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Title	日本によるアラル海流域支援の展開とその教訓
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The study focuses on the dynamism and subjectivity of individuals in transnational social spaces by analyzing their specific migration experiences. It explores how Korean-Chinese people constructed their Life-Worlds and interacted socially throughout this period. I argue that transnational social spaces existed in both the northern part of the Korean Peninsula and northeastern China, and that these spaces retain historical continuity. In contrast to conventional discussions of transnationalism, which often emphasize national boundaries and immigrant entry [Bash et al., 1994:5], this study suggests that transnationalism in these regions emerged as the nation-state system gradually intervened. As different national apparatuses were established and strengthened, the historical living spaces used by these communities remained intact and continued to be utilized.

The emergence of small-scale migrant trade, known as “Bottari Jangsa,” involved individuals traveling between China and North Korea to conduct business. This trade developed due to two specific historical conditions: (1) a traditional, complementary economic relationship had already formed by the late 19th to early 20th centuries in the border area north of the Tumen River, with residents from both sides engaging in cross-border trade; and (2) this relationship endured, fostering a community of individuals who continued conducting cross-border business, building on the established economic rapport.

The practice of “Bottari Jangsa,” which Korean-Chinese engaged in across national borders, reflects the formation of their pluralistic sense of belonging and underscores the preservation of Korean cultural values and changes in social structure over time.

Japan’s Aral Sea Basin Development Assistance and Its Lessons

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This paper examines the development assistance granted by Japan to the Aral Sea basin and the lessons learned from it. The Aral Sea, once the fourth largest inland water body in the world, has drastically shrunk due to extensive irrigation development and inefficient water usage during the Soviet era. This environmental catastrophe has resulted in severe socio-economic and health problems in the region, prompting international efforts, including those from Japan, to address the crisis. However, many of these efforts have failed to achieve sustainable long-term results.

Japan’s involvement primarily took place through the Japan Global Infrastructure Fund Research

Foundation (Japan GIF), which collaborated with government agencies and private enterprises to conduct research and organize international forums aimed at large-scale transboundary infrastructure development and environmental protection. Despite its initially proactive role, Japan GIF's efforts gradually diminished due to challenges in coordinating with international organizations and the evolving political landscape of Central Asia following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. As the newly independent Central Asian states pursued their own policies and the World Bank assumed a leading role, Japan GIF's influence became increasingly limited, making it difficult to achieve integrated water resource management at the basin level.

Japan's engagement in the Aral Sea issue can be categorized into five distinct phases:

1. Recognition Phase (1990–1991): Establishment of Japan GIF and initial collaboration with the Soviet Union.
2. Expansion Phase (1992–1994): Active role in coordinating international assistance efforts.
3. Project Formation Phase (1995–2000): Development of concrete projects in collaboration with the Ministry of Construction and JICA.
4. Reconstruction Phase (2001–2009): Efforts to restructure support strategies and strengthen cooperation with other stakeholders.
5. Disillusionment Phase (2010–present): Scaling down of assistance and limited impact.

A key lesson from Japan's involvement is the critical importance of establishing a cooperative framework among the riparian states when addressing transboundary environmental issues. Although Japan GIF emphasized the necessity of an integrated approach to water resource management, political and economic factors hindered its implementation. Moreover, donors' aid in the Aral Sea basin was primarily focused on small-scale technical cooperation projects with locals, which were insufficient to achieve large-scale rehabilitation of the Aral Sea basin. This means that there was a mismatch between two scales: the 'ideal' result envisaged for Aral Sea assistance, and the 'actual' international cooperation being implemented. A 'temporal mismatch' also occurred in the Aral Sea basin, corresponding to discrepancies between timescales of development, the formulation of environmental conservation measures, and environmental changes. When donors commit to addressing transboundary environmental issues, it is crucial to consider these mismatches as risk factors while thoroughly understanding each country's logic-building process within its cultural and social context. Promoting trust-building among riparian countries and fostering regional dialogue and integration are essential.