

Chinese environmental NGOs' challenges to the environmental pollution in China  
: Participation and the problems to the environmental governance

CHIASHI Akihiro\*

Multi-tiered environmental pollution which consists of local, national and global structure has been occurred with the rapid economic development across china. Some Chinese NGOs have challenged to participate in the environmental governance to improve the proper implementation of the environmental laws and policies to the pollution firms.

This article focuses on Three Chinese NGOs which is challenging the participation to the environmental governance in China. Some NGO is building the pollution-related information platform and trying to put pressure to multi-stake holders who relate to the pollution firms in China. Other NGO is trying to work together with the central or local government organizations to improve the local pollution firm's behavior by supervise them. Another NGO is trying to have relations directly with a local pollution firm to improve the firm's behavior to the pollution.

These NGOs' actions are taking on an important role to improve the environmental governance in China. The further research will be needed to follow these NGOs' actions with the perspective of the changing environmental policy, laws and political reaction in China.

\*AAIJ member

Associate Professor, Ferris University

(Received October 21, 2021 / Accepted February 23, 2022)

## Thinking of World Order after COVID-19 (Ⅲ)

MATSUSHITA Kiyoshi\*

This article is a final part of a series of works written by the title, "Thinking of World Order after COVID-19". This article focuses on various possibilities of the restructuring of post-neoliberalism based on the multi-layered democratic governance at global, regional, and local level.

Specially I expressly point out the relation of the roles of World Social Forum and global social movements. The first World Social Forum in 2001 ushered in the new century with a bold affirmation: "Another world is possible." But the future of the WSF remains uncertain and faces at a Crossroads.

So, still, realizing the next phase will take new leaders, wide participation, and recognition of the need for new structures. For instance, we can give examples the case for global government as a means of promoting and protecting core individual rights.

On the other hand, many discussions and proposals are stimulated in order to articulate across nations and regions such intervention and coordinate a fight against the ravages of a predatory global capitalism. Then we can pay attention to build a world political party as a far-sighted response to the contemporary crisis.

Furthermore, the present day we can see the move towards a Fifth International. This a return to a more formal organizing structure with clear political goals and a unified strategy is surely the path to take.

\*AAIJ member

Professor Emeritus, Ritsumeikan University

Reparation for Failed Assistance in 20 Years of Counter-Terrorist Afghanistan Reconstruction?  
; Offer Financial Resources for 20 Years of Universal Basic Income in Afghanistan and Achieve  
SDGs with Taliban!

OKANOUCHI Tadashi\*

United States government and other allied countries should offer financial resources for 20 years of universal basic income in Afghanistan and try to achieve SDGs with Taliban, as reparation for failed assistance in 20 years of counter-terrorist Afghanistan reconstruction.

U.S. government had been spending 4.5~9.0\$US (per day, per person in Afghanistan) for 20 years since her invasion of Afghanistan, according to SIGAR and Cost of War Project (Watson Institute, Brown University). Therefore, U. S. government will be able to afford 2\$US (per day, per person in Afghanistan) for 20 years of universal basic income in Afghanistan, which will enable Afghan people to achieve the top priority goal of SDGs, i.e. elimination of hunger and extreme poverty.

Instead of imposing economic sanctions on Taliban government, U. S. government should talk and work together with Taliban for the Afghan people in order to achieve SDGs, with implementation of Universal Basic Income in Afghanistan for 20 years financed by U. S. government. Japan and other allies should persuade U. S. government to do so, and they themselves should do it.

\*AAIJ member

Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, HOSEI University