

ミレニアムキャンペーン

Millennium Campaign

日本はミレニアムの約束を守るのか？
JAPAN – KEEPING THE MILLENNIUM PROMISE?

東京
2006年8月24日

FASID, Tokyo
24 August, 2006



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何に取り組もうとしているのか？／What are we talking about?

- 毎日3万人の子どもが亡くなっている／30,000 children dying a day
- 年間50万人以上の妊産婦が出産とそれにまつわるケアの軽視で亡くなっている／Over half a million mothers a year die from childbirth and neglect
- 20億人が適切な食糧と基本的物資がない状況で生活している／ 2 billion people live without adequate food and basic needs
- 1億2000万人の子どもが初等教育を受けられない／120 million kids have no access to primary schools
- 2005年には300万人がHIV/エイズで亡くなった／3 million people will die of HIV/AIDS in 2005
- これは毎週津波が起こっている、あるいは毎日ジャンボ旅客機100機が墜落しているようなもの／This is a tsunami every week, 100 jumbos crashing everyday
- 毎年貧困で亡くなる人は戦争で亡くなる人より多い／Poverty claims more victims than wars every year



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ミレニアム開発目標の概要

Overview of the Millennium Goals

**189カ国の首脳と政府が
2015年までにこれらの目
標を達成する事を約束**

**189 Heads of State and
Governments committed to
achieve the Goals by 2015**

- **目標1: 極度の貧困と飢餓の撲滅** Goal 1:
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- **目標2: 普遍的初等教育の達成** Goal 2:
Achieve universal primary education
- **目標3: ジェンダーの平等の推進と女性の地位向上** Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
- **目標4: 乳幼児死亡率の削減** Goal 4:
Reduce child mortality
- **目標5: 助産婦の健康の改善** Goal 5:
Improve maternal health
- **目標6: HIV/エイズ、マラリア、その他の疫病の蔓延防止** Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- **目標7: 環境の持続可能性の確保** Goal 7:
Ensure environmental sustainability
- **目標8: 開発のためのグローバルパートナーシップの推進** Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development



WILKES AGAINST POVERTY 2

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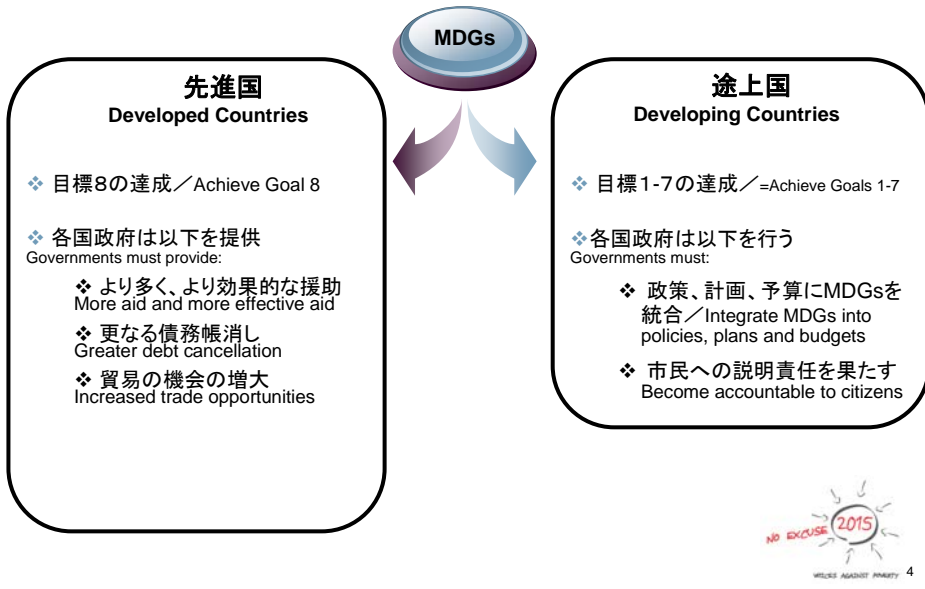
例の国連の約束? Another set of UN promises?

- ミレニアム宣言が鍵 / Millennium Declaration is key
- 過去に例を見ない世界の繁栄と知見 / Unprecedented global prosperity & knowledge
- 南北間の協定 / Compact between North and South
- 確固たる目標とモニタリング制度 / Hard targets and monitoring mechanisms
- 結果重視 / Focused on outcomes
- 全ての関係者の結集、より良い調整 / Rallying all actors, better coordination
- 国際的な目標設定は効果的 - 過去の例からの証拠 / International target setting does help - evidence from previous efforts



WILKES AGAINST POVERTY 3

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WILDS AGAINST POVERTY 8

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The greatest threat to this farmer isn't drought, flooding or pestilence. It's tariffs, subsidies and food surpluses.

Three quarters of the world's poor live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihood. For years, tariffs and agricultural policies of rich countries have impoverished these people and have undermined security in poor countries. Rich countries have negotiated their own farm-goods agreements with these developing countries, generating surpluses which are then dumped on the market. In addition, rich countries have introduced high tariffs on goods imported from poor countries, raising their tariffs to make countries and using 18 million subsidised agricultural tonnes. Together these policies have undermined local markets and their export opportunities, which are already necessary to develop healthy economies and energy and poverty.

Governments in rich countries have long promised a better deal on agriculture and trade for poor countries. They have an opportunity to deliver at the World Trade Organisation meeting in December this month. Demand that they keep their promises. To learn more and to find out how you can get involved, go to www.wilds.org/campaigning and www.wilds.org.

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 Achieve universal primary education
 Promote gender equality and empower women
 Reduce child mortality
 Improve maternal health
 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
 Ensure environmental sustainability
 Develop a global partnership for development



WEAR THE WHITE BAND THE SYMBOL OF THE GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY
www.wilds.org/campaigning www.wilds.org



WILDS AGAINST POVERTY 9

2005年11月14日の
 ニューヨークタイムズ
 New York Times, Nov.
 14, 2005

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南のMDGキャンペーンの焦点 / Focus of Southern MDG Campaigns

- ❖ 貧しい人々と排除者の権利を確保— 貧困、不平等、健康、教育、そして生計

Addressing the rights of the poor and excluded – poverty, inequality, health, education and livelihoods



- ❖ 正当な政策と資金を要求
Demand the right policies and financing
- ❖ 透明性と説明責任のあるガバナンス
Transparent and accountable governance



WORLD AGAINST POVERTY 10

2005年9月3日 人民サミットと貧困をなくすためのコンサート

Peoples Summit and Concerts Against Poverty – September 2005



No hay excusa para no enseñar

No hay excusas para no cumplir
No hay razones para desistir
No hay excusas cuando hay voluntad
La pobreza no es fatalidad

En el año 2000, el gobierno salvadoreño se comprometió ante Naciones Unidas a erradicar el hambre y la pobreza, alcanzar la educación básica para todos y todas y promover la igualdad entre los sexos...

Si hay **voluntad** de alcanzar el desarrollo, **no hay excusas** para no cumplir.

En El Salvador, ya hay **demasiados sueños rotos**



SOCIAL WATCH



8 WAYS TO CHANGE THE WORLD

WE CAN

1

ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

3

PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

4

REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

5

IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

7

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

8

A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT



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貧困をなくすためのグローバル・コール(GCAP)／MDGsキャンペーン Global Call to Action Against Poverty/MDG Campaigns

- 英国外で、84の国内ネットワークが、世界すべての地域で、3100万人の参加を得て、MDGsと貧困削減のためにキャンペーンを行った 84 national coalitions campaigned for the MDGs and poverty eradication across all regions of the world involving 31 million people
- 3800万以上のアクションが登録された Over 38 million actions registered
- 100カ国で500万人の子どもたちが教育に関する世界のキャンペーンに参加 - 主要なMDGの目標 100 countries and 5 million children were involved in the Global Campaign on Education – a key MDG demand
- 米国でのThe One Campaignは、200万人の米国人の署名を集め、数百万のホワイトバンドが広まった - 10億のメディアでの露出を達成！ G8サミット前には50万件の電子メールが大統領宛てに送られた The One Campaign petition in the U.S. is signed by 2 million Americans and millions of white bands are in circulation – one billion media impressions achieved! Half million emails are sent to the President before G8
- これは世界の各所で開かれ、世界中のTVやウェブサイトが発信されたライブ8コンサートに関する数多くの報道を含んでいない。 This does not include the massive coverage of the Live 8 Concerts held in different parts of the world and beamed on TV and the web across the globe

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2005年キャンペーンでの援助額に関する達成事項
achieve on Aid Volumes in the 2005 sprint?

What did we

- EU15が2010年までに0.56%の新規数値目標を設定 - 今後5年間で200億ドルの増額 i.e. 2010年までに0.56%
EU 15 set a new target of 0.56% by 2010 and 0.7% by 2015 – increase of \$20 billion in aid volume over the next five years i.e. 0.56% by 2010;
- G8諸国は、2010年までの大規模な増額を宣言 - 480億ドルしかし、そのうちの2/3は既存の約束、特にEU15
G8 announced substantial increases by 2010 - \$48 bn. but two-thirds are old commitments, notably EU-15;
- 国連ワールドサミットでは、1970年の0.7%目標に合意した各国は実施計画を策定することを求められた
At the UN World Summit in September, countries that signed up to 0.7% in 1970 are asked to produce implementation schedules now.



WORLD AGAINST POVERTY 16

Millennium Campaign

2005年キャンペーンでの援助の質に関する達成事項
we achieve on Aid Quality in the 2005 sprint?

What did

- 援助の有効性に関するパリ宣言
Declaration on aid effectiveness Paris
- 以下を行う措置一式に合意
measures to agrees a set of
 - 受領側の援助のオーナーシップを向上;
recipient ownership of aid; increase
 - 異なるドナーの手続きの調和;そして
procedures of different donors; and harmonize the
 - ドナーと受領側の手続きの調整
procedures to those of recipients; align donor
- この宣言実施の進捗状況のモニタリングのために援助の有効性に関する12の指標が開発された。
12 indicators of aid effectiveness were developed as a way to monitor progress against the declaration;
- G8サミットはドナーに対して援助の有効性に関する約束の説明を行って行く事を要請
G8 called for donors to be held to account on aid effectiveness promises.



WORLD AGAINST POVERTY 17

Millennium Campaign

2005年キャンペーンでの債務に関する達成事項 achieve on Debt in the 2005 sprint?

What did we

- G8の債務に関する提案の採択
proposal: Adoption of G8 debt
- 世界銀行とIMF年次総会において at World Bank & IMF annual meetings;
- 世界銀行、IMF、アフリカ開発銀行への債務100%の一度限りの帳消し one-off cancellation of 100% of debts owed to the World Bank, IMF and the African Development Bank;
- この資格があるのはHIPCイニシアティブの全ての要求事項を完了した国々 eligible countries are those that complete all requirements of the HIPC initiative;
- 即座の帳消しが認められた国は18カ国、そして今後数年間で資格を得る可能性のある国は38カ国 18 eligible immediately and a total of 38 could be eligible in coming years;
- G7諸国は必要な資金支援を行う G7 countries will supply the necessary funding.
- ナイジェリアの債務に関して合意され、中所得国の債務に関する合意への新たな可能性が開かれた Nigeria debt deal agreed, opening up new possibilities to deal with debt of middle income countries
- ワールドサミットでは債務救済の適格国の拡大が呼びかけられた World Summit calls for debt relief for wider set of countries.



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2005年キャンペーンでの貿易に関する達成事項 achieve on Trade in the 2005 sprint?

What did we

- G8は、途上国による政策的関与の機会を増やす事を約束、これは世銀とIMFの関連事項 G8 made a commitment to increased policy space for developing countries
- 香港WTOでは進展は限定的 Limited progress in Hong Kong and Doha Round collapsed



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Goals and Targets	Africa 840 million (Population 2002)		Asia 3,738 million				Oceania 8 million	Latin America & Caribbean 536 million	Commonwealth of Independent States (former republics of the Soviet Union) 281 million	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	Southeastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia
GOAL 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger										
Reduce extreme poverty by half	on track	high, no change	met	on track	on track	increase	...	low, minimal improvement	increase	increase
Reduce hunger by half	on track	very high, no change	on track	on track	progress but lagging	increase	moderate, no change	on track	low, no change	increase
GOAL 2 Achieve universal primary education										
Universal primary schooling	on track	progress but lagging	on track	lagging	progress but lagging	high but no change	progress but lagging	on track	decline	on track
GOAL 3 Promote gender equality and empower women										
Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	on track	progress but lagging	met	on track	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	on track	on track	met	on track
Equal girls' enrolment in secondary school	met	no significant change	...	met	no significant change	no significant change	progress but lagging	on track	met	met
Literacy parity between young women and men	lagging	lagging	met	met	lagging	lagging	lagging	met	met	met
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	decline	progress but lagging	very low, some progress	very low, no change	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	recent progress	decline
GOAL 4 Reduce child mortality										
Reduce mortality of under-five-year-olds by two thirds	on track	very high, no change	progress but lagging	on track	progress but lagging	moderate, no change	moderate, no change	on track	low, no change	increased mortality
Measles immunization	met	low, no change	...	on track	progress but lagging	on track	decline	met	met	met

Millennium Campaign

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	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	Southeastern	Southern	Western			Europe	Asia
GOAL 5 Improve maternal health										
Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters	moderate level	very high level	low level	high level	very high level	moderate level	high level	moderate level	low	low
GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases										
Halt and reverse spread of HIV/AIDS	...	stable	increase	stable	increase	...	increase	stable	increase	increase
Halt and reverse spread of malaria	low risk	high risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	moderate risk	low risk	low risk	moderate risk	low risk	low risk
Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis	low, declining	high, increasing	moderate, declining	high, declining	high, declining	low, declining	high, increasing	low, declining	moderate, increasing	moderate, increasing
GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability										
Reverse loss of forests	less than 1% forest	decline	met	decline	small decline	less than 1% forest	decline	decline (except Caribbean)	met	met
Halve proportion without improved drinking water in urban areas	met	no change	decline in access	high access but no change	met	met	high access but no change	met	met	met
Halve proportion without improved drinking water in rural areas	high access but little change	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	on track	progress but lagging	low access, no change	progress but lagging	high access but limited change	high access but limited change
Halve proportion without sanitation in urban areas	on track	low access, no change	progress but lagging	on track	on track	met	high access but no change	high access but no change	high access but no change	high access but no change
Halve proportion without sanitation in rural areas	progress but lagging	no significant change	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	progress but lagging	no significant change	no significant change	progress but lagging	no significant change	no significant change
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	on track	rising number & proportion of slum-dwellers	progress but lagging	on track	some progress	rising number & proportion of slum-dwellers	...	progress but lagging	low but no change	low but no change
GOAL 8 A global partnership for development										
Youth unemployment	high, no change	high, no change	low, increasing	rapidly increasing	low, increasing	high, increasing	low, increasing	increasing	low, rapidly increasing	low, rapidly increasing

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ミレニアム目標のための次のキャンペーン Campaigning for the Millennium Goals?

What Next on

- 2006年以降、ミレニアムキャンペーンとパートナーの多くは取り組みをさらに強化する - 大規模な市民の支援を受け、さらに高度な土壌で国内に焦点を当てて活動を開始する。 In 2006 and beyond, the Millennium Campaign and most of our partners will only be intensifying our efforts – given the massive public support, we will be starting from a higher base, nationally focussed
- 貧困をなくすためのグローバル・コール(GCAP)と全ての主要な国際、地域の組織(例えば、国際自由労連、全アフリカ教会会議、マイカチャレンジ、主要な国際NGO、アフリカ、アジア、米国の全ての国内キャンペーン)は、2005年以降もMDGsと貧困撲滅に関するキャンペーンの継続を決定。 The *Global Call to Action Against Poverty* and all its major international and regional constituents (e.g. ICFTU, All Africa Conference of Churches, Micah Challenge, major international NGOs, all national campaigns in Africa, Asia and the U.S.) have also decided to continue to campaign on the MDGs and poverty eradication beyond 2005.



WORLD AGAINST POVERTY 22

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日本はミレニアムの約束を守っているか？援助額

Is Japan Keeping the Millennium Promise? Aid Volume

- Japan has been the single largest aid donor through the nineties and continues to be the second largest in this decade; Japan is a clear leader in the aid arena in Asia
- 実質ベースで2004年から2005年にODAの51%の増額を約束
More recently, 51% increase of ODA in real terms from 2004 to 2005 to be commended
- 2009年までに100億ドル増額するという2005年のG8での約束は、5億ドルの世界基金への拠出約束と共に、歓迎に値する Commitment at the 2005 G8 to increase by \$10 b. from 2005-9 is welcome, as its \$0.5 b. pledge to the Global Fund
- しかし、日本は依然としてOECDのドナー国の中で17位 But Japan still 17th out of the 22 OECD donor countries in % of GNI terms
- OECDの平均は0.47%、日本は0.28% OECD Average if 0.47% and Japan is at 0.28%
- 合意された0.7%目標に達するための明確な計画がなく、2005年までは着実に減少 No clear plans to reach the agreed target of 0.7%, up to 2005 steady decline in the general budget



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日本はミレニアムの約束を守っているか？ 援助の質と債務
Keeping the Millennium Promise? Aid Quality & Debt

Is Japan

- 最近の日本のHIPC(重債務貧困国)プロセスへの関与、および昨年G8での債務救済に関する約束は歓迎するものである。 Japan's recent engagement with HIPC process, as also the commitment at the last G8 on debt relief is welcome
- 昨年の報告年度における31億ドルの増額は、イラクの債務帳消しである - 日本のODA全般に見られる傾向を象徴的に表す \$3.1 billion of the increase in the last reported year was due to debt write off to Iraq
- 日本のODAの13%がLDC(後発開発途上国)に拠出されたが、49%は中所得国に向けられた 13% of Japanese ODA went to LDCs, 49% to Middle Income Countries
- G8でなされたアフリカへの拠出を倍増させるという約束は正しい方向への一歩である Commitment to double outlay to Africa at G8 is a step in the right direction



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日本はミレニアムの約束を守っているか？ 援助の質と債務
Keeping the Millennium Promise? Aid Quality & Debt

Is Japan

- LDCへの援助の35%がタイドであり、OECDドナーの平均を上回っている。 35% of aid to LDCs was tied, above the OECD donor average
- 日本の援助でMDGsに焦点を当てているものは殆どなく、3次的な水準である。 Very little of Japanese aid is focussed directly on the MDGs, mostly on tertiary levels
- 日本の新しい「政府開発援助に関する中期政策」は、貧困撲滅と経済成長を同一視している - MDGsとではない。 Japan's new Medium-Term ODA Policy Framework recognises MDGs but could do with a clearer plan to help achieve them



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日本はミレニアムの約束を守っているか？ 貿易
Keeping the Millennium Promise? Trade

Is Japan

- LDCからの特定の品目の関税免除を伴う途上国のための優遇アクセス制度(貿易特惠一般制度:GSP)は歓迎する
Preferential access scheme for developing countries (GSP) with duty and tariff free access for certain products from LDCs is welcome
- 日本はネットベースでの最大の途上国からの食糧輸入国であり、多くの貧しい国々を支援している
Japan is the largest net food importer from developing countries, helping many poor countries
- しかし、米や砂糖など、いくつかの品目には関税障壁が存在するBut
tariff barriers exist for several products like rice and sugar
- しかも、加工品にはより高い関税がかけられる！
Higher tariffs on processed goods
- 衛生植物検疫措置(SPS)のように輸入食糧には非関税障壁が多くある
Many non-tariff barriers like SPS on food imports



WELLES AGAINST POVERTY 26

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日本はミレニアムの約束を守っているか？ 貿易
Keeping the Millennium Promise? Trade

Is Japan

- 国内農業への補助金はOECD諸国の中でも最も多い国の一つ。1995-2001年の平均は410億ドルで、2005年に日本が援助に充てた額の3倍である。
Domestic financial support for agriculture is amongst the highest in the OECD, between 1995 and 2001, average of \$42 bn. – three times what Japan spent on aid in 2005
- さらに悪い事にこの補助金が生産と貿易を歪めているThe financial support is highly production and trade distorting
- ドーハ交渉における、LDCの輸出品への関税免除を伴うアクセス拡大という日本の暫定合意は歓迎する。しかし、3%の免除では貧しい国々のMDGs達成に必要な重要品目のアクセスが叶わない可能性が高い。
Japan's provisional agreement in the Doha negotiations of extending duty and tariff free access to exports of LDCs is welcome, but the 3% exemption is likely to prevent access for the most important product lines for achieving the MDGs in poor countries



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変化を見せるNGOと市民社会の役割 / Changing role of NGOs and civil society

- 政府や民間セクターとの連携 政府の政策と慣行に影響を及ぼす事は全ての責任ある市民社会組織(CSO)の義務である。それがCSOが影響力を行使できる、そして持続性を確保できる唯一の方法である。例えば、日本では政府の資金的貢献は130億ドルであるの比べ、CSOのそれは総額5億ドル以下である。
Influencing government policy and practice is the duty of all responsible civil society organisations – that is the only way CSOs can leverage their impact and ensure sustainability e.g. in Japan all CSOs financial contribution is likely to be less than \$0.5 billion, in comparison to the \$13 bn + of the Government
- ジュブリーキャンペーン、反地雷キャンペーン、環境運動は全て、CSO主導による周到なキャンペーンとアドボカシー活動の成果である。
Jubilee Campaign, the anti-landmines campaign, the environment movement are all the result of thoughtful CSO-led campaigning and advocacy work



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この次は？ / What Next in Japan?

- 「ほっとけない世界のまずしさ」連合、そして他の市民グループは次の大きな成果達成のためにモメンタムを築きあげなくてはならない。*Hottokenai, Sekai no Mazushisa, RENGO, and other citizens groups will have to continue to build up momentum before the next major milestones*
- 10月15-16日に、私たちは「貧困をなくすために立ち上がろう、MDGsのために立ち上がろう」というイベントを行い、世界中の多くの人々が貧困をなくすために立ち上がるというギネス記録に挑戦する。
On October 15-16, we have the *Global Stand Up Against Poverty, Stand Up for the MDGs* event to set a new Guinness World Record, with millions of people across the world standing up against poverty
- 私たちは、来年7月7日(7/7/7)に2000年と2015年の中間地点を迎え、ドイツでのG8サミットも開かれる。
Next year, we have the mid-point between 2000 and 2015 on 7 July 2007 (7/7/7) as well as the German G8
- これらは、2008年半ばに開催される日本でのG8サミットで頂点に達することになる。私たちは、日本の市民社会の大規模な参加とそれに見合う日本政府の前向きな対応を期待する。
All of this will culminate in the G8 in Japan in mid-2008, for which we expect a massive engagement from Japanese civil society and a fitting positive response from the Japanese Government

