## **Abstract**

グローバル保健と人道支援の接近? ——エボラ出血熱から COVID-19 へ

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新型コロナウイルス感染症(COVID-19)は、広範な社会経済的側面に影響を及ぼしているため、その対応には、感染症対策のみならず、安全保障や経済、人権など他争点分野との調整・協力が必要である。とりわけ、COVID-19が蔓延する状況では人道危機下にある人々の「人間の安全保障」が脅かされており、グローバル保健と人道支援が相互補完的に機能することが求められている。そこで、本稿は、西アフリカ諸国で起きたエボラ出血熱危機(2014~2016)から現在の COVID-19 対応にかけて、グローバル保健と人道支援の関係がどのように変化してきたのかを検討する。その変化として、エボラ出血熱危機においては、世界保健機関の対応および人道支援機関との協力が不十分であったが、COVID-19 対応にあたっては、その教訓を踏まえて、グローバル保健と人道支援の役割分担や共同での事業実施が進められていることが挙げられる。

The Overlap of Global Health and Humanitarianism:

From the Ebola Crisis to the COVID-19 Pandemic

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The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic affects a wide range of socioeconomic aspects, and therefore, the response to it must entail not only infectious disease control but also coordination and cooperation with other issue areas such as security, economy, and human rights. In particular, the spread of COVID-19 threatens the "human security" for people under

humanitarian crises, and therefore, global health and humanitarianism must function in a complementary manner. This paper examines how the relationship between global health and humanitarianism has changed, from the Ebola crisis in West African countries (2014–2016) to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The World Health Organization's response to the Ebola crisis was inadequate in terms of its leadership, management capacity, and trust building with humanitarian actors—this was due to the tensions related to "security" between those involved in global health and humanitarianism. Global health is based on the sovereign state system, while humanitarianism relies on human security. Thus, the COVID-19 response has taken into account the lessons learned from the Ebola crisis—the division of labor between actors in global health and humanitarianism has been clarified and joint projects implemented.