

注

第1章

- 1 子どもの権利条約の採択に関する、ジョセフ・N・ガルバ元国連総会議長の発言参照。UN Chronicle, March 1990.
- 2 Bel Geddes, Joan, *Childhood and Children: A compendium of customs, superstitions, theories, profiles, and facts*, Oryx Press, Phoenix, 1997, p. 2; and United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 1996*, Oxford University Press for UNICEF, New York, 1995, p. 14 (邦訳『世界子供白書1996』ユニセフ駐日事務所)。
- 3 Bel Geddes, op. cit., pp. 6-7.
- 4 Santos Pais, Marta, 'A Human Rights Conceptual Framework for UNICEF', *Innocenti Essays No. 9*, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, 1999, p. 6.
- 5 United Nations Children's Fund, *Progress since the World Summit for Children: A statistical review*, UNICEF, New York, 2001.
- 6 World Health Organization, 'Polio eradication: Now more than ever, stop polio forever', 15 January 2004.
- 7 5歳未満児の年間死亡数1,060万人(2003年)から計算。
- 8 United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2003*, Oxford University Press for UNDP, New York, 2003, p. 45 (邦訳『人間開発報告2003』国際協力出版会)。1990~2003年にかけて、紛争で360万人もの人々が殺された。『人間開発報告』の主張によれば、このうち民間人は死傷者数の90%超を占めており、また民間人死傷者の少なくとも半数は子どもである。計算すれば、武力紛争による死傷者のおよそ45%が子どもということになる。
- 9 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Children's Fund and the United States Agency for International Development, *Children on the Brink 2004: A joint report of new orphan estimates and a framework for action*, Population, Health and Nutrition Information Project for USAID, Washington, D.C., July 2004, p. 3.

第1章パネル

保護的な環境

ユニセフ計画部子どもの保護課から提供された情報(ニューヨーク、2004年)。

ミレニアム開発目標が達成できない場合：子ども時代にとっての意味

このパネルに示された分析は次のいくつかの情報源から得られたものである。Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Children's Fund and the United States Agency for International Development, *Children on the Brink 2004*, op. cit., pp. 14, 29; United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2004* (邦訳『世界子供白書

2004』(財)日本ユニセフ協会), UNICEF, New York, 2003, p. 31; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2003/4*, UNESCO, Paris, 2003, p. 8; Oxfam International, 'Last Chance in Monterrey: Meeting the challenge of poverty reduction', Oxfam International, *Briefing Paper 17*, 13 March 2002; Gordon, David, et al., *Child poverty in the developing world*, The Policy Press, Bristol, October 2003; World Health Organization, United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund, *Maternal Mortality in 2000*, WHO, Geneva, 2000; World Bank and International Monetary Fund, *Global Monitoring Report 2004: Policies and Actions for Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Related Outcomes*, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2004, pp. 33-48.

安全な飲料水へのアクセスは、改良された飲料水水源を利用している人口比率を用いて推定した。これは、1990年以降世界保健機関とユニセフが協力して進めている水供給・衛生合同モニタリング・プログラム(JMP)から得られたデータである。定義の問題を解決するため、JMPでは水供給源と衛生設備の双方を「改良された」または「改良されていない」と分類している。安全な水の定義が異なれば、安全な飲料水に関するミレニアム開発目標に向けた進展についての見方も変わってくる可能性がある。たとえば、世界銀行/IMFのGlobal Monitoring Report 2004の分析では、この目標には深刻な遅れが見られるとされる。

第2章

- 1 Derived from United Nations Children's Fund, 'A League Table of Child Poverty in Rich Nations', *Innocenti Report Card No. 1*, UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, Florence, June 2000, p. 24.
- 2 United Nations Economic and Social Council, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Poverty and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 10/05/2001, E/C.12/2001/10, 10 May 2001, para 8.
- 3 World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2003*, World Bank, Washington, D.C., 2003, p. 5. 現在、1人あたり1日1ドルないし2ドルという貧困の基準は1990年の物価で計算され、各国の財・サービスの価格の変動を考慮に入れて修正されている。
- 4 国連ミレニアム開発目標1：極端な貧困および飢餓の根絶。ミレニアム開発目標1の具体的目標1は、1990~2015年の間に1日1ドル未満で暮らす人口比率を半減させることである。具体的目標2は、同じ期間に飢餓に苦しむ人口比率を半減させることとされている。
- 5 United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 1997*, Oxford University Press for UNDP, New York, 1997, p. 17(邦訳『人間開発報告1997』国際協力出版会)。UNDPが1990年に導入した人間開発指数(HDI)は、人間開発の3つの側面(平均余命、知識および生活水準)

を平等に重視する簡略な測定基準である。UNDPは2つの人間貧困指数も開発している。人間貧困指数1(HPI-1)は、開発途上国について同じ3つの基本的側面から剥奪状況を測定するものである。人間貧困指数2(HPI-2)は、経済協力開発機構の一部の国々を対象として、HPI-1に社会的排除の側面を加味している。

- 6 United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2003*, Oxford University Press for UNDP, New York, 2003, p. 68(邦訳『人間開発報告2003』国際協力出版会)。
- 7 これは人口保健調査(DHS、ただし中国は対象外)を指す。集合標本に含まれた子どもの総数はほぼ120万人(開発途上国の子ども約1,500人あたり1人)のほり、子どもたちの生活についての情報は母親または主要な養育者によって報告された。『世界子供白書2005』で提示した子どもの貧困についての推定値は、2003年の研究で用いられた一連の調査結果に、いくつかのDHSおよび複数指標クラスター調査(MICS)(www.childinfo.orgからダウンロード可)で得られたデータを加味して更新したものである。
- 8 Gordon, David, et al., *Child Poverty in the Developing World*, The Policy Press, Bristol, October 2003. 同研究は、46カ国から得られた世帯調査(DHS、ただし中国は除く)のデータを用いて子どもの剥奪状況を推定している。本文で示した剥奪の7つの側面に加えて、同研究では基本的な社会サービスへのアクセス(いずれかの種類の学校から20km以上離れたところ、または医師がいるいずれかの医療施設から50km以上離れたところに住んでいる子ども)の測定も試みられたが、この種の情報が入手可能なのは数カ国にすぎなかったため、この点についての深刻な剥奪状況を地域別に正確に推定することは不可能だった。しかし、保健サービスおよび教育の利用状況についてここで提示した情報は、多くの開発途上国で基本的な社会サービスへのアクセスが著しく貧弱であることを明らかにしている。同研究では絶対的貧困に代わるものとして2つ以上の深刻な剥奪の蔓延という概念を使用しているが、この概念は本白書では用いていない。
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- 10 Kabeer, Naila, *Gender Mainstreaming in Poverty Eradication and the Millennium Development Goals: A handbook for policy-makers and other stakeholders*, Commonwealth Secretariat/IDRC/CIDA, London, 2003, p. 76.
- 11 International Labour Office, *A Future Without Child Labour: Global report under the follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*, International Labour Organization, Geneva, 2002, pp. 17-18.
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14 Christian Children's Fund, 'Shaping a Response to Poverty: A Conceptual Overview and Implications for Responding to Children Living in Poverty', Children and Poverty Series, Part III, CCF, Richmond, 2003, p. 7.

15 Minujin, Alberto, and Enrique Delamonica, 'Mind the Gap! Widening Child Mortality Disparities', *Journal of Human Development*, vol. 4, no. 3, November 2003, p. 403.

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21 Mehrotra, Santosh, and Richard Jolly, eds., *Development with a Human Face: Experiences in social achievement and economic growth* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1997) では、9カ国のうち3カ国とインドの1つの州が積極的役割モデルとしてとらえられている。

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第5章パネル

開発に対する人権に基づくアプローチ：ラテンアメリカの実例

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