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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。

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### 世界的な保健プログラムの鈍化

開発途上国における疾病対策への関心は、世界的経済危機や取り組みの効果に対する懸念を受け、勢いが衰えている。2008 年に設立された保健システムのための革新的国際資金調達ハイレベル・タスクフォースによって、現行のアプローチの変革の可能性が検討されている。タスクフォースは、7 月にイタリアで開催される主要 8 か国(G8)サミットに向けて、提案の準備を進めている。

**Global Health Programmes Adjust to Hard Times** (Financial Times, May 25, 2009, p 5)

### 緒方JICA理事長、ODA増額を要請

国際協力機構(JICA)理事長の緒方貞子氏は、政府に対して政府開発援助(ODA)増資を要請している。日本は現在、経済協力開発機構(OECD)加盟国中第 5 位のドナーであり、2001 年以降トップの座から後退している。ODA は日本にとって重要な政策のツールであると同時に、その金額は開発途上国で暮らす人々の生活状態への関心の高さを反映している。

**Ogata Calls for Increase in ODA** (Japan Times, May 27, 2009, p 3)

### シンクタンク・雑誌情報：アフリカの統計に疑問

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

2 人のアフリカ専門家が、コンゴ民主共和国の推定戦死者数に矛盾が生じたことで、アフリカに関するデータの信頼性や実用性を巡る議論を引き起こしている。有効なデータが重要視されるべき現在の政治・経済・社会的な大変動時に、それ故に統計能力は弱体化してしまった。統計能力を強化するための第一歩として、アフリカの統計局の再建を優先し、国際開発プログラムの不可欠な要素とするべきである。

#### **Tainted Data Hide the Cost of Africa's Upheavals**

(By Michael Holman and Greg Mills, Financial Times, May 25, 2009, p 7)

### 出版情報：

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

#### アフリカの土地利用は、横領か開発か

裕福な食糧輸入国の中で、貧困国の広大な土地を確保し本国に送るための食糧を生産する動きが高まる傾向にある。食糧に関わる 3 つの国際機関が初の報告書を作成し、この現象が果して「土地の横領」なのか、「開発機会」なのか、という争点の解明を試みている。

#### **Land Grab or Development Opportunity?: Agricultural Investment and International Land Deals in Africa**

(By Lorenzo Cotula, Sonja Vermeulen, Rebeca Leonard and James Keeley of FAO, IFAD and IIED)

### 注！ 日本、G8 で農地横領に歯止めを

#### **Note!**

日本は、7 月に開催される G8 サミットにて、農地横領を抑制し、世界の食糧供給力を増進させるような、農地への責任投資を促す活動を始める予定である。

#### **Tokyo's G8 Initiative Aims to Halt "Farmland Grabbing" in Developing Nations**

(Financial Times, May 26, 2009, p 4)

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## 世銀刊、「貧困からの脱却」シリーズ

15 か国 6 万人を対象とした大規模な調査は、最貧困層に属する人々でさえも貧困から抜け出すことは可能であることを示している。本研究は、2000 年に始まった世界銀行刊“Voices of the Poor(貧しい人々の声)”の 3 集に続くシリーズものである。この新しい研究は、貧困層は怠惰であるという考えを否定しているものの、貧困から脱却した人々が再び貧困に陥る可能性があることも強調している。

### **Moving out of Poverty: Success from the Bottom Up**

(By Deepa Narayan, Lant Pritchett and Soumya Kapoor, World Bank, March 2009)

## 会議情報： 第3回G20首脳会議

### **Meetings and Conferences:**

3 回目となる主要 20 国・地域(G20)首脳会議が、9 月下旬に米ペンシルベニア州ピッツバーグで開催される。

### **G-20 to Meet in Pittsburgh in September**

## 焦点： 報道に見る新たな開発動向

### **Issues in Focus: Novel, notable & newsworthy development trends**

貧困国での開発推進のあり方について、3 つの新しいアイデアが最近報道された。

## インド富豪と英ノーベル経済学者が官民連携基金

インド社交界きっての遺産相続人(Ms. Renu Mehta)が、ノーベル経済学賞受賞者(Sir James Mirrlees)と手を組んで、富裕層が寄付を行えばそれと同額の ODA を拠出するという案をイタリアの G8 サミットで提案する。この計画によって、750 億ドルに上る資金調達が見積もられている。

### **Fashion Heiress, Economist Push Public-Private aid fund**

Japan Times, May 28, 2009, p 8

## ザンビア出身経済学者の援助批判

ザンビア出身の経済学者 Dambisa Moyo に対する批判の声が強まっている。対外援助はアフリカに損害を与えており、被害を更に悪化させる前に援助を中止すべきであるとする Moyo 氏の強気の発言が、開発コミュニティを震撼させている。

### **Opposition Builds to Ex-Goldman Banker who Challenges the Liberal Aid Establishment**

(Financial Times, May 23-24, 2009, p 1-4)

## 寛容な資本主義

“Patient capitalism(寛容な資本主義)”という開発アプローチを、その提唱者 Jacqueline Novogratz が実践している。この手法は、前述した Mehta 氏と Mirrlees 氏によるアプローチと、Moyo 氏によるアプローチの両方の特徴を兼ね備えている。つまり、慈善家からの寄付が、企業活動を通じて顧客である貧困層に利益をもたらしている民間企業へ投資される。

**The Patient Capitalist** (Economist, May 23, 2009, p 64)

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## Global health programmes adjust to hard times

Financial Times, May 25, 2009, p 5

The past decade has seen a dramatically increased interest in and expenditure on fighting disease in developing countries. New organizations created specifically to solicit and manage huge financial inflows joined forces with existing development agencies, such as the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO).



This pace is now expected to slow, due to the global economic downturn and to heightened concern about the effectiveness of the efforts. Although assessments have generally been positive, all the leading agencies are under scrutiny, as exemplified by the recent critical study by the World Bank Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) of the Bank's Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN) unit (**JX 4:2**, May 20, 2009).

One result of this scrutiny is likely to be a reorientation of the prevailing approach which emphasizes high profile diseases at the expense of more mundane or chronic ailments. Another result might be a shift of attention beyond health to under-invested areas such as education, especially education for girls.

These are some of the possibilities being considered by the High Level Task Force on Innovative International Financing for Health Systems, which met in Paris May 29. The Task Force was formed in 2008, charged with preparing recommendations for the July 2009 G-8 summit in L'Aquila, Italy. It is co-chaired by Gordon Brown, UK Prime Minister, and Robert Zoellick, World Bank President.

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## Ogata calls for increase in ODA

Japan Times, May 27, 2009, p 3

The president of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) is urging the government to boost official development assistance (ODA) and raise Japan's rank as ODA donor. Sadako Ogata was speaking May 25 at a news conference at the Japan National Press Club.



For a decade, until 2000, Japan topped the list of 22 OECD donor countries. It has since steadily declined -- surpassed by the US, the UK, France and then Germany. In 2008 it reached its present position of 5<sup>th</sup>. Ms. Ogata believes that "fifth place is awkward" for Japan and she expects it to regain at least the 3<sup>rd</sup> spot.

ODA weight is important for Japan, which aspires to international influence but for Constitutional reasons cannot rely on military might to acquire it. Thus, for Japan ODA is the primary foreign policy tool. But, as Ms. Ogata pointed out, the attainment of improved living conditions for poor people is also a major and important objective. Japan "cannot just enjoy peace only within the country."



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

### **Tainted data hide the cost of Africa's upheavals**

By Michael Holman and Greg Mills, *Financial Times*, May 25, 2009, p 7



A discrepancy between estimates of the number of war-related deaths since 1998 in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has triggered discussion on the reliability and utility of African data. These two analysts with African expertise discuss the implications of the discrepancy.

In January 2008, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), a New York-based humanitarian group, claimed that the number of DRC dead totaled 5.4 million. The figure was based on a series of house-to-house visits and was accepted by relief organizations who used it in their appeals for funds, by diplomats who used it in their negotiations, and by journalists who used it in their articles.

But the accuracy of the count was disputed by two Belgian demographers, André Lambert and Louis Lohlé-Tart. The Belgians, who had worked on a European Union (EU) census of DRC, argued in a paper that the actual mortality count is 200,000, a much lower figure. The difference, they suggest, is in the millions of deaths from preventable diseases, a point that the IRC vigorously rejects (refer to Letter to the Editor, *Financial Times*, May 27, 2009, p 8).

While the item of information at issue is important, of equal or greater importance is the quality of statistics that relate to Africa on almost any subject. For example, are figures on child mortality reliable, or figures on deaths from malaria? According to these analysts, "we usually do not have a clue." They note that "barely an African statistic is not tainted."

Statistics capability has been one of the first casualties of African upheavals, whether political, economic or social. Even the United Nations and the World Bank – with the best capacity – are not able to produce really credible statistical data. This neglect or disregard is highly counterproductive because the more crises deepen, the more necessary are usable statistics: the IMF needs them, planners need them, aid agencies need them.

This is a problem that must be fixed. "Tracking [Africa's] crises without reliable data is like exploring the continent without a compass." The first step to strengthen this serious weakness, according to these analysts, is to prioritize the rebuilding of Africa's underfunded statistical departments as an integral part of international development programs.



The FT commentary is available at [http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/385b003e-48a6-11de-8870-00144feabdc0.html?nclick\\_check=1](http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/385b003e-48a6-11de-8870-00144feabdc0.html?nclick_check=1)

The IRC report is available at

[http://www.theirc.org/resources/2007/2006-7\\_congomortalitysurvey.pdf](http://www.theirc.org/resources/2007/2006-7_congomortalitysurvey.pdf)

Information on the report by the Belgian demographers (in French) is available at <http://www.congo-afrique.org/suite.php?newsid=114>

## publications and reports

### Land Grab or Development Opportunity?

#### Agricultural investment and international land deals in Africa

By Lorenzo Cotula, Sonja Vermeulen, Rebeca Leonard and James Keeley of FAO, IFAD and IIED

Food, food scarcity and food security have become major global issues. A growing issue associated with them is the policy of some wealthy food importing countries to acquire access to vast tracts of land in poor countries (mostly African) for the purpose of growing food for shipment back to the home country. A report has now been issued asking the question: Is this an exploitative “land grab” or a beneficial “development opportunity?”



One basic conclusion of the report is that the trend “is real and gaining ground.” *Economist* characterizes it as “[o]utsourcing’s third wave” (May 23, 2009, p 55). Trade advocates object that this trend is the wrong way to approach the problem, that expanded trade rather than restricted trade is the answer to food security fears. Development specialists are worried about distortions in agriculture sector incentives and inducement to corruption.

The report is based on studies of deals entered into over the past five years in Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali and Sudan involving some 2.5 million hectares. It finds that the arrangements accepted by African countries in exchange for the use of their farmland amount to giveaways, with only the vaguest promises of jobs and infrastructure improvements in return. A related topic deals with the possibility that local people will lose their access to farmland and water.

This report, the first major study of the issue, was prepared in a collaborative effort among three major international/multinational agencies: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Support came also from a parallel World Bank study with FAO and IIED.



The report is available at ([IIED.ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/ak241e/ak241e.pdf](http://ftp.iied.org/docrep/fao/011/ak241e/ak241e.pdf))

# Note!

### Tokyo’s G8 initiative aims to halt “farmland grabbing” in developing nations

Financial Times, May 26, 2009, p 4

At the 2009 G-8 summit in L’Aquila, Italy in July, the government of Japan intends to launch an effort to prevent “farmland grabbing” and encourage responsible investment instead. Food security will be a top agenda item at the meeting.

Japan’s initiative will include a set of principles aimed at harmonizing and maximizing the interests of both “host” and “investor” countries. Japan is a major food importing country, and its objective in introducing the plan is not to discourage investment in agriculture, but to promote it and increase the global food supply.

## Moving out of Poverty: Success from the Bottom Up

By Deepa Narayan, Lant Pritchett and Soumya Kapoor,  
World Bank, March 2009

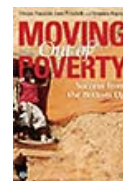


An extensive survey of thousands of poor people around the world reveals that for even the most impoverished, movement up and out of poverty is very possible. This hopeful note carries with it a warning, many people who move out fall back again into poverty. In fact, across the mainly rural population surveyed, close to half the population is moving either up or down, often the same people rising or falling at different times.

This study is the most recent and most comprehensive analysis of attitudes on poverty since the 3-part *Voices of the Poor* was released by the World Bank in 2000, 2001 and 2002. Its lead analyst, Deepa Narayan, was also the lead analyst of the earlier project. This new book presents data from 15 countries in Africa, East Asia, South Asia and Latin America gained through interviews with more than 60,000 people. It is about “local realities,” and a key tool used is a “ladder of life” exercise which elicits local definitions of poverty and wealth and causes of mobility.

The study debunks the myth that the poor are lazy, passive or lacking in aspirations. According to Ms. Narayan, poor people “take initiatives, often pursuing many small ventures simultaneously to survive and get ahead.” This is the factor that leads the authors to recommend poverty reduction strategies that bring economic, social and political opportunity to local communities, where the poor live. These opportunities should include access to business know-how, basic health, education, and improved local governance.

This volume is the 2<sup>nd</sup> produced by the World Bank Moving Out of Poverty project, which is directed by Ms. Narayan. The 1<sup>st</sup>, titled *Moving Out of Poverty: Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives on Mobility*, was a compilation of 10 background papers edited and published in 2007 by Ms. Narayan and Patti Petesch.



The book is available for purchase at <http://go.worldbank.org/8K2Q8RYZ10>

The first volume is available for purchase at <http://go.worldbank.org/1WAUK95NG0>

## Meetings and Conferences

### G-20 to Meet in Pittsburgh in September



The United States will host the next G-20 summit in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania September 24 and 25, according to a May 28 White House announcement. This will be the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the heads of state of the countries in this group, although the G-20 itself has been in existence since 1999. The 1<sup>st</sup> summit was in Washington in November, 2008; the 2<sup>nd</sup> in London in April, 2009.

The leaders “will discuss further actions to assure a sound and sustainable recovery from the global economic and financial crisis,” the announcement said. Pittsburgh was selected as the venue because it reflects the economic transformation of a region following economic decline.



## issues in focus

focus on novel, notable  
& newsworthy development trends



*Does the world need more or less of the same or different development assistance? This question is often argued among professionals away from the public spotlight. Frequently, however, new voices speak out, believing either that their views are being stifled, or that they have found a better way, or both. They often assume that a high public profile will advance their cause, and they may be right. Three new voices are discussed below. The similarities among them probably reflect a common reaction against the established aid structure that they are all trying to improve.*

### **Fashion heiress, economist push public-private aid fund**

Japan Times, May 28, 2009, p 8



An Indian socialite heiress and a British Nobel laureate in economics (1996) are joining forces to promote a public-private partnership (PPP) plan to increase development assistance. Renu Mehta, daughter of an Indian textile magnate, and Sir James Mirrlees, professor emeritus at Cambridge University, are proposing the creation of a plan that will match private donations with official aid; i.e., a \$100 private pledge will be matched by a \$100 government pledge. They will present the plan to the G-8 industrialized countries at their 2009 summit in Italy in July.

The plan was announced at a March 2009 meeting of the Fortune Forum, an organization established by Ms. Mehta to channel her charitable activities. The plan will solicit voluntary contributions from wealthy donors by assuring them influence over how the money is distributed. The confidence this will instill in the private donors is the key to success, in the view of Ms. Mehta and Mr. Mirrlees, because this confidence will attract further donations from people who are willing to give support but currently lack an appealing vehicle.

Because the plan taps private wealth, the partners estimate that even in the current global economic straits, their plan could raise \$75 billion. They say that the new aid modality they are designing is the only way to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty (MDG #1), as official efforts are clearly inadequate.

The proposal also calls for a new public-private organization to channel the money. It would be responsibility for monitoring use of the funds "to meet the private sector's performance expectation." Ms. Mehta is reportedly discussing such an organization with the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

The plan has critics. Some members of the aid community are skeptical about the capability of wealthy amateurs to make sound decisions; others are uncomfortable, even repelled, by the prospect of glitzy fundraisers to raise money to help the desperately poor. The March meeting was a high society affair attended by TV and movie celebrities, and by United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon.

Information is available on the Fortune Forum website:

<http://www.fortuneforum.org/the-event.html>

## Opposition builds to ex-Goldman banker who challenges the liberal aid establishment

Financial Times, May 23-24, 2009, p 1-4



The Zambian economist Dambisa Moyo, former investment banker and graduate of prestigious universities in the United States and the United Kingdom, is continuing to make headlines over her vehement opposition to financial assistance for her native continent. As detailed in her best-selling book, *Dead Aid: Why aid is not working and how there is another way for Africa* (February 2009; see **JX 3:40** 2/25/09), Ms. Moyo believes that aid has damaged Africa and it should be stopped before more damage is done.

In her view, the current global economic crisis is a positive event because it not only distracts industrialized donor countries from attention to Africa, but it may well require them to cut their aid budgets. She says that “[t]his is a good thing [because m]ore African leaders will have to figure out how to govern without the inflow of easy money to backstop them” (*Foreign Policy*, May/June 2009, p 90).

Ms. Moyo is very attractive, educated and experienced, a combination of attributes that has brought her attention, widespread news coverage (<http://www.deadaid.org/press.html>) and even invitations from African heads of state. Opposition to her is now intensifying, however, out of deep concern that her theories are resonating beyond the aid community.

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## The patient capitalist

Economist, May 23, 2009, p 64



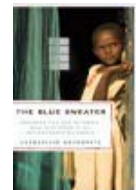
A third novel approach to poverty reduction is described by Jacqueline Novogratz, its creator, as “patient capitalism,” meaning capitalism that is neither rushed nor rigid. It blends some Mehta/Mirrlees and Moyo characteristics, although dating back to 2001, it precedes them both.

Like Ms. Moyo, Ms. Novogratz is an experienced development expert -- African Development (AfDB), Rockefeller Foundation, Chase Manhattan Bank – who has recently published a book setting out her strategy: *The Blue Sweater*. Like Ms. Mehta and Mr. Mirrlees, Ms. Novogratz established an organization through which the resources of the wealthy can be tapped to reduce poverty: The Acumen Fund.

The Acumen Fund is a “social venture capital” fund. Its business plan is to invest donations from philanthropists in private firms whose customers are poor people who benefit from those firms’ operations. The poor themselves are consulted to identify investment opportunities. Examples of the investments include rural internet kiosks, low-cost maternity clinics and anti-malarial net manufacturers.

According to *Economist*, “Acumen goes to great lengths” to measure the potential for benefits of its investments, but the actual effectiveness of its operations is unclear. Thus far, the Fund has a portfolio of \$35 million.

Advocates of more conventional aid vehicles criticize the Novogratz concept because it is consumer driven, and because to the extent that it is effective, it cannot be scaled-up.



Information on the Acumen Fund is available at <http://www.acumenfund.org/>  
*The Blue Sweater* is available from booksellers