
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。

ウイグル人の中国送還とカンボジア援助

人権擁護者の訴えにも拘らず、カンボジア政府は、新疆ウイグル自治区から亡命中のウイグル人イスラム教徒 20 人を中国へ送還した。そのすぐ後、両国は 12 億ドル相当のカンボジアへの開発協定を締結した。両政府とも、ウイグル人送還と開発協定締結との関連は否定している。

China Agrees Deal on Cambodia Aid (Financial Times, December 22, 2009, p 2)

China Denies Muslims Aid Link (Financial Times, December 23, 2009, p 5)

フィリピンの条件付貧困削減プログラム

フィリピン政府は、保健と教育プログラムへの参加を条件として、100 万世帯の貧困家庭に現金給付を基本とした貧困削減プログラムに着手する。フィリピンでは 3000 万人以上が貧困ライン以下で生活している。

Manila's Aid to Cut Poverty has Strings Attached (Financial Times, January 4, 2010, p 6)

ウガンダの石油開発に懸念

ウガンダにはかなりの量の石油埋蔵が確認され、外国の石油会社による開発が見込まれている。同国がナイジェリアのようにこの資源の管理を誤るか、もしくはノルウェーのように適切な管理ができるかが注目されている。

Anxiety Flares as Uganda Taps Oil

(Financial Times, January 5, 2010, p 6)

英トーリー党政権奪回時の援助改革

英国の保守・トーリー党は、もし政権に復帰したら、国際開発省 (DFID) の援助プログラムを改革すると公約している。富裕な新興国、特に中国にではなく、英連邦内の最貧国へ援助を差し向けるとする。

Tories Plan Shakeup of £9.1bn Overseas Aid Budget to Boost Commonwealth

(Guardian online, January 1, 2010)

ドーハ最新情報：ドーハの空白を埋める協定

Doha Update:

ドーハ・ラウンド交渉の行き詰まりが生んだ空白を埋めようと、地域的、機能的、さらには非公式な貿易協定が結ばれつつある。以下に 3 つの例を挙げる。

1. 中国とASEANの巨大自由貿易圏誕生

2010 年 1 月 1 日、東南アジア諸国連合 (ASEAN) 10 か国と中国は自由貿易協定を結び、域内の物品の関税を削減もしくは撤廃する。ほどなくして、米 (コメ) の関税をめぐるタイとフィリピンの間で論争が起こった。

China and South East Asia Create Huge Free Trade Zone (Telegraph (UK) online, December 30, 2009)

2. 米のアジア太平洋貿易構想

米国は環太平洋地域との自由貿易協定の交渉を進めようとしている。米国はすでにブルネイ、チリ、ニュージーランド、シンガポールで結ぶ「環太平洋パートナーシップ協定 (TPP)」に加わる意思を表明している。

U.S. Seeks Asia-Pacific Trade Pact (International Herald Tribune, December 16, 2009, p 16)

3. 東アフリカ共同市場の創設

昨年 11 月、東アフリカ共同体加盟国 5 か国の首脳は、「East African Common Market (東アフリカ共同市場)」を設立する議定書に署名した。最終的に同共同体は、南 (部) アフリカや西アフリカですでに形成されている自由貿易圏への参加を望んでいる。

Kenyans to be Educated on EAC Market (Daily Nation (Kenya) online, January 4, 2010)

(続)

シンクタンク・雑誌情報： 植民地独立後の開発政治学

Thoughts from the think tanks and the journals of opinion:

Ray Kiely 氏の書評による Ilan Kapoor 氏の著書は、新植民地主義の開発論における役割に着目している。評者は、著者がこの課題に関する議論を推し進めようとする試みを高く評価している。また、分析に関して幾つかの問題点を指摘しながらも、この作品が同課題を単著で研究した最高のものであることも認めている。

The Post Colonial Politics of Development

(By Ilan Kapoor, reviewed by Ray Kiely, Journal of Development Studies, November 2009, pp1768-1769)

ポスト「京都議定書」最新情報： COP15の失望

Kyoto Protocol Update:

コペンハーゲンで行われた国連気候変動枠組条約第 15 回締約国会議(UNFCCC/COP15)の結果は、概して多くの参加者を失望させた。3 ページ長の短い「コペンハーゲン協定」文書は、4 か国の反対表明を受け、会議で採択されなかった。参加政府によって合意に達せなかったことで、国連主導の大規模な国際会議方式の有効性が問われている。

A Foundering Forum (Financial Times, December 21, 2009, p 5)

会議情報： 米国務長官、開発の重要性を強調

Meetings and Conferences:

米国のヒラリー・クリントン国務長官は、米国の外交政策の柱として開発の重要性を強調する演説を行った。開発は、外交と防衛と同様に、国益を高め且つ国際問題を解決するための中心的な役割を担う。これら 3 つが合わさって、米国と他国との相互関係を支える。

Development in the 21st Century (Address by United States Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, Center for Global Development, Washington, January 6, 2010)

■ お知らせ ■

1. 新年のご挨拶、及び来週休刊のお知らせ

寒中お見舞い申し上げます。この一年の皆様のご健康とご活躍をお祈り致します。

年頭で恐縮ですが、Journal Express は来週休刊させて頂き、次号 4:30 は 1/27(水)に発信する予定です。

2. 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・配布される場合は、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。

3. 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。

China agrees deal on Cambodia aid

Financial Times, December 22, 2009, p 2

China denies Muslims aid link

Financial Times, December 23, 2009, p 5



Disregarding the appeals of humanitarian advocates, on December 19, 2009 the government of Cambodia repatriated to China 20 asylum seeking Chinese Muslims, ethnic Uighurs from Xinjiang Province. The Uighurs had fled to Cambodia last summer following ethnic violence in their homeland. Shortly after the deportation, China signed a development agreement with Cambodia worth some \$1.2 billion to the Southeast Asian nation.

Both governments deny any link between the two actions, saying that the Uighurs were expelled because they had entered Cambodia illegally and that there were “no strings attached” to the aid package. An editorial in the *International Herald Tribune* (January 1, 2010, p 4) points out, however, that Cambodia’s decision is a step backward for a country which has been praised for its efforts on behalf of refugees. Furthermore, both Cambodia and China have signed the 1951 international convention on refugees, China in 1982 and Cambodia in 1992.

The refugee convention is available at <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49da0e466.html>

Manila’s aid to cut poverty has strings attached

Financial Times, January 4, 2010, p 6



The Philippines government is launching a poverty reduction program based on giving money directly to 1 million poor families on condition that they participate in health and education programs. The conditions include requirements that pregnant women get pre- and post-natal care, that children aged 3-5 are enrolled in daycare, and that mothers attend a monthly parent education seminar.

Although it has some reservations about the conditionalities which the Philippine government insists on attaching, the World Bank will provide a loan of \$405 million to support the cash transfers.

The Philippines has lagged behind many of its Asian neighbors in reducing its poverty rolls. More than 30 million Filipinos live below the poverty line and the rate had been increasing even as the economy was growing, before the global economic collapse had an effect. The conditional cash transfer approach is modeled on successful programs in Brazil and Mexico and is being applied also in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia and Pakistan.

Anxiety flares as Uganda taps oil

Financial Times, January 5, 2010, p 6

Uganda has been found to have significant petroleum reserves which are set to be exploited by foreign oil companies. The quantities are not enormous but are sufficient to transform job markets, living standards, ethnic relations, the environment and the political profiles of Uganda's leaders.

According to the *Financial Times*, the question on everyone's mind is whether Uganda will follow the example of Nigeria, "whose mismanagement is legendary," or of Norway, "a model of good stewardship." Norway is already providing guidance to the Ugandan government.

Economist Paul Collier, advisor to President Yoweri Museveni, believes that Uganda is well-positioned to make good decisions; but Kizza Besigye, opposition leader, expects there to be problems.



Tories plan shakeup of £9.1bn overseas aid budget to boost Commonwealth

Guardian online, January 1, 2010

The UK conservative Tory party is vowing that if elected back into power it will tackle the "colossal discrepancies of opportunity and wealth" in the world today by revamping the assistance program of the Department for International Development (DFID). The new government would direct assistance away from prosperous emerging economies, notably China, and toward the poorest countries, especially those in the Commonwealth (**JX 4:25**, December 2, 2009).

Andrew Mitchell, the shadow development minister, has outlined a five-point plan:

- ✘ Concentrate efforts by reviewing spending in all 102 developing countries funded by Britain with a view to cutting the overall numbers.
- ✘ Conduct a "proper independent evaluation" -- in which outsiders have a key role -- of DFID spending and output.
- ✘ Increase aid focused on Commonwealth countries, which had been "undervalued" by the Labour Party.
- ✘ Transform the work of DFID to address the concerns that the department has become too detached from foreign policy.
- ✘ Curtail funding to UN agencies if they failed to deliver under a performance-related approach being championed by Sweden*. (Sweden has already reduced its contribution to the United Nations Development Programme.)

At the same time, the Tories pledge to maintain the UK's level of spending on overseas aid and to meet the UN target of 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) in ODA by 2013.

*Refer to "Increased focus on supporting multilateral organisations to fulfil their commitments on aid effectiveness," Objective 7 of Sweden's *Action Plan on Aid Effectiveness 2009-2011*; available at

http://www.sida.se/Global/About%20Sida/S%C3%A5%20arbetar%20vi/Action%20Plan%20on%20Aid%20Effectiveness%202009-2011_eng.pdf





The impasse in the Doha Round of global trade negotiations now seems permanent. To some observers this marks another failure of the classic multilateral negotiating system similar to that of the Copenhagen COP15 (refer to **Kyoto Protocol Update** below). To compensate for the global vacuum, regional, functional and even informal trade agreements are being prepared (*Financial Times*, January 6, 2010, p 9.) Three are mentioned here (see also **JX 4:27** December 16, 2009):

China and South East Asia create huge free trade zone

Telegraph (UK) online, December 30, 2009



The Asean 10 entered collectively into a free trade agreement with China on January 1, 2010. Within this region of 1.9 billion people (more than 1.3 billion of whom are Chinese), duties will be reduced and/or removed on a wide range of goods. Trade will be liberalized in two waves: the first will encompass Brunei, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand; the second will bring in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam.

Almost immediately after finalizing the agreement, a simmering dispute erupted between Thailand, the world's largest exporter of rice, and the Philippines, the world's largest importer of rice, over rice tariffs (*Financial Times*, January 8, 2010, p 5). In addition to this problem, manufacturers in some of the countries are reported to be concerned that cheap Chinese goods may flood their markets.

U.S. seeks Asia-Pacific trade pact

International Herald Tribune, December 16, 2009, p 16



The United States intends to negotiate a regional free trade arrangement around the Pacific basin. Initially it will include Chile, New Zealand, Singapore and Vietnam, and eventually Colombia, Panama and South Korea.

The US has already announced that it wants to join the overlapping Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) of Brunei, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore, an association in which Australia, Peru and Vietnam have also expressed interest.

Kenyans to be educated on EAC market

Daily Nation (Kenya) online, January 4, 2010



A protocol to establish an East African Common Market within the existing framework of the East African Community (EAC) was signed in November 2009 by the participating heads of state at EAC headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania. The EAC is comprised of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. It has an overall gross domestic product of \$60 billion and encompasses some 130 million people. Eventually this group hopes to join with free-trade blocks already formed in southern and western Africa.

Information on each of these is available at the following websites, respectively:

<http://www.asean.org/>

<http://www.ustr.gov/about-us/press-office/press-releases/2009/december/trans-pacific-partnership-announcement>

<http://www.eac.int/component/content/351.html?task=view>



thoughts from the think tanks and the journals of opinion:

The post colonial politics of development

By Ilan Kapoor, reviewed by Ray Kiely,
Journal of Development Studies, November 2009, pp1768-1769



This book, by Ilan Kapoor of Canada's York University deals with the role in development theory of neo-colonialism, with its implications of knowledge and power. The book is reviewed by Ray Kiely of the University of London. Mr. Kiely finds some weaknesses in the analysis, but he also finds that Professor Kapoor's study is "the best single authored contribution so far" to the literature on post-colonial theory and development.



One of the main objectives of the book is to understand whether the concept of development can be explored without resorting to a "Eurocentric frame of analysis." In approaching this objective, the author looks at social and cultural theory in the development context, applying both micro and macro perspectives; the former involving development practices -- including the participatory paradigm, and the latter involving engagement with the global political economy -- including the theory of dependency.

In exploring these concepts, Professor Kapoor looks at key issues. But according to the reviewer, what separates this analysis from much of the post-colonial and post-development literature is the author's attempt to move the debate forward. He focuses on "a radical 'self-reflexivity'" which allows space for the subordinate particular. In other words, generalizations can be acceptable even while criticism or rejection of them is valid.

This means that it is not necessary to reject the concept of development in order to support and promote local cultures; to attempt to do so would neither further the development process nor strengthen localism. "It is far from clear that all social movements do indeed reject development, and in any case, it is also problematic to homogenize the idea of development in this way."

The reviewer has three criticisms of the book, two related to the author's analysis and one related to the book's structure: First, the analysis neglects the inevitability of representation, of "speaking for others." Second, it is unclear about the wider context in which resistance by social movements occurs. Third, the chapters in the book seem to be independent of each other, rather than parts of a whole. Although this is not necessarily bad, the absence of a coherent overview is a drawback.

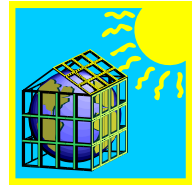
The reviewer believes that the author is headed in a rational direction, although "it is not completely clear that he gets there." Nonetheless, the negatives should not detract from an important treatment of some key issues in the study of development, including governance, human rights and participation.

Kyoto Protocol Update

Post 2012?

A foundering forum

Financial Times, December 21, 2009, p 5



The outcome of the Copenhagen UNFCCC COP15 was broadly disappointing to many observers. Most participants did not get what they wanted from the outcome document, the non-binding Copenhagen Accord which is barely 3 pages long. The Accord was produced when the myriad conflicting and irreconcilable positions were summarily commandeered by the leaders of a small group of countries, including the United States, Brazil, China, India and South Africa (**JX 4:28** December 23, 2009).

The Copenhagen Accord focuses on several key issues:

- Curbs in greenhouse gas emissions from both developed and developing countries
- A global target of limiting the eventual temperature increase to below 2°C
- Financial help for poor countries in the form of “additional, predictable and adequate funding”
- Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD)
- Creation of the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund

Four countries who were so unalterably opposed to the Accord that they refused to be part of a consensus acceptance prevented the conference from formally adopting the document. Without unanimity, it could only “take note” of the Accord. These four were Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela.

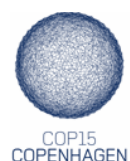
The obstacles encountered by the UNFCCC in reaching the binding agreement that had been its objective, despite decades of awareness of the problem and after 2 years of preparation for the Copenhagen conference, has raised serious questions about the viability of the established format of large scale United Nations-based international conferences (refer also to **DOHA UPDATE** above). Such conferences are now seen to be “vulnerable to delays, grandstanding and blackmail by special interests.”

Some people, particularly UN-associated people, believe strongly that the global body – the Group of 192 -- remains a more appropriate forum for discussing global issues than smaller elite groups such as the G-7/8 or even the G-20. According to Yvo de Boer, head of UNFCCC, “[t]hat’s part of the reason why people went to the trouble of creating the UN.”

But the dissonance of the Copenhagen COP15 that drove a small number of key countries to assume for themselves of the role of decision makers is provocative. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon has acknowledged the problem and promised to improve the process so that such a tangle of disagreements does not stymie binding agreements (*Financial Times*, December 22, 2009, p 4).

The Copenhagen Accord is available at

http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf
<http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/jan/05/he-yafei-china-climate-negotiator>



Meetings and Conferences

Development in the 21st Century

Address by United States Secretary of State Hillary Clinton
Center for Global Development, Washington, January 6, 2010



United States Secretary of State Hillary Clinton underlined the importance of development as a “central pillar” of US foreign policy in a recent address in Washington, D.C. Ms. Clinton explained that today development “is a strategic, economic, and moral imperative – as central to advancing American interests and solving global problems as diplomacy and defense;” thus, development stands alongside these other two to constitute “3Ds” that undergird US interaction with other countries.

She identified six key features that will characterize the Obama administration’s approach to development:

- ▶ The development model will be based on partnership not patronage.
- ▶ Development will be elevated, and in the field it will be more closely integrated with defense and diplomacy.
- ▶ Coordination will be improved across the government because many US government agencies have to think and act globally.
- ▶ Development work will be concentrated in sectors, or “areas of convergence.”
- ▶ Investment in innovation will be increased.
- ▶ More attention will be given to investment in women and girls.

She stressed that in her stewardship, results rather than ideology will be a guiding principle of foreign policy. Her strategy will include rebuilding and strengthening the flagship aid agency, the Agency for International Development (USAID), into “the world’s premier development agency.” A new agency administrator, Rajiv Shah, was confirmed only the previous week by the Senate and was yet to be sworn into his new office (**JX 4:23**, November 18, 2009).

Although the Obama administration will pursue an integrated policy that encompasses the 3 Ds, Ms. Clinton reassured her audience that integration will not mean dilution. It will mean strengthening by leveraging for development the expertise of foreign service and military personnel.

A transcript of Secretary Clinton’s address is available at
<http://www.cgdev.org/doc/2009/Development%20in%20the%2021st%20Century%20Transcript.pdf>



the **FASiD** *Journal eXpress*

will take a short break. Issue #4:30 will appear on January 27, 2010