

横浜宣言への要望書

提出団体名

市民ネットワーク for TICAD

担当者

パラグラフの番号	修正・加筆・削除の提案	根拠
1.3 (line 39-40)	Japan and Africa recognize the importance of issues such as human security, <u>equal human rights</u> , quality infrastructure, private sector impact investment,...	Human security is built upon human rights concept and no aid is effective without securing equal human rights.
2.1 (line 54-55)	capacity, enhance service deliver, and <u>protect and/or empower</u> the most vulnerable and marginalized populations especially youth <u>and children</u> , women and girls, <u>and persons with disabilities</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •protect という言葉は、若者や女性は、経済発展などで主体的な役割を果たすことを本宣言で言及しているため、empower の追記をお願いします。 •Youth と子どもの定義によりますが(国連では Youth は 15-24 歳と定義、子どもの権利条約では子どもは 18 歳以下と定義)、「最も脆弱で周縁化された」という場合、youth 以上に脆弱な立場に置かれるのはより年齢の若い子どもになるため、youth のみ特記されると違和感あり。 •Many persons with disabilities, which consist of 15% of the world population, are marginalized and put into vulnerable position in African society. Hence, “and persons with disabilities should be added to the sentence with the recognition as one of major vulnerable and marginalized populations, not to be disregarded from the TICAD process.
2.2 and 4.1.2 (line 77,191)	decent jobs work	“decent work” という用語が国際社会で浸透しています。
4.1.2 (line 179)	recognizing they are the primary vehicle <u>should be prioritized</u> for job creation and entrepreneurship, including of youth and women.	Youth and women is not the means of economic development. Economic development should be to improve their life and well-being. Especially, youth and women should be centered in the policy of economic development.
4.2.1 (line 208 -)	We support the implementation of the Africa Union first Strategy for	Japan is one of the members of state parties which has been actively promoted

	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, acknowledging the linkages between human capital and sustainable resilient societies, including through the empowerment of youth and women. <u>We also support the state parties of UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa to promote equal rights and social participation of persons with disabilities acknowledging the vicious circle between disability and multidimensional poverty.</u> We reaffirm our commitment to <u>equal opportunity to quality</u> education at all stages and...	UNCRPD inside/outside of the nation. As envisaged in the convention, participation and initiatives take by persons with disabilities themselves are essential drivers of change to make an accessible community and establish an inclusive society for everybody.
4.2.1 (line 214-)	We reaffirm our commitment to education at all stages and to acceleration research and development (line 214) (後略)の文章の後に以下挿入 <u>We also commit to ensure 12 years of free, publicly-funded, inclusive and equitable quality education for all girls and boys, and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all without any discrimination.</u>	教育へコミットメントを、より <u>SDGs4 の水準と整合性を持たせる必要がある</u> と思われます。特に、政府間において“publicly-funded”であること、12 年間の無料での義務教育の供給をコミットすることは、 <u>人間の安全保障確保のためには優先課題として掲げられるべきです。そうした基礎教育の充実があってこそ、STEM 教育の効果向上が見込めると</u> と思われます。
4.2.2 (line 223-)	We acknowledge that health and nutrition are fundamental elements of human capital development and reiterate our commitment to promoting universal health coverage (UHC) in Africa as agreed at TIICAD VI. <u>We further acknowledge that inadequate provision of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, within households, communities, schools and health care facilities, severely undermines efforts to improve health and nutrition.</u>	There are many interconnections between WASH, health and efforts to tackle malnutrition. It is estimated that around 310,000 children under five die every year from diarrheal diseases caused by poor water and sanitation. Three babies die every five minutes in Sub-Saharan Africa or Southern Asia from highly preventable causes such as diarrhea, sepsis, meningitis and tetanus – all of which are strongly linked to unhygienic conditions. Studies also suggest that sanitation is the second leading risk factor in stunting worldwide. Despite these close connections, WASH has not been sufficiently prioritized by many governments or donors. WHO and UNICEF estimate that 785 million people in the world – one in ten – do not have clean water close to home. At current rates of progress, everyone in Sub-Saharan Africa won't have safely managed sanitation until 2403.
4.2.2 (line 223)	We will reinforce primary health care <u>including sexual and reproductive health services</u> , and strengthen health systems including ...	赤字を挿入することで、妊産婦死亡が高いアフリカにおいて、母子保健や家族計画などが Primary Health Care (PHC) の最重要課題であることを示してください。

4.2.2 (line 224)	...including sustainable health financing <u>through both Africa's efforts to increase domestic financing for health and its development partners to increase ODA for health, and...</u>	Increasing domestic resources investment for health by African countries, as well as donor countries' efforts to increase finance for health, especially providing sufficient resources to health-related multilateral organizations, such as the Global Fund and GAVI.
4.2.2.(line 226)	We <u>commit to end HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) by 2030 and achieve a polio-free Africa, reduce mortality of Non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and control zoonotic diseases.</u>	To make the part clearer and more concrete, it is better to utilize the discourse of "Target 3.3" of SDGs Goal 3.
4.2.2 (line 233)	We call on stakeholders including private sector, <u>civil society and affected communities</u> to be engaged and encourage greater alignment and coherence between global and country processes.	Civil society and affected communities have been one of the key players on health. Sustainable financing and technical cooperation is crucial for them.
4.3 (line 269-270)	, and combat gender-based violence <u>and violence against children,</u> and empower communities, especially women and youth.	日本政府は、2018年2月 Global Partnership to End Violence against Children (GPeVAC)のパスファインディング国となり、GPeVAC 基金に対して約 600 万ドルの拠出を行っている(人道分野への初めての拠出国)。この資金は、ナイジェリア及びウガンダにおける暴力からの子どもの保護に活用されている。また、日本政府は、同基金の運営委員会にも参加している。 https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/fp/hr_ha/page3_002374.html
4.3.1 (line 271-272)	We recognize the role of <u>quality education for all without discrimination and</u> technological and <u>structural</u> innovation in providing more equitable access to information (後略)	情報へのアクセス・参画には狭義の技術イノベーションのみならず <u>広義の社会構造の変革をもたらすイノベーションが必要</u> であり、それが人間の安全保障の根底となると思います。その前提として人々への <u>質の高い教育確保が必須</u> ではないかと思います。