<国際関係学部研究会報告>

第1回（2015年7月7日）

『麻薬規制』

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麻薬密輸は安全保障上の脅威として2000年代に国際的に認められるようになった。しかし、従来の安全保障上の脅威である戦争や侵略と異なり、麻薬密輸組織や麻薬産業への対応は一様ではなく、国によって違いが見られる。本報告ではメキシコとタイの事例を比較検証する。

メキシコはラテンアメリカのコカイン産業流通の要としての役割を果たしている。それに加えて、独自の麻薬産業を持つため、メキシコの麻薬密輸組織（カルテル）は経済・政治的な影響力が強い。また、財力を使って武装し、目的達成の手段として武力行使をいとわない。

メキシコ政府はカルデロンが大統領に就任した2006年から現在に至るまで、麻薬戦争（**war on drugs**）と称される強硬な麻薬規制政策をとっている。この政策により、主要な麻薬密売人の多くが逮捕され、米国へ犯罪人引き渡法に基づいて送られている。メキシコ政府の麻薬規制政策はカルテルの反発を招き、多くの死者を出している。

一方、タイはアヘン生産地帯であるゴールデントライアングルの芥子栽培地域である。もともとは山岳少数民族が薬用及び商業作物として少量の芥子栽培を行っていた。後に、中国人民軍やミャンマーの麻薬王などが介入する事で生産規模が拡大されてきた。山岳少数民族は焼き畑などで移動生活をおくっていたため、組織化された生産形態ではなかった。

タイ国王は麻薬規制政策と山岳少数民族の同化政策は表裏一体のものと捉え、開発援助を基軸とした緩やかな規制を行った。1950年代から続くこの政策はロイヤルプロジェクトとして知られる。現在約2000種類の作物や家畜を芥子の代替作物として提供し、生産から販売までケアしている。ロイヤルプロジェクトで生産された作物や商品はタイ国内の市場で消費されている。

麻薬密輸組織を敵と見るメキシコ、同化政策の一部として扱おうとするタイのように、麻薬規制についての受け取り方は国が置かれた状況によって異なることがみてとれる。

第 2 回（2016 年 1 月 12 日）

Evaluating Complex Climate Change Projects

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Compared to climate change adaptation interventions, some argue that evaluating climate change mitigation (CCM) projects is relatively straightforward, due to the fact that there can be a clear, quantifiable goal regarding a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Many donor-funded CCM projects however do not seem to focus on output-based contributions, i.e. direct, physical switch from traditional to sustainable energy technologies and services, but rather on removing certain preconditions toward such market transformation. A program theory concept known as Theory of No Change (TONC) provides an evaluation framework especially applicable to such CCM project interventions, serving as a useful tool in assessing the degree as to how likely (or not) interventions are expected to achieve a market transformation. Closely referring to the TONC evaluation framework, the paper analyzed CCM projects from the ASEAN countries. After analyzing the project designs and implementing strategies of these projects, the author compared the barriers being addressed by the projects to the ones proposed by TONC. Some of the important findings from this analysis are that: (1)

almost all the projects studied addressed the barriers of ignorance and lack of expertise for all agent groups, i.e. consumers, supply chain, policy makers and financiers; (2) none of the projects has specifically addressed the barrier of cost-effectiveness which is concerned with the issue of a total running cost of a chosen energy technology; and (3) there are only a few projects that specifically focus on harnessing interest/motivation of relevant agent groups. Moreover, the author highlights some of the systemically overlooked intervention areas of the projects, e.g. not much focus on policy maker agent group in overcoming the issues of affordability, interest/motivation level, and business/policy model. Finally, by referring to the terminal evaluations of the projects, the paper emphasizes the importance of holistic evaluation framework, which goes beyond intervention-level evaluation, in order to make sure that CCM projects are evaluated in a wider context than currently done.

Evaluating the effectiveness of climate change adaptation interventions has proven yet to be a difficult task. As an effort to disentangle such difficulty, the second paper presented under this occasion was about the results of a realist review conducted of a set of climate change adaptation (CCA) projects and their evaluations commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The selected CCA projects represent nine countries, i.e. Armenia,

Egypt, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the Philippines, Tanzania, Turkey and Zimbabwe, and were implemented by UNDP or jointly by two or more UN agencies. To the extent possible, the authors adopted realist review principles to the analysis. The paper explains the importance and relevance of adopting a realist approach to reviewing such CCA projects wherein implementing modalities, locations and underlying local contexts vary significantly. Resorting on the analytical frameworks for evaluating CCA interventions as well as the authors' experience from the field, the paper hypothesizes several key factors explaining performance based on theories of change, including ownership at both national and local levels, flexibility of project execution, adaptive measures and capacity, and implementing capacity. Against these hypotheses, the CCA evaluation reports' contents were systematically analysed, resulting in further refinement of the program theories. Finally, the authors present the context, mechanisms and outcomes configurations pertaining to the project, so as to provide applicable explanations, rather than generalizations or judgments, of "what works for whom, in what circumstances, in what respects, and how" for future CCA interventions in the developing countries.

第 3 回（2016 年 1 月 19 日）

"Gone with the Wind: A Learning Curve Analysis of China's Wind Power Industry"

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Prof. Hayashi presented his ongoing work on a learning curve analysis of China's wind power industry, which he is carrying out in collaboration with Dr. Joern Huenteler at the World Bank and Prof. Joanna Lewis at Georgetown University. The study examines how the accumulation of experience by technology users and manufacturers contributes to the productivity of low-carbon technologies in developing countries, using China's wind power industry as a case. The Chinese wind power industry has experienced an unprecedented market expansion since 2006. The annual growth in installed wind turbine capacity exceeded 100% over several consecutive years, which propelled China into the top spot in the global wind turbine installation and manufacturing rankings. However, the commonly used evidence of catch-up by China's wind power industry (e.g., increase in installed turbine capacity) does not consider the productivity of wind turbines when they are put into use. Therefore, questions remain about how the significant experience gained by China's wind power industry influenced the actual productivity of the wind turbines installed

in the country.

To fill the gap in the literature, this study conducts a panel data analysis on an original dataset of 258 Chinese wind power projects under the Clean Development Mechanism, the Kyoto Protocol's market mechanism for climate change mitigation in the Global South. A key strength of the dataset is that it includes data on the *actual* power generation between 2006 and 2011, which has not previously been aggregated in such a comprehensive manner. Using the actual power generation as a measure of productivity, the analysis demonstrates that there is little evidence for learning through the project developers' installation or operation and maintenance experience, learning through the turbine makers' manufacturing experience or research and development activity, as well as joint learning by the project developers and turbine makers through their shared installation experience. This is in stark contrast with other studies that generally support the rapid catch-up of the Chinese wind power industry but are based on indicators that do not reflect actual project performance. The Chinese wind power case demonstrates how even unprecedented market expansion does not necessarily lead to technological learning. Effective technological catch-up requires broader systemic support beyond the expansion of experience and knowledge stocks.