

## **Sustainable Development and International Development Cooperation Memo 13 (Final)**

### **1. What's Sustainable Development?**

1987 Brundtland Commission, WCED (the World Commission on Environment and Development), (1987), *Our Common Future*, Oxford UP

“Sustainable Development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

■ The concept of ‘needs’, in particular the essential needs of the world’s poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and

■ The idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to meet present and future needs” (WCED 1987, p.43).

SD Indicators: Three Bottom Lines: Environmental, Social, and Economic Sustainability

DPSIR: Driving Force, Pressure, State, Impact, and Response

Sustainable Society: Environmental Basic Plan in Japan

Low Carbon Society + Circular Society + Coexistence Society with Nature

Compact City, EST (Environmentally Sustainable Transportation)

### **2. Why do we have to discuss SD?**

Environmental and Ecological Crisis

World poor

UN Conference on the Human Environment, 1972

IUCN (International Union for Conservation Union) (1980), *World Conservation Strategy*

IUCN (1982), *World Charter for Nature*

### **3. How to make SD?**

Development Theory, Development Model, Poverty alleviation Strategy

Poverty Trap, Big Push

Import Substitution Industrialization: Protectionism, Big Government

Export Oriented Industrialization: Market Friendly Policy → Cheap Government?

Developmentalism, Developmental State, Developmental Autocracy

International Development Cooperation and ODA: Rome Declaration on Harmonization in 2003

Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in 2005

Development and Environment: 1992 UN Environmental Summit in Rio de Janeiro, UNCED

EKC (Environmental Kuznets Curve): Pollution Heaven Hypothesis and Porter Hypothesis

MDGs and PRSP

Environmental Governance: Government to Governance

Multi-level and Multi-Actor Governance, Participatory Democracy

Governance and Effectiveness, Efficiency, Democracy, Legitimacy

EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) and SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Precautionary Principle

CDE (Capacity Development for Environment)

EPI (Environmental Policy Integration): Environmental Policy Mix (CAC, MBIs, and Vas)

Energy Policy, Urban Policy, Regional Development Policy,  
Natural Resource (Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry) Policy  
Trade Policy

#### **4. Who are actors or players for making SD?**

- Civil Society, Citizen and Residential Movement, NGO, NPO, CSO: Advocacy Planning, Alternative Strategy
- Private company: WBCSD (World Business Council for Sustainable Development), Global Compact, ISO 14000, CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility)
- Government: Local Government (local Autonomy, Community) and Central Government Subsidiary Principle
- Developed Countries and Developing Countries: Common but Differentiated Responsibility (UNFCCC)

#### **5. When and Which**

Climate Change: Stern Review in 2006 and IPCC 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report in 2007

UNFCCC COP15, Copenhagen, Denmark in 2009

Copenhagen Accord:

Positive Aspects

- US, China, and India signed on
- Accord ‘acknowledges’ the need for “deep cuts” in emissions
- Accord says the science requires this
- A commitment to keep global temp increase to 2 degrees;
- Review in 2015.
- Consider long-term goal, review the science, keeping temperature rises of 1.5°C;
- Advanced countries to “a goal of mobilizing \$100bn a year by 2020” for adaptation assistance to the developing world

Negative Aspects

- No targets - for either 2020 or 2050
- No date for peak in emissions pollution
- No deadline to make Accord = legally binding treaty
- No agreement on an international body to verify emissions reported by each country
- No detail on the \$100bn package of assistance

Biodiversity Change UNCBD COP10, Nagoya, Japan in 2010

#### **Schedule**

##### Part 1: Concept and theory of sustainable development

1. Introduction: SD and Global Sustainability 9/30
2. Concept of SD 10/07
- 3-4. Theory and policy of SD: Criteria and Indicators of SD 10/14, 10/28

##### Part 2: SD and Development Policy in Developing Countries

5. Present situation of global development and cooperation 11/4
- 6-7. Poverty, Development, and Environment: Poverty Trap, Big push, Dual society and two sector development model 11/11, 11/18
8. Development strategy: import substitution and export oriented 11/2

##### Part 3: SD and Developed Countries/Developing Countries

- 9-11. 10.PRSP and MDGs 12/2, 12/9, 12/16
- 12-13. Paris Declaration, Assessing Aid, Aid and Environment 1/6, 1/13

##### Part 4: Social Capacity Development and Institutional Change

14. 15. Capacity Development and Institutional Change, Concluding remarks 1/20 (Close) , 1/27