

The Human Security Framework for the Pacific 2012-2015

Leaders believe the Pacific region can, should and will be a region of peace, harmony, security and economic prosperity, so that all of its people can lead free and worthwhile lives.

From the Leaders' Vision, 2004

The Framework provides a common foundation and strategic guidance for improving the understanding, planning, and implementation of human security approaches in stand-alone and broader peace, security and development initiatives in the unique Pacific context. It also aims to strengthen cooperation on Human Security and is supportive of and complementary to the Pacific Plan.

GOAL OF HUMAN SECURITY IN THE PACIFIC

A Pacific where communities, families and individuals are secure and safe from threats to their wellbeing and dignity, and enjoy political stability, sustainable economic development and social fulfillment in the unique context of the region.

ONGOING PROCESS

To ensure the relevancy, focus and effectiveness of the Framework the FRSC will review the Framework every three years based on recommendations by the Secretariat. Furthermore, the capacity of Forum Island Countries will continue to be strengthened and lessons learnt will be considered in the implementation and in reviews of the Framework design.

INTERCONNECTED AND INTERDEPENDENT ELEMENTS AND EXAMPLE ACTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING HUMAN SECURITY IN THE PACIFIC

POLITICAL SECURITY

Good governance, democratic structures, human rights, rule of law, legitimate use of force, tackling organised crime, gender equality in governance, free and fair elections

EXAMPLE ACTIONS

- Include women in peace and security decision making at all levels
- Strengthen integrated enforcement and regulatory responses to transnational organised crime
- Ratify human rights instruments
- Promote leadership and civic participation by young people
- Improve access to justice for the isolated and marginalised
- Support the implementation of the SIG-RAMSI partnership framework
- Reform security sector governance for greater civilian oversight

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Employment, economic growth, budgeting for human security, economic gender equality, sustainable resource extraction, food security, relevant education and training

EXAMPLE ACTIONS

- Align education outcomes with job market needs
- Promote women in non-traditional career paths and positions
- Improve management and conservation of migratory fish stocks
- Expand financial inclusion through better access to financial services
- Implement natural resource management systems that reduce social instability and sustainably build local economies
- Support agriculture that promotes job creation and food security

COMMUNITY, FAMILY AND PERSONAL SECURITY

Safe home and community, crime prevention, freedom from fear, inter-ethnic and inter-sectarian harmony, conflict resolution mechanisms

EXAMPLE ACTIONS

- Adopt more restorative approaches to youth crime and violence
- Strengthen policies and institutions to tackle gender based violence
- Utilise equitable traditional conflict resolution mechanisms
- Promote peace in school curricula
- Improve customary land administration to minimise conflict
- Promote community traditions that strengthen equity and harmony
- Develop safe communities and safe markets

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY

Climate change and sea level rise adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk management, environmental conservation, clean land, air and water, sustainable economic practices

EXAMPLE ACTIONS

- Strengthen adherence to the Noumea Agreement and the Apia Convention
- Improve advocacy strategies for action on climate change
- Promote disaster risk reduction in the unique Pacific context
- Implement international best practice to sustainably manage natural resources
- Strengthen meteorological data collection for better preparedness
- Develop improved waste management systems

SOCIAL FULFILLMENT

Basic education, primary health, spiritual fulfillment, access to information, preservation and development of culture and tradition, local and Pacific identity

EXAMPLE ACTIONS

- Implement reconciliation of former combatants with communities
- Increase access to emerging information technologies
- Promote approaches to security based in Pacific culture
- Tackle non-communicative diseases through campaigns
- Promote equitable access to basic education for girls and boys
- Ensure greater equality for women in accessing health care
- Reduce alcohol and substance abuse in both adult and young population

PRINCIPLES OF PACIFIC HUMAN SECURITY

PREVENTIVE: Pacific Human Security always seeks to prevent threats to wellbeing, counter emerging tensions, and quickly resolve outbreaks of violent conflict through: addressing root causes; appropriate justice responses; conflict sensitive policy and development; cooperation; and, early warning and response mechanisms.

LOCALISED: Pacific Human Security approaches draw upon existing indigenous culture and capacities, work with local strengths, are cost-effective and feasible, consider the circumstances of the locality, and align with key regional documents including the Leaders' Vision, the Biketawa Declaration and the Pacific Plan.

COLLABORATIVE: Pacific Human Security values cooperative approaches between government, regional and international agencies, civil society, faith-based organisations, the private sector, and communities to address the threats to human security.

PEOPLE-CENTRED: The primary security focus is on the security of communities, families and individuals. Pacific Human Security assigns responsibility not only to the state for the protection of individuals, families and communities, but also to each member of the community to protect him/herself and the security of others.

INCLUSIVE: Pacific Human Security is inclusive through gender equality, participation of youth, people with disabilities, and other marginalized groups, and consideration of traditional culture and governance structures. It learns lessons from inside and outside the region while adopting them to the Pacific.

DRAWING FROM AND ALIGNING WITH:

Aitutaki Declaration (1997), Biketawa Declaration (2000), Leaders' Vision (2004), Pacific Plan (revised 2007), directives from the FRSC in Outcome Statements (2006-2011), extensive human security consultations, research and case studies (2006-09), and experiences from the implementation of the Framework's concepts (2009-12).

2006-2008 2-year period for consultations, case studies, research and information gathering

2008-2012 4-year period for practical implementation to test the Framework's concepts

2012-2015 3-year period for utilizing the adopted Framework as a guide for security and development interventions