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### 米 2010 年度援助予算を増強

米オバマ政権は 2010 年度予算において、開発援助関連事業と民間に基盤を置いた米国の外交政策手段に係る予算を大幅に増加した。これは全体予算のごく一部に過ぎず、また国防省(DOD)の予算よりはるかに少ないが、国務省(DOS)予算の増加の割合は国防総省と比べて倍以上となっている。これにより幾分、両省の財政の不均衡が是正され、外交政策へ作用すると見られる。

**Obama Boosts Foreign, Development Aid Spending** (IPSN online, May 8, 2009)

### 世銀、10 年越しのジンバブエ支援

世界銀行は、ジンバブエに対して、10 年近く滞っていた無償支援を行う準備を整えている。しかし、ジンバブエ政府が、求められていた財政の慎重性と透明性の要件を未だ満たしていないため、政府を通じての援助は行われない。

**World Bank Funds Bypassing Zimbabwe Government** (Reuters online, May 20, 2009)

**Zimbabwe to Get World Bank Grant** (Japan Times, May 20, 2009, p 10)

### 国連、保健分野の革新的資金調達に「I-8 グループ」結成

「I-8」と称される保健に関する新たな団体が、5 月 19 日にジュネーブで結成された。この名称は、保健分野への 8 つの革新的資金調達メカニズムに由来し、同団体にはこれらの指導と促進が期待されている。メカニズムの中にはすでに実施されているものもあるが、まだ運用段階に至っていないものもある。

**UN bids to Bridge Fund Gap on Poor's Health** (Financial Times, May 19, 2009, p 7)

### 仏、アフリカの中小企業支援基金を設立

フランスは、同国が開発援助の最優先地域とするアフリカで、中小企業(SMEs)を支援するための特別基金を立ち上げる。これは、2008 年 2 月にサルコジ大統領が発表した(経済)成長促進策の枠組におけるイニシアティブである。

**Launch of the Investment and Support Fund for Businesses in Africa (FISEA)**

(France Diplomatie website, April 29, 2009)

### シンクタンク・雑誌情報:

**Thoughts from the think tanks and the journals of opinion:**

### EU 一丸となり取り組むべきは開発課題

英海外開発研究所(ODI)のアナリストが、ブリュッセルで開催された欧州連合(EU)の開発相会合において、開発課題を EU の最重要課題に掲げることを訴えた。その際、現在地球を脅かしている 4 つの「F」:食糧(Food)、燃料(Fuel)、金融(Financial)、インフルエンザ(Flu)の危機に言及した。

**Europe Needs to Act 'as One' in an Increasingly Uncertain World**

(Alison Evans and Dirk Willem te Velde, Overseas Development Institute, May 18, 2009)

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## **焦点：エコノミストと経済危機**

### **Issues in Focus: Economists and the Economic Crisis**

エコノミストは国際的金融危機の到来を防げられなかった。ここに挙げる分析結果は、プロのエコノミストが採用した方法や手段が役立たなかったことを示唆する。

なぜプロのエコノミストは迫る経済危機を予知できなかったのか、さらに、なぜ危機が起きてしまった後も専門家はその規模を過小評価し続けたのか、4 か国から集まった学者らが解説する。主な原因として、経済学の体系が、実社会の市場を動かす要因を軽視した非現実的な仮定を持つモデルに過度に依存していることが挙げられる。

### **The Financial Crisis and Systemic Failure of Academic Economics**

(David Colander, Hans Föllmer, Armin Haas, Michael Goldberg, Katarina Juselius, Alan Kirman, Thomas Lux, and Brigitte Sloth, Kiel Institute for World Development, February 2009)

経済成長の要因を解明し理解するため、エコノミストは回帰分析法に頼り、因果性または相関性のある変数を識別している。これらの説明変数の有効性がしばしば問われているにもかかわらず、現在多くの文献は経済成長を促す特定の要因が存在することを主張している。著者らは、この分析方法の欠点を補うため、研究者がとるべき3つのステップを紹介している。

### **Blunt Instruments: on Establishing the Causes of Economic Growth**

(Samuel Bazzi and Michael Clemens, Center for Global Development, May 2009)

## **ポスト「京都議定書」最新情報：デンマーク、COP15に向けウェブ新設**

### **Kyoto Protocol Update:**

2009年12月に首都コペンハーゲンで国連気候変動枠組条約(UNFCCC)の第15回締約国会議(COP15)を主催するデンマーク政府は、誰でも自由に論議に参加できるウェブサイトを開設した。

### **Denmark Invites the Entire World to Take Part in the Global Debate Leading up to the UN Climate Change Conference 2009**

## **出版情報：世銀保健・栄養・人口プログラムの失敗**

### **Publications and Reports:**

世界銀行の独立評価グループ(IEG)は、1997年から2007年の間に世銀の保健・栄養・人口(HNP)部門が実施したプログラムの評価分析結果を発表した。全体の1/3ものプログラムが失敗に終わったという実績の低さの主な原因は、過度に複雑化したプロジェクトや、モニタリング機能の弱体性にあると言う。

### **Improving Effectiveness and Outcomes for the Poor in Health, Nutrition and Population: an Evaluation of World Bank Support since 1997** (World Bank Independent Evaluation Group, April 2009)

## Obama Boosts Foreign, Development Aid Spending

IPSN online, May 8, 2009

US president Barack Obama's first budget -- for fiscal year 2010 -- contains significant increases for development assistance related programs and civilian-based tools of U.S. foreign policy. In its submission to Congress, the Obama administration is requesting \$53.9 billion for the Department of State (DOS) and other international programs, up from \$49.8 billion in FY2009. Of this, \$36.5 billion is for foreign assistance, of which \$2.73 billion is for development aid.



Although this amount is only a small portion of the total \$3.4 trillion budget package and just a fraction of the \$534 billion Department of Defense (DOD) request, it does represent an increase for the State Department of 9%, more than double the 4% increase for the Defense Department. This re-orientation will, in some measure, reduce the imbalance between DOD and DOS resources and influence in the foreign policy area.

The larger 2010 budget for the State Department and related programs will put the US on track to double development aid by 2015, hire hundreds of new foreign service officers and boost the resources of the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the primary US aid agency. It will also allow the US to pay its arrears to international organizations such as the United Nations, and to become current on its financial obligations to them. (The UN Population Fund, which George Bush refused to fund, will receive \$50 million from Barack Obama.)



For the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), a program launched by Mr. Bush, Mr. Obama is requesting \$1.425 billion, more than the \$875 million allocated by Congress for FY 2009 but less than the Bush request of last year. Funding for global health programs will increase in FY 2010 to \$7.6 billion from \$7.2 billion, largely for common but deadly health threats rather than for the high profile diseases which already have established alternative funding sources.

Other areas singled out for more money include international disaster assistance and other humanitarian activities; counter-proliferation, anti-terrorism, transnational crime-fighting efforts, and funding for governance, reconstruction, counter-narcotics, and other development activities that will help neutralize extremist efforts in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq.

The budget must now be considered by Congress, which will likely require some modifications -- possibly even substantial modifications -- before eventually adopting it.

Detailed information on the budget is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/>

## World Bank funds bypassing Zimbabwe government

Reuters online, May 20, 2009

### Zimbabwe to get World Bank grant

Japan Times, May 20, 2009, p 10



The World Bank is set to provide its first grant in almost a decade to Zimbabwe. Due to the power-sharing government now in place, between Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai and President Robert Mugabe, the Bank has agreed to provide \$22 million in grant aid.

The money will not be channeled through the government, however, because it has not yet demonstrated the requisite prudence and transparency. Instead, the funds will be processed through other international agencies and through non-governmental aid and church-affiliated groups.

Support will not be extended further until the Zimbabwean government clears its debts: some \$3.8 billion owed to the World Bank, the African Development Bank and other official and private creditors. These debts are not expected to be settled soon.

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## UN bids to bridge fund gap on poor's health

Financial Times, May 19, 2009, p 7



In conjunction with the 62<sup>nd</sup> World Health Assembly, the highest level policy body of the World Health Organization (WHO), the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of a new health group was held in Geneva on May 19. This is the I-8 Group, referring to the 8 innovative health financing mechanisms that the group guides and promotes.

The I-8 Group was formed at the suggestion of Philippe Douste-Blazy, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for innovative financing. The objective is to bring more money to health related development programs, bridging the funding gap between resources available to meet the health needs of poor countries and the resources needed. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon introduced the plan at the WHO Assembly, saying that to meet the health-related millennium development goals (MDGs), millions of dollars more must somehow be raised.

Some of the mechanisms are already implemented, others -- including one that is designed to mobilize voluntary contributions from ordinary people on the model of the Barack Obama fund raising system -- are not yet operational. The 8 are the following:

- The International Finance Facility for Immunization (IFFIm), created to support the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI)
- UNITAID
- The Advance Market Commitments for vaccines
- The "Debt 2 Health" initiative of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- (PRODUCT) RED
- The Responsible Social Investment initiative of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- The use of revenues from the Carbon Market
- Millennium Foundation for Innovative Finance for Health

Information on the I-8 and its first meeting is available at

[http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/Resources/FeatureStories/archive/2009/20090520\\_I-8.asp](http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/Resources/FeatureStories/archive/2009/20090520_I-8.asp)

## Launch of the Investment and Support Fund for Businesses in Africa (FISEA)

France Diplomatie website, April 29, 2009



France, whose development assistance programs prioritize activities in Africa, is launching a special fund to help small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in that region. The new fund, called the Investment and Support Fund for Businesses in Africa (FISEA, in French), will have start-up capital of €250 million.

The fund will be held by the French development agency AFD (Le Groupe de l'Agence Française de Développement) and managed by its private-sector arm. The aim is to support SMEs that are too risky for commercial financing but which are financially viable and important for job creation. It is hoped that this will create 100,000 new jobs on the African continent over the next five years.

This initiative comes within the growth promotion framework announced by President Nicholas Sarkozy in February 2008.

Mr. Sarkozy's 2008 speech to the South African Parliament is available at [https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/actual/ael2/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20080303.gb.html#Chapitre1&var\\_recherche=Cape+Town](https://pastel.diplomatie.gouv.fr/editorial/actual/ael2/bulletin.gb.asp?liste=20080303.gb.html#Chapitre1&var_recherche=Cape+Town)



### thoughts from the think tanks and the journals of opinion:

## Europe needs to act 'as one' in an increasingly uncertain world

Alison Evans and Dirk Willem te Velde,  
Overseas Development Institute, May 18, 2009



Analysts from the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), a major development think tank, cited the four "F"s currently threatening the globe in a plea to European Union (EU) development ministers who were meeting May 18 in Brussels. The four "F"s are the food, fuel, financial and flu crises. To tackle these four global issues, global solutions and global cooperation are essential.

The EU must be a major part of this process because of its relationship to developing countries in three important areas: ▪ it is their major trading partner; ▪ it is a major sources of their remittances received; and, ▪ it is a major provider of their foreign direct investment. The ministers are urged to act during the current period of some flux in the European Union -- due to the recession, a new EU Parliament, a new EU Commission, and possibly a ratified Lisbon Treaty -- to move development issues to the top of the EU agenda.

The commentary is available at

[http://blogs.odi.org.uk/blogs/main/archive/2009/05/18/europe\\_development\\_foreign\\_policy.aspx](http://blogs.odi.org.uk/blogs/main/archive/2009/05/18/europe_development_foreign_policy.aspx)



## issues in focus

### focus on economists and the economic crisis

*It is fairly clear in hindsight why the global economy is in a crisis situation. Some are wondering, however, why it was so unclear in foresight? How was it possible that whole economies “dropped off a cliff,” as depicted in this graphic, with little advance warning? One new study looks at problems with the economics profession in general, another looks at problems with growth economists.*



Financial Times, February 10, 2009

## **The Financial Crisis and Systemic Failure of Academic Economics**

David Colander, Hans Föllmer, Armin Haas, Michael Goldberg, Katarina Juselius, Alan Kirman, Thomas Lux, and Brigitte Sloth  
Kiel Institute for World Development, February 2009



Under the auspices of the German Kiel Institute, academics from four countries (Denmark, France, Germany and the United States) explain why skilled economists seemed to have been unaware of the looming crisis that is now unfolding although a phenomenon of this magnitude could not have sprung up overnight; and why they appear to have repeatedly underestimated the scale once it did become apparent.

Much of the explanation goes to a systemic failure in the economics profession that has been exposed by this crisis. That systemic failure is the reliance by economists on narrow models that deliberately disregard the key drivers of outcomes in real-world markets. Economists today depend on models that are not realistic and the problems this engenders are exacerbated by a reluctance to communicate to the public the limitations and risks of the models.

This means that unrealistic assumptions produce unreliable conclusions, but the public (and possibly policymakers) are unaware of this. The predominant unreliable assumption that implicitly underlies standard economic models is that markets and economies are inherently stable and will go off track only temporarily. Eventually, when reality can no longer be denied, “economists have ... no choice but to abandon their standard models and to produce hand-waving common-sense remedies.”

This is surprising, as there is little empirical or historic justification for the stability assumption. Worldwide economic crises are historical facts and there is a long academic legacy of earlier economists who studied them, a legacy that has more recently been “neglected or even suppressed.”

This situation clearly reveals a need for a major reorientation in economic research. This should include a reconsideration of basic premises, and, given the reluctance by economic analysts to make clear the limitations of their analyses, it should also include a code of ethics governing communication of the possible limitations and/or dangers of economic models.

The document is available at

[http://www.ifw-members.ifw-kiel.de/publications/the-financial-crisis-and-the-systemic-failure-of-academic-economics/KWP\\_1489\\_ColanderetalFinancial%20Crisis.pdf](http://www.ifw-members.ifw-kiel.de/publications/the-financial-crisis-and-the-systemic-failure-of-academic-economics/KWP_1489_ColanderetalFinancial%20Crisis.pdf)

## Blunt Instruments: on establishing the causes of economic growth

Samuel Bazzi and Michael Clemens  
Center for Global Development, May 2009



To identify the causes of economic growth is a main objective of applied economics. In pursuing this objective, it is vital to distinguish between variables of causation and variables of correlation. To make this distinction, regression analysis generally is used.

According to these two analysts from the Washington-based Center for Global Development (CGD), the variables used in regression analysis by growth economists are often “weak, invalid, or both.” Nonetheless, the pressure to produce results is so great that a large literature now exists asserting that this factor or that one causes growth. Furthermore, professional journals continue to publish studies based on questionable instruments, undermining the credibility of the profession and the relevance of its work.

The regression approach reached a low point in the mid-1990s, when various respected economists denigrated it as hopeless or even dead. Since then, it has somewhat recovered, as analysts have become more rigorous in checking the robustness of their results. Despite this trend toward rigor, these two authors argue that “the field of growth empirics continues to pay inadequate attention to concerns about instruments’ validity and strength.”

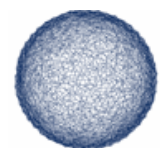
The authors devote most of the report to their own detailed analysis of a range of regressions that were accepted for publication in reputable journals after passing the rigors of peer review. They ultimately conclude that “invalid and weak instruments continue to be commonly used in the growth literature.” The authors recommend that researchers take three steps to overcome the shortcomings:

- ✳ ground their research in more generalized theoretical models
- ✳ deploy the latest methods to test sensitivity to violations of the exclusion restriction
- ✳ open the “black box” of the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM, an estimation procedure) with supportive evidence of instrument strength

The report is available at <http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1422132/>

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## Kyoto Protocol Update Post 2012?



### Denmark invites the entire world to take part in the global debate leading up to the UN climate change conference 2009

The Government of Denmark, host of the UNFCCC COP15 (15<sup>th</sup> conference of the parties) in Copenhagen in December 2009 has set up a page on its conference website that allows participation in the pre-conference debate by anyone interested. It is expected that the COP15 will produce the successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol. The webpage contains initiatives and blogs that invite participation. The webpage is at <http://en.cop15.dk/blogs/behind+the+scenes>

## publications and reports

### **Improving Effectiveness and Outcomes for the Poor in Health, Nutrition and Population: an evaluation of World Bank support since 1997**



World Bank Independent Evaluation Group, April 2009

A study by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) of the World Bank, released April 30, paints a discouraging picture of the programs implemented by the Bank's Health, Nutrition and Population (HNP) unit over the decade 1997-2007. While there were some very successful projects -- an anti-malaria campaign in Eritrea, for example -- fully 1/3 of the 220 projects studied produced unsatisfactory results.

This poor performance pattern is blamed in large part on excessive complexity and weak monitoring. Many projects lacked procedures for insuring that they were helping the poorest and neediest and others were poorly executed. The report's conclusions are seen by experts as a warning that vast amounts of money directed at serious problems can result in wasted resources and little improvement.

Julian Schweitzer, World Bank director of HNP, has said that he accepts much of the report as "constructive criticism." The Bank is taking steps to fix the flaws in the program that produced these poor results.

The report is available at

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTWBASSHEANUTPOP/Resources/hnp\\_full\\_eval.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTWBASSHEANUTPOP/Resources/hnp_full_eval.pdf)



#### ***item of interest***

*I am just a poor boy though  
my story's seldom told*  
*Economist online, April 2, 2009*

### **Childhood poverty, chronic stress, and adult working memory**

Gary W. Evans and Michelle A. Schamberg, Cornell University

The negative effect of poverty on the achievement levels of children has been confirmed by data. The working memories of children raised in poverty actually have smaller capacity than those of middle class children. This means that poor children's longer-term knowledge and capability in adulthood are also impaired. But why?

As reported in the *Economist*, two analysts at Cornell University, in New York State, have found an answer to that question. Poverty incurs stress, and stress itself affects the physical development of a child's brain, reducing memory capacity. Among 17 year old youths, those who lived their whole lives in poverty can hold an average of 8.5 items in their memories at one time; those raised in middle-class households can hold 9.4 items; and those who had mixed socio-economic upbringings are somewhere in between.

This result strongly supports the hypothesis that "stress, and stress alone, is responsible for damaging the working memories of poor children."

This study is available at

<http://www.pnas.org/content/early/2009/03/27/0811910106.abstract>