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世銀、新興国・途上国銀行の不良資産買取

世界銀行は、新興国や発展途上国の銀行から不良資産を買い取るためのイニシアティブを開始する予定である。その目的は、存続可能な銀行の貸借対照表から不良債権を移管させることで、健全な銀行の機能を取り戻すことにある。

World Bank to Buy Distressed Assets (Financial Times, October 1, 2009, p 2)

世界飢餓人口が 10 億人突破

国連食糧農業機関(FAO)は、世界の飢餓のレベルに関する年次報告書を発表した。飢餓のレベルは非常に高く、昨年より 1 億人増加し、1970 年来初めて 10 億人を上回った。FAO によると、2050 年までに全ての人々へ十分な食糧を供給する為には、農業部門への投資をかなり増加する必要がある。

Farm Investment must Increase Fivefold: U.N. (Japan Times, October 14, 2009, p 6)

Record 1 Billion Go Hungry: U.N. (Japan Times, October 16, 2009, p 8)

シンクタンク・雑誌情報：土地登記と開発

Thoughts from the think tanks and the journals of opinion:

土地所有権の確立は経済・社会開発に影響を及ぼすと考えられているが、土地登記を支援するプログラムは往々にして失敗に終わっている。2 人の世界銀行の経済学者が、土地所有権の効果に関する理論を考察し、この分野での応用研究を導く 5 つの結論を引き出し、更にそれらの政策への示唆を述べている。

Land Registration, Governance, and Development: Evidence and Implications for Policy

(By Klaus Deininger and Gershon Feder, World Bank Research Observer, August 2009)

出版情報：武力紛争と開発の相互関係に関する国連事務総長報告

Publications and Reports:

第 63 回国連総会の要請を受け、武力紛争と開発の相互関係に関する国連事務総長報告書が完成しているが、11 月の会議で改めて議題として取り上げられる。調査の結果、武力紛争を予防し削減する為の 9 つの明確な提案が成されている。

Promoting Development through the Reduction and Prevention of Armed Violence: Report of the Secretary-General (Published August 5, 2009)

会議情報：

Meetings and Conferences:

第 4 回欧州開発デー@ストックホルム

第 4 回「欧州開発デー」はスウェーデンのストックホルムで 3 日間に渡って開催される。今回の 3 つの主要テーマである「市民権と開発」、「世界経済の状況」、「気候変動」について、それぞれ多数の講演者が取り組む予定である。

European Development Days (Stockholm, Sweden, October 22-24, 2009)

貿易と開発の関係(UNU-WIDER年次講義シリーズ)

国連大学世界開発経済研究所(UNU-WIDER)の第 13 回年次講義にて、コロンビア大学の Ronald Findlay 教授が、国際貿易と経済開発の関係を歴史的かつ多国間の視点から、理論的・実証的に調査した研究結果を講演する。

WIDER Annual Lecture: The Trade-Development Nexus in Theory and History

(UNU-WIDER, Ronald Findlay, Helsinki, Finland, October 21, 2009)

(続)

ポスト「京都議定書」最新情報： バンコク交渉会議と新たな火種

Kyoto Protocol Update:

12 月コペンハーゲンで行われる国連気候変動枠組条約(UNFCCC)締約国会議(COP15)への準備として開催されていたバンコクでの交渉会議は、10 月 9 日、見るべき成果なく終了した。次の最終交渉会議は 11 月にバルセロナで開かれる。しかし、京都議定書の延長、或いは少なくともその主要な条項の延長という、論争を呼ぶ問題が新たに持ち上がり、現在これが交渉合意への障害とみなされている。

ドーハ最新情報： 日米、ドーハ推進で合意

Doha Update:

米ワシントン DC で開かれた会議にて、米国通商代表部と日本の農林水産大臣はドーハ貿易交渉を復活させるため緊密に協力し合うことで同意した。

Japan, U.S. to Pursue Doha Deal (Japan Times, October 10, 2008, p 8)

NGOコーナー： 英DFID、NGOとの癒着で「偽の援助」

NGO Corner

英国国際開発省(DFID)は、大規模 NGO を介し、ロビー活動、マーケティングや政治的イデオロギーの宣伝を行うために資金供与を行っている、本報告書は厳しく批判している。報告者である International Development Network (IDN) はこれを“Fake aid (偽の援助)”と呼び、こういった慣例は援助を促進することも、貧困層の生活を向上させることもないと主張している。

Fake Aid: How Foreign Aid is Being Used to Support the Self-Serving Political Activities of NGOs (International Development Network, September 2009)

World Bank to buy distressed assets

Financial Times, October 1, 2009, p 2



The World Bank plans to launch a \$5.5bn initiative to purchase distressed assets from banks in emerging and developing countries in order to loosen up credit flows in their economies. The idea is to create the bad bank scenario, by which non-performing loans are transferred from the balance sheets of viable banks so they can resume healthy functioning. Otherwise, according to a recent International Monetary Fund (IMF) statement, non-performing loans are likely to strain banks in these countries “for years to come.”

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), the private sector arm of the World Bank Group, will provide \$1.5bn to the scheme. The remainder will be raised from various partners; such as private sector investors and other development agencies.

Farm investment must increase fivefold: U.N.

Japan Times, October 14, 2009, p 6

Record 1 billion go hungry: U.N.

Japan Times, October 16, 2009, p 8



On the eve of World Food Day, October 16, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) issued its annual report on the level of global hunger, *Food Insecurity in the World 2009*. It was prepared for the first time jointly with the World Food Programme (WFP).

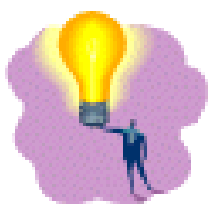
The hunger level is very high: 1.02 billion people lack adequate food, 100 million more than in 2008 and exceeding 1 billion for the first time since 1970. Despite the international commitment to eradicate extreme hunger (MDG #1), the trend toward increasing numbers of malnourished people has been unbroken since 1995.

Geographically, the breakdown is as follows:

- sub-Saharan Africa: 265 million
- Asian and the Pacific: 642 million
- Latin America, Caribbean, the Mid-East, North Africa: 95 million
- developed countries: 15 million

In mid-November FAO will host a World Summit on Food Security. But already it has said that in order to ensure that by 2050 everyone has enough food, aid for investment in agricultural should be increased to \$44 billion annually, a more than fivefold increase from the current \$7.9 billion.

The report is available at <http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i0876e/i0876e00.htm>



thoughts from the think tanks and the journals of opinion:

Land Registration, Governance, and Development: Evidence and Implications for Policy

By Klaus Deininger and Gershon Feder,
World Bank Research Observer, August 2009



Is a key reason for low growth in developing countries their relatively underdeveloped system of property rights and, in particular, the limited share of land to which owners have title documents? Some observers and analysts maintain that this is the case because a lack of titling restricts the latitude of economic actors, in particular poor individuals, to transform “dead assets” into “live capital” through collateralized borrowing.

Drawing on this theory, bilateral and multilateral institutions have sponsored programs to either systematically register land or improve the functioning of land administration institutions. But the relevant literature suggests that such interventions have often been disappointing. One reason is that a “simplistic and undifferentiated” call for formalized titling may not appreciate the complexity and history of existing institutional arrangements; a second reason is that land titling may signify a naïve, top-down approach masquerading as a grassroots one.

Though these problems are recognized and understood, they don’t explain how to address situations in which there is a need for clarity in the definition and exercise of rights to land; for example, situations seen recently in which outside investors have reacted to food and commodity price hikes by creating a demand for land in poor countries.

These authors, both World Bank economists, look at this issue. They examine theories about the effect of land rights on socio-economic outcomes, point to conditions which may obstruct manifestation of such effects, assess the validity of theoretical arguments by looking at the quantitative evidence, and derive five distinct conclusions to help guide applied work in this area.

Based on these, three clear implications to guide policy makers and practitioners are identified:

- ❖ Even where credit markets are underdeveloped and title provision is economically non-viable, land rights can be made more secure.
- ❖ Technical complexity of underlying functions should not obscure the importance of cost effective service delivery (i.e., information).
- ❖ Good governance is of overriding importance to prevent elites and others from usurping the rights of the poor and socially weak groups.

The article is available under subscription or by purchase at
<http://wbro.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/24/2/233>



publications and reports

Promoting development through the reduction and prevention of armed violence: report of the Secretary-General

Published August 5, 2009



Citing “the need for a coherent and integrated approach to the prevention of armed violence, with a view to achieving sustainable peace and development,” the 63rd session of the United Nations General Assembly (2008) requested that the Secretary General prepare a report on “the interrelation between armed violence and development” (Resolution 63/23).

The report, which was prepared in consultation with various UN system agencies, has been completed and tabled for consideration by the General Assembly in November. The first section of the Secretary General’s report explains what constitutes armed violence, why it is important, and its link to development.

Although the authorizing resolution stresses “the importance of the symbiotic relationship between disarmament and development and the important role of security in this connection,” the report finds the connection to be complicated, with violence being both a cause and a consequence of underdevelopment.

Confusingly, while criminal and non-conflict armed violence has declined in many developing regions over recent decades, in some locales where economic and social development has been advancing armed violence has actually increased. This complexity underscores the reality that armed violence has its own dynamic and must be addressed as a public policy issue in its own right. (Refer to **JX 4:17** for related information.)

The report next looks at responses to armed violence, within the UN system and outside it. The UN system and the broader international community have generally mobilized to prevent and reduce armed violence through evidence-based interventions; but the report finds that these could be scaled up for better effect. The report then considers what is necessary to improve policies, programs and coordination.

In the final section of the report, on observations and recommendations, the Secretary General presents nine specific recommendations for preventing and reducing armed violence:

- Implement existing global conventions and agreements
- Improve the effectiveness of policies and programs
- Strengthen national and local capacities
- Develop measurable goals, targets and indicators
- Ensure that efforts are coherent and coordinated
- Increase resources
- Build partnerships with sectors, agencies, and civil society
- Foster international action
- Make a sustained commitment

The report is available at

http://www.undp.org/cpr/documents/armed_violence/g_s_armed_violence_09.pdf

Meetings and Conferences

European Development Days

Stockholm, Sweden, October 22-24, 2009



European Development Days (EDD), first introduced in 2006, has become an annual event. It is mounted each year to showcase the EU's "continuing and enduring commitment to development." The 4th edition, hosted in Stockholm by Sweden, has three main themes: Citizenship and Development, the Global Economic Situation, and Climate Change.

Each of these themes will anchor one of the three plenary sessions. Citizenship and Development will also be highlighted in the opening and closing ceremonies.

The full 3-day agenda features dozens of speakers participating in an array of events related to each of these broad themes. These events include panel and roundtable discussions on such topics as democracy in development, development beyond 2015, legal empowerment of the poor, and financing climate change adaptation.

Information on European Development Days is available at <http://www.eudevdays.eu/>

WIDER Annual Lecture

The Trade-Development Nexus in Theory and History

United Nations University-World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER)
Ronald Findlay, Helsinki, Finland, October 21, 2009

"The Trade-Development Nexus in Theory and History" is the subject of the 13th annual UNU-WIDER Lecture, presented by Professor Ronald Findlay of Columbia University. Professor Findlay was born and educated in Burma, where he also taught economics at Rangoon University before moving to the United States in 1969.



In his lecture, Professor Findlay draws on models and ideas from previous work done by him and by others to explore the theoretical and empirical links between international trade and economic development over a wide range of space and time. Topics receiving special attention include the following:

- ◆ the spice trade
- ◆ the Silk Road
- ◆ the "triangular trade" between Europe, Africa and the New World
- ◆ the Industrial Revolution causes and consequences.

Finally, the presentation attempts observations about the current state and future prospects of the world economy.

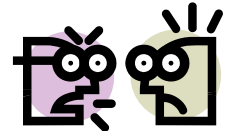
Information on the lecture is available at http://www.wider.unu.edu/events/annual-lecture/en_GB/21-10-2009/

Kyoto Protocol Update

Post 2012?

The Bangkok negotiating session of the UNFCCC ended on October 9 without significant progress toward an agreement (*Financial Times*, October 10-11, 2009, p 2). Only one negotiating session now remains to prepare a post-Kyoto Protocol agreement for adoption by the parties in Copenhagen in early December; it will take place November 2-6 in Barcelona, Spain. The Bangkok achievements were relatively minor and there was failure in resolving the intractable problems of how much wealthy countries will cut their emissions, how much emerging economies will slow their emissions increases, and what amount of financing will be made available for adaptation/mitigation in developing countries (*Japan Times*, October 10, 2009, p 4).

But out of the Bangkok conference, a new and highly contentious issue seems to have emerged: extension of the Kyoto Protocol itself, or at least its main provisions. China, a country which has no obligations under the terms of the Kyoto agreement, is taking the position that since the Kyoto agreement has been ratified by all industrialized countries except the US, it should be retained and strengthened rather than superseded. This position is reportedly supported by the G-77 (130 developing countries) and other small-country groupings (*Guardian* online, October 7, 2009).



The US, which has not ratified the Kyoto Protocol, is insisting that an entirely new agreement be forged, one that addresses current conditions, not conditions prevailing in 1990, and one that brings all countries into the emissions reductions strategy. According to US negotiator Jonathan Pershing, "We cannot be stuck with an agreement 20 years old. We want action from all countries." The EU is openly siding with the US on this matter. Its spokesman Karl Falkenberg noted that since the Protocol has come into force, emissions have increased. The Kyoto Protocol "has not decreased emissions. It's not enough and we need more."

The chasm between these two positions is now considered a threat to the ultimate success of the talks. There are apparently complex legal considerations to terminating the Kyoto Protocol, even after 2012, because of climate change legislation now on the books in many countries.



Japan, U.S. to pursue Doha deal

Japan Times, October 10, 2008, p 8

Japan's Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Hirotaka Akamatsu met October 8 with US Trade Representative Ron Kirk in Mr. Kirk's Washington, D.C. office. The two agreed to work closely to revive the stalled Doha Round of global trade talks and bring them to a

successful conclusion.

It was agreed that the two countries will meet bilaterally, both formally and informally, to find agreement on the difficult issues that are preventing completion of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA).



corner



Fake Aid: How foreign aid is being used to support the self-serving political activities of NGOs

International Development Network, September 2009



The relationship between the UK Department for International Development (DFID)* and large, powerful UK-based development non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is questioned in this report from the think tank/NGO, International Development Network (IDN). IDN describes itself as an “educational and non-partisan organization that encourages better public understanding of the role of the institutions of the free society in social and economic development.”

The focus of IDN’s report is the large amount of money DFID disburses to the NGOs to fund such dubious activities as lobbying, marketing and promoting its political ideology. IDN considers these activities to be “fake aid;” essentially propaganda that not only does not further aid delivery, but that actually targets the UK public at home (**JX 4:4** June 10, 2009 and **JX 4:9** July 15, 2009). According to IDN, to date these activities have earned the NGOs more than £600 million.

There are four main programs through which DFID channels money to NGOs to disseminate its message: Partnership Programme Arrangements; Civil Society Challenge Fund; Development Awareness Fund; and Strategic Grant Agreements. The IDN report devotes one chapter to analysis of each program and the grants awarded through it. The total budget for them stands currently at £140 million. It is projected to increase to over £150 million next year and to £198 million the following year.

DFID’s current practice of lobbying the UK public is traced by IDN to a shift over time in the perceived objective of development assistance. From its original purpose of closing an investment/savings gap in underdeveloped countries, the aim of foreign aid became to generate economic growth. Then, in the late 20th century, a “rights based” approach emerged with the objective of promoting the rights of people to demand services from their governments. By 2000 DFID had explicitly embraced this approach, arguing that poverty is “about more than lack of income.” Rights-based aid now underlies DFID’s entire budget of £6 billion.

IDN asks rhetorically in its report whether this “fake aid” is a sensible use of resources, and if the lives of the poor are enhanced by these projects. The reply to both questions is “no.”

*It is not clear when the new name, UKAid will be fully implemented.

The report is available at
http://www.policynetwork.net/uploaded/pdf/Fake_Aid.pdf

