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### **破綻国家ソマリアの援助監査にPwC**

世界で最も破綻している国家ソマリアは、自国に対する開発援助の監査役として、世界最大手会計事務所プライスウォーターハウスクーパース(PwC)を指名した。会計管理の欠如に対する懸念により、同国への援助は鈍化している。

**Somalia Hires PwC to Monitor Aid** (Financial Times, July 8, 2009, p 6)

### **AUサミットで「アフリカ合衆国」構想合意**

最近リビアで開催された第 13 回アフリカ連合(AU)サミットにおいて、各国首脳陣は、「アフリカ合衆国」創設に向け協力することで合意した。リビアの指導者であり、現在 AU 議長を務めている Muammar Gaddafi 氏は、このような構想をずっと提唱してきた。

**AU Deal may be Step toward 'United States of Africa'** (Japan Times, July 4, 2009, p 1)

### **北朝鮮、WFP食糧援助の縮小を要請**

北朝鮮政府は、国民の約 1/3 もの人々が食糧援助を必要としているにもかかわらず、国連世界食糧計画(WFP)に対し援助業務の縮小を要請した。韓国政府の試算によると、北朝鮮が現在核兵器開発プログラムに注いでいる資金を食糧供給に充てれば、同国が必要とする食糧の 2 年分を満たすことができると言う。

**North Korea Opts for Nukes over Nutrition** (Japan Times, July 9, 2009, p 9)

**North Korea's Food Situation is 'Critical'** (Japan Times, July 2, 2009, p 4)

### **NGOコーナー： 気候変動の貧困削減への影響**

#### **NGO Corner**

オックスファム・インターナショナルは、気候変動の影響は、過去 50 年間に及ぶ貧困削減への取り組みの効果を打ち消してしまう危険性があると警告している。この問題の核心は、気象パターンの変動が、貧困国における何億もの農民の生活に多大な影響を及ぼすことである。

**Suffering the Science: Climate Change, People and Poverty** (Oxfam International, July 2009)

### **出版情報： 英国の最新「開発白書」**

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

英国国際開発省は、同国の援助や開発政策の最新情報などを記す「白書」を発表した。政府の基本姿勢に基づき、一度決定された開発援助公約を覆すことはしないとされている。

#### **Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future**

(UK Department for International Development, June 2009)

### **注！ DFIDあらため、UKAidへ**

#### ***Note!***

英国の納税者に、より活動内容を明確にするため、この新しい「白書」内で、英国国際開発省は“DFID”から“UKAid”に改名された。

**DFID Rebranded UKaid** (Independent online, July 4, 2009)

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## **焦点： UN潘事務総長の評**

### **Issues in Focus: Ban Ki-moon**

任期の半分を終え、国連事務総長としての潘基文氏の実績は賛否両論である。彼は前任者のコフィー・アナン氏とは違い地味で、これを長所と見なす人もいるが、一方で短所と見なす人もいる。

### **Nowhere Man: Why Ban Ki-moon is the Worlds' Most Dangerous Korean**

(By Jacob Heilbrunn, Foreign Policy, June 22, 2009)

**Ban's Way** (By Barbara Crossette, The Nation, July 17, 2009)

## **会議情報： 2009年G8サミット**

### **Meetings and Conferences:**

G8 サミット(主要 8 개국首脳会議)は、様々な問題について新興国を交え討論する拡大会議を伴う多面的なイベントであった。恐らく最も重要な成果は、途上国で食糧を増産するために 200 億ドルの拠出を誓約した食糧安全保障イニシアティブであろう。新興国の存在感の増大により、先進国首脳が集まって世界的な問題を議論するというサミットの枠組みは進化し続けると予想される。

**Group of 8 Summit 2009** (L'Aquila, Italy, July 8-10, 2009)

## **ポスト「京都議定書」最新情報： 主要経済国フォーラムでの交渉失敗**

### **Kyoto Protocol Update:**

世界規模の温室効果ガス排出削減戦略について議論するために、主要経済国フォーラム(MEF)が G8 サミットの期間中に開催された。交渉は先進国と新興国との立場の違いを埋めることができず、不調に終わった。次の MEF の会議は 9 月に米ピッツバーグで開催予定である。

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### **■ お知らせ ■**

Journal Express は、来週より 2 週間休刊させていただきます。従って、次号 4:10 号は、8/5(水)に発信の予定です。ご理解のほど宜しくお願い致します。

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## Somalia hires PwC to monitor aid

Financial Times, July 8, 2009, p 6



The world's biggest accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) has been hired by the world's most failed state, Somalia, to keep track of the development assistance it receives. Somalia ranked last on the recently released Failed States Index 2009, produced by *Foreign Policy* magazine and the Fund for Peace (**JX 4:7** July 1, 2009). As a country that has lacked a central government for almost 2 decades, even the term "failed state" is inadequate to describe its situation.

The interim Somali Transitional Federal Government, which is trying to take effective control of the country, has acceded to requests from donors to have a money tracking system put in place to ensure that aid provided is spent as intended and not diverted through graft. The provision of aid has been slowed by concern over the absence of accounting controls.

PwC has performed similar functions in Afghanistan and Sudan. The involvement of a reputable accounting system is expected to expedite the delivery of \$67m pledged by the US, the EU and others as part of an even larger \$213m package. Somalia is extremely unsafe, and much of this aid will go to strengthen security forces, including an African peacekeeping force.

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## AU deal may be step toward 'United States of Africa'

Japan Times, July 4, 2009, p 1



At the 13<sup>th</sup> African Union (AU) summit held in Libya, leaders agreed to pursue a path toward creation of a "United States of Africa." Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, current chairperson of the AU, has long been a proponent of a more politically unified continent (**JX 3:38** February 11, 2009).

A decision was made to replace the African Union Commission (the AU secretariat) with an African Union Authority to simplify the AU structure and enhance its jurisdiction over defense, diplomacy and trade. According to Mr. Gaddafi, the change will "bring stability in Africa, as Africa will be speaking with one voice, defending common positions in international negotiations and contributing to the global economy."

Although the accord is said to "reflect everybody's position," there remain doubts in some countries about the implications for national sovereignty and control over national resources. The changes will now be written into the AU constitution for eventual ratification by the parliaments of each of the 53 AU member states.

Information on the summit, including the AU press release is available at <http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/index/index.htm>

## North Korea opts for nukes over nutrition

Japan Times, July 9, 2009, p 9

## North Korea's food situation is 'critical'

Japan Times, July 2, 2009, p 4



The government of North Korea has told the World Food Programme (WFP) to reduce its operations in the country at a time when food donations for North Korea have dried-up due to the tense relations engendered by that country's nuclear pretensions. As a result, according to WFP, North Korea's nutrition situation is now "critical."

WFP does not know the reason for the government's directive, but it has cut back its goal of reaching 6.2 million people to aim at just 2.2 million. A study conducted last year by WFP estimated that some 9 million North Koreans – nearly 1/3 of the population – require food aid. The problem is particularly acute for children, for whom balanced adequate nutrition is essential for healthy growth.

The South Korean government has reportedly calculated the cost in food of the nuclear and missile tests which the North has been conducting. Several newspapers quote unidentified South Korean officials that North Korea has spent approximately \$700 million this year on its arms program, enough to meet its food needs for two years.



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## Suffering the Science: Climate Change, People and Poverty

Oxfam International, July 2009

Oxfam International, the global humanitarian NGO, is warning that the multiple impacts of climate change threaten to negate 50 years of poverty reduction efforts. It declares that "[c]limate change is the central poverty reduction issue of our times." The explanation and analysis behind this conclusion are in a new report released to coincide with the G-8 summit (see related items below).

The core of the problem is that climate change means changing weather patterns, most crucially the rain cycles that underlie the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of impoverished farmers in poor countries. Interviews conducted by Oxfam among farmers in 15 African, Asian and Latin American countries suggest that seasons are shrinking in number and variety and are becoming more erratic.

The tangible effects of "changing seasonality" are that crop yields will decline, hunger will increase, and starvation will occur. According to Savio Carvalho, Oxfam's climate change adviser for the developing world, this is already happening in sub-Saharan Africa. Oxfam is pleading for adaptation aid, because to avoid the most dire possibilities adaptation measures must be implemented without delay.

The report is available at

<http://www.oxfam.org/en/policy/bp130-suffering-the-science>



## publications and reports

### **Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future**

UK Department for International Development, June 2009

The UK development agency has released its new White Paper (**JX 4:4** June 10, 2009). The document replaces the previous White Paper issued in 2006. Its purpose is to update and clarify the government's policy on aid and development in the current increasingly fraught and complex global environment (*Guardian* online, July 8, 2009).

The White Paper has 7 chapters plus conclusion, as follows:

- ◆ Poverty
- ◆ Promoting Economic Recovery and Greener growth
- ◆ Sustaining our Common Future
- ◆ Building Peaceful States and Societies
- ◆ Keeping Our Promises in a Downturn
- ◆ Acting Together Through the International System
- ◆ Transforming Our Impact and Insuring Value for Money
- ◆ Shared Interests, Shared Values, One Endeavor.



A fundamental position of the UK government under Prime Minister Gordon Brown is that it will not retreat from its development aid promises. Thus, the White Paper reiterates the importance of the Millennium Development Goals and it reaffirms the UK's commitment to reach 0.7% of Gross National Income (GNI) in ODA and to double funding for infrastructure programs in Africa by 2013.

Emphasis is placed also on climate change adaptation and clean energy initiatives, and on support for security and justice in fragile states. The new White Paper is being well-received by aid advocates, although there is concern that the new focus on peace and security in fragile states will detract from social and economic development and from health and education.

The White Paper is available at

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/whitepaper/building-our-common-future.pdf>

**Note!**

**DFID** rebranded **UKaid**  
Independent online, July 4, 2009



The name of the UK's development agency has been changed by the new White Paper (**JX 4:4** June 10, 2009). DFID (Department for International Development) has been replaced by UKAid (keeping a reference to Department For International Development in small print). This is somewhat reminiscent of the appellation of the US development agency, USAid.

The thinking is that the name "UKAid" conveys clearly the purpose of the organization, while "DFID" is understandable only to those who already know what it does. Recent surveys have revealed some confusion on the part of British taxpayers about of the nature of DFID's work, and the government wants to rectify this.



## issues in focus

### focus on Ban Ki-moon



*Halfway through his first 5-year term, Ban Ki-moon's performance as UN Secretary General is becoming a subject of discussion. Mr. Ban's style is low-key and closed, quite different from the more charismatic personality of his predecessor Kofi Annan. Some see this as a strength; others see it as a weakness.*

## **Nowhere Man: Why Ban Ki-moon is the worlds' most dangerous Korean**

By Jacob Heilbrunn, Foreign Policy, June 22, 2009

### **Ban's Way**

By Barbara Crossette, The Nation, July 17, 2009



The Secretary General has both supporters and detractors. The supporters believe that his low-profile approach is a strength that reflects his focus on substance rather than show. They point to his impressive record as South Korea's foreign minister -- when he managed relations with the United States, China and North Korea -- as evidence of the effectiveness of his quiet backroom diplomacy (*AScribe Newswire* online, June 30, 2009).

The detractors believe that his approach reflects ineffectiveness and poor leadership. They point to Mr. Ban's recent visit to Myanmar (July 2-3) as evidence. Not only was his trip a failure -- no breakthrough was achieved and he was refused a meeting with Aung San Suu Kyi -- but Mr. Ban seemed inexplicably to defy international consensus and praise the Myanmar leadership (*Japan Times*, July 6, 2009, p 1).

The political complexities of UN reform are also troubling for the Secretary General. These include changes in peacekeeping operations (*AScribe Newswire* online, June 30, 2009) and efforts to expand the role of the UN "G-192" in the global financial system (**JX 4:7** July 1, 2009). The absence of World Bank president Robert Zoellick and International Monetary Fund (IMF) managing director Dominique Strauss-Kahn from recent UN conferences on this subject (Doha in November and New York in July) is being interpreted as a snub to UN efforts to gain influence in that area (*Guardian* online, June 28, 2009).

Mr. Ban became Secretary General during the Bush administration, when John Bolton was the US ambassador to the UN. Some observers believe that his preference for working in the background suited the American policy at that time. A continuation of his tenure into a second term will require US endorsement, and it is unclear whether the Obama administration will provide it.

The *Foreign Policy* article is available at

[http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2009/06/19/nowhere\\_man](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2009/06/19/nowhere_man)

The *Nation* article (reproduced in the *Daily Times* of Pakistan) is available at

[http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009\07\08\story\\_8-7-2009\\_pg3\\_3](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009\07\08\story_8-7-2009_pg3_3)

# Meetings and Conferences

## Group of 8 Summit 2009

L'Aquila, Italy, July 8-10, 2009



The 2009 summit of the Group of 8 leading industrialized countries (G-8) was a multi-faceted event, with an agenda that included food security (especially for poor countries), the global financial crisis, the Heiligendamm Process, trade, climate change, and development and Africa.

The most significant outcome of the summit probably was the “L’Aquila Food Security Initiative” which pledged \$20 billion over the next 3 years to increase food production in developing countries (*Japan Times*, July 11, 2009, p 1). Japan and the United States will be major contributors to this initiative, providing \$3bn-\$4bn each. Japan is interested in agriculture sector development in poor countries both as a food importer and as an aid donor who emphasizes infrastructure. For the United States, attention to food production marks a shift from its historical orientation toward the provision of emergency food relief (*Financial Times*, July 6, 2009, p 1).

The global economic crisis was discussed among the G-8, themselves, and also with regional partners in the context of the Heiligendamm Process – rebranded the Heiligendamm-L’Aquila Process (HAP) – an outreach program introduced at the 2007 Summit in Heiligendamm, Germany. Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Mexico and South Africa participated.

On trade and the troublesome Doha Round, the G-8 leaders agreed to conclude a comprehensive deal in 2010. While appreciating this positive sentiment, cynics consider it to be little more than standard “lip service.” Climate change was addressed mainly on the sidelines, at a meeting of the Major Economies Forum (see **Kyoto Protocol Update** below).

On the subject of development and Africa, commitments were reaffirmed to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to honoring ODA promises, and to helping vulnerable countries deal with situations for which their own resources are inadequate. An outreach session with African leaders included those from Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and the African Union Commission.

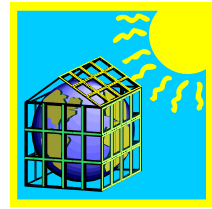
This G-8 Summit was notable for the different permutations and combinations of country groupings that seemed to form and reform according to the issue addressed. The G-8, itself, is already a modification of the G-7 that occurred when Russia was invited in. Observers predict that the framework for the heads-of-state of leading countries to gather in “summits” will continue to evolve (*Financial Times*, July 11-12, 2009, p 2).



Information, including the Chair’s summary of the G-8 Summit, is available at [http://www.g8italia2009.it/G8/Home/G8-G8\\_Layout\\_locale-1199882116809\\_Summit.htm](http://www.g8italia2009.it/G8/Home/G8-G8_Layout_locale-1199882116809_Summit.htm)

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# Kyoto Protocol Update Post 2012?



A meeting of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate Change was held July 9 on the sidelines of the G-8 Summit (see **Meeting and Conferences** above) to negotiate a strategy for greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The Forum is a vehicle launched by former US president George Bush and continued by his successor Barack Obama to bring together 16 economies – both industrialized and emerging – that account for 80% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

The 16 members are: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The European Union also is a participant.

The L'Aquila meeting of the Forum was not successful, raising concern for the outcome of the December Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which is supposed to adopt the successor agreement to the expiring Kyoto Protocol (*Financial Times*, July 10, 2009, p 3). The participants did accept a goal of holding global warming to no more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels, above which experts say catastrophe will result. But they were unable to agree on what must be done to accomplish that goal.

The industrialized economies, including a reluctant Russia (*Japan Times*, July 6, 2009, p 3), propose reducing their own emissions 80% by 2050 as part of an overall goal of cutting global emissions by 50% by that year. However, the emerging economies, led by China and India, are skeptical of such a long-term horizon; they want concrete interim goals to be set for the next decade.

At the same time, the emerging economy countries reject any measures that might constrain their own economic activity, so the highly contentious question of whether quotas should be set for them was not resolved (*International Herald Tribune*, July 10, 2009, p 1,8). The entire issue was disrupted by the early departure of Chinese president Hu Jintao to attend to civil unrest in Xinjiang. China is a major emerging economy and also the world's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases.

There was little discussion of another important subject, provision of aid to poor countries for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The amount required is in the range of \$150bn (*Financial Times*, July 10, 2009, p 3).

Observers and advocates believe that the meeting missed an opportunity to narrow positions, though they do not agree on whose fault it was. President Obama has said that there is still time to reach consensus this year. Perhaps that will happen when the Forum reconvenes next, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in September, under his chairmanship.



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will take a short break. Issue #4:10 will appear on August 5, 2009