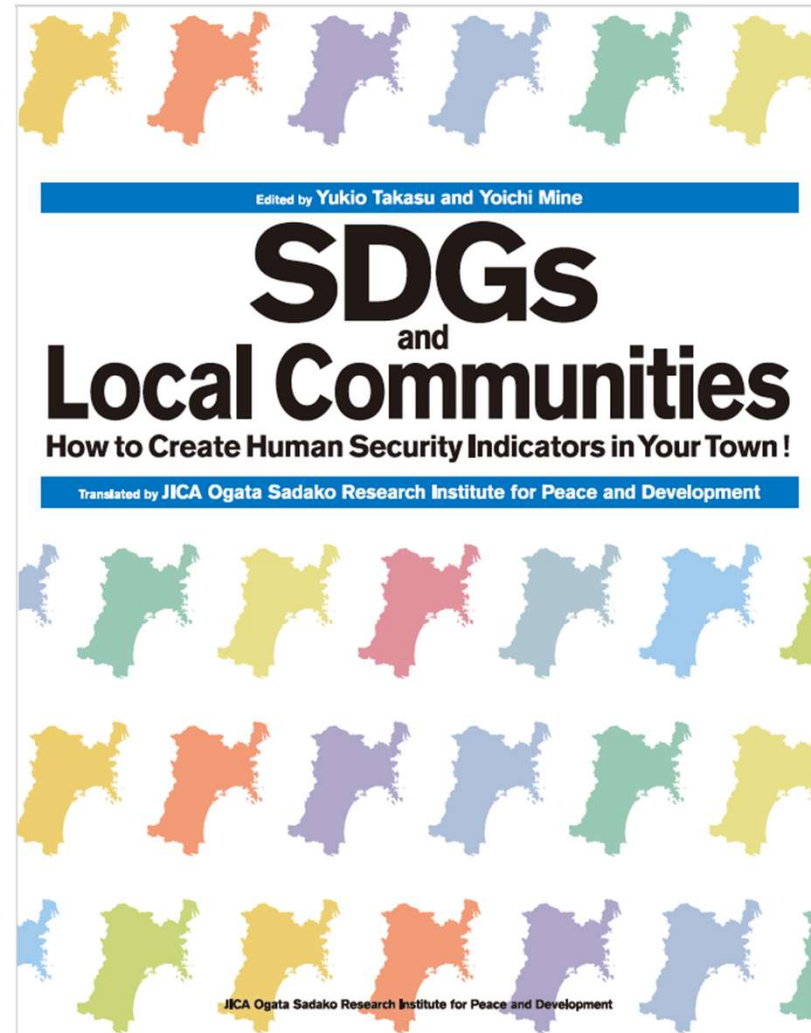
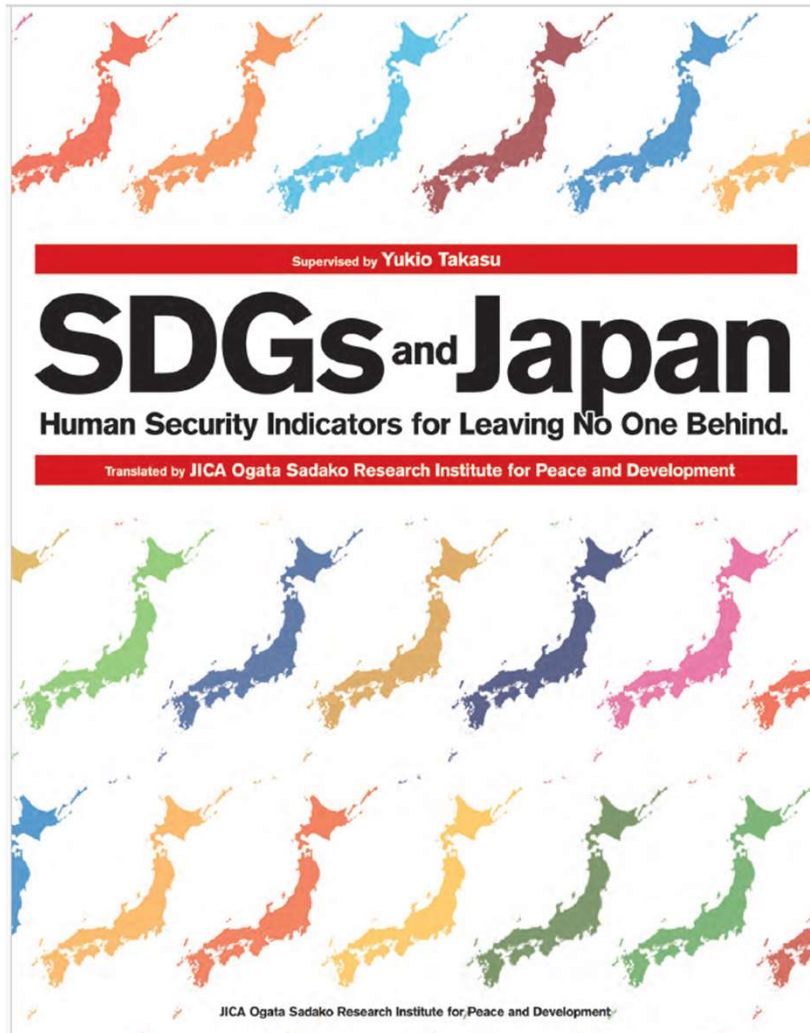
#### *Summary*

The present report provides an update on developments related to the advancement of human security since the last report on the subject issued 10 years ago ([A/68/685](#)). It offers new insights on how best to respond to today's complex crises, including concerted efforts to accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Challenges resulting from myriad causes place our survival, livelihoods and dignity in severe peril. While differences and divisions have confronted us from time to time, we have shown throughout history our resolve to form the unity of purpose for a world of peace, prosperity and dignity for all. It is hoped that with a focus on human security, we can harness the requisite solidarity to recentre our efforts on "We the peoples of the United Nations".

Based on concrete examples and lessons learned from governments and the international community, the present report offers the tools, strategies and partnerships that have proven to reduce risks, enhance trust and, wherever possible, mitigate and prevent the scale and scope of current and emerging challenges. Through a prospective analysis based on the common understanding of human security as

Human Security Indicators:  
Developed by Ambassador Takasu and His Team and  
Translated by JICA Ogata Institute



# Symposium on “SDGs and Local Communities: How to Create Human Security Indicators in Your Town!” at the United Nations Headquarters

2024.08.13



LANGUAGE ▾



SNS SHARE ▾

In February 2024, the JICA Ogata Sadako Research Institute for Peace and Development (JICA Ogata Research Institute) published “ [SDGs and Local Communities: How to create Human Security Indicators in Your Town!](#) “ This is the English version of a book that proposes subnational indicators of SDG performance. A symposium on this book was held on May 8, 2024, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, United States.

The symposium was jointly organized by the United Nations Human Security Unit (UN-HSU), the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the JICA Ogata Research Institute. Its purpose was to promote a better understanding among UN member states of subnational efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). JICA Ogata Research Institute was represented by [Mine Yoichi](#) , executive director.





**Table 2** Five conditions of collective impact

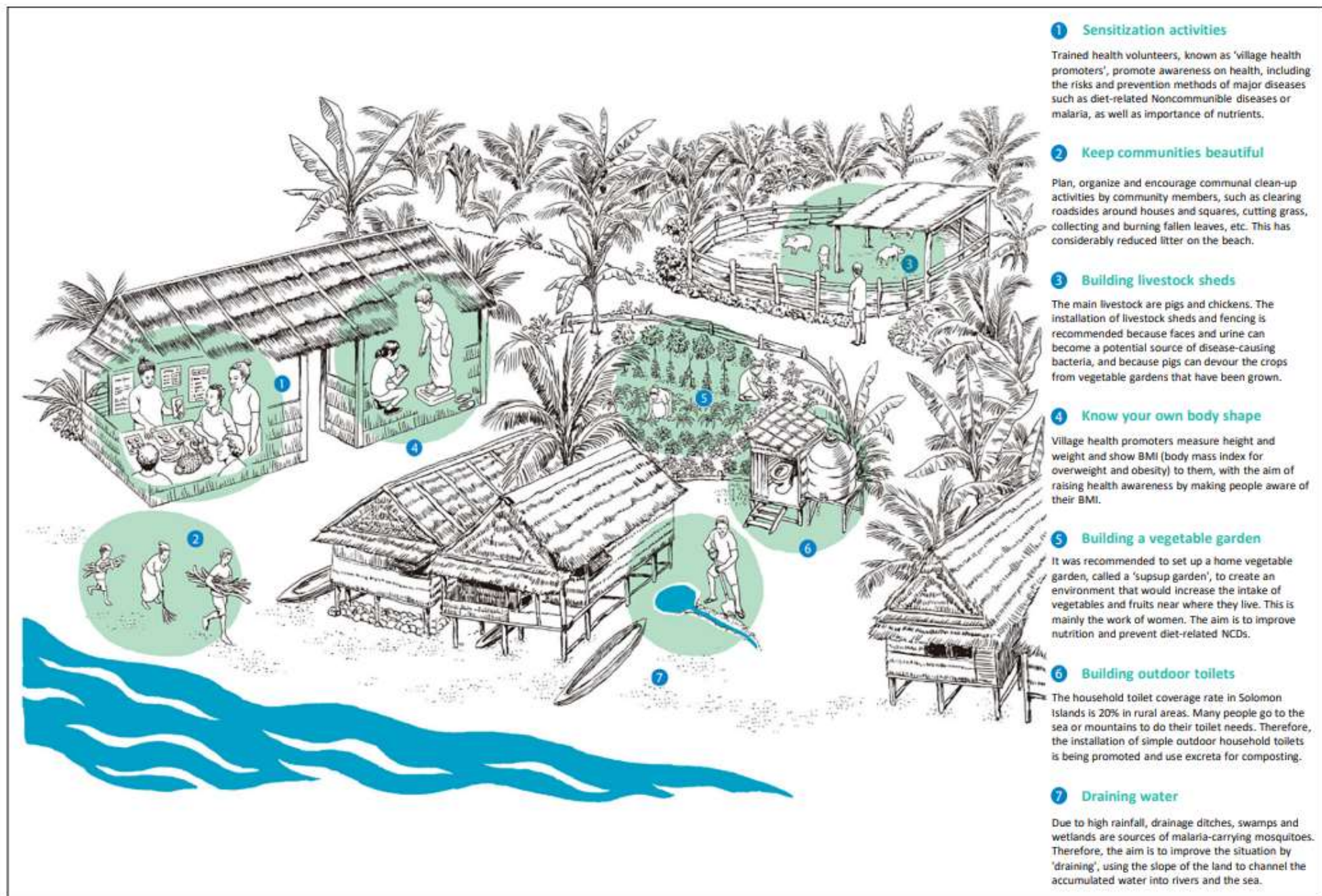
Common agenda	All stakeholders share a vision of change, build a common understanding of the situation and work together to solve problems through agreed activities.
Shared measurement systems	Regularly collect data and measure outcomes for all stakeholders to maintain overall direction and mutual accountability of activities.
Mutually reinforcing activities	Activities must be implemented in a coordinated manner, with each organization working independently and at the same time mutually reinforcing each other.
Continuous communication	Continuous and open communication between a large number of players to build trust, identify common goals and synchronization.
Backbone support organizations	In order to create and manage collective impact, a single or multiple organization made up of skilled personnel as a backbone, separate from the actors, supports and coordinates the whole process.

Source: Kania and Kramer (2011)

**Table 3** Concepts of individual activity, collaboration, and collective impact

	Individual activity	Collaboration	Collective impact
Outcome	Individual outcome	Outcome as a group	Outcome as a community
Activities	Individual activities	Doing it together as a group activity	Each actor works individually, but ensure that they are interlinked through continuous communication.
Cooperation	Basically none	Become a member of the group	Coordination, cooperation and linkages to achieve a common agenda are a major prerequisite.
Decision-making	Independently carried out without influence of others	Group members act in accordance with the decision-making of the group	Each actor makes independent decisions and carries out activities. Individual actors or group develop system to naturally be influenced by others in the process of independent implementation.
Evaluation	Depends on the actor	Depends on the group	Visualize with a common agenda and evaluation methodology.

Source: Prepared by the authors



**Figure 4 Conceptual overview of healthy setting in the Health Promoting Village Project in Solomon Islands**

Source: JICA (2021)

Nomura, Marika and Saeda Makimoto. 2024. "Responding to Increasingly Complex Nutrition Issues by Implementing Multi-sector/Multi-stakeholder Approaches." *Human Security Today*. 2: 34-47.

## We need to have the habit of collaboration beforehand.

—Akihiko Tanaka

people. The participation of various non-state actors may be able to fill the gaps that the state cannot deal with and may be able to point out the areas where the state is not doing well.

**Caballero-Anthony:** I could not agree more with the point raised by President Tanaka on getting other actors to come in. The capacity of states is limited, and this is illustrated by the cases of natural disasters caused by climate change. In Southeast Asia, some countries are extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, including gigantic typhoons. Since the resources of the governments and local communities are limited, rapid assistance is expected to come in from international organizations as well as other governments in times of humanitarian emergencies. Typhoon Haiyan, which hit the Philippines in 2013, was so devastating that the Philippine government could not respond immediately. The Philippines made arrangements with its neighbors in ASEAN and with outside partners about equipment provision, search and rescue activities, and other assistance. Without such collaboration, the situation could have been much worse.

There are some other elements that need to be highlighted. The first responders to natural disasters are not necessarily those dispatched by the national government but local communities. This happened in the case of the Aceh earthquake and tsunami in 2004. Local communities, civil society groups, and religious bodies were very active because they also had their own parallel structures to provide assistance spontaneously. When it comes to solving logistic issues, the private sector should also be involved intensively, because in providing and transporting supplies, we need their big trucks, their supply chain capability, and their logistical capacity to facilitate emergency relief.

In national systems, trying to move away from the silos President Tanaka just mentioned is an important agenda. This relates to the notion of the whole-of-government approach. COVID-19 is a perfect example. It was not just the medical team but also the other actors and agencies of



government that joined in the operations to end the pandemic. Even the military was involved because their help was needed for the distribution of vaccines to remote areas. Coordination is easier said than done. While international organizations play indispensable roles, there is a need for different UN agencies to work together. At any rate, the fact is that most of the challenges we face are interconnected. A more persuasive argument should be made about the whole-of-government approach, which should be adopted to address multifaceted human security challenges.

**Mine:** Like the UN, JICA itself is a colossal organization, so I think those who work for JICA should also try to get out of their silos and bridge the gaps by collaborating with stakeholders outside JICA.

**Tanaka:** Let me add one thing. It is desirable to have many stakeholders participate at the time of crisis—at the very time when we need quick reactions. But in addition to those immediate responses, in order to make those immediate reactions as effective as possible, we need to have the habit of collaboration beforehand. During the COVID-19 pandemic, as Professor Caballero-Anthony said, we have realized that a whole-of-government approach is needed. Establishing a whole-of-government approach in ordinary times is crucial, as it is much more difficult to do during times of crisis. Unless

## The pandemic struck a severe blow not only to health security but also to economic security, food security, and personal security.

—Mely Caballero-Anthony

### Security from What?

**Mine:** The first topic of today's conversation is global threats to human security. The aim is to answer the question, "security from what?" Let us discuss various aspects of the complex, compounded, and cascading threats the world faces today. My question goes to our guest, Professor Mely Caballero-Anthony. Could you share with us some of your observations on the recent crises triggered by COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine?

**Caballero-Anthony:** I would like to thank JICA for inviting me to this conversation with President Tanaka. It is truly an honor and a pleasure. We have a term that nicely captures the kinds of threats that we have faced in the last couple of years. This is "polycrisis," which was popularized by Professor Adam Tooze at the World Economic Forum. This term refers to a combination of crises triggered by economic factors, geopolitics, and the natural environment. Such a polycrisis was clearly illustrated by COVID-19, a once-in-a-generation type of pandemic, and its aftermath.

My focus is on Asia, where COVID-19 originated. Within a year, we could really see that the pandemic seriously affected people's lives by causing massive economic suffering. The economies of major countries shrank by more or less eight percent in 2020. Global poverty has increased significantly, and around 150 million people joined the ranks of the absolute poor. The world is still grappling with the impact of the pandemic, not just the loss of jobs but the loss of millions of lives. I think the number of victims has reached almost seven million globally. Then, we witnessed the outbreak of the war in Ukraine. We see massive destruction of lives and property in various parts of the world, and all these have cascading impacts on the human security of people.

The impact of COVID-19 on food security is compounded



by the war in Ukraine, a major global food supplier. The concept of a polycrisis, or "permacrisis" if we emphasize its persistent nature, should be an appropriate way to describe what is unfolding. When something happens, some elements of human security are affected—resulting in cross-cutting impacts. The pandemic struck a severe blow not only to health security but also to economic security, food security, and personal security.

**Mine:** The lives of ordinary people have been devastated by combinations of threats. We face what is called a "perfect storm," where grave disasters coincide. Now, let me turn to President Tanaka. Could you share your observations with us?

**Tanaka:** I completely agree with Professor Caballero-Anthony. In the past two to three years, we have seen significant threats to human security emerging in many parts of the world, affecting all dimensions of human life. We have been suffering the damages caused by climate change in the form of floods, typhoons, and cyclones. And then, we encountered the COVID-19 pandemic. Then, we saw Russia's military aggression toward Ukraine. There are also human-made problems such as civil wars, coups, and

**2022** SPECIAL REPORT



# **New threats to human security in the Anthropocene**

Demanding greater solidarity





**United Nations**



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New York, 2024

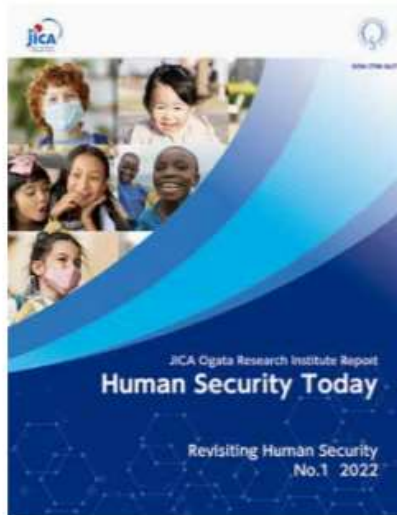
# Summit of the Future

20-21 September – Action Days

22-23 September – Summit



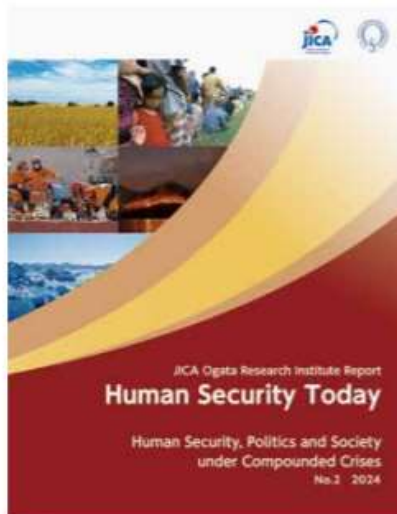
We should overcome polarization



## The First Issue

### Revisiting Human Security

This inaugural report discusses the relevance of the human security concept today and its implications for development cooperation. It also includes an opening discussion on the history of and prospects for future research on human security, as well as a conversation between experts on human security. The “Topics” section examines human security during the COVID-19 pandemic from various angles, discussing the impact of the pandemic on the health sector, the changing understanding and practice of human security in Africa, and an economic analysis of migrant remittances. The report also gives an overview of the activities of the institute’s research clusters from the perspective of human security.



## The Second Issue

### Human Security, Politics and Society under Compounded Crises

The second report contains articles, essays, and a dialogue related to cascading and compounded crises, such as inflation and debt, nutritional challenges, natural disasters that coincide with conflict situations, and global governance issues. Articles based on the featured theme discuss human security in the African context and the nexus of gender-based violence (GBV). Furthermore, besides several columns on human security, the report introduces research activities of different research clusters at the JICA Ogata Research Institute from a human security perspective, following the example set by the first issue.

