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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。

リスボン条約後のEU、開発資金をめぐる縄張り争い

数十億ドル規模の開発援助資金の管理をめぐる、欧州連合 (EU) 内で権力闘争が発生している。この資金は従来欧州委員会が独占的に運営してきたが、リスボン条約発効ののち外務上級代表の役職が新設され、この上級代表にも資金運営を監視する権利がある。

EU Turf War Erupts over Diplomatic Positions, Aid (Japan Times, March 22, 2010, p 4)

米州開発銀行、最大規模の資金増

米州開発銀行 (IDB) の運営委員会は、同銀行史上最大の資本増額の承認を行った。これにより金融危機以前の年貸付額の 2 倍となる予定だ。決定要因は、1 月に起きたハイチ地震の復興支援と見られている。

IDB Governors Agree on Largest Capital Increase

(Financial Times, March 23, 2010, p 3)

注！ アジア初、マレーシアにWFP供給拠点

Note!

世界食糧計画 (WFP) は、5 つ目となる地域供給拠点をマレーシアに設立した。人道災害の発生から 48 時間以内に対応する目的である。

U.N. Agency Sets up Center for Rapid Crisis Aid in Asia

(International Herald Tribune, March 22, 2010, p 3)

会議情報：世銀/IMF春季会合

Meetings and Conferences:

世界銀行と国際通貨基金 (IMF) 合同の春季会議は 4 月下旬にワシントン DC において開催される。会議期間中の主な日程には、世銀/IMF 合同の開発委員会と IMF 国際通貨金融委員会の会合が含まれている。

World Bank/IMF Spring Meetings (April 24-25, 2010, Washington, D.C.)

シンクタンク・雑誌情報：Cash On Delivery援助

Thoughts from the think tanks and the journals of opinion:

「COD (Cash On Delivery: 進捗ベース後払い) 援助」と呼ばれる援助資金の分配に関する新しい手法が、米シンクタンク CGD から発表された。これは、特定の目標に向かって一定の前進があるごとに定額を支払うことを、援助側と被援助側の間で明確に合意するものである。

Cash on Delivery: a New Approach to Foreign Aid

(By Nancy Birdsall and William D. Savedoff, Center for Global Development, March 2010)

ドーハ最新情報：交渉失敗の溢出効果に警告

Doha Update:

2010 年の内にドーハラウンドが「終結可能か」決定するため、失速しているこの貿易交渉の「状況判断」が世界貿易機関 (WTO) 本部で始まった。コスタリカで行った演説で WTO 事務局長の Pascal Lamy 氏は、満足のいく合意に到達しない場合の悲惨な「溢出効果」を警告した。

Lamy Warns of Spill-over Effects of Failure on Doha (WTO website, March 18, 2010)

Lamy Opens Stocktaking Week with Hope for Strong Signal on Concluding the Round

(WTO website, March 22, 2010)

(続)

注！ 復興中のハイチ、食料生産能力の低下

Note!

地震からの復興に取り組むハイチでは、同国の食料生産能力が失われていることが判明しつつある。同国では 1990 年代に関税を縮小したことで、国内の農業が壊滅的となった。

Import-Addicted Haiti Unable to Feed Itself (Japan Times, March 22, 2010, p 6)

出版情報:

Publications and Reports:

OECD/DACの「脆弱国家への効果的な国際関与原則」の要約報告(DFID)

英国国際開発省(DFID)は、経済協力開発機構の開発援助委員会(OECD/DAC)がまとめた「脆弱国家とその状況に対する効果的な国際関与のための諸原則」に関する短い報告書をシリーズで準備している。この原則は、2005年のパリ宣言と2008年のアクラ行動計画で取り付けられた支援国による約束を補完するものである。

Working Effectively in Conflict-Affected and Fragile Situations: Summary Note and Briefing Papers (Department for International Development (DFID), March 2010)

新興3か国の貧困削減比較(世銀)

ブラジル、中国、インドの3つの新興経済国は多くの点で非常に異なっている。世界銀行開発研究グループ Director の Ravallion 氏はこれら3か国の貧困削減効果における比較分析を行っている。

A Comparative Perspective on Poverty Reduction in Brazil, China, and India
(Martin Ravallion, World Bank Research Observer, March 2010)

世界都市白書 2008/2009 (UN Habitat)

国連人間居住計画(UN Habitat)はその年次報告書の中で急激な都市化の要因と影響について分析及び議論している。

State of the World's Cities 2008/2009: Harmonious Cities (UN Habitat, March 2010)

■ お知らせ ■

1. 今年度 Journal Express 発信の終了とお礼

Journal Express の今年度の発信は本号で終了致します。皆様には、1年間ご愛読くださって誠にありがとうございました。

2. 著作権

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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。

EU turf war erupts over diplomatic positions, aid

Japan Times, March 22, 2010, p 4

A power struggle (known as a “turf war”) is under way within the European Union (EU) over control of its development aid vehicles, the European Development Fund and Development Cooperation Instrument: The former is budgeted at \$30.7 billion for the 2008-2012 period and benefits the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries; while the latter is budgeted at \$22.8 billion over the same period and is directed at global poverty reduction.

These funds have been managed exclusively by the EU Commission, which is led by Jose Manuel Barroso, but when the Lisbon Treaty came into force the new position of High Representative for Foreign Affairs was created. Catherine Ashton of the UK was appointed to that position and she may now have a claim on oversight of the development funds.

The Commission believes it should retain control on the grounds that the Lisbon Treaty does not transfer development aid to the new foreign policy position. Some EU member governments, however, especially those with active aid programs in ACP countries, prefer to remove the funds from Commission control.



IDB governors agree on largest capital increase

Financial Times, March 23, 2010, p 3

The governing committee of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB, or sometimes IDB) has opened the way for approval of the largest capital increase in the Bank’s history (**JX 4:36** March 17, 2010). IADB capital would be boosted by \$70 billion, or about 70% of the present amount. This is enough to allow a doubling of annual lending from the pre-financial crisis level of some \$6 billion to almost \$12 billion.

Discussions have been underway for months, as Bank management argued that a capital increase was essential so the Bank could provide to the Latin America region the additional assistance necessary for recovery from the financial crisis. But the deciding factor seems to have been the need for increased funding for Haiti following the devastating January earthquake.

The measure must still be approved by the regional bank’s 48 shareholders, and intense negotiations are predicted. The United States is by far the largest shareholder, at 30%, and would be expected to provide the bulk of the capital increase. Observers speculate that the American negotiators are concerned to minimize opposition in Congress, which must approve the additional funding.



Note! U.N. agency sets up center for rapid crisis aid in Asia

International Herald Tribune, March 22, 2010, p 3



The World Food Programme (WFP) is setting up a new regional supply hub in Malaysia where supplies will be stocked for immediate response to humanitarian disasters. This will be the 5th such supply depot, joining hubs in Dubai, Ghana, Italy and Panama. Immediate response in this context means within 48 hours, as the operating principle of disaster management is that the first 48 hours are the most critical. (Refer to **JX 4:37** March 24, 2010 for related information on disaster management.)

Meetings and Conferences

World Bank/IMF Spring Meetings

April 24-25, 2010, Washington, D.C.



The World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Spring Meetings will be held in late April in Washington, D.C. This event is the first of the organization's two shareholder meetings held each year, the other being the Annual Meetings which convene in the autumn. The agendas of the two sets of meeting differ in that Boards of Governors plenary sessions are held only during the Annual Meetings.

In both cases, the main items on the agenda include sessions of the joint Bank/IMF Development Committee and the IMF International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC).

Information on the 2010 Spring Meetings is available on the IMF website <http://www.imf.org/external/spring/2010/index.htm>

item of interest

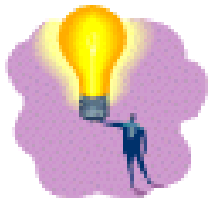
**new publication
on North Korea**

North Koreans show doubt over regime

Japan Times, March 25, 2010, p 4

A recently published report based on surveys of North Korean refugees presents new information about conditions inside that secretive country. Inflation is rampant, starvation deaths are high, and increasingly the North Korean people are managing to access uncensored information from abroad. As a consequence of these factors, the people are questioning the truth of what their government says, and even mounting "everyday forms of resistance." The potential for instability threatening to the government is strong at a time when the leader, Kim Jong Il is reportedly suffering from kidney failure, diabetes and the aftereffects of his 2008 stroke. "Political Attitudes Under Repression: Evidence from North Korean Refugees," by Marcus Noland and Stephen Haggard, an East-West Center Working Paper, is available at <http://www.eastwestcenter.org/fileadmin/stored/pdfs/pswp021.pdf>





thoughts from the think tanks and the journals of opinion:

Cash on Delivery: A New Approach to Foreign Aid

By Nancy Birdsall and William D. Savedoff
Center for Global Development, March 2010



A new and straightforward method for disbursing aid is presented in a recent publication from the Washington-based Center for Global Development (CGD). Titled *Cash on Delivery: A New Approach to Foreign Aid*, the book offers what its authors say is a serious proposal for reform that forces accountability, aligns the objectives of donors and recipients, and shares information about what works.

The key to Cash on Delivery (COD) Aid, as the new method is called, is an explicit agreement between an aid provider and an aid recipient for a fixed payment to be made for each unit of confirmed progress toward some specified goal. The way in which the agreement is satisfied and the goal achieved is entirely up to the recipient to decide.

The name “COD” is taken from an established (though out-of-date) system for completing a purchase when the seller will not deliver merchandise until payment is made and the purchaser will not pay until delivery is made. By adopting this concept, CGD essentially is advocating buying (or, alternatively, selling) development results. This is quite different from the cash transfer concept (refer to **JX 4:37** March 24, 2010), which, even when conditioned, does not specify so precisely the result being traded.

The authors believe that the major advantages of COD Aid are transparency, credibility and accountability. There is transparency in all the elements: the contract, the progress achieved, and the eventual payment actually made. This clarity reinforces credibility that will help satisfy the taxpayers in aid donor countries who are now rather confused about what happens to the aid they provide. Accountability for producing the results is carried by the aid recipient, who is given all responsibility for accomplishing what has been agreed. The results are subject to verification by an independent 3rd party, with no involvement from the aid provider.

The discussion and analysis in this book applies specifically to education, and how foreign aid agencies can use COD Aid to help developing countries achieve universal primary school education, Millennium Development Goal #2. The paper is divided into two main sections:

- “A Proposal for Cash on Delivery Aid” In this section, the problem is explained for which COD Aid is the solution.
- “Applications for Cash on Delivery Aid.” In this section, details of the methodology are presented: the contract, funding and implementation, the research challenge, COD Aid for Mexican schools, and COD Aid for other development goals.



The book is available at <http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1423949/>



Lamy warns of spill-over effects of failure on Doha

WTO website, March 18, 2010

Lamy opens stocktaking week with hope for strong signal on concluding the Round

WTO website, March 22, 2010

A “stocktaking” of the current position, status and prospects for the stalled Doha Round of global trade negotiations was launched at World Trade Organization (WTO) headquarters in Geneva on March 22 with a speech by WTO director general Pascal Lamy. Last December Mr. Lamy announced that there would be an end-of-March stocktaking to determine, among other purposes, whether the Doha Round is “doable” in 2010 (**JX 4:30** January 27, 2010).

In his opening remarks on March 22, Mr. Lamy explained the agenda for the weeklong process: first, reports on the individual negotiation areas; next, consultations among the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) membership; finally, a March 26 wrap-up of the stocktaking accompanied by expressions of views. Mr. Lamy made it clear that he hoped the eventual prognosis would be favorable: “It is my hope that ... we will be able to send a strong signal to the outside world and focus the political energy that is needed to move the Round into the concluding phase.”

A week before the TNC stocktaking, in a speech delivered in Costa Rica, Mr. Lamy warned of the dire “spillover effects” of failure to satisfactorily complete the Doha Round, saying “[i]n our joined-up world, countries simply cannot go their own way and disregard the costs of neglecting international cooperation.”

The speech was in observance of the 20th anniversary of Costa Rica’s participation in the multilateral trading system. In speaking to that subject, the WTO director general noted the advantages of the multilateral trading system for countries like Costa Rica, with relatively small economies, and the further benefits they can expect from a completed Doha agreement.

The March 18 speech by Mr. Lamy is available at

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/sppl_e/sppl150_e.htm

The March 22 comments by Mr. Lamy are available at

http://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news10_e/tnc_dg_stat_22mar10_e.htm

Note!

Import-addicted Haiti unable to feed itself

Japan Times, March 22, 2010, p 6

In its post-earthquake recovery, Haiti is discovering that it has lost its food production capacity. There was a time, 30 years ago, when Haiti imported less than 20% of its food, and produced enough rice for export. After trade barriers were loosened in the 1990s, domestic agriculture was destroyed by an inflow of inexpensive food imports. Now, 51% of the food, including 80% of the rice, is imported. This situation has brought an acknowledgement from agencies now trying to help the country that the opening of trade was disastrous for Haiti’s food security.

The imported rice that destroyed Haiti’s domestic rice production comes largely from Arkansas, home state of former U.S. President Bill Clinton, who vigorously encouraged Haiti to reduce tariffs. Mr. Clinton has been appointed by current President Barack Obama to spearhead U.S. fundraising for Haiti.

publications and reports

Working Effectively in Conflict-Affected and Fragile Situations: Summary Note and Briefing Papers

Department for International Development (DFID), March 2010



The challenges posed by fragile and conflict situations are being addressed by the donor community through the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/DAC). In April 2007, the Committee developed a framework of “Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States & Situations.”

These principles complement commitments made by the donor members of the OECD/DAC High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in the 2005 Paris Declaration and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action. Those include commitments to tailor aid practices and aid delivery to address threats to global and regional stability from fragility and conflict, as well as to improve the conditions of people living in those environments. The next High Level Forum, to be held in Seoul in 2011, is expected to review the OECD/DAC Principles.

The UK’s Department For International Development (DFID) has prepared a series of briefing papers on the Principles, as well as a separate Summary Note. The briefing papers are intended to guide DFID country offices in dealing with fragility/conflict challenges, but they are written also to help other DAC member countries. They stress the importance of flexibility, innovation, cooperation and thoroughness in implementing policies.

The 9 papers -- **A** through **I** -- are the following:

- A** Analyzing conflict and fragility
- B** Do no harm
- C** Links between politics, security and development
- D** Promoting non-discrimination
- E** Aligning with local priorities
- F** Practical coordination mechanisms
- G** Act fast ... but stay engaged
- H** Risk management
- I** Monitoring and evaluation



These papers do not all correspond directly with the OECD/DAC Principles, which are 10 in number, but they do address the same issues.

The Summary Note for all the briefing papers is available at <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/governance/summary-note-briefing-papers.pdf>

The separate briefing papers are available at <http://www.gsdrc.org/go/fragile-states/chapter-7--dfid-guidance-on-working-effectively-in-fragile-states>

The DAC Principles are available at <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/45/38368714.pdf>

A Comparative Perspective on Poverty Reduction in Brazil, China, and India

Martin Ravallion, World Bank Research Observer, March 2010



Brazil, China and India are the “dynamic emerging economies.” Together with Russia, they are BRICs, with South Africa, they become BASIC. Not only are their economies healthy and growing, but they are managing to reduce the number of citizens living in poverty. Martin Ravallion, the director of the World Bank development research group (**JX 4:35** March 10, 2010), has made a comparative analysis of these countries’ poverty reduction effects.

The three countries are quite different in terms of their characteristics and their approaches to economic modernization. China began modernizing with relatively high equality of access to opportunities, but has experienced greater divergence as the process has continued. In Brazil and India, opportunities were directed initially toward the already better off, exacerbating existing inequalities. Brazil rectified this by emphasizing progressive social policies; something which India has not yet done.

Mr. Ravallion suggests that China has something to learn from Brazil’s balance of economic and social policies; and that India could learn from both the other two about including its poorer citizens in both economic growth and social progress. He finds, however, that all three countries now understand the importance of macroeconomic stability to poverty reduction.

The paper is available under subscription or by purchase at

<http://wbro.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/content/abstract/lkp031>

An October 2009 World Bank Policy Research Working Paper (#5080) version is available for free download at [http://www-](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2009/11/30/000158349_20091130085835/Rendered/PDF/WPS5080.pdf)

[wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2009/11/30/000158349_20091130085835/Rendered/PDF/WPS5080.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/IW3P/IB/2009/11/30/000158349_20091130085835/Rendered/PDF/WPS5080.pdf)

State of the World’s Cities 2008/2009: Harmonious Cities

UN Habitat, March 2010



Half of the world’s population now live in cities, a figure expected to reach nearly 60% in two decades. The implications and consequences of this inexorable urbanization are analyzed and discussed in this annual publication from UN Habitat.

State of the World’s Cities 2008/2009 is available for purchase or download at <http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=2562>



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