

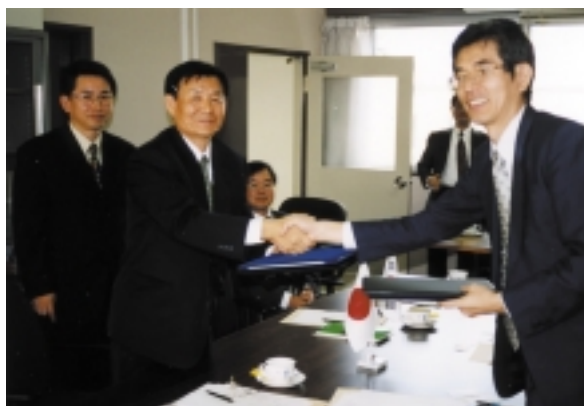
Research Exchange

Research Cooperation

A memorandum of the research cooperation with the Korea Rural Economic Institute

On October 25th 2001, memorandums of the research cooperation were exchanged between our institute and Korea Rural Economic Institute. The objective of which was to develop agriculture and rural areas of both countries as well as to improve the nation's life through the promotion of a mutual advantage for both institutes based on the establishment of a cooperative relationship with regard to Japan and Korea's research into agricultural economics and agricultural policy.

The memorandum declares the mutual exchange of scientific materials, publications, research information and researchers, as well as our collaboration in holding seminars and conferences, etc., and that representatives of both institutes confer with each other when undertaking actual research activities.



Exchange of Researchers

1) Overseas Activities

A report on staff currently overseas on assignment, those on assignment from overseas, and their activities

What is FIVIMS?

Katsuya TAKAHASHI

Technical Officer(GIS), ESCG, Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

I have been involved in the Asia-FIVIMS Trust Fund Project as GIS officer at FAO, HQ in Rome. The World Food Summit adopted the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and a Plan of Action to halve the number of undernourished (800 million in 1996) by 2015. To achieve this objective, the Summit called for collective actions and, to establish a system to link, store, analyse and share information at the national, regional and global levels entitled "Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems (FIVIMS)."

Since last year, the Asia FIVIMS Project has conducted its activities in support of the development of National FIVIMS in five priority countries in Asia, including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand. These activities have been carried out in five different thematic domains: (i) FIVIMS Start-up and Institutional Capacity Building, (ii) Indicators, Methodologies and Vulnerability Assessments, (iii) Information and Map Data Development, (iv) Information System Development, and (v) co-ordination and Networking. Although there is still a long way to go to, in order to establish the National FIVIMS in their countries as well as to meet the Summit goal.

Web address: <http://www.fivims.net/>



Meeting with the Government of Thailand

National FIVIMS Training Session at Bangkok

Saluti da Roma

Kenji YOSHINAGA

Director, Land and Water Development Division, Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

A splendid view of Rome from the office and a pile of papers on the desk! As these photos show, Rome is a good place to live, but FAO is too bureaucratic and too much work. Since working at FAO as Director of Land and Water Development Division for over one year, I have been struggling with a hundred thousand mails flowing into the machine, and troublesome administrative issues including tiny things, but often with large implications, such as developing a good memory for birthdays of secretaries. Not surprisingly, however, daily work such as budget and review of projects are exactly the same as those experienced in the MAFF, so it is good advice for you to actively experience administrative jobs if you want to work at the UN and other international organizations in the future. `

Wines and foods - pasta, pizza, cheese, café espresso - come first to everyone who visits Rome and is soon captured by its excellent tastes. I am not an exception to those people and enjoy the long-standing history and culture in Italy. Rome may not be a business place to visit like Paris and Brussels, but I welcome you to come to see us in Rome and FAO at any opportunity, even if it is not for business.



Splendid View of Roma



A Piles of Papers on the Desk

2) Visiting Researchers

You Gyunghee*

(Rural Economies Section, Department of Rural Development Policy; January 1, 2001 ~ December 31, 2003)



I started as a Science and Technology visiting researcher on January the 1st 2001, when the Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries were still called the Agricultural Research Institute.

Initially my position as a visiting researcher caused some reservation between my fellow researchers and myself, however, that situation changed completely during the course of this year. To begin with, I was able to attend a division member's meeting, and then to participate in project research, which immediately transformed my environment.

First of all, the most significant change has been the sharing of information, from which I became aware that I was in a position of responsibility, as apposed to being a guest in the Department. As for personal experiences, I had the honor to participate in the cooperative research with the Korea Rural Economics Institute, and have widened my scope of research. I will always be grateful to the Policy Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for giving me this opportunity and experience.

*Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

Sou Ki*

(Supply and Demand Analysis Section, Department of Food Policy and Evaluation; January 1, 2002 ~ December 31, 2004)



I joined the Policy Research Institute in January 2002 as a visiting researcher. I have been mainly carrying out my individual research into the study of Combat Desertification in the steppe plains of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, China, as well as the study of sustainable development in the farming industry. The scope of study includes; (1) Clarification of desertification factors in the steppe-farming region of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, and their prevention and remedy. (2) Clarification of desertification factors in combined regions of stock farming and cultivation, and their prevention and remedy. (3) Clarification of desertification factors in agrarian regions and their prevention and remedy. (4) The assessment of the farming industry promotion policy

that has currently been implemented in the whole of Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. With regard to (1), my scientific report “The causes of over pasturing in the Inner Mongolian steppe farming and the measure for its restraint” is in the *Japanese Journal of Farm Management*, Issue 1, Vol. 40, June 2002. Province

Moreover, I am participating in the Policy Research Institute’s project research “The World Food Supply and Demand”. In April this year, we held a research conference with other researchers from the Policy Research Institution, Ibaraki University and the Development Research Center, State Council P.R. China. We welcomed the provincial governor Shiliang Zhao from Wulanchabu province, Inner Mongolia, who reported “The implementation of the prevention for the desertification, and its evaluation in Wulanchabu province”. The contents of the report will be referred in our project research “The World Food Supply and Demand”. In the conference, the plan for China-Japan symposium with regard to the desertification of steppe regions and its prevention was launched, and it will be held in Inner Mongolia between the 12th and 14th August this year. We have also been carrying out economic research into desertification of the Inner Mongolian steppe region, sponsored by Showa Shell Sekiyu Foundation for Promotion of Environment Research and between August and September this year, a field survey relating to the management of the farming industry is to be implemented within the Inner Mongolian region, China.

The reason why I joined the Policy Research Institute was not only to proceed with my own research, but also to learn about the Japanese policies of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries and its direction of development in the past, present and future, and to deliberate how to apply such advanced aspects in the present agro farming policy of China.

*Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

Wyatt Thompson*

(International Affairs Section, Department of International Policy; July 1, 2002 ~ December 31, 2003)



Wyatt Thompson, with the assistance of PRIMAFF researcher Kentaro Yoshida, was awarded a JSPS Fellowship to undertake a research project focusing on the interaction of market volatility and agricultural policy. In support of policy and market analysis conducted at PRIMAFF, as well as at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, the project will culminate in an analysis of certain agricultural policy measures, where variability in crop yields and in macro-economic conditions is taken into account. As further cooperation ensures a better representation of Japanese agricultural policies, their effects can be understood in the context of a range of possible conditions, each with its own array of crop supplies, income growth, exchange rates, and other factors.

This exciting work is possible only through the collaboration of many researchers, including those within PRIMAFF, the OECD and elsewhere. The project has been initiated because of the support of Mr. Yoshida, Mr. Uebayashi and Mr. Fukuda, as well as Director Shinohara, at PRIMAFF. It is with the support of these researchers - and others at PRIMAFF - that the Fellowship should be successful at attaining its stated goal and in providing a sound basis for future international cooperation.

*Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Attendance to International Conferences and Researches Abroad, etc.

Name	Affiliation	Function	Place of Assignment	Period of Assignment
Mitsuyasu Yabe	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	University College London (OECD Co-operative Research Program)	UK	25th March 2001 - 23rd March 2002
Kenji Yoshinaga	Department of International Policy	FAO and OECD affiliated division	Italy , France	13th May 2001 - 20th May 2001
Takashi Shinohara	Director-General	Attended the OECD multi-functionality workshop	France	30th June 2001 - 5th July 2001
Ryohei Kada	Policy Research Coordinator	Attended the OECD multi-functionality workshop	France	30th June 2001 - 5th July 2001
Ryuichi Fukuda	Department of International Policy	Attended conference of OECD Agricultural Policy and the Market Working Group	France	3rd July 2001 - 8th July 2001
Motoyuki Goda	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Assigned as agricultural function specialist	Laos, Vietnam, the Philippines	1st July 2001 - 11th July 2001
Kentaro Yoshida	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Assigned as agricultural function specialist	Malaysia, Myanmar	8th July 2001 - 15th July 2001
Takashi Shinohara	Director-General	Attended the OECD Edinburgh II Conference and Bureau of Food Safety Regulation / Legislation Conference	Thailand	9th July 2001 - 14th July 2001
Ryohei Kada	Policy Research Coordinator	Attended United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development and North East Asian Regional Conference	China	25th July 2001 - 29th July 2001
Masashi Tachikawa	Department of International Policy	Survey of agriculture and environmental policy in the U.S. and Canada	USA, Canada	1st August 2001 - 22nd August 2001
Takashi Shinohara	Director-General	Conference for the Directors of Agricultural Economics Research Institutes and Agencies (the Global Club)	USA	2nd August 2001 - 10th August 2001
Kazuyoshi Shiraishi	Department of Research Planning and Coordination	Japan-China Agricultural Science Technology Exchange Scheme 2001	China	26th August 2001 - 1st September 2001
Kentaro Yoshida	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Japan-China Agricultural Science Technology Exchange Scheme 2001	China	26th August 2001 - 1st September 2001

Name	Affiliation	Function	Place of Assignment	Period of Assignment
Motoyuki Goda	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Assigned as agricultural function specialist	Indonesia	2nd September 2001 - 8th September 2001
Kentaro Yoshida	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Assigned as agricultural function specialist	Indonesia	3rd September 2001 - 9th September 2001
Yasuo Watanabe	Department of International Policy	Attended the international Symposium in relation to WTO Agricultural Negotiations	The Republic of Korea	13th September 2001 - 15th September 2001
Motoyuki Goda	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Grants-in-aid for scientific research from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sport, Science and Technology	Netherlands	14th September 2001 - 23rd September 2001
Junichi Shimizu	Department of International Policy	Data collection with regard to the supply and demand of soybeans in Brazil	Brazil	10th October 2001 - 24th November 2001
Kazuyoshi Shiraishi	Department of Research Planning and Coordination	Research into the production, distribution, trade and consumption of <i>adzuki</i> beans and future trends in China	China	21th October 2001 - 31st October 2001
Kunihisa Yoshii	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Survey of American and Canadian agricultural insurance system and safety net	USA, Canada	21th October 2001 - 2nd November 2001
Junko Goto	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Rural Revitalization Project, survey of rural issues and policy trends	Canada	23rd October 2001 - 2nd November 2001
Ryohei Kada	Policy Research Coordinator	Attended World Bank seminar on multi-functionality in agriculture	USA	24th October 2001 - 27th October 2001
Keiichi Ishii	Department of International Policy	Rural Revitalization Project, survey of rural issues and policy trends	France	11th November 2001 - 25th November 2001
Ryohei Kada	Policy Research Coordinator	Attended Asia Pacific high-level regional preparatory meeting for WSSD (World Summit on Sustainable Development)	Cambodia	26th November 2001 - 1st December 2001
Motoyuki Goda	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Assigned as agricultural function specialist	Laos	26th November 2001 - 7th December 2001

Name	Affiliation	Function	Place of Assignment	Period of Assignment
Tomoko Ichida	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Survey of agriculture and environmental policy in Germany	Germany	9th December 2001 - 17th December 2001
Sotaro Inoue	Department of International Policy	Asia Monsoon Project, research into the reciprocal influence between environmental change and the structure of food supply and demand	Thailand	10th December 2001 - 19th December 2001
Tsukasa Chiba	Department of International Policy	Survey of GMO usage in Brazil and Argentina	Brazil, Argentina	25th January 2002 - 10th February 2002
Ryohei Kada	Policy Research Coordinator	Attended the second preparatory committee for WSSD (World Summit on Sustainable Development)	USA	27th January 2002 - 10th February 2002
Takashi Okae	Department of International Policy	Attended the mid-term training session for overseas dispatched technicians	Vietnam	20th February 2002 - 22nd March 2002
Kentaro Yoshida	Department of Food Policy and Evaluation	Assigned as agricultural function specialist	Malaysia, Myanmar	26th February 2002 - 9th March 2002
Yasuo Watanabe	Department of International Policy	Survey of GMO usage and regulations in Australia	Australia	17th March 2002 - 28th March 2002
Ryohei Kada	Policy Research Coordinator	Attended Conference of OECD Agricultural Policy and the Market Working Group, the seminar on multi-functionality of agriculture	France	20th March 2002 - 24th March 2002
Fumiaki Suda	Department of International Policy	Attended conference on multi-functionality of agriculture and its recognition by public policy, INRA (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique)	France	20th March 2002 - 24th March 2002
Ryohei Kada	Policy Research Coordinator	Attended the third preparatory committee for WSSD (World Summit on Sustainable Development)	USA	30th March 2002 - 8th April 2002

1) Onigiri Omusubi* Kondan-kai (Brown Bag Lunch Seminar)

The “Onigiri Omusubi* Kondan-kai” is a lunchtime research seminar and held at the Institute’s branch office at Kasumigaseki with objectives to provide opportunities for frank discussion over a casual lunch. At the Institute in 2001, resident Agricultural Attaches from various countries were invited to deliver an introductory lecture on agriculture in their home countries. These were as follows:

- 20th December 2001
“Canadian Agriculture - the Present Situation -”
Reported by G. Giokas (Counsellor, The Embassy of Canada)
- 11th January 2002
“Agricultural Policy Reform in Australia”
Reported by R. Calder (Minister Counsellor, The Embassy of Australia)
- 29th January 2002
“Agricultural Policy Reform in Australia”
Reported by Alan Mackinnon (Special Trade negotiator for Agriculture, Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade)
- 28th March 2002
“Agriculture in Korea”
Reported by Cho Won Ryang (First Secretary, The Embassy of Korea)

* Onigiri and Omusubi are rice balls and typical Japanese food for outing.

2) Summary of the Research Conference

Summary of the research conference with guests from foreign countries

WTO, Agriculture, Food, Environment

Hilary F. French

Main Deputy Director, World Watch Institute
2001. 9. 6

Reshaping Globalization

In late July of this year, tens of thousands of protesters gathered in the streets of the ancient port city of Genoa, Italy for protests alongside the G8 summit meeting for the latest in what has become a steady stream of massive anti - globalization protests since the watershed public Outpouring at the December 1999 World Trade Organization ministerial meeting in Seattle. Events took a tragic turn when one of the protesters were killed, and a large group of non - violent demonstrators were violently attacked by police at the school where they were staying.

The sad events in Genoa have again served as a wake - up call to deep seated and widespread frustration with the current shape of the global economy. As globalization has taken hold in recent years, unease has grown among the public about the priorities and impacts of the institutions currently shaping the direction of the global economy, from the WTO to multinational corporations. At the root of rising public concern over globalization is the question of what rules govern today’s increasingly global economy, who sets them, and whose interests they serve.

As the world prepares to mark Rio’s tenth anniversary with the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002 it is an appropriate time to assess the Earth Summit’s legacy, particularly in light of the globalization trends that have emerged as such a dominant force in the years since. Although international environmental negotiations have mostly

plodded along at a snail-like pace since Rio, the world at large has been changing fast. Within a few years of the Earth Summit, the term “globalization” and the underlying forces it describes were sweeping the world at break - neck speed.

As the Rio conference was winding down, the Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations were gathering force, paving the way for the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO) at the beginning of 1995. The final text of the Uruguay Round agreement was over 26,000 pages long and covered an enormous array of issues, including agriculture, intellectual property rights, investment, and services. Agenda 21, the 273 page action plan for sustainable development that emerged from the Rio conference looks short in comparison. The Uruguay Round negotiators made little effort to incorporate the Rio commitments into their deliberations. In fact, many WTO provisions contradict the spirit and in some cases even the letter of the Rio accords.

The growing power of global economic institutions juxtaposed against the weakness of those that are charged with environmental protection and social welfare has created a persistent imbalance in today's emerging structures of global governance. The Johannesburg Summit offers us an opportunity to revive the spirit of Rio by creating innovative new structures of international governance that can protect the ecological integrity of the planet while improving the quality of life of the more than 6 billion people who currently inhabit it.

New Approaches in Spatial Analysis for Integrating Agricultural Growth and Environmental Goals

Peter Hazell

Director, Environment and Production Technology, International Food Policy Research Institute
2001.11.9

The application of Geographical Information System (GIS) technology in the field of development policy research has been enabling the integration of policy objectives regarding agricultural production and environmental concerns. A new research framework of spatial policy analysis and the results from a study of IFPRI in Africa were presented.

The overlaying techniques of GIS can integrate various information from different fields and levels. The utilized information involves socio-economic information such as household surveys, farm production activities, etc. as well as environment related information such as ecosystems, nature protection area, etc.

An appropriate integration can identify the agricultural-environmental hot spots where the potential competition between individual land uses and environmental goals exists. Different responding options are proposed according to the seriousness of conflicting factors, namely economic use of natural resource and environment conservation.

The presented spatial-based policy analysis has received great interests from the Uganda government and donor groups. It is expected that the utilization of GIS technologies will play more important rolls in development policy formulation.

A Global Perspective on Water Scarcity and Food Security: the IMPACT-WATER Model

Mark W. Rosegrant

Senior Research Fellow, International Food Policy Research Institute
2001.11.19

The outline of a comprehensive analytical tool for water resource and food market, which combines IFPRI's International Model for Policy Analysis of Agricultural Commodities and Trade (IMPACT) and a newly developed Water Simulation Model (WSM) was presented.

The WSM provides long-term projections of water supply and demand at the basin, country and region level. Moreover, it can simulate the effects of water availability change for crop production considering various influential factors including policy factors.

The IMPACT is a global food supply and demand model and the presented IMPACT-Water model can analyze the influence of the changes of water availability for agriculture on food markets at a global basis. Some simulation figures with various scenarios of water availability and food

supply and demand were presented as well.

Along with the growing concern on the environmental issues, the relationship between the future availability of water and food production is being discussed more and more frequently at various opportunities. The IMPACT-Water model is an important pioneer work in this field of public attention.

After the presentation, some comments and discussions were exchanged. In particular, the determination of parameters used in the model, as well as the availability of necessary information particularly at the basin level were discussed.

Food-Agricultural Market Modeling: Adding Resource-constraints & Environmental Conditions

Koji Yanagishima

Commodities and Trade Division (ESC), Food Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
2002.2.7

Quantitative studies on international food-agricultural markets have been performed by some countries and international organizations. FAO, as an international responsible body for food security problems, has developed and been utilizing a large-scale computer model, World Food Model (WFM) for food market projections.

At the beginning of the presentation, the structure of WFM was briefly introduced. WFM is a partial equilibrium model and developed based on observable market signals and econometrically estimated market behavior. WFM covers 112 developing countries (44 African, 25 Latin American, 17 Middle Eastern, 22 Asian, 4 Pacific countries), 11 industrialised countries and 23 economies in transition. In terms of commodity coverage, 5 cereals, 4 meats, oilseeds-oils-meals complex and milk and butter are included.

Following the introduction of WFM, the limitation of the equilibrium market price approach was discussed. Reflecting the complexity of the subject, the arguments extended from the conflicts between social value and market value, to the actual situation of agricultural production under resource constraints. Finally the future direction for the work to be done by the related project at PRIMAFF was discussed.