

持続可能な発展と国際開発協力 (9)

1. 貧困と開発、開発と環境

絶対的貧困 (extreme poverty) : 1 日 1 人当たり 1.25 ドル (PPP) 以下

相対的貧困 (median poverty) : 1 日 1 人当たり 2 ドル (PPP) 以下

- Research question 1: What is poverty? What are the causes of poverty?
- Research question 2: relationship between poverty and development? (クズネッツ曲線)
- Research question 3: relationship between poverty and environment? (環境クズネッツ曲線)

開発戦略 (輸出志向工業化) と開発援助

総供給 : $Y=C+S$ 、総需要 : $Y=C+I$

マクロバランス : I (投資) = S (貯蓄) \leftarrow ODA、OOF、FDI、FnDI

Table 1 Extreme Poverty Population and Ratio in Asia and Sub Saharan Africa

	1981		1984		1987		1990		1993		1996		1999		2002a	
	100m	%	100m	%	100m	%	100m	%	100m	%	100m	%	100m	%	100m	%
E. Asia & Pacific	8.0	57.7	5.6	38.9	4.3	28.0	4.7	29.6	4.2	24.9	2.9	16.6	2.8	15.7	2.1	11.6
S. Asia	4.8	51.5	4.6	46.8	4.7	45.0	4.6	41.3	4.8	40.1	4.6	36.6	4.3	32.2	4.4	31.2
SSA	1.6	41.6	2.0	46.3	2.2	46.8	2.3	44.6	2.4	44.0	2.7	45.6	2.9	45.7	3.0	44.0
World	14.8	40.4	12.8	32.8	11.7	28.4	12.2	27.9	12.1	26.3	11.0	22.8	11.0	21.8	10.2	19.4

Note: E. Asia & Pacific does not include the following countries and region. Japan, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Source: World Development Indicators [2006]

Table 2 Population Growth Ratio in Asia and SSA

		1960		1970		1980		1990		2000
		Pop. (100M)	Growth Ratio (%)	Pop. (100M)	Growth Ratio (%)	Pop. (100M)	Growth Ratio (%)	Pop. (100M)	Growth Ratio (%)	Pop. (100M)
E. Asia & Pacific	Pop. (100M)	9.0		11.2		13.6		16.0		18.0
	Growth Ratio (%)		2.2		2.2		2.0		1.1	
S. Asia	Pop. (100M)	5.6		7.1		9.0		11.1		13.5
	G.R. (%)		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0	
SSA	Pop. (100M)	2.3		2.9		3.9		5.2		6.7
	G.R. (%)		2.6		3.0		3.0		2.9	
World	Pop. (100M)	30.2		36.7		44.2		52.4		60.7
	G.R. (%)		1.9		2.0		2.0		1.1	

Source: World Development Indicators database (<http://www.worldbank.org/>)

Table 3 Industrial GDP Ratio in Asia and SSA

		1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005
E. Asia & Pacific	Agriculture	31.4	32.9	24.4	20.0	12.6	13.0
	Manufacture	30.5	32.5	42.5	40.3	46.0	45.0
	Service	38.1	34.6	33.0	39.8	41.4	42.0
S. Asia	A.	45.8	44.8	38.0	30.5	25.1	19.0
	M.	17.6	19.9	23.8	26.6	26.2	27.0
	S.	36.6	35.3	38.2	42.8	48.8	54.0
SSA	A.	27.1	21.0	17.6	18.1	17.0	17.0
	M.	28.2	29.3	38.2	34.2	30.0	32.0
	S.	45.4	49.7	44.2	48.0	53.1	51.0

Source: World Development Indicators database (<http://www.worldbank.org/>)

2. 国際開発援助の歴史と制度

政府開発援助（ODA: Official Development Aid）の定義、OECD/DAC

Grants or Loans to countries and territories on Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients (developing countries) which are: (a) undertaken by the official sector; (b) with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective; (c) at concessional financial terms [if a loan, having a Grant Element (q.v.) of at least 25 per cent]. In addition to financial flows, Technical Co-operation (q.v.) is included in aid. Grants, Loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. For the treatment of the forgiveness of Loans originally extended for military purposes, see Notes on Definitions and Measurement below. Transfer payments to private individuals (e.g. pensions, reparations or insurance payouts) are in general not counted.

開発援助戦略

1945 Marshall Plan: European Recovery Program

1950s・1960s Big push

1970s・1980s BHN: Basic Human Needs Approach, Washington Consensus

1989 End of Cold War

1990s Aid fatigue, New direction of aid → Social development, Human development, Sustainable development, Capacity Development, Human security,

World Bank; CDF → PRSP

2000 MDGs

2003/2005 Rome Declaration、Paris Declaration; Aid Harmonization, Aid Effectiveness

開発援助機関（Aid Institutions）

Multilateral Organization

Bretton Woods Institutions: IMF and World Bank (IBRD, IDA, IFC, MEGA)

UNDG: United Nations Development Group:

UNDP+UNICEF+UNHCR+FAO+ILO+UNEP+WHO++

Bilateral Organization

OECD/DAC

UK: DFID. Germany: GTZ, KfW. Sweden: SIDA. Norway: NORAD. Denmark: DANIDA,

Swiss: SDC. USA: USAID, MCA. Canada: CIDA. Australia: AusAID

(1) 世界の国際協力制度の形成

1945 Bretton Woods Convention, IMF and World Bank (IBRD)

Bretton Woods System: IMF and World Bank

Preparing to rebuild the international economic system as World War II was still raging, 730 delegates from all 44 Allied nations gathered at the Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, for the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference. The delegates deliberated upon and signed the Bretton Woods Agreements during the first three weeks of July 1944.

Setting up a system of rules, institutions, and procedures to regulate the international monetary system, the planners at Bretton Woods established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which today is part of the World Bank Group. These organizations became operational in 1945 after a sufficient number of countries had ratified the agreement.

1945 UN

1946 UNICEF

1947 Marshall Plan

1950 Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia

1961 OECD, OECD/DAC, USAID, UN Decade of Development (16th UN General Assembly)

1964 1st UNCTAD

1966 UNDP, ADB

1967 ASEAN

1969 Pearson Report, Partners on Development

1970 UN Tinbergen Report

1971 Nixon shock

1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, DAC definition of ODA

1978 WB 1st WDR

1979 Brant Commission Report

1980 WB 1st SAL

1985 Plaza Accord

1987 Brundtland Report

1989 Collapse of Berlin Wall

1990 UNDP 1st HDR

1991 Soviet Union collapses

1992 UNCED

1995 WTO, former GATT

1996 OECD/DAC, Development Partners Strategy

1997 Asian Currency Crisis, UNFCCC-Kyoto Protocol

2000 UN Millennium Summit, MDGs

2002 Monterrey Conference, Johannesburg Summit

2003 Rome High Level Forum on Harmonization

2005 Paris High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness

(2) 日本の国際協力制度の形成

1) 敗戦後の日本：被援助国からの出発

アメリカのガリオア援助・エロア援助（1946-1951 年）：20 億ドル

世界銀行融資（1953-1966 年）：8 億 6000 万ドル

①60%：インフラ建設（東名高速道路、名神高速道路、東海道新幹線、発電、愛知用水

②40%：開発融資（黒部第4ダム、川崎製鉄千葉工場、造船、自動車）

2) 日本の援助の始まり

1954年：コロンボ・プラン加盟

・戦時賠償（reparation）1951年サンフランシスコ講和条約により日本は「戦争中に生じさせた損害および苦痛」に対する補償責任を負う。ビルマ、フィリピン、インドネシア、南ベトナムの4カ国に対して2.07億ドル。賠償請求権を放棄したカンボジア、ラオスにタイ、シンガポール、韓国、ミクロネシアを加えた7カ国に対して、準賠償として7.83億ドルの無償資金協力。

形態は役務賠償：現金でなく日本の生産物と日本人の役務による支払い

・最初の円借款：1951年、インド・ゴアの鉄鉱石の開発輸入に対する借款。

3) 日本の援助理念

自助努力を基本とした援助、要請主義←アメリカ、フランスなどの戦略援助

1992/2003年 ODA 大綱

・基本方針

- 1) 開発途上国の自助努力支援
- 2) 「人間の安全保障」の視点
- 3) 公平性の確保
- 4) 我が国の経験と知見の活用
- 5) 国際社会における協調と連携

・ODA4原則

- 1) 環境と開発を両立させる。
- 2) 軍事的用途及び国際紛争助長への使用を回避する。
- 3) テロや大量破壊兵器の拡散を防止するなど国際平和と安定を維持・強化するとともに、開発途上国はその国内資源を自国の経済社会開発のために適正かつ優先的に配分すべきであるとの観点から、開発途上国の軍事支出、大量破壊兵器・ミサイルの開発・製造、武器の輸出入などの動向に十分注意を払う。
- 4) 開発途上国における民主化の促進、市場経済導入の努力並びに基本的人権及び自由の保障状況に十分注意を払う。

歴史：

1954 Japan participate in the Colombo Plan, Japan-Burma Peace Treaty and Agreement on Reparation and Economic Cooperation

1956 Japan-Philippines Agreement on Reparation

1958 Japan Indonesia Peace Treaty and Agreement on Reparation and Economic Cooperation

1961 OECF

1962 OTCA

1964 Japan joins OECD

1974 JICA

1977 Fukuda Doctrine

1978 1st Medium Target of ODA

1989 Japan becomes top donor

1992 ODA Charter

1993 TICAD 1

1997 Fiscal Structural Reform Act

1999 JBIC
2003 New ODA Charter
2008 New JICA

円借款 Yen Loan: OECF-JBIC-JICA

1961 OECF
1999 JBIC
2008 JICA (New)

技術協力 Technical Cooperation: OTCA-JICA

1962 OTCA
1974 JICA
2008 JICA (New)

無償資金協力 Grant

MOFA: 1992 ODA Charter
2003 New ODA Charter
2008 JICA (New)

Figure 8 Development of Indicators / Index for SCEM

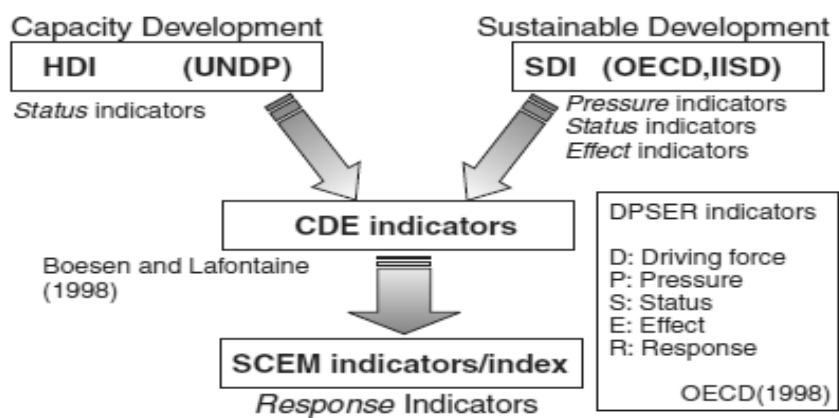


Table 1 Development Approaches after 2000

Organization	Plan	Summary
United Nations	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (September 2000)	Adopted at UN Millennium Summit. Eight goals and eighteen targets to be achieved by 2015. 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger 2. Achieve universal primary education 3. Promote gender equality and empower women 4. Reduce child mortality 5. Improve maternal health 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases 7. Ensure environmental sustainability Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reverse loss of environmental resources Target 10: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water Target 11: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020 8. Develop a global partnership for development
The World Bank	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) - Since September 1999. 72 countries done as of July 2002.	Prepared by developing countries based on the five core principles. 1. Country-driven 2. Results-oriented 3. Comprehensive 4. Partnership-oriented 5. Based on a long-term perspective
OECD	Capacity 2015 (August 2002)	Launched from Capacity 21. Community capacity development emphasized. 1. Capacity development for communities 2. Strategies for sustainable development 3. Capacity development for multilateral environment agreements 4. Capacity development for the small island developing states 5. Strategic capacity development facility
Japan	Koizumi Initiative at WSSD (September 2002)	Human resource development for sustainable development emphasized. - "The Decade of Education for Sustainable Development" - Assistance more than 250 billion yen over the next five years for education - Environment-related human resources development for 5,000 persons in the next five years

References

- Easterly, W. and T. Pfutze (2008), "Where does the money go? Best and worst Practices in Foreign Aid", *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 22(2), pp.29-52
- Easterly, W. (2007), Are aid agencies improving?, *Economic Policy*, October 2007, pp.633-678

3. 講義日程

第1部 持続可能な発展（SD）の概念と理論

1. ガイダンス：持続可能な発展とは？ 4/07
2. 開発と環境：環境クズネツ曲線 4/14
3. 持続可能性の理論 4/21、4/28（MSY・MEY）、5/12（コモンズ）
4. 持続可能な発展の指標 5/19

第2部 途上国の開発政策と持続可能な発展

5. 途上国の貧困と開発 5/19
6. 途上国の開発政策 5/26
7. 途上国の開発と環境 6/02

第3部 国際開発援助と持続可能な発展

8. 国際開発援助の歴史と制度 6/09
- 9-10. 開発援助政策の理論と評価 6/16
- 11-12. 開発援助と地球環境問題 6/23（休講予定）、6/30

第4部 新たな開発戦略

- 13-14. グローバル・サステナビリティと国際開発協力 7/07、7/14
15. まとめと試験 7/21、7/28（補講予定）