



Community development planning guided by human security approach

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This paper was developed within cooperation between the United Nations (UN) development program and the "Disaster Risk Reduction National Platform of Armenia" fund (DRRNP) under the "Mainstreaming Human Security Approach in the Policy Making to Support the Recovery of Syunik Region" project, jointly implemented by UNDP and ILO and funded by the United Nations Human Security Trust Fund (UNTFHS).

The aim of the project is to improve the efficiency of regional and community development planning in Syunik by including the concept of human security in the existing norms, institutional relationships and planning processes in order to systematically address the insecurity factors existing at the local level and protect people from various threats.

It is believed that by applying the Human Security Approach (HSA) and its analytical framework, it will be possible to assess the impact of factors that undermine security in the community, which in turn will allow to review the principles of community development planning and development of response programs in order to effectively deal with existing and emerging threats.

The project is implemented in Sisian, Goris, Kapan and Meghri communities of Syunik region. The evaluation of the existing development plans in the target communities from the point of view of HSA and the consultation aimed at further improvement will be carried out by local stakeholders with the support of UNDP and DRRNP experts. For this purpose, it is planned to organize training courses in the communities with the participation of the relevant specialists selected in the places.

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Summary

The purpose of this work is to improve the effectiveness of regional and community development planning in Syunik by including the concept of human security in the existing norms, institutional relationships and planning processes, in order to systematically address the insecurity factors existing at the local level and to protect people from various threats. In that sense, it is necessary to promote the development of integrated policy making and planning in regional and community administrations, by applying the Human Security approach and its core principles, while putting the safety and well-being of citizens at the center of public administration and its goals.

In the introductory part of the work, a brief history of the genealogy of the Human Security approach and the experience of its application in Armenia between 2018-2021 are described.

The second part of the work is devoted to the coverage of the features, principles and details of the application of the methodology of the Human Security approach. In particular, the components of human security adopted by the United Nations, the types of insecurity (economic, food, health, environmental, personal, political and community), the phenomena causing these insecurities (from natural disasters to social, political, external and internal conflicts) and the principles assigned to those risk reduction actions defined by the security approach: people-centeredness, comprehensiveness (multi-sectorality), context specificity and prevention orientation.

The step-by-step process of applying the Human Security approach to strategic planning processes will be presented, including the stage of vulnerability analysis, classification and planning of vulnerability reduction actions, the phase of implementation of actions and the stage of monitoring and evaluation of actions.

Each of the stages contains a detailed description of the steps and processes, with relevant examples of practical application. From the point of view of the application of human security, the specifics due to the existing legal and institutional framework in Armenia, which require special attention, are also presented.

The third part of the work will elaborate on behavioral issues, presenting the impact of community population or individual behavior on the manifestations of existing insecurities, both in terms of reduction and deepening the insecurities.

The fourth part of the work presents all the main challenges, which not only limit the possibilities of applying the Human Security approach in Armenia, but also can practically annule the steps taken for application of the HSA thus far.

The approach to human security, being a unity of simple and logical approaches that are close to human nature, in the context of practical application implies the introduction of a new culture of systematic planning and cooperation. The latter requires deeper perception of public administration system, as a body serving coherent or unified goals, aiming to make the management system more efficient and human-centered, as well as availability of political will, determination, willingness to personal efforts, open cooperation and coordinated steps.

1. Introduction

The term "human security" was first used in 1994 in the annual human development report of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). To characterize it, UNDP proposed a multidimensional approach, defining human security derived from seven dimensions of security: health security, economic security, food security, environmental security, personal security, political security and community security.

In 2012, the UN General Assembly (GA) adopted a general definition of the concept, which states¹:

"... human security is an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people. Based on this, the General Assembly endorsed the following common understanding to guide the application of the human security approach within the United Nations system:

- a. The right of people to live in freedom and dignity, free from poverty and despair. All individuals, in particular 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;
- b. Human security calls for people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented responses that strengthen the protection and empowerment of all people and all communities;
- c. Human security recognizes the interlinkages between peace, development and human rights, and equally considers civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights;
- d. The notion of human security is distinct from the responsibility to protect and its implementation;
- e. Human security does not entail the threat or the use of force or coercive measures. Human security does not replace State security;
- f. Human security is based on national ownership. Since the political, economic, social and cultural conditions for human security vary significantly across and within countries, and at different points in time, human security strengthens national solutions which are compatible with local realities;

The approach was further developed in the special guidance of the UNDP Human Development Report². A human security approach requires understanding what specific threats individual

¹ UN General Assembly, 66th Session "Follow-up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome" (A/RES/66/290), 25 October 2012, http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=%20A/RES/66/290

² Human Security - A Thematic Guidance Note for Regional and National Human Development Report Teams BY OSCAR A. GÓMEZ AND DES GASPER, http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/human_security_guidance_note_r-nhdrs.pdf

groups of people face, as well as ensuring the participation of these people in the analysis process.

Following the definitions of the resolution adopted by the United Nations, the Human Security Division of the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs³ further developed the application of HSA, by developing the practical guide⁴ "Theoretical and Practical Issues of Human Security", which describes how to apply HSA in practice. , providing that "...human security aims to address complex situations of insecurity through collaborative, targeted and sustainable initiatives that are (i) people-centered, (ii) multi-sectoral, (iii) comprehensive, (iv) context-sensitive, (v) and prevention-oriented (human security principles). Moreover, it was specified, that the HSA is a hybrid approach and combines the mentioned elements through top-down protection and bottom-up empowerment frameworks. Therefore, each of the principles treats equally all provisions of the human security and should be taken into account in the development of human security programs.

In 2017, the UN Trust Fund for Human Security once again referred to the expediency of using the HSA in development processes, publishing the "Human Security Handbook"⁵ for guiding and assisting the international community and the UN system in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The guide is intended for professionals and policy makers who are ready to incorporate HSA into their work. It is an overview of the fundamental principles, the specifics of their step-by-step application and the details of the analytical process, as well as the added value resulting from the application of the HSA. The manual also contains practical examples of the implementation of the HSA implemented in different countries with the assistance of UNTFHS.

³ UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)

⁴ Human Security in Theory and Practice, OCHA, Human Security Unit, <https://www.unocha.org/sites/dms/HSU/Publications%20and%20Products/Human%20Security%20Tools/Human%20Security%20in%20Theory%20and%20Practice%20English.pdf>

⁵ Human security handbook, UN Trust Fund for Human Security, 2017, <https://www.un.org/humansecurity/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/h2.pdf>

2. The Application of the HSA in Community Development Planning Process.

The HSA has been implemented in Armenia since 2018, with the joint efforts of six agencies of the UN Office in Armenia (UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNIDO, FAO, IOM), with the funding of the UNTFHS. It was used as a comprehensive analysis and planning mechanism in order to assess the socio-economic situation of the community from the perspective of threats to human security, to highlight existing problems, to unite the community around them, to form joint recommendations regarding their possible solutions and implement individual solutions. At the community level, the implementation of the HSA was carried out using the methodology "Local Level Risk Management", which is a VCA diagnostic toolkit developed by UNDP, and was previously adapted according to the components of human security and created an opportunity to assess the degree of "insecurity"⁶ in the direction of each component, identifying and evaluating the threats to the given direction of security, vulnerability and capabilities. This Paper was developed based on provisions of the application of the HSA, considering also,

- the international experience and lessons of including HSA in development planning⁷
- the specificities of Armenia's public administration system, the development processes at different levels and spheres,
- the specificities of applicable normative and institutional frameworks,
- the specificity of community development plans as a document expressing the set of steps to be taken from the local community development perspective, which implies the effective solution of community problems and the realization of the community's vision,
- the responsibilities of local self-government bodies and the existing capacities for community development,
- the experience of the communities in risk assessment and development of community DRR plans,
- incompleteness of necessary information at all levels and,
- The results and accumulated experience of the implementation of the HSA in Armenia to date.

The specificity of this paper and analysis lies in the fact, that an attempt is made to improve the regional and community planning processes by utilization of the HSA. It is expected that as a result, the community will have the opportunity to more deeply analyze the problems in the community and the gaps in planning what to do in relation to their solution, and will take steps to

⁶ "Insecurity" in the context of HSA was seen as a synonym for the concept of "risk" used in the field of DRR.

⁷ See Annex 2 on Best Practices and added value from the application of the HSA

provide more human-centered, comprehensive, substantive and prevention-oriented solutions. More simply, the community will be given the opportunity to:

- assess the current socio-economic situation of the community in terms of its human security dimensions,
- highlight and understand the factors and root causes of "insecurity" in those dimensions,
- look at the existing development plans and understand how well they address the problems identified in the community,
- make sure that the solutions to the problems are not episodic and involve improving the safety of the average residents of the community in the long term, and that these solutions satisfy the basic principles of human security and safety,
- ensure that both positive and negative impacts arising from different development processes are considered for more holistic planning, synergistic effect as well as risk-informed and prevention-oriented development planning.
- as a result of the above-mentioned analysis, review the existing development plans, or be guided by those results when developing new plans, ensuring awareness of the human security components of those plans.

In this regard, the implementation of the HSA can offer communities a unique "checklist" for ensuring various components of human security. This will include specific compliance criteria with their indicators for ensuring the fundamental principles of human security, from the perspective of which the current situation of the community and community development plans will be viewed.

As a result, in case of the need to revise the latter or develop new plans, the planning process will be guided by the developed checklist, with the aim of providing more people-centered, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented development planning. In this sense, in different parts of the work, typical factors causing community insecurity and examples derived from them will be presented, with the aim of making the theoretical claims more comprehensible using the community context.

The application of the HSA at the community level can be a tool for influencing the development of policies at the national and regional levels and for cooperation at different levels of governance. In accordance with the above, during the development and implementation of community development plans, the application of HSA ensures the full implementation of responsibilities, based on the powers of local authorities, also engaging the national government and other available resources and opportunities for their implementation.

In this sense going further, The application of the HSA may require a more comprehensive and coherent public administration which addresses the seven dimensions of human security in coherent manner, therefore a need for both greater decentralization and coherent, concerted implementation of powers may be revealed, through which the most effective solutions to the

raised problems will be ensured and the capacities of local government bodies to respond to these problems will be increased.

The approach may reveal also a need for enhanced cross-community cooperation, taking into account the geography and scope of the local problems. In this case, the communities can unite voluntarily, implementing the powers assigned to them more efficiently, or the state can create "compulsory" associations, which will be assigned new powers to solve these problems.

An important positive influence from the HSA can be the inclusion of the issues raised in the socio-economic development programs of the region, at the expense of multi-faceted and in-depth study of these issues, considering, that the solutions raised and proposed by the community with such an approach will be more convincing for the regional authorities, while utilizing its human-centered, context-specific, multi-sectoral and prevention oriented principles and mechanism for the development of policies at regional and national levels.

As an alternative approach, the development of a "comprehensive" community development strategies can be considered, which will cover all spheres of public life, not limited to the mandatory issues of the community administrations, and engaging relevant state authorities involved in the actual, comprehensive development of the target communities. For the development of such a documents, the community should also make efforts for the proper involvement of regional, business and civil society structures, because the involvement of all actors in the various stages of the development of a comprehensive strategy will create solid foundations for cooperation in solving problems in the future.

2.1. The methodology for implementation of the HSA

As mentioned, the definition of human security by the types/components of security proposed by the United Nations is the basis for the application of the HSA in development planning processes. In this regard, there are specific directions characterizing the human security, which the level of human security is directly formed by the degree of existing insecurities (table 1). In other words, in order to ensure human safety, it is necessary to accurately understand the causes of insecurities and take appropriate measures to eliminate or minimize them.

From the below table it is clear, that in order to ensure the economic security of a person, for example, it will be necessary to minimize the degree of his economic insecurity, which can be achieved by reducing the level of poverty and unemployment in the community and expanding business opportunities.

In order to localize this example, and for extending it to a specific country, its territorial administration or self-government units, it is necessary to apply the HSA at the community level, according to the step-by-step principles and guidelines described below.

Table 1. The Human Security Dimensions as manifested by the UNTFHS⁸

Type of Security	The root causes of the insecurity
Economic	Persistent poverty, unemployment, lack of employment opportunities
Food	Hunger, famine, sudden increase of food prices.
Health	Pandemics, malnutrition, insufficient sanitary-hygienic conditions, absence/lack (availability and accessibility) of basic healthcare services.
Environmental	Environmental degradation, resource depletion, natural disasters, pollution
Personal	Physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence, child labor
Community	Inter-ethnic, religious and other identity based tensions
Political	Political repressions, human rights abuses, absence/lack of justice and supremacy of law.

Analysis, classification and planning stage

With the participation of the community, a complex analysis of the socio-economic situation of the community needs to be carried out, based on which it will be possible to:

I. identify and assess threats, vulnerabilities and capabilities to the community, classifying threats according to human security types;

II. define the range of insecurities for each type of human security, as a set of criteria defining security,

III. select indicators (qualitative and quantitative) for each of the criteria that a) will show the actual causes of the given insecurity, b) will create an opportunity to understand what effect changes in the indicators will have on the manifestations of the given insecurity and c) will allow developing scenarios or actions to influence the indicators on the insecurities to minimize

IV. to define priorities in terms of the implementation of the actions being developed, based on the level of insecurity in individual types of human security in the community and the capabilities available in the community,

V. to develop actions aimed at reducing insecurities,

VI. to establish criteria for ensuring the principles of the HSA and appropriate indicators for determining the degree of their assurance,

⁸ It has been brought as an example from the 1994 Human Development Report

VII. to consider the developed actions from the point of view of ensuring the principles of the HSA, in order to find out the degree of their compatibility with the standards of the HSA principles.

Implementation stage

At this stage, the community is making efforts to implement actions aimed at improving human security. In order to ensure the continuity of these actions and the stability of the results, it is necessary to consider them in the context of community development priorities to identify mutual connections and possible contradictions. The purpose of the latter is: a) to harmonize development plans with actions aimed at human security, b) to form a road map for ensuring the necessary resources/capacity (human, technical, financial, legal, institutional) in order to guarantee the continuity of the steps to be taken in the near and longer term.

Evaluation stage

The actions taken at this stage are meant to ensure, that all the planned steps are carried out steadily and on time, and in case of possible shortcomings, appropriate steps are taken to identify and eliminate their objective and subjective reasons. For this, the course of the implemented actions and the current results are evaluated, reporting as per the following:

Relevance	<i>the right direction is chosen to achieve the set goals</i>
Effectiveness	<i>human insecurities are reduced, neutralizing (reducing), at the same time, the possibility of negative consequences arising from actions</i>
Lessons learned	<i>the successes and failures recorded during the implementation of the actions were studied and taken into account, in order to fix the successes and avoid failures in future similar actions, to review the factors that caused failure in the relevant actions: finances, human resources, management problems, unrealistic deadlines, legal or institutional obstacles, etc.</i>

2.2. Actions planned by the methodology for applying the HSA

The Methodology for applying the Human Security Approach outlines the scope of actions, the implementation of which will ensure the realization of the stages provided by the methodology. These actions are presented below according to the respective stages.

Analysis, classification and planning stage

- Plan and organize regional and community meetings to present the Human Security approach, the specifics of its application and the expected results from its application, the conditions

necessary to ensure the application of HSA in the community, including the need for community participation, involvement of local self-government bodies, sector specialists and civil society.

- In the case of reaching an agreement on the application of the HSA in the meetings, with the support of the community leader, establishment of a working team responsible for the application of the HSA, under the guidance of the team coordinator appointed by the community head.
- Organize a training course to present the essence, purpose and the added value of the HSA, as well as the methodology and actions of its application to the community team.
- Conduct working discussions with the local team in order to develop the action plan for the implementation of the HSA, the dates of its implementation, the sources of collection of the necessary funds and the scope of responsibilities. Submit the results of the discussions for the approval of the local authorities.
- Proceed the actual analysis and planning work from the study of the current situation of the community (in all aspects, including social, economic, environmental, demographic, challenges, exposure to hazards, development, etc.), while using officially published information about the community/region. This study will serve as a starting point for further analytical work.
- Undertake a data collection and analysis process to assess threats to the community (those that undermine human security, turning into a factor of insecurity), vulnerability to those threats, and coping capabilities. The technical implementation of that process is proposed to be ensured with the help of the Local Level Risk Management (LLRM) assessment methodology and other complementing tools endorsed/applied by the community⁹. In that case, it will be necessary to present the procedures for applying the LLRM within the scope of the HSA course.
- Conduct the data collection according to the identified threats to human safety and its specific local characteristics (natural, man-made, sociogenic).
- As a result of the analysis of the data collected on the hazards, classify them according to the types of safety, as illustrated below (table 2).

Table 2. Classification of threats to human security in the community

Type of Security	Threats
Economic	Low level of employment and shrinking labor market, insufficient incomes and poverty, continued deterioration of the situation of small businesses and entrepreneurship, insufficient access to basic services and infrastructure, high vulnerability to climate risks.
Food	Drought, natural hazards, mined agricultural lands
Health	Pandemic, health emergencies
Environmental	Tail-damps, wildfires, etc.
Personal	Ethnic violence or repressions, trafficking, etc.
Community	Violation of border cease fire, sudden migrant inflow
Political	Human rights abuses, political repression, etc.

⁹ There are certain selection of tools, for example, collection of data from secondary sources, discussion in focus groups, seasonal calendar, institutional framework, semi-structured interview with the mayor and administrative leaders, etc.

- To assess the probability of risk from the selected hazards or their development tendencies /increased or decreased/. The assessment is carried out as a result of multi-stakeholder discussions at the community, taking into account the historical data of the last 10-15 years regarding the manifestations of individual hazards and their current status.

The classic "low, medium, high" probability scale is used as an evaluation scale for such analyses. In order to make the analysis easier, as well as to carry it out using numerical methods, one can apply the numerical version of the classification, conditionally assigning numerical values to the qualitative classes: "low - 1, medium - 2, high - 3".

In order to visualize the classification in the charts, the so-called "principle of a traffic light" is used, according to which the orders are represented by colors: "low - green, medium - yellow, high - red". It should be noted that when accepting this logic of classification, one should be very careful so that the semantic classification corresponds to the effect of the influence of the given phenomenon. For example, from the point of view of the probability of danger or degree of insecurity, logically, "low" is positive, "high" is negative in terms of impact on human safety. At the same time, when evaluating individual types of human security, the opposite is true: "low" is negative, "high" is positive from the point of view of the integrated (general) indicator of human security. The logic of using colors will be changed accordingly (Table 3).

Table 3: The likelihood of threats to human safety in the community or the possible worsening of existing threats, according to the results of community discussions of the threat assessment

Human Security	Threats (factors generating insecurity)	Probability		
		Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)
Economic	Low level of employment and shrinking labor market			
	Insufficient incomes and poverty			
	Continued deterioration of the situation of small businesses and entrepreneurship,			
	High vulnerability from climate risks and impact			
	Lack of social security and community level support			
	Inadequate access to basic services and infrastructure			
Food	Drought			
	Mined agricultural lands			
Health	Epidemic/pandemic			
	Disaster			
Environmental	Tail-damps, degradation			
	Wildfires			
Personal	Ethnicity based violence			
	Trafficking			
Community	Violation of border cease fire,			
	Inflow of migrants			
Political	Human rights abuses,			
	political repressions			

- In order to assess the potential of each selected hazard becoming a factor of insecurity, there is a need to define indicators of vulnerability and capacity (qualitative and quantitative), the combination of values of which will allow to get an idea about the vulnerability to the given hazard, and the combination of hazard and vulnerability will characterize the real "contribution" of the hazard acting as a factor of insecurity. "
- Stemming from the above, when collecting data, one should be guided by defined specific indicators, clearly distinguishing data that characterizes the exposure from data that characterizes the capabilities.
- The analysis of the collected data is also proposed to be carried out using the LLRM assessment methodology, which is based on the triangulation method of data comparison. It allows to perform a comparative analysis, for example, of the data collected by different instruments related to exposure and, as a result, to draw conclusions about the level of the latter, according to the same principle "low, medium, high" classifications. However, one should be careful when assigning numbers and colors to the mentioned classes, so as not to violate the "negative-to-positive" logic of the analysis. For example, low exposure is positive, so it is assigned the character "1" and the color green. On the contrary, high exposure is negative. Therefore, it should be assigned the character "3" and the color red. In the case of abilities, low abilities are negative and high abilities are positive. Accordingly, in the first case, "1" and red color are attributed, in the second case, "3" and green color.
- Vulnerability to a hazard that causes the insecurity is assessed based on the relationship between exposure and capacity. That is, vulnerability is directly proportional to exposure and inversely proportional to capacity;

$$V=E/C, (1)$$

- where V is vulnerability, E is exposure to risk, and C is coping capacity.
- Such description of the probability and vulnerability (susceptibility and capacity) of insecurity-causing hazards allows for parallels with the logic of disaster risk assessment, where disaster risk (R) is directly proportional to hazard probability (P) and vulnerability (V): $R=V \cdot C^{10}$. Keeping that logic, the evaluation of the **Degree of Insecurity** (DI) can be formally carried out, guided by the same logic and applying a similar formula:

$$I = P * V, (2)$$

where P is the probability of the occurrence of a threat to human security, or its negative developments, and the V is the vulnerability to that threat.

Below is the established matrix of the possible options, with the distribution fields of the degree of vulnerability and insecurity according to the above formulas (Figures 1, 2) and images of the degree of vulnerability and insecurity of the threat causing economic insecurity according to the corresponding calculations (Tables 5, 6) are depicted below.

¹⁰ https://serc.carleton.edu/integrate/teaching_materials/map_hazards/unit1.html

Matrix 1. Distribution of the Vulnerability .

$V < 1$ – low ■, $1 \leq V < 2$ – medium ■, $2 \leq V \leq 3$ high ■

Exposure	3	3	1.5	1
	2	2	1	0.67
	1	1	0.5	0.33
		1	2	3
		Capacity		

Matrix 2. Degree of Insecurity

Risk Probability	3	3	6	9
	2	2	4	6
	1	1	2	3
		1	2	3
		Vulnerability		

$1 \leq DI \leq 2$ – low ■, $2 < DI \leq 6$ – Medium ■, $6 < V \leq 9$ High ■

Let's try to describe the probability of threats to economic security, vulnerability and degree of insecurity using the example of a typical X community.

Example

Suppose that the considered community.

- *is very close to the state borderline,*

- located in a high mountain zone,
- the main source of income is agriculture,
- due to the bad condition of the roads, it is limited in its movement possibilities,
- does not have full treatment. service availability.

The Human Security Council (or working group) of the community undertook complex data collection exercise, in which representatives of all interested parties participated (local government members, community head, administrative heads, representatives of various professional and social groups, civil society and private sector, etc.). As a result of the analysis of the collected data, based also on the historical and current trends in the development of threats, the HS working group came to a conclusion about the threats that cause human insecurities in the community and defined the indicators of the community's exposure and capabilities to these threats. In particular, it was revealed that:

- The main threats that cause economic insecurity in the community are:
- low employment rate and shrinking labor market
- low household incomes and persistent poverty
- insufficient access to basic services (including social) and infrastructure
- the negative impact of climate change on agriculture.

Based on the discussions with the community administration and other relevant stakeholders, the HS working group received the following picture of the classification of threats causing economic insecurity (Table 4) (according to the assessment of the probability of the development of threats):

Table 4. Probability of occurrence of hazards causing human insecurity in X community or possible aggravation of existing hazards according to the results of community discussions on hazard assessment

Insecurity	Threatening hazards (factors generating insecurity)	Probability		
		Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)
Economic	Low employment rate and shrinking labor market			
	Low household incomes and persistent poverty			
	Lack of access to basic services (including social) and infrastructure			
	Negative impact of climate change on agriculture			

A range of indicators characterizing the exposure to the identified hazards and the ability to cope with these hazards was defined (Table 4).

Table 4. Indicators of human exposure and capacity to threats causing economic insecurity in community X and their measurement units

Type of insecurity: economic (a similar table of indicator data is prepared for all other types of human insecurity)

<i>Threats that generate insecurity</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	
	<i>Exposure</i>	<i>Capacities</i>
<i>Low employment rate and small labor market</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of working age population • % of women of working age • % of the unemployed out of the total working age population of the community • Employment rate of women of working age • % of people employed in agriculture • % of people leaving for foreign jobs out of the total population of working age • Number of small businesses in the community per 1,000 residents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of disaggregated community employment and labor market data/statistics (yes-1, no-0) • Availability of work and employment services (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • The net increase in the number of jobs in the community over the last five years (the ratio of the current number of jobs to the number of jobs as of 2018) • % of small businesses that have not gone out of business in the past five years • Number of new businesses established in the community over the past five years • Availability of labor market development and employment policy (yes-1, no-0) • Availability and quality of entrepreneurship development/financial education and capacity building services (low-1, medium-2, high-3)
<i>Poverty and inadequate income</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of the population living below the poverty line • % of internally displaced persons or refugees • % of households that have lost the opportunity to engage in agriculture (farming, animal husbandry) due to rural lands and pastures being mined or under direct enemy fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household income compared to the national one (the ratio of household income in the community to the national household index for the same period) • Implementation of demining works (yes-1, no-0) • Number of small and medium non-agricultural enterprises • Availability of a policy for the development of alternative income opportunities (yes-1, no-0) • Availability of poverty reduction and social support policy for the most vulnerable classes (yes-1, no-0)
<i>Lack of access to basic services (including social) and infrastructure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of population with access to quality health services • % of the population covered by social protection programs (pensions, social assistance or unemployment benefits). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical condition of existing medical facilities in the community (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Quality of medical services provided in the community (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Electrification (yes-1, no-0) • Gasification (yes-1, no-0) • Drinking water supply system (yes-1, no-0)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of population with access to quality educational facilities and resources • Level of community participation in social initiatives and programs (low-1, medium-2, high-3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability and quality of transport services (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Availability and quality of roads connecting settlements in the community (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Availability and quality of roads connecting the community to the regional center (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Access to communication and communication services (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Access to financial credit services (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Availability of rescue system (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Availability of insurance services (low-1, medium-2, high-3)
Negative impact of climate change on agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume of agricultural lands (ha) • Total volume of pastures (ha) • Volume of irrigated land (ha) • Volume of forested areas (ha) • The share of degraded, eroded lands (percentage) from the total volume of rural lands • Share of degraded pastures (percentage) of the total volume of pastures • Midfield roads • Volume of agricultural lands under cultivation (ha) • Of which the volume of orchards (percentage) • Volume of vineyards (percentage) • Amount of land devoted to cereal crops (percentage) • Volume of land allocated to vegetable and vegetable crops (percentage) • Grassland volume (percentage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community's ability to assess and mitigate climate risks to agriculture (low-0, medium-0.5, high-1) • Availability and effectiveness of early warning system for agriculture (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Availability of irrigation system (yes-1, no-0) • Availability of agrometeorological service (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Percentage of farms with agricultural insurance • Presence of anti-arctic system (yes-1, no-0) • Availability of storm drains and drainage system (yes-1, no-0) • Degree of capacity of the floodgates (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Level of information about climate change of the population (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Access to professional advice (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Access to information on climate change state policy, state support programs (low-1, medium-2, high-3) • Availability of effective management policy of natural resources (soil, water, subsoil) (yes-1, no-0) • Percentage of community enterprises using alternative energy sources (reducing GHG emissions) • Percentage of households using modern water-saving irrigation technologies • Availability of financial instruments that can help neutralize economic shocks (yes-1, no-0) • Access to skills development and training programs (yes-1, no-0)

In accordance with the established indicators, the HS working group has started collecting data on exposure and capacity. The data was collected in all settlements of the community so that the collective image of the community reflects the characteristics of the settlements as possible.

Considering, that the collected data contains both quantitative and qualitative data, and the units of measurement of quantitative data are also different, the working group applied the principle of normalization of the collected data. This allowed to replace the actual values of the data with a single standard format, which lacks a unit of measurement and the values of which vary in the range 0-1. This data standardization technique leads to the need to define a new rating scale. In order to classify the values in the new format of indicators, also considering, that we are dealing with the problem of assessing exposure and capabilities to a specific hazard, the values of the latter are also classified on a "low, medium and high" scale (as was done in the case of hazard assessment). However, with a range of 0-1 change, it is recommended to apply the following scale of classification of variables (Va) (exposure and abilities). low (1) – $0 \leq P < 0.3$, medium (2) – $0.3 \leq P \leq 0.6$, high (3) – $0.6 < P \leq 1$.

Such a technical trick is often used in big databases, making easier the process of combining data, characterizing any manifestation of the observed phenomenon, analyzing the data and evaluating the given phenomenon from the point of view of these data.

As a result of combining and analyzing the data, the working group also formed conclusions about the vulnerability (exposure and capabilities) and insecurity of the community population to the identified hazards (Tables 6, 7).

Table 6: *The results of the exposure, capacity and vulnerability assessment to the threats causing economic insecurity in X community (according to formula 1 and diagram 1)*

Insecurity	Exposure	Capacity	Vulnerability $V=E/C$	Rate of Vulnerability
Low employment rate and small labor market	3	1	3	High (3)
Low household incomes and persistent poverty	3	1	3	High (3)
Lack of access to basic services (including social) and infrastructure	3	2	1.5	Medium (2)
Negative impact of climate change on agriculture	3	1	3	High (3)

The assessment of the level of insecurity is carried out based on the results of the hazard assessment (Table 5) and the vulnerability assessment (Table 6), using the formula (2) and the distribution matrix (Figure 2).

Table 7: Results of economic insecurity assessment (example)

Threats generating Insecurity	Probability	Vulnerability	Degree of Insecurity $DI=T*V$	Rate of Insecurity *
Low employment rate and small labor market	3	3	9	High (3)
Low household incomes and persistent poverty	3	3	9	High(3)
Lack of access to basic services (including social) and infrastructure	2	2	4	Medium(2)
Negative impact of climate change on agriculture	3	3	9	High (3)

* Based on the threats that create insecurities

As can be seen from Table 6, three of the threats that cause economic insecurity cause a high degree of insecurity and one causes a medium degree of insecurity. The generalized degree of economic insecurity is estimated by the arithmetic average of the degrees of insecurity arising from individual hazards. In the given example, it is 7.75 and, according to the distribution matrix of the degree of insecurity, corresponds to the range of a high degree of insecurity ($6 < X \leq 9$).

Table 8: Types of human insecurity in the community and the dangers of their occurrence

Type of Security	Factors aggravating insecurity/negative manifestations of danger (by types)
Economical	Low level of employment and small labor market, insufficient incomes and poverty, lack of access to basic services (including social) and infrastructure, negative impact of climate change on agriculture.
Food	Lack or insufficient food availability, inefficient use of food, food instability.
Healthcare	Inadequate disease prevention and control, inadequate health system access, poor state of health system infrastructure and systems, low level of preparedness and response, lack of proper health risk communication and community involvement.
Environmental	High level of air, water and soil pollution, insufficient access to clean water and sanitation services, incomplete waste management system, inefficient management of natural resources, environmental resilience.
Personal:	Crimes/disruption of public order, domestic violence, illegal arms trafficking, ineffective functioning of law enforcement and justice system.

Community	Ethnic tensions, terrorism/extremism, inadequate access to social services, issues with the disaster risk management system, border tensions, risk of renewed hostilities
Political	Political persecutions, violations of human rights, disregard of the rule of law, obstruction of the population's participation in political processes.

• A similar analysis is carried out for all types of human security, for a) identifying the range of threats that cause insecurity in each of them (Table 8), b) defining indicators of the community's exposure and capabilities to these threats, and c) assessing the degree of revealed insecurities (using the same procedure described above).

• Then, it is necessary to study and define the root causes of negative development of the identified dangers and causing or deepening insecurities. In other words, if, for example, it has been found that one of the dangers causing economic insecurity is the continuous deterioration of the situation of small enterprises and entrepreneurship, then it is necessary to find out what is the main reason, the root causes for this deterioration. Is the problem the unfavorable location of the community? the lack of transportation and logistics opportunities? the unavailability of financial credit and banking services? lack of knowledge, low incomes, unfavorable legal regulations for development, the war situation on the border of the community? or are we dealing with the cumulative effect of the mentioned reasons?

Making such an analysis is very critical, and in fact, is one of the most important steps in the analysis, because it is the results of this analysis that should guide the community in developing actions to reduce insecurities.

EXAMPLE:

Using the example of a typical community X, the Human Security working group identified the reasons for the continuation or negative development of threats causing economic insecurity in the community.

Table 8: Root causes of economic insecurity

Hazards causing insecurity	The main reasons (root causes) for the presence of insecurities
Low employment rate and small labor market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of disaggregated community employment and labor market data/statistics • Shrinking of working-age population due to a large percentage of those who left the community in search of employment out of the region or country. • Small number of manufacturing/processing small and medium enterprises due to lack of market for the products. • An unattractive environment for the development of tourism due to border tension and the presence of mined areas. • Problem of access to work and employment services due to poor condition of communication and transport routes. • Lack of labor market development and employment policies.

Low household incomes and persistent poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High percentage of the population below the poverty line • Low profitability of small farms due to a number of obstacles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase in price of fodder as a result of drought - a sharp reduction in the volume of pastures as a result of the war - increase in the price of fertilizers - decline in soil fertility as a result of ineffective management - scarcity of irrigation water - impossibility of using a significant amount of rural land due to being on land mines or under enemy fire - increase in logistics costs associated with the delivery of goods due to insufficient market access • Lack of poverty reduction and effective social assistance policies • Absence of alternative (non-agricultural) enterprises • Absence of policies to introduce the latest profitable technologies • Lack of a concept/policy in line with the characteristics of the entrepreneurship development community
Lack of access to basic services (including social) and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor physical condition of existing medical facilities in the community, lack of running clean water and sewage in more than half of the facilities, lack of minimum sanitary and technical conditions, insufficient access to medical services • Limited medical services provided in the community due to low average medical staff and lack of qualified medical personnel • Incomplete supply of electricity due to wear and damage of infrastructure (power lines, supporting poles, substations) • Absence of gasification • Old and worn-out drinking water supply system, lack of treatment system • Lack of public transport • Worn-out roads connecting the community and the regional center, deterioration of the drainage system. • Low availability of communication services due to outdated and obsolete infrastructure • Low access to banking/financial services, consulting and insurance services, mainly due to lack of transport, poor road conditions and limited access to communication • Low availability of the rescue system and ambulance services due to the remoteness from the regional center and the poor condition of the roads. the problem is exacerbated by seasonal rainfall • Low rates of demining operations
Negative impact of climate change on agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprecedented increase in drought duration, high intensity mudslides becoming more frequent • low level of information about climate change • Inaccessibility of agrometeorological services • Poor condition of the irrigation water system • Lack of modern water-saving irrigation systems • Lack of an early warning system for agricultural risks • Low capacity of storm drains due to lack of cleaning works for years • Impassability of cross-country roads as a result of deterioration of drainage systems

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of professional knowledge and specialists • Lack of information on state climate change policies, state support programs • Lack of effective management policy of natural resources (water, soil). • Inadequate access to professional advice, financial credit and banking, insurance services due to transportation and communication limitations • Tight financial resources
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The next step (after identifying the causes of insecurity) is to develop and plan targeted actions to eliminate the causes of insecurity for each type of human security. As it was already mentioned, when developing these actions, it is necessary to be guided by the priority of solutions and the possibilities of mobilizing resources, so that the proposed actions are as realistic as possible, up-to-date and, what is extremely important, multifunctional and effective (for example, from the point of view of saving finances). That is, by implementing the same package of actions, it is possible to achieve a reduction of insecurity in several dimensions, if the insecurities related to similar reasons are identified and mapped in advance. For example, insufficient income and poverty may be found to be a cause of insecurity in several types of security: economic, health, food security, environmental, etc. In such cases, priority should be given equally to actions to eliminate the causes of such order. Actions planned at the national and regional levels can also be considered as a priority. For example, if a province plans to rehabilitate inter-provincial roads, improving intra-community roads may have a greater impact and be prioritized. In this regard, it should be noted that when developing actions, the community cannot be limited to individual solutions that are within its powers, taking into account the multi-layered, interconnectedness and mutual influence of the factors that cause insecurities formed by the human security approach.

The existing problems in the communities and the inconsistency of the powers of the local government for their solution have a negative effect on the communities. Moreover, comprehensive community development and its planning almost always go beyond the scope of local government authority.

On the one hand, the five-year development planning (FYDP) methodology clearly states that "the FYDP is the set of long-term ideas about the community's future", and as such should "clearly define the community's development vision", "describing the state, as well as private companies, local or national and regional programs and measures planned by international donors for the next five years", and "evaluate the impact of the programs implemented by the state on the community".

However, the methodology also states that "the FYDPs may include mandatory tasks that can be implemented within the community's capabilities and plans for their solution" and that "the community must set goals for each of the mandatory tasks that can be implemented within the community's capabilities." From the latter, one gets the impression that the FYDPs, thus, does not become a comprehensive development plan, but a development plan stemming from the powers of the local government, because it is clear that the powers and capacities of the local government are insufficient and far from comprehensive and long-term planning or long-term

development vision planning, and even more remote for its implementation. In this sense, the HSA clearly describes that problems and insecurities are closely interrelated, and only a people-centered, multi-sectoral and prevention-oriented addressing of these interdependencies may lead to comprehensive and more effective planning and implementation.

It is for this reason that the problems within the jurisdiction of the local government often have insufficient influence on the solution of social and economic problems in the community, which is demotivating. For example, the organization of garbage collection or local urban planning in the community is within the powers of the local authorities and is closely related to the development of tourism in the country, which is within the powers of the relevant republican authorities. At the same time, the high level of poverty, which is under state policy, causes underpayment of waste collection fees, which reduces the quality of service at local levels. The problem is more complicated due to the mismatch between the authorities and finances of the community.

There are many similar correlations that can be seen at the community level, including between.

- anti-smoking and health and population growth, reproductive potential,
- smart agricultural or between geo-mining practices and disaster risk reduction and environmental degradation or safety,
- education and behavioral knowledge and crime rates, for building a culture of safety,
- psychological support and personal, family security, the number of divorces,
- organization of garbage collection at the community level and the maintenance of urban development norms and the development of tourism, etc.

Naturally, the positive duties and other functions arising from the above can be derived from the powers of both community and republican authorized bodies, but as mentioned, the FYDP is the set of long-term ideas about the future of the community, and as such, it must clearly define the vision of the community's development in all the above and other directions. focusing not on restrictive mandates, but on the planning and organization of interaction necessary for cooperation among all potential stakeholders, understanding and well representing the added value resulting from such interaction.

EXAMPLE:

Based on the above described approaches to the development of actions aimed at reducing insecurities, the HS working group develops and presents to the attention of the community administration a set of actions aimed at reducing insecurities. Let's consider one of the threats (factors) causing economic insecurity of a typical community X, that is "Low household incomes and continuous poverty". The task of the working group is to propose actions that will eliminate/reduce the causes of the existence of the hazard, preventing the continuation of the static state of the given hazard or further negative development (Table 9).

When developing the activities, the HS working group is guided by the principle of "the totality of long-term ideas about the future of the community" and its proposed solutions are not limited by the boundaries of the community's powers. At the same time, the working group clearly distinguishes the powers and responsibilities of different levels of the unified management system.

Table 9: Among the threats causing economic insecurity in community X, actions aimed at eliminating/reducing the presence of the threat of "low household incomes and continuous poverty" or the causes of its negative development (within a five-year perspective)

Actions to eliminate/reduce causes	<i>Responsibilities as per the levels of government</i>		
	<i>Community</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>State</i>
• Develop a community poverty reduction policy and a framework of strategies derived from it (social assistance, entrepreneurship development, agricultural subsidies/interest-free lending, etc.), as a result of which the community's poverty level will decrease by 30 percent.	x	x	x
• Develop sustainable community land and water management strategies and action plans with the goal of reducing the amount of uncultivated land by 50 percent.	x		
• Repair inter-settlement and field roads, ensuring their full pass ability in all seasons of the year	x		
• Take measures to promote demining and minimize threats to rural activities in border areas, including raising public awareness.	x	x	x
• Develop and implement small greenhouse and smart barn establishment programs for the 40 most vulnerable households in order to support families deprived of border land cultivation and pastures.	x		
• In order to meet the demand of agricultural specialists in the community, develop and implement an educational program for the training of 15 young professionals at the agricultural university (within State financing, with the condition of returning to the community after completing the training).	x	x	x
• Develop and implement a water-saving irrigation system with pumping stations powered by alternative energy sources to meet the irrigation needs of 4 border settlements.	x		
• Develop and implement an employment diversification program to promote the development of non-agricultural industries (sewing, leather goods, eco-friendly toys, furniture, etc.), including marketing and market provision.	x		

A few notes on the suggested course of action:

1. The entries in the columns related to the powers only indicate to whom the scope of powers belongs to the initiation and implementation of the given action. It is obvious that a poverty reduction policy cannot be developed at the level of an isolated community. It is directly related to the national poverty reduction policy, the functions of the authorized body that implements it, and, naturally, the development of such a targeted policy implies the use of differentiated approaches at the national level.

2. In case of very limited community funds, the implementation of each of the activities is under great question if it is not agreed with the government and financed through subsidy schemes. In this sense, it can be said that the implementation of all actions, regardless of whose authority it is, mechanically turns into a government financing issue, decisions on which are made at the regional and national levels, respectively. It is here that the low level of administrative and financial decentralization from the point of view of self-governance of communities becomes obvious.

3. Almost all of the actions will have an impact to one degree or another on eliminating the causes of other threats to economic insecurity (employment/labour market, access to basic services, climate impact), as well as reducing other types of insecurity: food, health, personal, environmental, etc. This circumstance once again confirms the effectiveness of the approach to human security, as it creates a multidimensional structure of interrelationships, which by projecting on the dimensions of individual insecurities, one can get an idea of the dangers of each of them, the reasons for the presence of dangers and the ways to eliminate those reasons.

- The earlier mentioned triangulation method can be used to assess the targeting of the action plan, the impact of the expected results in reducing insecurities, as well as the compliance of the actions with the principles of the HSA. With the help of the latter, the actions of improvement of each type of insecurity are subjected to a comparative analysis from the point of view of compliance with the principles of the HSA.

To implement the latter, it is necessary:

- define criteria for each type of insecurity and indicators recording their static and dynamic (changing) state;
- the role of those criteria and indicators can be played by the indicators characterizing the overriding dangers that are already identified and evaluated insecurity factors and their manifestations;
- with a similar approach, the HS principles should be considered as a set of criteria for compliance with the principles of actions, where the degree of satisfaction of each principle (criterion) is also evaluated by means of relevant indicators (Table 10);
- the first approach considers the degree of satisfaction of three of the principles of actions, that is, people-centeredness, community context specificity and preventive nature;

Table 10: Indicators of compliance with the principles of the IAM of actions to reduce human economic insecurity (example)

HS Principles	Indicators
People-centered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the population living below the poverty line in the community • Percentage of children and youth with access to formal education training • Percentage of adults with access to vocational training (training). • Percentage of children and adults with access to quality health services • Employment percentage of the working age population • Employment rate of women of working age • Access to credit and banking services (low - 1, medium - 2, high - 3) • Percentage of population covered by social protection programs • Number of new businesses or startups opened in the community • Percentage of households with housing improvement opportunities • Percentage of food insecure households
Context Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of different manufacturing industries or sectors contributing to the local economy • Percentage of households with access to basic community resources (eg water, energy). • Percentage of the community's population working within the community • Volume of capital investments in community enterprises or infrastructure projects (small - 1, medium - 2, large - 3) • Price index of essential goods and services in the community • Employment percentage of the working age population • Percentage of population covered by social protection programs
Prevention oriented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of local entrepreneurs with business continuity plans • Availability of a reserve fund to support entrepreneurs in crisis situations (yes - 1, no - 0) • Percentage of workforce employed in various sectors • Percentage of population covered by social protection programs • Availability of financial education or training courses (low - 1, medium - 2, high - 3) • Number of infrastructure projects aimed at increasing economic resilience • Number of sustainable development programs or initiatives in the community • Availability of mechanisms for assessing potential economic risks, monitoring economic indicators and early warning (yes - 1, no - 0).

- the logic of the analysis is to find out

a) whether the causes of insecurity and the expected results are addressed in the action plan,

b) whether the change targets of the indicators recording the result and the c) deadlines for achieving the result are indicated, if so, then

d) are there any among the indicators that belong to the set of indicators of the principles (matching will already mean that the connection with the principle is taken into account) and

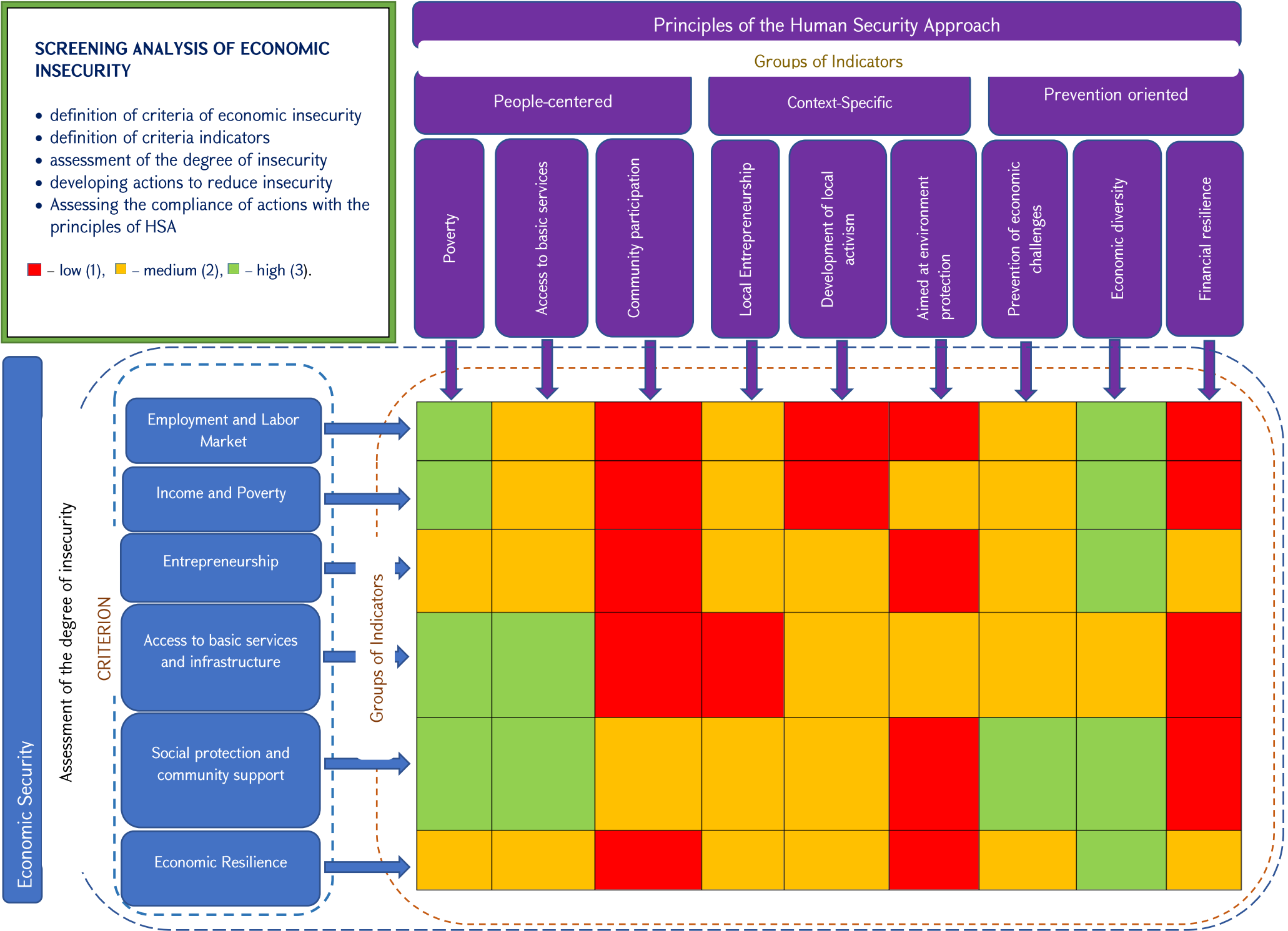
e) to make sure that the change of the indicators as a result of the actions ensures the reduction of insecurity, and in the case of dual indicators (also characterizing the satisfaction of the principles), the change also leads to the degree of satisfaction of the principle change (assumed to increase) (Figure 3).

Annex 1 provides a logical framework for assessing the degree of compliance of actions to reduce human insecurity with the HS principles for all types of insecurity.

- In general, measuring the application of human security principles requires a complex approach that takes into account a wide range of factors and indicators, recognizing the interdependence of different aspects of human security. It also entails a commitment to continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure that adopted policies and initiatives are effective and responsive to the evolving needs and priorities of individuals and communities.

- In order to examine the issue of satisfying the fourth, "comprehensiveness / multi-sectorality", action aimed at reducing insecurities, it is necessary to consider the actions aimed at individual insecurities as a unity of actions, because in fact all components of human security are highly interrelated with each other. There are a number of insecurity-causing factors that equally harm human security in all aspects. For example, unemployment, low incomes, poverty, resource mismanagement, inadequate coping capacities, etc. are insecurity factors, the heavy presence of which in a community will have a negative impact on all types of security. From this point of view, it is very important to consider their possible impact on other types of insecurity when planning actions.

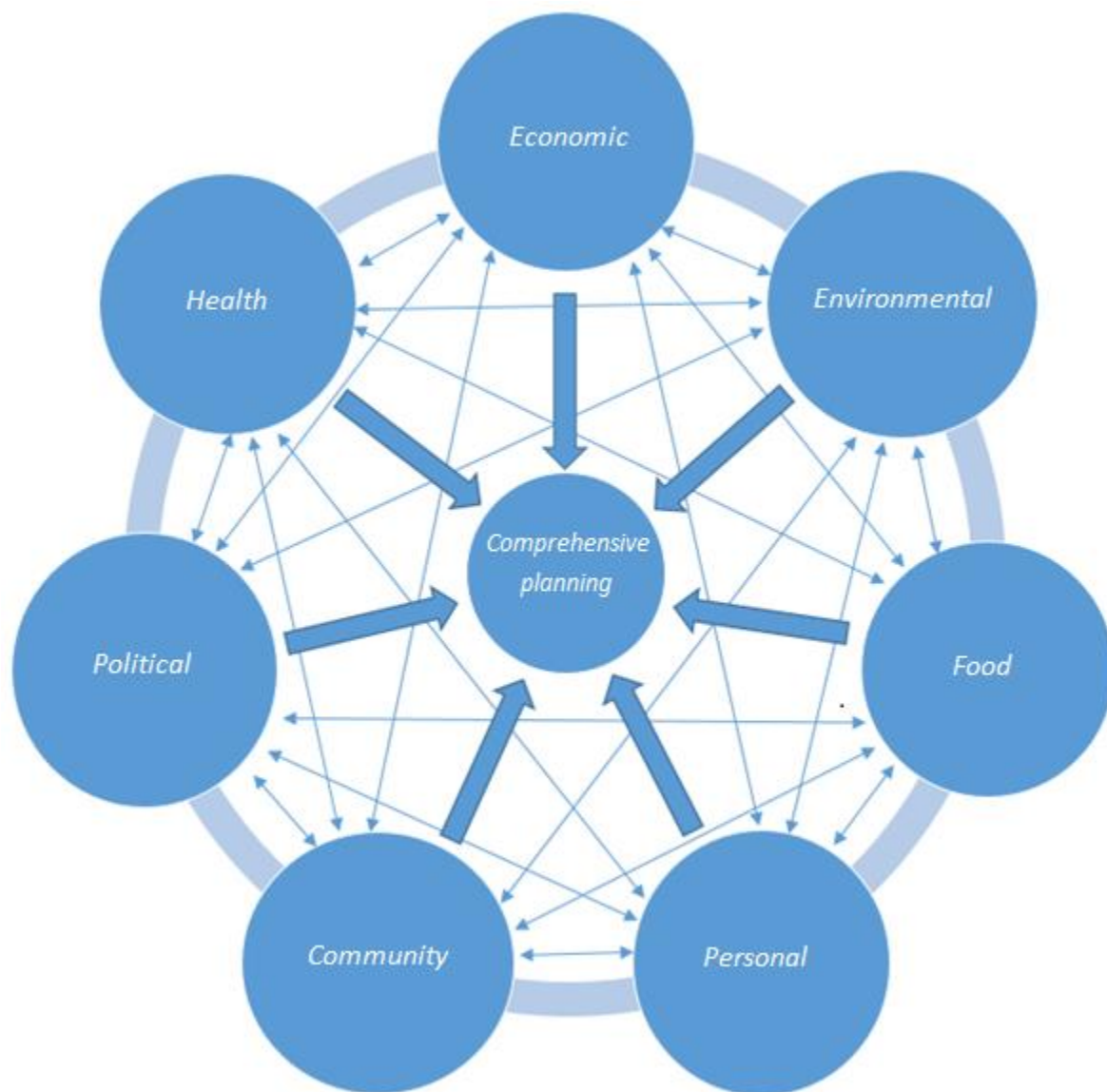
Figure 3. Evaluation of the degree of compliance of insecurity reduction actions with the principles of HSA (example)



In addition, there are a number of so-called "intersecting" factors that are common to all types of insecurity. These include the degree of participation of the population, the level of knowledge and awareness of the population, the protection of the environment and natural resources, the resilience of the community and the population, the effectiveness of management, addressing gender issues, etc.

The mentioned connections and factors should be taken into account even when identifying the causes of insecurity, so that episodic, isolated solutions and repetitions can be avoided when developing and planning actions (Figure 4);

Figure 4: Interrelationships of Insecurity Actions and Complex Planning



The application of these complex principles in action planning is also very important in terms of effective spending of existing scarce resources and increasing the impact from the conducted actions, which is also ensured due to the multi-sectoral effect of those actions.

Implementation stage

This stage implies the very application of Human Security in development plans in order to consider the sectoral priorities from the perspective of the security and resilience of the community and the population of the community. For this, it is necessary to consider the community development plan from the point of view of the criteria and indicators of insecurity defined in the analytical phase, as well as the available data on the actions that reduce these insecurities and the targets set in them.

It is necessary to find out whether in the five-year community development plan.

- any action aimed at ensuring human safety is planned (by the way, one should be careful, because it is possible that such actions are planned, but not "labeled" as steps to ensure human safety),
- if so, to what extent are the planned operations in line with the developed operations for ensuring human safety (elimination/reduction of insecurity) and is there a need to adjust them,
- if not, address the gap by revising the five-year plan, including the security measures developed in it;
- apply the described approach when developing the new five-year community plan.

At the same time, when implementing security measures, you should

- ensure the full participation of local stakeholders,
- to rule out any type of insecurity and disregarding the principles of the IAM,
- take into account the specificities of the community, including local norms and experiences
- to ensure the flexibility of the management of the implementation of actions, to provide an opportunity to respond to possible changes in existing challenges by making adjustments to actions or their plans,
- to guarantee the development of local capacities as the most essential factor in reducing insecurity and sustaining achievements,
- monitoring of implementation of actions should be planned and implemented.

Technically, the above can be done through a combination matrix of insecurity actions and sectoral development planning documents (Table 10).

Table 10: Coordination matrix of community development strategy sectoral plans and insecurity reduction activities (example)

Actions for decreasing insecurities	Sectoral actions planned by the Community strategies											
	Health	Education	Culture	Management of Natural Resources	Environmental Protection	Energy	Road construction, transport, communications	Employment and Social Protection	Agriculture	Industry	Trade and Tourism	Disaster and Climate Risk Reduction
Economic												
Food												
Health												
Environmental												
Personal												
Community												
Political												

In cases where actions aimed at promoting security are provided in the existing plan, it is necessary to discuss the degree of their compliance and, if necessary, make adjustments. If there are no such actions, or a new plan is being developed, it is necessary to study in detail the issue of integrating separate security actions in one or another area.

This is not only a question of sectoral affiliation but is also related to issues related to the distribution of responsibilities at local or national levels and subsequent funding sources. It means that the issue of integration of each of the activities should be considered sector by sector and identify the most appropriate, resource efficient and feasible options that can promise maximum continuity for the selected sectors.

Evaluation stage

The monitoring and evaluation of the application of HSA refers to actions that reduce insecurity. However, it is not only about the process and results of actions. The entire environment and transparency of operations are monitored. Aspects that may become a subject of monitoring and evaluation include:

- effectiveness of management and coordination of operations,

- targeted and effective use of finances,
- the participation of the community population and the degree of their responsibility,
- community awareness and feedback provision,
- degree of stakeholder engagement and follow through on commitments, especially in terms of private sector and civil society activism,
- building a culture of community discussions on reporting, achievements and gaps,
- the commitment to prioritize the problems of the most vulnerable sections of the community,
- steps taken towards the active involvement of women and young people,
- the experience of organizing open discussions on the results of the implementation of the HSA and the lessons learned, for example by organizing thematic working meetings with other communities also at the regional and national level,
- the ability and effectiveness of the local self-government bodies and community mayors to unite the public around security issues,
- the question of continuous attention and support of the government and sectoral agencies,
- the creation of prerequisites for the continuity and stability of the steps taken and the possible diversification of financial sources.

From the management point of view, it is preferable not to involve employees of the municipality in the monitoring and evaluation group. Such a group shall be participatory and inclusive, while at the same time involve people who are well acquainted with the problems of the community and the essence of the actions being carried out.

Monitoring can be conducted once a year, provided that an annual evaluation is also carried out based on the monitoring results. The annual evaluation will also make recommendations for adjusting or revising the next year's plans.

The working group for the implementation of the HSA can discuss the developed proposals, form the drafts of relevant decisions and submit them for the approval of the Council of Elders / Community administration.

3. Behavioral aspects of the Human Security Approach

Threats to human security and safety in the community can be caused not only by external factors, but also by human behavior. The elimination or deepening of a number of insecurities depends on the decision-making and actions of the community residents. For this reason, it is important to pay special attention during the analysis, classification and planning phase to the identification of problems caused by behavior and to develop interventions aimed at changing individual and collective behaviors, contributing to the increase of safety in various areas. Interventions can be implemented on a small scale, measuring their effectiveness during the evaluation phase. If the intervention provided the desired result, then it can be implemented on a larger scale in the future, including the entire community.

Below are the types of human security and examples of behavioral factors characteristic of each type, the absence or inadequacy of which can cause insecurity. The mentioned factors are not exhaustive, and for each type of human security, other factors can be identified as a result of discussion with the community.

Table 11: Examples of behavioral factors affecting human security in the community

Human safety	Behavioral factors	Description:
Economic security	Financial literacy	People's ability to save and plan for the future, which promotes financial flexibility and security.
	Entrepreneurial skills	Engaging community residents in entrepreneurship to enhance economic security.
Food security	Applying sustainable agricultural practices	Knowledge and application of sustainable agricultural methods and responsible food production to enhance long-term food security.
	Making healthy diet decisions	Nutritional awareness and a balanced diet, especially for children, which will also promote health security.
Health security	Demonstrating prevention-oriented behavior	Seeking appropriate and timely preventive health services, such as getting a medical check-up.
	Adopting a healthy lifestyle	Behavioral changes such as regular exercise, healthy eating, and avoiding risky behaviors to improve overall health and well-being.
Environmental safety	Responsible use of resources	Demonstrating responsible behavior towards water, forests, arable land and other resources and their consumption.
	Waste management	Waste sorting by the community and community residents, waste reduction behavior.
Personal security	Rights awareness and rights-oriented behavior	Knowledge of human rights and awareness of reporting cases of their violation to relevant authorities.

Community safety	Civic engagement and community participation	Involvement in local decision-making processes and community initiatives for social development. For example, participation in public hearings.
	Preparedness for emergency situations.	Implementation of appropriate actions in case of emergency situations, for example earthquake, fire, as well as war situation.
Political security	Civic education and voter participation	Knowledge of political processes, rights and responsibilities, and active involvement in elections and civic activities.

EXAMPLE

Description of the behavioral intervention cycle in a conditional X community

Analysis, classification and planning stage. The task force may find that many local farmers utilize unsustainable farming practices that contribute to soil degradation, reduced yields and environmental pollution. This poses a threat to both community food and environmental security. The task force may design an intervention to promote sustainable agricultural practices, particularly to address pesticide overuse. They may decide to develop a training program or guidelines that will educate farmers about the negative effects of excessive pesticide use and alternative methods of organic farming.

Implementation stage. The training program or provision of guidelines is conducted among a small group of farmers over a period of time. The implementation of an intervention among one group allows to obtain comparable data with respect to the groups that did not receive the intervention and thereby assess the true effect of the intervention.

Evaluation stage. In this phase, evaluators monitor key indicators such as reductions in pesticide use, adoption of organic farming methods, and changes in yield. Surveys and interviews can be conducted to assess farmers' knowledge, attitudes and practices before and after the intervention. If the evaluation shows that farmers have significantly reduced pesticide use as a result of the intervention, that type of intervention can be reflected in the community's strategic plan.

4. Challenges

The application of human security in community development plans is actually related to a number of problems, if we consider that we are talking about a new culture of strategic and development planning at the community level. Being essentially a very simple, logical and comprehensible process and methodology, it nevertheless implies the existence of some important preconditions, the utilization of which may be problematic in the current conditions due to a number of existing limiting factors. Let's mention the most important of those factors:

- Possible skepticism from the community and community leadership about applying a human security approach in the communities.

In this regard, surveys at the community level show that, unfortunately, the overall sustainability of projects implemented in the communities is rather low, which does not contribute to the belief towards future projects and gradually creates certain negative mark on the life of the community. Often, these initiatives do not further evolve due to project completion and insufficient human and financial resources at local levels. As a result, instead of resistance and making one's voice heard in the communities, passive immunity is formed towards such projects.

- Lack of public motivation and unification around arising issues

Surveys at the community level and, unfortunately, the existing experience show that people find it difficult to get out of the mold of personal problems and worries in order to discuss public issues. It is possible that the word "participatory" has become devalued in people's eyes, because for years hundreds of projects have been implemented according to that principle, but the real consolidation of the community has not happened or has not been ensured.

- Lack of participatory planning involving all sections of the public.

It is also a challenge, because very few people in the communities see themselves in the role of decision makers or takers of responsibility in community matters. In part, of course, this is a matter of awareness and knowledge. But often the problem lies in the comprehensibility of the concept of power. For many, the authority of the community is not the council of elders, which is the collective voice of the residents, but the community head and the community hall. Unfortunately, the soviet "Nachalnik" syndrome has not yet been overcome.

- Scarcity of community resources

It is an obvious fact that the funds of the municipality are extremely limited and about 70-80 percent of the annual budget is spent to maintain the staff of the municipality and take care of technical problems, even taking into account the allocations received from the government for the purpose of equalization. In this regard, the implementation of five-year plans is mostly done at the expense of subventions. When undertaking such a complex task as Human Security Approach Planning, a community must realistically assess its financial capabilities, both in terms of government support and the potential to attract alternative new sources of finance.

- The problem of data collection at the local level

The issue of data access and information management has not yet been resolved at the national and regional level. However, one of the main preconditions to the success of any planning process is the availability of reliable data. Existing statistics are mainly related to national and regional indicators. At the community level, data are very scarce and unsystematic. This is a problem that can have a negative impact on the quality of analysis and operations.

- Low level of administrative and financial decentralization

The existing problems in the communities and the inconsistency of the powers of the local government for their solution have a negative effect on the communities. Moreover, comprehensive community development and its planning almost always go beyond the scope of local government authority.

- The risk of a possible resumption of hostilities

This circumstance, apart from the fact that it represents a physical danger especially for the communities of Syunik region, also creates a certain stressful background among the population, bringing the issue of physical security to the forefront. Under such conditions, it may not be easy to motivate people towards the assumed prospects of development. It is a delicate psychological problem that requires a thoughtful and careful approach.

- Displaced persons from Nagorno Karabakh

In the communities where displaced people from Nagorno Karabakh currently live, they may face the problem of their full inclusion, considering the fact that the latter have a "refugee-like" status and a significant part of them does not intend to settle permanently in the current settlements. This issue is a matter of community security and requires special attention to displaced people.

In order to overcome the mentioned factors, the perception and position of the local self-government bodies towards individual initiatives, as well as the political will in terms of introducing a new culture of development planning, are of great importance. The role of local governments is also great in mobilizing and involving the society, because the application of HSA must be preceded by serious awareness work, perhaps organizing meetings with individual groups of the community for this purpose.

No less important is the role of the Human Security Council or its relevant working group created in the community for the purpose of implementing the HSA, which will immediately work with the population and groups of the community, with the involvement of republican authorized bodies, specialists of community and regional governments, as well as experts engaged by international organizations.