

\*\*\*\*\*

Journal Express は、通常 1-2 ページの Headlines とこれに続く本文との 2 部構成になっています。  
Headlines 頁の各記事から或いは pdf 機能「しおり」の項目から本文へ直接リンクします。

\*\*\*\*\*

### 「南の銀行」金融取決めに合意

南米 7 か国の財務相が、地域開発銀行 Banco del Sur – Bank of the South (南の銀行)に関する金融取決めに合意した。政府の承認を待って、アルゼンチン、ベネズエラ、ブラジルはそれぞれ 20 億ドル、ウルグアイとエクアドルは 4 億ドル、パラグアイとボリビアは 1 億ドルを出資する予定。

**Financing Set for Bank of the South** (Japan Times, May 10, 2009, p 6)

### アジアの子供 56,000 人が金融危機の犠牲

アジア開発銀行 (ADB) は、世界的な経済危機の影響により、アジアで 5 万 6 千人以上の子どもたちの命が失われると指摘している。さらに、世界銀行の調査では、世界全体で 40 万人の子どもたちの命が失われると予測している。

**56,000 Children in Asia will Die due to Financial Crisis, ADB Says** (Japan Times, May 5, 2009, p 8)

### 次回G20の焦点はアフリカへの開発融資

世銀幹部は、次の主要 20 개국・地域 (G20) 会議では、とくにアフリカへの開発融資に焦点を当てるべきであると述べた。世界的な景気後退がこの地域へ及ぼす影響を最小限に抑えるためである。G20 首脳会議は、国際政策を決定する重要な場となりつつあり、これまでに 2 度行われている。3 回目は時期と場所が未定だが、今年中には開催されそうだ。

**Bank Says Next G-20 Summit must be a “True Development Summit”**

(World Bank website, May 5, 2009)

### ドーハ最新情報：ラミー氏、事務局長に再任

#### **Doha Update:**

世界貿易機関 (WTO) 事務局長のパスカル・ラミー氏は、一般理事会により、次期事務局長として再任された (任期 4 年の 2 期目)。対立候補は出なかった。ラミー氏は、発展途上国にとっての「貿易のための援助」の重要性を強調し続けており、貿易と援助を “Doha twins” と特長づけている。

**WTO Members Appoint Lamy for a Second Term** (WTO website)

**Aid for Trade will Help Developing Countries Prepare for after the Crisis**

(WTO website, May 7, 2009)

### 出版情報：脆弱国家 ; MDG進捗(WB/IMF)

#### **Publications and Reports:**

英国の海外開発研究所 (ODI) 主催の行事で発表された本書は、脆弱国家が提示する問題と、その対処法を主題とする。分析では、社会文化的な要因とインフォーマルな制度が強調されている。書名の「新しいパラダイム」は、結束した共同体へのエンパワーメント、国家の中枢機関の強化、民族や宗教による分断の橋渡し、そして民主主義の導入を、同時に行うことを提唱するものである。

**Fixing Fragile States: A New Paradigm for Development**

(By Seth Kaplan, presented at the Overseas Development Institute, London, May 6, 2009)

世銀・国際通貨基金 (IFM) の *Global Monitoring Report 2009* が刊行された。この年次報告書は、ミレニアム開発目標 (MDGs) の最新の進捗状況を報告するものである。

**Global Monitoring Report 2009: A Development Emergency**

(World Bank and International Monetary Fund, April 2009)

## 会議情報： 新たな討論の場、国連「G-192プロセス」会議

### **Meetings and Conferences:**

国連加盟国は、6月初旬に3日間の日程で行われる首脳会議において、世界金融危機の弱者への影響を緩和するための短・長期的対応策を検討する。国連は、この会議が、全ての国の懸念事項を検討するユニークでグローバルな場となることを確信しており、事実「G-192 プロセス」と称され、排他的な色合いの強い G-8 や G-20 とは一線を画している。国連加盟国へ承認が求められる成果文書案は準備が整っている。

### **UN Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development**

(UN Headquarters, New York, June 1-3, 2009)

### **注！**

#### **Note!**

上記の国連会合において、「世界危機からの再生：アフリカと後発開発途上国のための行動計画に向けて」と題する行事が併催される。これは国連大学システムのメンバーが主催する。

## ポスト「京都議定書」最新情報： 東南アジアの危機など

### **Kyoto Protocol Update:**

アジア開発銀行(ADB)の近況報告によると、東南アジアは地球温暖化による被害に最も脆弱な地域の一つに挙げられ、また、気候変動が「主要な社会経済的課題」となっているとの調査結果が出されている。ポスト京都議定書の枠組み策定には主要な障壁が居残っており、目下の目標は12月にコペンハーゲンで開催される国連気候変動枠組条約(UNFCCC)の会合までに合意に達することである。

**India Demands Climate Cash Pledges** (Financial Times, April 15, 2009, p 6)

**Climate Change Threatens Economic Chaos in Southeast Asia** (Japan Times, April 28, 2009, p 4)

**US Set for Compromise Bill on Emissions Cuts** (Financial Times, May 13, 2009, p 3)

## 焦点： 食糧

### **Issues in Focus: Food**

食糧に関して初となる会合で、主要8か国(G8)の農相は、「農業と食糧安全保障は国際問題の中核を成す」と宣言し、ミレニアム開発目標の目標1に含まれる、2015年までに飢餓(に苦しむ人口の割合)を半減させるという目標の達成は困難であるとの見解を示した。その上で、開かれた貿易、研究への投資、協調的な国際戦略が要求された。自国へ輸出する食物を育てるため、貧困国の土地を購入したり借り入れたりする国々があるが、この取り組みについては反対や懐疑的な声が上がっている。主要輸出国である米国は生産増加を訴え、主要輸入国である日本は、途上国での農業生産増加に資金提供を行うことにしている。

---

### ■ お知らせ ■

#### 1. 著作権

Journal Express の記事は、オリジナルの記事をそのままコピーしたものではなく、単独或いは複数の記事内容を当財団にてまとめて編集したものです。従って、所謂著作権は侵害しておりません。また、逆に Journal Express の記事を引用・転載・配布する場合は、通常の著作権の定める利用目的と範囲を超える場合に限り、当財団の許可を取って頂きますようお願い致します。

#### 2. 検索

DAKIS サイトでは、Journal Express を始め各種サービスの提供する既存情報を横断検索する機能を備えていますので、合せてご活用下さい。

---

## Financing set for Bank of the South

Japan Times, May 10, 2009, p 6

Agreement has been reached among finance ministers of participating South American governments on a financing arrangement for the regional development bank dubbed Banco del Sur – Bank of the South.



Pending approval by the seven national legislatures, the bank will have startup capital of \$7 billion. Argentina, Venezuela and Brazil each will contribute \$2 billion; Uruguay and Ecuador each will contribute \$400 million; and Paraguay and Bolivia each will contribute \$100 million.

The Banco del Sur is the brainchild of Hugo Chavez, president of Venezuela, who proposed it as a counterweight and competitor to the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and even to the World Bank. It was formally established in November 2007, but according to the Bank Information Center (BIC), a non-governmental organization which is following its progress, the global economic crisis has hindered the actual commencement of operations.

Information on the Banco del Sur is available at the Bank Information Center website: <http://www.bicusa.org/en/Institution.21.aspx>



## 56,000 children in Asia will die due to financial crisis, ADB says

Japan Times, May 5, 2009, p 8



Analysis by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) indicates that more than 56,000 children in Asia will die due to the global economic crisis. Speaking on the sidelines of the ADB's Annual Meeting, held May 2-5 in Bali, Indonesia, managing director general Rajat Nag discussed the seriousness of the social crisis growing out of the economic one.

Despite initial hopes, the financial meltdown has cut the rate of economic growth in Asia's developing economies to 3.4% in 2009, down from 6.3% in 2008 and 9.5% in 2007. The loss of 56,000 children will be one of the consequences of this downturn. In citing the figure, Mr. Nag referred also to a World Bank study that estimates that globally the financial crisis will claim the lives of 400,000 children.

To counteract these effects, the ADB will increase its lending assistance by more than \$10 billion in 2009-2010, to a total of about \$32 billion.

The report of the ADB's analysis is available at

<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Reports/Economic-Crisis/default.asp>

## Bank says next G-20 Summit must be a “True Development Summit”

World Bank website, May 5, 2009



The next meeting of the G20 must focus on development financing, especially for Africa, in order to minimize the impact of the global recession on that region. This was the message conveyed by the World Bank Vice President for the Africa Region speaking May 5 to the Washington-based Society for International Development (SID) at its 2009 Annual Conference. The theme of the conference was “Finding Common Ground on Foreign Aid.”

Obiageli Ezekwesili cautioned the conference attendees that the financial crisis – the origins of which are totally unrelated to Africa – risk replacing the region’s relatively healthy growth with “political instability, social unrest and ...humanitarian disaster.”

Although the SID conference was oriented toward the effectiveness of US aid, Ms. Ezekwesili directed her appeal more broadly to the G20. This grouping, which has been in existence for some years, has taken on the higher profile of a global policy making forum with the recent introduction of leaders’ summits. Thus far two leaders’ summits have been held -- in Washington, DC in November 2008 (refer to **JX 3:38** November 19, 2008) and in London in April 2009.

Time and place of the third leaders’ summit has not yet been decided, but it will be before the end of 2009, possibly in New York in September (G20 Information Centre.)

G20 information is available on the website of the University of Toronto G20 Information Centre, <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/>



### WTO Members Appoint Lamy for a Second Term

WTO website

#### Aid for Trade will help developing countries prepare for after the crisis

WTO website, May 7, 2009



On April 30, World Trade Organization (WTO) director general Pascal Lamy was re-appointed to a second 4-year term by the organization’s General Council. No other candidate had come forth (refer to **JX 3:27** November 12, 2008). Mr. Lamy’s new term will begin September 1, 2009.

In a speech May 7, Mr. Lamy emphasized the importance to developing countries of aid for trade, which he has characterized as the “Doha twins” (refer to **JX 3:31** December 10, 2008). In his view, aid for the purpose of facilitating trade will help developing countries prepare themselves for the period after the current global economic downturn ends. It will help them build their productive capacity, allowing them to unlock their growth potential and take advantage of existing and new trade opportunities.

Global trade is now declining rapidly, “in freefall,” as demand for imports by consumers in wealthy countries collapses (*Japan Times*, May 10, 2009, p 6).

Mr. Lamy’s speech is available at

[http://www.wto.org/english/news\\_e/sppl\\_e/sppl123\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/sppl_e/sppl123_e.htm)

## publications and reports

### **Fixing Fragile States: A New Paradigm for Development**

By Seth Kaplan, presented at the Overseas Development Institute, London, May 6, 2009

The problems posed by fragile states and how to deal with them is the subject of a new publication presented at a recent event hosted by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) of the UK. Seth Kaplan, the author, is a business consultant to companies in developing countries and a foreign policy analyst.



Alina Rocha Menocal of ODI describes Mr. Kaplan's analysis as bringing "a fresh, if not entirely new, perspective to the discussion." He looks in particular at such troublesome and dangerous places as Somaliland, West Africa, Syria, and Pakistan. His analysis highlights socio-cultural factors and informal institutions in finding that there are two basic causes of fragility: ♦ a lack of social cohesion; and ♦ a lack of shared, productive institutions, both formal and informal.

These inhibit the ability of a society's members to work together towards shared goals and limit the ability of the state to create an effective governance system. Mr. Kaplan criticizes the approach applied to these situations by Western governments as unhelpful technocratic solutions focused on formal institutions.

Ms. Menocal's evaluation of the author's analysis faults it for equating social cohesion with ethnic identity. And while agreeing with his criticisms of past donor policies, ODI's view is that donors, themselves, now recognize that institutional change cannot be imposed, but must be driven from within.

The "new paradigm" of the book's title calls for simultaneously empowering cohesive communities, strengthening the state's central organs, bridging ethnic and religious divides and introducing democracy. ODI finds these to be an overly optimistic, overly ambitious and impractical recipe. Nonetheless, Ms. Menocal finds much to agree with in the author's attention to cultural factors and informal institutions. (The publication is available through booksellers.)



The ODI commentary on the book is available at

[http://blogs.odi.org.uk/blogs/main/archive/2009/05/05/fixing\\_fragile\\_states\\_seth\\_kaplan.aspx](http://blogs.odi.org.uk/blogs/main/archive/2009/05/05/fixing_fragile_states_seth_kaplan.aspx)

### **Global Monitoring Report 2009: A Development Emergency**

World Bank and International Monetary Fund, April 2009

The World Bank/IMF *Global Monitoring Report* is released each year to coincide with the sister organizations' Spring Meetings. It presents an annual update on progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The 2009 report is available at

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTGLOBLMONITOR/EXTGLOMONREP2009/0,,menuPK:5924413~pagePK:64168427~piPK:64168435~theSitePK:5924405,00.html>



# Meetings and Conferences

## UN Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and its Impact on Development

UN Headquarters, New York, June 1-3, 2009



A 3-day United Nations summit conference will convene in early June to consider “at the highest level” the current severe global economic crisis and identify short- and long-term responses that will mitigate or neutralize its impact on vulnerable people. The conference was mandated by a General Assembly resolution adopted in April of this year.

According to the background note, the conference will “provide a uniquely inclusive forum to address issues of urgent concern to all nations.” The UN has, in fact, referred to this event as the “G-192 process,” to differentiate it from the less inclusive G-8 and G-20 processes. It has, furthermore, designated this conference as the second UN meeting on international financial and economic architecture, the first having been the Bretton Woods Conference of 1944.

The June conference will be presided over by Miguel D’Escoto Brockmann, General Assembly President. A draft outcome document for the approval of UN member governments has already been prepared. It is a far-reaching call for measures to bring about both short-term recovery and longer-term systemic restructuring.

The draft document proposes action on the following key items:

- global stimuli for restructuring and survival
- finance for restructuring and survival
- emergency trade stimulation and debt relief
- global and regional reserve systems
- global economy regulation and coordination
- restructure of international institutions



Information is available at

<http://www.un.org/ga/president/63/interactive/uneconference.shtml>

### **Note!**

At the UN conference there will be a side event on the topic “Recovering from the Global Crisis: Towards an Action Plan for Africa and the Least Developed Countries,” sponsored by the United Nations University - World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), based in Helsinki, and the UNU Office at the United Nations (UNU-ONY).

Participants in this side event will consider policy responses and measures that will insure Africa’s return to the social and economic progress of recent years after the global crisis ends.

Information on the side event is available at

<http://www.ony.unu.edu/events-forums/upcoming/2009/towards-an-action-plan-for-afr.html>



---

# Kyoto Protocol Update

## Post 2012?

### **India demands climate cash pledges**

Financial Times, April 15, 2009, p6

### **Climate change threatens economic chaos in Southeast Asia**

Japan Times, April 28, 2009, p 4

### **US set for compromise bill on emissions cuts**

Financial Times, May 13, 2009, p 3

Southeast Asia is one of the regions most vulnerable to damage from global warming: threatened by falling rice yields, lack of water and high economic costs that might even lead to armed conflict. In a recent report on the situation, titled *The Economics of Climate Change in Southeast Asia: A Regional Review*, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) describes the potential impact of climate change on the region and stresses the vital importance of investing now in the adaptation measures that eventually will be needed.

The findings presented in the report confirm that climate change has ceased to be strictly an environmental issue, and has become “a major socio-economic challenge.” The final chapter of the 4-chapter report contains recommendations for the “Way Forward” globally and in Southeast Asia specifically. The recommendations include mitigation and adaptation measures, technology transfer through international cooperation, strengthened governmental coordination, increased research, and “turning the economic crisis into an opportunity.”

A global framework for reducing and managing climate change after the Kyoto Protocol lapses in 2012 is being pursued on several fronts. However, two major obstacles remain to be surmounted: 1) incorporating the United States into the process; and 2) incorporating the emerging economies into the process.

The administration of Barack Obama has recognized the problem, reversing the policy of George Bush; but political and economic opposition to some of the proposals is still strong in the US legislature. The cap-and-trade program that Mr. Obama favors is disliked in Congress. Compromise measures being worked on in both houses of Congress reportedly will disappoint some environmental groups but are acceptable to more moderate ones because of the momentum they will produce.

India, one of the most dynamic emerging economies, has declared that it will not consider curbing its greenhouse gas emissions unless it receives pledges of compensatory cash from developed countries. The rich countries, however, maintain that they cannot talk about money until they have commitments. According to the *Financial Times*, India’s “move draws the battle lines between rich and poor countries and threatens to halt progress on climate change...”

The current objective is to reach consensus on a post-Kyoto agreement by the next meeting of the UNFCCC in Copenhagen in December.

Information and highlights from the ADB report are available at <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Speeches/2009/ms2009026.asp>





## issues in focus

### focus on food



Concern over food availability and the repercussions of widespread food scarcity are continuing and, as with many global issues, deepening due to the global economic downturn. (Refer also to JX 3:37, February 4, 2009.) April 18-20, in Treviso, Italy the G8 agriculture ministers held their first ever meeting on the issue of food security. Their communiqué declared agriculture and food security to be at “the core of the international agenda.”

In their communiqué, the G8 agriculture ministers acknowledged that the Millennium Development Goal to eradicate extreme hunger by 2015 (part of MDG #1) is “very far” from being met. To improve the situation, they urged trade openness, investment in research and a coordinated international strategy.

The United States, which exports half the world’s corn, a third of the soybeans, and almost a fifth of the wheat, is calling for sharp increases in global agricultural production. In a recent interview (*Financial Times*, April 20, 2009, p 4), the Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack couched his appeal in terms of social stability and national security, saying that “... there are only three things that ... happen if people do not have food: people ... riot ...; people migrate to places where there is food ...; or people die.”



Some countries with the necessary financial resources are buying or leasing long-term vast tracts of land in poor countries to grow food for export back home. Saudi Arabia has announced a plan to spend \$800 million to secure food from abroad (*Financial Times*, April 15, 2009, p 6). An earlier plan by South Korea to use land in Madagascar has been, at least temporarily, derailed by political unrest in that country.

This route, however, has skeptics and opponents. The skeptics believe that this approach is only an alternative route to import dependence and prefer to enhance their own domestic production. China, the world’s biggest agricultural economy and a major consumer of grains, has rejected the use of farmland in other countries (*Financial Times*, April 21, 2009, p 3). The opponents dislike the “land-grab” aspect of creating plantations abroad to feed people back home. The director general of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has spoken out several times against this practice. The FAO is organizing a study of the issue, and the World Bank expects soon to produce a code of conduct for investing in overseas farmland.



Japan, which is a major food importing country, is planning to finance agriculture investments in developing countries. This will not be investment in farmland, however, but rather investment in production to increase the supply of crops on the global food market (*Financial Times*, April 29, 2009, p 3).

The communiqué of the G8 agriculture ministers is available at <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/agriculture/index.html>

