

第58回国連婦人の地位委員会における 我が国提出決議案（自然災害とジェンダー）の採択

平成26年4月17日
外務省人権人道課

1. 我が国は、安倍総理が昨年9月の国連総会で言及したように、第58回国連婦人の地位委員会において「自然災害とジェンダー」決議案を提出し、同決議案は3月21日午後（現地時間）、79か国（注）の共同提案国を得てコンセンサスで採択された。
2. 決議は、2年前の第56回国連婦人の地位委員会に提出した決議をフォローアップするための決議であり、自然災害と女性に関する様々な課題について、我が国の自然災害の経験や教訓を各国と共有し、国際社会の理解を深めることを目指して提出したものの。
3. 前回決議案では、防災、災害対応、復旧・復興の各段階での女性への配慮を強調していたが、今回はそれに加え、災害に強い社会づくりと、それに向けた平時からの女性の参画の重要性、第3回国連防災世界会議（仙台）、世界人道サミットを含む2015年以降の各種プロセスに繋げていく点を強調している。

【決議主要点】

- 災害時における女性の脆弱性や特別な配慮の必要性を強調（特に妊娠・授乳期の女性、思春期の女兒）、災害後に女性に対する暴力が増加することにも言及。
- 災害後の対応において女性や子育て家庭のニーズに配慮した支援を行う。
- 防災、災害対応、復旧復興を含む意思決定過程に女性の参画を確保する。
- 男女別・年齢別の統計の重要性を強調し、災害対応の成功例や教訓を共有し、防災計画等に反映させる。
- ポスト2015年開発アジェンダ、第3回国連防災世界会議（仙台、2015年）、世界人道サミット（2016年）を含む各種プロセスにおける自然災害に関する活動・議論に女性の視点を盛り込む。

【参考1】安倍総理による国連総会一般討論演説での言及

(抜粋) 第四に、我が国は、自然災害において、ともすれば弱者となる女性に配慮する決議を、次回・「国連婦人の地位委員会」に、再度提出します。2年前、大災害を経験した我が国が、万感を込める決議に、賛同を得たいと願っています。

【参考2】第3回国連防災世界会議（仙台）

国連防災世界会議は、国際的な防災戦略について議論する国連主催の会議であり、第1回(1994年、於：横浜)、第2回(2005年、於：神戸)の会議とも、日本で開催されている。第2回会議では、2005年から2015年までの国際的な防災の取組指針である「兵庫行動枠組」が策定されるなど、大きな成果をあげた。第3回国連防災世界会議では、兵庫行動枠組の後継枠組の策定が行われる予定であり、2015年3月に仙台市において開催することが決定している。

【参考3】ポスト2015年開発アジェンダ

「国連ミレニアム宣言」などを基に、2001年に策定されたミレニアム開発目標は、貧困削減、初等教育の普及、乳幼児死亡率の削減など、2015年までに達成すべき8つの目標、21のターゲット、60の指標が設定されている。MDGsの達成期限を控えた現在、2015年より先の国際的開発目標(ポスト2015開発アジェンダ)の策定に向けた国際的議論が進行中。

【参考4】世界人道サミット

2016年5月にイスタンブールで開催予定。ドナー、被災国、現場の専門家、研究者等、幅広い関係者を交え、これまでの人道支援分野の進展を確認し、今後の人道支援の在り方を議論する予定。なお、開催は今回が初となる。

【参考5】共同提案国（79か国）

本決議には、我が国に加え、アンティグア・バーブーダ、アルゼンチン、豪州、オーストリア、ベルギー、ベニン、ボスニア・ヘルツェゴビナ、ブラジル、ブルガリア、ブルキナファソ、ブルンジ、チリ、クロアチア、キプロス、チェコ、デンマーク、ドミニカ共和国、エルサルバドル、エストニア、フィンランド、フランス、ガンビア、グルジア、ドイツ、ギリシャ、グアテマラ、ハイチ、ホンジュラス、ハンガリー、インド、インドネシア、アイルランド、イタリア、ジャマイカ、ケニア、キリバス、ラオス、ラトビア、リベリア、リトアニア、ルクセンブルグ、マルタ、マーシャル諸島、メキシコ、モンゴル、モンテネグロ、モザンビーク、ミャンマー、オランダ、ニュージーランド、ナイジェリア、ノルウェー、パラオ、パナマ、ペルー、フィリピン、ポーランド、ポルトガル、韓国、ルーマニア、セントクリストファー・ネイビス、サモア、セルビア、スロバキア、スロベニア、南アフリカ、スペイン、スリランカ、スウェーデン、スイス、タイ、トンガ、トルコ、ツバル、ウガンダ、英、米、ウルグアイ、合計79か国が共同提案国となった。

(了)

(18 March 2014)

Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in Natural Disasters

The Commission on the Status of Women,

PP1. *Bearing* in mind that natural disasters affect human lives and living conditions thereafter, and have a more direct and adverse impact on women and girls, as well as vulnerable persons within groups such as children, older persons and persons with disabilities, and that natural disasters have different impacts on men and women, due to social exclusion, gender inequality, gender stereotypes, different family responsibilities, discrimination against women, and poverty as well as the lack of equal access to adequate services, information, economic opportunities, entitlements, justice and safety,

PP2. *Reaffirming* the commitments regarding women and girls affected by natural disasters in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document of the twenty third special session of the General Assembly, and reaffirming also that the outcome document stressed the need to incorporate a gender perspective in disaster risk reduction, response and recovery strategies,

PP2bis. *Noting* that during a natural disaster pregnant or lactating women and adolescent girls, who constitute an average of 18 to 20 per cent of the female population, are more vulnerable to disasters because of their limited physical mobility and increased needs for food and water, and access to reproductive health care and safe birthing facilities,

PP2ter. *Recognizing* that natural disasters can increase the likelihood of rape and sexual exploitation, domestic violence, unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, and complications regarding sexual and reproductive health, including for pregnant women who face heightened risks from interrupted access to sexual and reproductive health care,

PP2quater. *Noting* that natural disasters can lead to widespread and prolonged displacement, which increases the vulnerability in particular of women and girls to gender based violence and to negative coping strategies, creates barriers to their ability to access education, employment, and health and other crucial services, and separates them from support networks,

PP3. *Recalling* its previous resolution 56/2, and mindful of the continuing need to further enhance gender equality and the empowerment of women,

PP4. *Recalling* also the agreed conclusions of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women of 15 March 2002, Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 49/5 of 11 March 2005 as well as 55/1 of 4 March 2011 on 'Mainstreaming gender equality and promoting empowerment of women in climate change policies and strategies', the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 adopted by the World Conference on Disaster Reduction which was held in Kobe, Japan in January 2005, the Outcome Document "The Future We Want" of the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012, as well as all the relevant General Assembly and ECOSOC resolutions including A/RES/68/102, A/RES/68/103, A/RES/68/211 and E/RES/2013/6,

PP4bis. *Noting* various processes leading up to 2015 and 2016, especially the discussion on the post-2015 development agenda, the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction to be held in Sendai City, Japan, in March 2015, and the World Humanitarian Summit to be held in Istanbul, Turkey in 2016,

PP5. *Welcoming* the response and longer term recovery efforts of the affected countries as well as the continued support and assistance given by the international community in the relief and recovery efforts for natural disasters in all parts of the world, including the deadly typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) that struck the Philippines on 8 November 2013 and the devastating earthquake that struck eastern Japan on 11 March 2011, and other recent natural disasters, including those addressed in recent humanitarian appeals, while stressing the importance of further efforts in these responses, including in gender-responsive disaster management,

PP5bis *Recognizing* that incorporating a gender perspective in disaster response and long term recovery planning and implementation will cut recovery time, lead to greater efficiency and equity in the short and longer term recovery efforts, and strengthen the resilience of entire communities,

PP5ter *Recognizing* that protection from gender-based violence in natural disaster contexts, including through early programme prevention and response, can reduce morbidity and mortality,

PP6. *Stressing* the importance of ensuring non-discriminatory participation and inclusion of women and girls, as well as vulnerable persons within groups such as

children, older persons, and persons with disabilities, in every phase of disaster risk reduction, response and recovery, through a people-centered and holistic approach that fully respects human rights, in order to build an inclusive society, supported by a social bond among the people through community-based approaches, which promotes gender equality the empowerment of women, social and economic inclusion, and development, strengthens the resilience of the communities and reduces social and economic vulnerabilities for disasters,

1. Recognizes that women play a vital role in disaster risk reduction, response and recovery, including rehabilitation and reconstruction, and the need to enhance women's access, capacities and opportunities to effectively participate in the prevention and preparedness efforts and response to disasters,

1. bis Recognizes that natural disasters and the ability to recover from them can affect men and women differently, and that a gender-responsive approach, including gender-sensitive needs assessments, during post-disaster recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction, has the potential to address underlying social issues that create vulnerability to disasters and prolong the time for economic and social reintegration and productivity,

1. ter Recognizes that in addition to focusing on physical infrastructure during the rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, social and economic transformation in the areas of housing, income generation and agriculture and the informal sector, and health care, including psychosocial counseling should also be taken into consideration in order to adequately address gender priorities,

2. Urges Governments and, where appropriate, United Nations entities, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders to:

(a) Review national policies, strategies and plans and take action to integrate a gender perspective in policies, planning and funding for disaster risk reduction, response and recovery, considering the different impacts that natural disasters have on women and men,

(a) bis Facilitate and increase women's access to information and education, including in the area of science and technology, including information and communication technology, and economics, thus enhancing their knowledge skills and opportunities for

participation and leadership in environmental decisions, including during natural disasters,

(b) Ensure equal opportunities for the leadership and participation of women, and, as appropriate, girls, in decision-making, including with regard to the allocation of resources at all levels regarding disaster risk reduction, response and recovery,

(c) Strengthen the capacities, awareness and cooperation of relevant authorities and institutions at all levels to apply a gender-responsive approach to disaster risk reduction, response and recovery,

(d) Ensure the full enjoyment by women and girls of all human rights in every phase of disaster risk reduction, response and recovery,

(e) Make the utmost efforts to secure equal access to disaster relief assistance for women, men, girls and boys and provide disaster response and support for recovery and development that is fully responsive to the needs, and respects the views and enjoyment of all human rights of women and girls, with special attention paid to the needs of pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, families with infants or older persons, single-headed households, and persons with disabilities and widows, such as in the context of the provision of food and supplies, water and sanitation, the set-up and management of shelter, safety and security, and the provision of physical, psychological, and emergency health care, including for sexual and reproductive health, and counseling services for survivors of gender-based violence, while encouraging the involvement of women professionals and gender balance among field workers,

(f) Require implementing partners to utilize a gender-marker coding system and to report on associated gender commitments throughout the humanitarian programme cycle,

(g) Ensure that in every phase of disaster risk reduction, response and recovery, special attention is given to the prevention of various forms of gender based exploitation and abuse, including the risk of trafficking and the particular vulnerability of girls, unaccompanied children and orphans, and women and children with disabilities,

(h) Also ensure, in every phase of disaster risk reduction, response and recovery, the protection of and care and support to the victims of gender based violence and, as appropriate, the provision of legal, medical, psychosocial and other relevant services for

survivors of gender based violence to aid in the, inter alia, investigation and the prosecution of sexual and gender based violence, taking into account survivors' needs in order to avoid their re-victimization,

(i) Design, implement, and evaluate gender-responsive economic relief and longer-term recovery projects, including vocational and technical skills training measures in order to help ensure equal economic opportunities between men and women, paying attention to eliminating obstacles to women's rapid integration or reintegration into the formal employment sector, owing to their role in the social and economic process, and taking into account the rural and urban migration that natural disasters may provoke,

(j) Promote and involve women in designing income-generating activities and employment opportunities for women affected by natural disasters, particularly rural women, including through supporting community-based and home-based businesses by instruments such as local procurement of food and services, the establishment of necessary social services, and access to market, credit, cash transfers, social safety-nets and other financial services, involving women in their design and taking into account the additional burden on women's time in the post-disaster phase for tasks such as securing supplies of food, water and fuel,, and caring for children whose schools have closed,

(k) Ensure women and men's equal access to and participation in natural-hazard early warning systems and promote disaster risk reduction planning at the national, sub-national and community levels, taking into account the specific needs, and views and all human rights of women, girls, boys and men , and raise public awareness and provide training at all levels on gender-responsive approaches to disaster risk reduction, including in the areas of science and technology,

(l) Ensure women and girls' equal access to and use of information, training, and formal and informal education on disaster risk reduction to enhance their voices and participation in disaster risk reduction related processes,

(m) Systematically collect, analyze and utilize disaggregated demographic and socio-economic data and information including by sex, age, and disability among other factors for the purpose of contextual social and gender analysis and for identifying and addressing the differing coping strategies, needs, capacities, knowledge and priorities and vulnerabilities of women, girls, boys and men , and continue to develop gender indicators and analyze gender differences, including through gender-responsive needs

assessment, participatory planning processes and methodologies, and integrate this information into disaster risk reduction and management policies and programs to ensure programme and policy effectiveness, and reduce loss of life and livelihoods,

(n) Document and assess disaster risk reduction activities and disaster and recovery responses from a gender perspective, and widely disseminate, – nationally, regionally and internationally – information on good practices, lessons learned and tools, including technologies in support of disaster risk reduction, in order to promote and ensure their integration into disaster risk reduction planning,

(o) Recognize and further promote the role of civil society, including community based organizations, women and adolescent girl's organizations and volunteers, in disaster risk reduction planning and management and in promoting the building of an inclusive, disaster-resilient society that ensures women's full participation,

(p) Recognize also the important role played by women professionals and volunteers, inter alia, in meeting women and girls' needs, and further encourage their participation in disaster risk reduction, response and recovery,

(q) Forge constructive partnership among all stakeholders, including Governments, United Nations entities and other relevant actors such as civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector in order to strengthen a gender perspective in all aspects of disaster risk reduction, response and recovery,

2.bis Commends those donors who use a gender-marker coding system in their funding decisions, and encourages Governments and, where appropriate, United Nations entities, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders to do so,

3. Encourages Governments, local authorities, the United Nations system, regional organizations, and invites donors and other assisting countries to address the vulnerabilities and capacities of women and girls through gender-responsive programming and the allocation of resources in their disaster risk reduction, response and recovery efforts in coordination with the Governments of affected countries,

4. Requests all relevant United Nations entities, according to their mandates, to ensure that a gender perspective continues to be mainstreamed into all aspects of disaster risk reduction, response and recovery, and to report systematically on progress towards this

under the United Nations system wide action plan (UN-SWAP),

4bis. Stresses the importance of mainstreaming gender and disability perspectives in disaster risk management, prior to disasters, to strengthen the resilience of communities and reduce social vulnerabilities to disasters, and recognizes the need for the inclusive participation and contribution of women, as well as vulnerable persons within groups such as children, older persons and persons with disabilities, to various processes including the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and its preparatory process,

4ter. Calls on Governments to promote the strategic goals for risk reduction and resilience building in the framework for disaster risk reduction beyond 2015 including indicators for achieving gender equality and women and girls' empowerment in disaster risk reduction, response and recovery;

5. Requests the United Nations system, member states and other stakeholders to continue to promote the inclusion of a gender perspective into its activities, international negotiation processes and consultations as they relate to natural disasters, especially in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda,

5bis. Also requests Governments, United Nations entities, civil society, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and other stakeholders to bring and share their gender perspective at various processes towards the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, based on their experiences and lesson learned from their past humanitarian action, thus mainstreaming the gender perspective in the themes of the said Summit,