88

| | | | | | | 平成2 | 235 | 丰行政 事 | 業 | レビュ | ーシー | <u>-</u> | (/ | 外務省 |) | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|------------------|-------------|--------------|------|--------------|---------|-------|---------|---------------|--------------------|------|-----|------|------|
| 事 | 業名 | | 国際連 | 合人口基金 (任意协 | | FPA)拠出金) | | 担当部 | 局庁 | | 国 | 際協力 | | | | 成責任 | 者 |
| | 関始・ 予定)年度 | | | 昭和46年 | F度開始 | 台 | | 担当記 | 案 | | 地球規 | 模課是 | 夏総括課 | | 課長 | 松浦 | 博司 |
| 会計 | †区分 | — 般 | | 一般 | 全 会計 | | 施策 | 名 | VII — 3 | 3 国際機 | 関を追 | 通じた地 耳 | 求規模の語 | 皆問題に | 係る国 | 國際貢献 | |
| (具 | 心法令 体的な も記載) | 外務省設置法第4条第3項 | | | | 関係する通知 | | • | 第27 | 回国際 | §連合総: | 会決議第3 | 019 号 第 | 第6項 | | | |
| (目指)潔に。 | の目的 す姿を簡 3行程度 (内) | 族計画 | 人口、リプロダクティブ・ヘルス分野はミレニアム開発目標(MDGs)の達成にとって重要であり、人間の安全保障を推進する母子保健の推進、家族計画に関する情報やサービスの提供、性感染症やHIV/エイズの予防及び治療等をNGOとも連携しつつ実施している。この分野の主導的な国際機関であるUNFPAの拠出を通じ、MDGs達成に貢献する。 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (5行程 | 集概要 !度以内。 添可) | | 数国間ま | | | 機関運営費及活動する人口 | | | | | | | | | | 」に対し | ,拠出を |
| 実施 | 施方法 | □直接実施 | | | 二業務 | 委託等 | | 口補助 | 口補助 | | □貸付 ■ | | の他 | | | | |
| | | _ | | | | 20年度 | | 21年度 | | | 2年度 | | 23年 | | 2 | 4年度 | |
| | | 予 | 当初予算 | | | 3,465 | | 3,200 | | 2,485 | | 2,353 | | 53 | | | 4 |
| 予算額・ | | 算 の | O 4=++1 *** | | 147 | | 52 | | 423 | | | | | | | | |
| 予算額・ 執行額 (単位:百万円) | | 状況 | 裸 | | | _ | | _ | | | _ | | | - | | | |
| | | ,,, | ++ /- | 計 | | 3,611 | | 3,251 | | | ,908 | | 2,3 | 153 | 1 | 2,15 | 1 |
| | | 執行額 | | | | 3,611 | | 3,251 | | | ,908 | | | | | | |
| | | | 執行率 | | | 100% | | 100% | | | 00% | | | | | | 標値 |
| 成果日 | 標及び | 成果指標 各国の開発政策中に人口、リプロダクティブ・ルス分野が盛り込まれている国の割合を成果標とする。 | | | | | 単位 | 20 | 年度 | 2 | 1年度 | 22年 | 度 | | 年度) | | |
| 成男 | 県実績 ・トカム) | | | | , | | 成果実績 | % | | | | 8.80% | 75.7 | | ! | 90% | |
| | | | | | | | | 達成度 | % | | | | 87.5 | 84 | .1 | | |
| 任動地 | 指標及び | 1 * 1 | | | 指標 | U 49-7-1 | 2/87 | | 単位 | 20 | 年度 | 2 | 1年度 | 22年 | 度 | 23年度 | 活動見込 |
| 活動 | お実績 トプット) | | | 、述上国側が 指標とする。 | いり拠ら | 出・動員できた | 2頁 | 活動実績 | 億ド | | | | 402 | 41 | 5 | | _ |
| | 10010 | | | | | | | (当初見込み) | 心に | | | | | (|) | (|) |
| 単位当たり コスト | | 具体I 不可。 | | 動内容が多 | 岐にわ | かたるため、算 | 出 | 算出根拠 | | · | | | | | | | |
| | 費 | 目 | | 23年度当初 |]予算 | 24年度要求 | | | | | Ė | Eな増 | 咸理由 | | | | |
| 平成 2 (単位 2 | 国際連f (UNFF | | | 2,353,00 | 67 | 2,154,246 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| :千円) ・千円) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 訳 | | 計 | | 2,353,00 | 67 | 2,154,246 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | 事業所管部局による点検 | |
|--------|-----|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | 評 価 | 項目 | 特記事項 |
| 1 5 | 0 | 広く国民のニーズがあり、優先度が高い事業であるか。 | |
| 5 | 0 | 国が実施すべき事業であるか。地方自治体、民間等に委ねるべき事業ではないか。 | |
| | _ | 不用率が大きい場合は、その理由を把握しているか。 | |
| ŧ | _ | 支出先の選定は妥当か。競争性が確保されているか。 | |
| 2 | 0 | 単位あたりコストの削減に努めているか。その水準は妥当か。 | |
| E | _ | 受益者との負担関係は妥当であるか。 | |
| t | _ | 資金の流れの中間段階での支出は合理的なものとなっているか。 | |
| | 0 | 費目・使途が事業目的に即し真に必要なものに限定されているか。 | |
| | 0 | 他の手段と比較して実効性の高い手段となっているか。 | |
| | 0 | 適切な成果目標を立て、その達成度は着実に向上しているか。 | |
| | 0 | 活動実績は見込みに見合ったものであるか。 | |
| | 0 | 類似の事業がある場合、他部局・他府省等と適切な役割分担となっているか | |
| H | 0 | | |
| | | 事業所管部局による点検 | |
| | - 1 | | |
| | | | |
| _ | | | |
| 一部改 | 抄 | 心出額減額 | |
| 一部改善 | 抄 | 心出額減額 | |
| 一部改善 | Đ | 処出額減額 上記の予算監視・効率化チームの所見を踏まえた改善点(概 | 食商や「七八乙庁時代江海) |

<UNFPA 行政事業レビューシート別添資料>

Annex
Report of the Executive Director for 2010 (DP/FPA/2011/3 (Part I)
Strategic Plan Results Framework: 2008-2010 Indicator Update

SECTION A. DEVELOPMENT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

| FOCUS AREA: POPULATION AND | DEVELOPMENT | | | | | X 1 |
|---|---|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| Outcomes | Outcome indicators | Baseline 2007 | 2009 | 2010 | Target 2011 | Analysis of 2011 target achievement |
| 1.1 Population dynamics and its interlinkages with gender equality, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and HIV/AIDS incorporated in public policies, poverty reduction plans | Proportion of national development plans (NDPs)/policies, including poverty reduction strategies that incorporate population dynamics, reproductive health, including HIV/AIDS and gender equality | 72.2% population & development (P&D) 70.4% SRH 69.4% gender equality | 78.8% P&D 74.7% SRH 78.0% gender equality (2008-2009) ¹ | 75.7% P&D 73.0% SRH 64.9% gender equality (2009-2010) | 90% of new/updated NDPs | × |
| and expenditure frameworks | Resources mobilized for population activities • Donors (\$ billions) • Developing countries (\$ billions) | 8.7 ² 18.5 ² | 10.4 ³ 29.8 ¹ | 10.5 31.0 | Increase by 25% | o ^r |
| 1.2 Young people's rights and multisectoral needs incorporated into public policies, poverty reduction plans | Proportion of countries that address young people's multisectoral needs within their NDPs and poverty reduction strategies | 48.8% | 58.0% (2008-2009) | 59.5% (2009-2010) | 70% of new/updated NDPs | |
| and expenditure frameworks, capitalizing on the demographic dividend | Proportion of countries that have an emergency preparedness plan/document in place that incorporates young people's SRH needs | 58.2% | 68.6% | 61.9% | 80% | х |
| 1.3 Data on population dynamics, gender equality, young people, SRH and HIV/AIDS available, analysed | Proportion of countries that have completed their 2010 round of population and housing censuses as planned | 13.3% | 30.6% | 42.3% | 85% | × |
| and used at national and subnational levels to develop and monitor policies and programme implementation | Proportion of countries that have conducted a national household/thematic survey that includes International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)-related issues | 83.2% (2000-2005) | 94.0% (2005-2009) | 94.5% (2006-2010) | 10 percentage points increase | V |
| | Proportion of NDPs that include time- bound indicators and targets from national/subnational databases | 86.3% | 82.3% (2008-2009) | 70.3% ⁴ (2009-2010) | 90% of new/updated NDPs | х |

| 1.4 Emerging population issues – especially migration, urbanization, changing age structures (transition to adulthood/ageing) and population and the environment – incorporated in global, regional and national development agendas | Proportion of NDPs and poverty reduction strategies that address the challenges of emerging population issues | 55.7% | 64.0% (2008-2009) | 56.8% (2009-2010) | 80% of new/updated NDPs | × |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| FOCUS AREA: REPRODUCTIVE HE | ALTH AND RIGHTS | | | | | 100 |
| 2.1 Reproductive rights and SRH demand promoted and the essential SRH package, including | Unmet need for family planning World Developing regions | 10.9%² 11.1%² (2005) | 11.2% 11.4% | - | 7% | × |
| reproductive health commodities and human resources for health, integrated in public policies of development and humanitarian frameworks with strengthened implementation monitoring | Proportion of humanitarian crisis and post-crisis situations where the minimum initial service package (MISP) was implemented | 57.9% | 72.2% | 80.3% | 65% | 1 |
| 2.2 Access and utilization of quality maternal health services increased in order to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity, including the prevention of unsafe abortion and management of its complications | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel World Developing regions | 64% ² 61% ² (around 2007) | •= | 66% 63% (around 2008) | 85% | × |
| | Proportion of countries with Caesarean sections as a proportion of all births that is less than 5% | 67.8% rural 27.1% urban | 59.6% 17.5% (1999-2008) | 58.6% 19.0% (2000-2010) | 50% rural 20% urban | |
| 2.3 Access to and utilization of quality voluntary family planning services by individuals and couples increased according to | Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods) World Developing regions | 56.2% ² 55.3% ² (2005) | 56.1% 55.2% | - | 66% | × |
| reproductive intention | Proportion of countries with service delivery points offering at least three modern methods of contraception | 32.9% (2005-2007) | 34.6% (2008-2009) | 36.6% (2009-2010) | 40% | |
| 2.4 Demand, access to and utilization of quality HIV- and sexually transmitted infection | Percentage of young people with correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS preventive practices (developing regions) | 19% female ² 31% male ² (2003-2008) | +: | | 95% | No updated data |
| (STI)-prevention services, especially for women, young people, and other vulnerable | Condom use at last high-risk sex (developing regions) | 27% female ² 43% male ² (2003-2008) | - | | 80% | No updated data |
| groups, including populations of humanitarian concern increased | Percentage of sex workers reached with HIV-prevention programmes | 62% (median 46 countries, 2008) ^{2,5} | * | 50% (median for 55 countries, 2010) ⁵ | 80% | × |

| | Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who received anti-retrovirals to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission | 33% (low- and middle- income countries) | 53% | - | 80% | × |
|---|---|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2.5 Access of young people to SRH, HIV and gender-based violence prevention services, and gender-sensitive life skills-based SRH education improved as part of a holistic multisectoral approach to young people's development | Proportion of countries with secondary school curricula including gender- sensitive, life skills-based SRH/HIV prevention | 30.0% | 36.4% (2008-2009) | 42.9% (2009-2010) | 40% | √ |
| FOCUS AREA: GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Gender equality and the human rights of women and adolescent girls, particularly their reproductive rights, integrated in national policies, development frameworks and | Proportion of countries that implement/enforce policies and laws in line with the United Nations Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in conflict and post conflict | 62.1% | 85.7% | 74.1%4 | 75% | 4 |
| laws | Proportion of countries that have incorporated reproductive rights into their report regarding the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) | 77.7% | 91.4% | 91.5%4 | 90% of new reports | N. |
| 3.2 Gender equality, reproductive rights and the empowerment of women and adolescent girls | Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) prevalence rate | 44.7% (median 28 countries, 2002- 2009) ² | - | 3 | 10 percentage points decrease | No updated data |
| promoted through an enabling sociocultural environment that is conducive to male participation and the elimination of harmful practices | Percentage of women who decide alone or jointly with their husbands/partners/others about their own healthcare | 59.0% married/ living together 48.1% not married (median 32 countries, 2000-2005) ² | | | 10 percentage points increase | No updated data |
| 3.3 Human rights protection systems (including national human rights councils, combudspersons, and conflict-resolution mechanisms) and participatory mechanisms are strengthened to protect reproductive rights of women and adolescent girls, including the right to be free from violence | Proportion of countries with reproductive rights incorporated in national human rights protection system | 61.7% | 66.7% | 69.2% | 10 percentage points increase | V |

| 3.4 Responses to gender-based violence, particularly domestic and sexual violence, expanded | Proportion of countries that have mechanisms in place to monitor and reduce gender-based violence | 86.0% | 93.6% | 92.1% | 90% | n/ |
|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-----|----|
| through improved policies, protection systems, legal enforcement and SRH and HIV- prevention services, including in emergency and post-emergency situations | Proportion of countries that include gender-based violence in pre- and in- service training of health-service providers | 64.4% | 72.7% | 72.5% | 75% | v" |

A range of years of available data used for calculating each indicator is provided in all cases where data do not refer to a single year.

- ✓ Likely to achieve the target: If the trend value obtained is above the specified target.
- → Somewhat likely to achieve the target: If the trend value obtained is below the specified target but the difference between target and trend value is less than 10 per cent of the latest observed value.
- Not likely to achieve the target: If the trend value obtained is below the specified target but the difference between target and trend value is more than 10 per cent of the latest observed value.

For indicators with changes in data collection/calculation methodology, analysis was based only on 2010 values.

【UNFPA行政レビューシート別添資料の説明】

国際連合人口基金(UNFPA)では2008年-2010年の戦略計画の実施に関し、3つの重点エリア(人口と開発、リプロダクティブ・ヘルス及びライツ、ジェンダーの平等)に対する成果目標、右に係る成果指標及びベースラインを明記し、評価可能なエビデンス(科学的根拠)を用いて、これらの目標と成果に対する進捗を年度毎にトラックしている。

本年6月に開催された年次総会にて、別添の資料を用いて、UNFPA事務局長より戦略計画の実施に係る報告がなされている。

² Baseline data have been updated by source of the indicator.

³ Data for 2009 have been updated by source of the indicator.

Not comparable with previous years due to changes to improve data collection and calculation methodology.

⁵ Data for this indicator are from United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) country reports and refer to female sex workers only.

^{*} Note: A trend analysis was used to assess the likelihood of achievement of targets and coded as follows: