

Sustainable Development and International Development Cooperation No. 8

Part 2: Development and Environment in Developing Countries

1. Economic Development and/or Economic Growth

Vicious cycle of poverty → vicious cycle between poverty and environment

Poverty Trap: vicious cycle between income growth and population growth

Big Push: Economic strategy to initiate or accelerate economic growth by large scale investments.

Trickle Down: Economic Growth would automatically bring benefit to the mass.

Two Sector Development model: Lewis model, surplus labor, traditional sector and modern sector

⇒ Industrialization = Modernization = Urbanization

→ Population Growth

Limitations of Two Sectors Development Model:

Labor Intensive Industrialization vs. Capital Intensive Industrialization,

→ Urban Informal Sector

2. Development Strategy: Import Substitution and Export Oriented

< Global system or structure of international economy >

- Prebisch-Singer Thesis: The terms of trade between primary products and manufactured goods tend to deteriorate over time.

- Import Substituting Industrialization: Effort to replace major consumer imports by promoting the emergence and expansion of domestic industries (textile, shoes, and household appliances etc.). Protective Tariffs, Import quotas system (import permission), high exchange rate control
India, Tanzania, Kenya

- Export Oriented Industrialization: export promotion, industrial policy, investment incentives
EPZ (Export Processing Zone), FTZ (Free Trade Zone)
Taiwan 1966, S. Korea 1970, Philippines 1970, Indonesia 1970,
Malaysia 1971, Thailand 1977, China 1979

- Trade, Investment (FDI, Portfolio Investment), and ODA (OOF, ODF)

< Case of Kenya >

1960s and 1970s

Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965, “Africa Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya”,

⇒ Inward-looking Development Strategy, Kenyanization:

Imports, Exports and Essential Supplies Act [1958], Exchange Control Act [1950], Trade Licensing Act [1968], Price Control Act [1956] ⇒ High dependency on primary commodities (coffee, tea)

• 1980 WB and IMF Structural Adjustment

Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986, “Economic Management for Renewed Growth”

⇒ Outward-looking Development Strategy

1980s and 1990s: De-regulation, Liberalization: Export Processing Zone Act of 1990

Table 1 Export Structure of Kenya

(Unit : 1,000KSh)

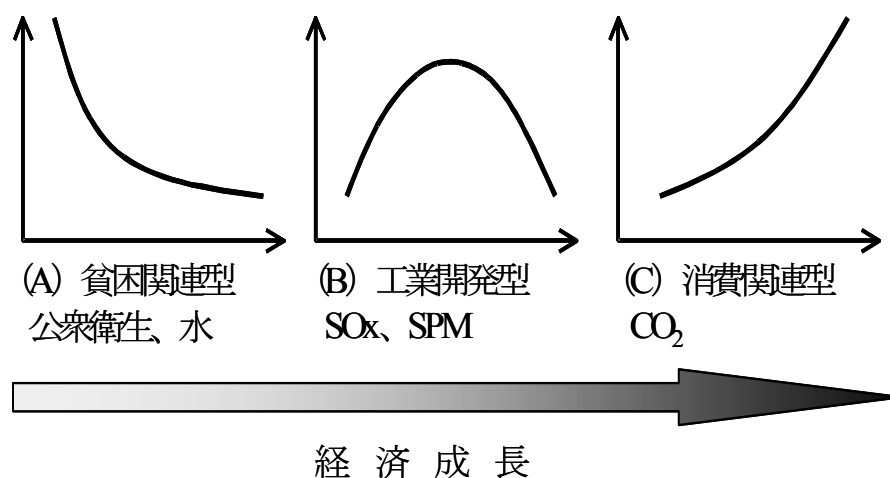
		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Food etc.	%	65,135,197 56.9%	64,796,860 56.4%	69,285,294 57.9%	62,329,476 51.3%	71,259,247 54.2%	72,504,797 53.0%	78,477,958 49.3%	93,412,005 48.2%
Oil etc.	%	22,468,120 19.6%	22,295,780 19.4%	23,045,298 19.2%	29,117,535 24.0%	243,981,240 185.7%	24,846,530 18.2%	41,468,735 26.1%	32,858,114 17.0%
Manufactures	%	26,510,200 23.2%	27,261,100 23.7%	26,882,593 22.4%	29,012,082 23.9%	34,930,085 26.6%	38,299,808 28.0%	49,417,428 31.1%	51,316,303 26.5%
Others	%	331,800 0.29%	487,940 0.42%	552,689 0.46%	975,355 0.80%	823,693 0.63%	1,059,360 0.77%	416,016 0.26%	613,295 0.32%
Total		114,445,317	114,841,680	119,763,714	121,433,882	131,394,055	136,708,767	159,048,102	193,692,436

Source: CBS • Kenya (2006), *Statistical Abstract 2006*.

3. Discussion on Environment and Development

Environment and Development: Environmental Kuznets Curve; EKC

⇒ Pollution Haven Hypothesis or Porter Hypothesis



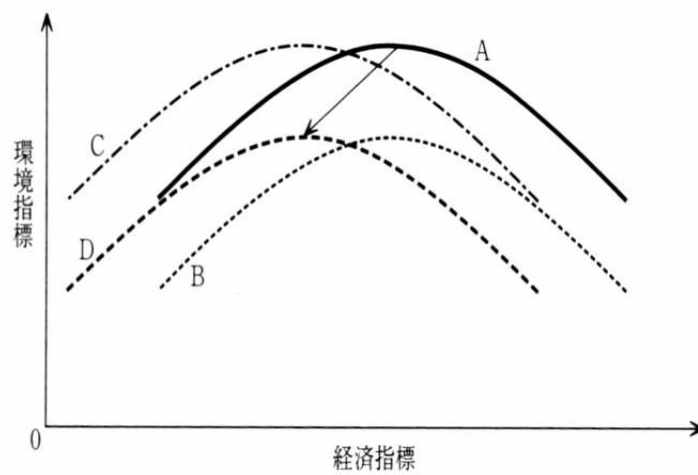
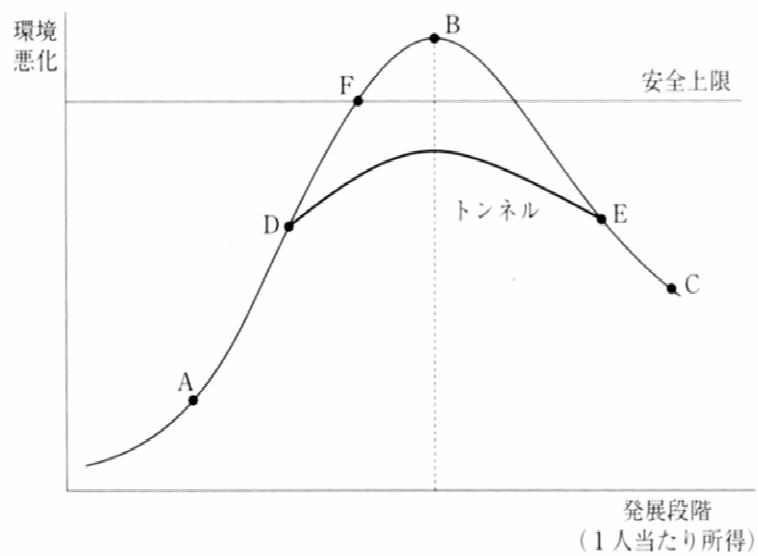


図 5.2 環境クズネツ曲線

Fig. 1 Environmental Kuznets Curve



図序-1 環境クズネツ曲線とトンネルカット

(出所) 森 (2008)。

Fig. 2 EKC and Tunnel Cut

図 1.5 日本における SO₂ 濃度推移と大気汚染対策（東京都）

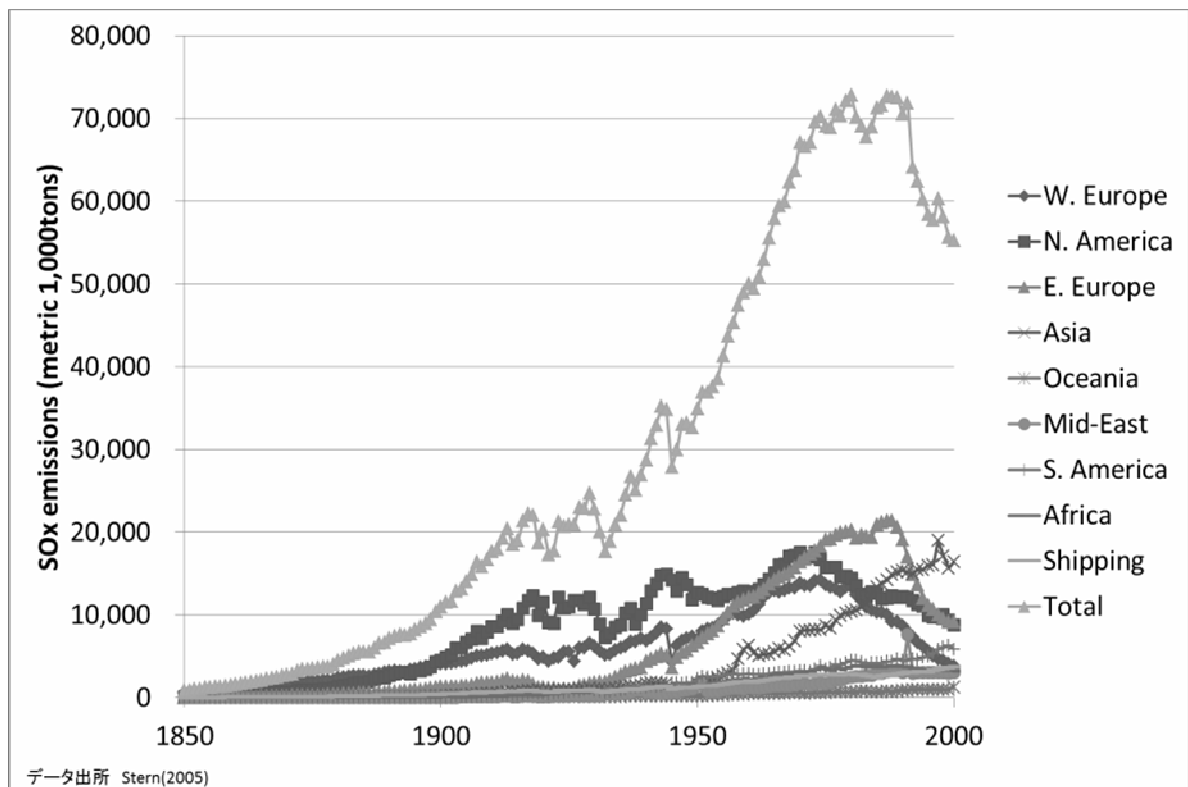
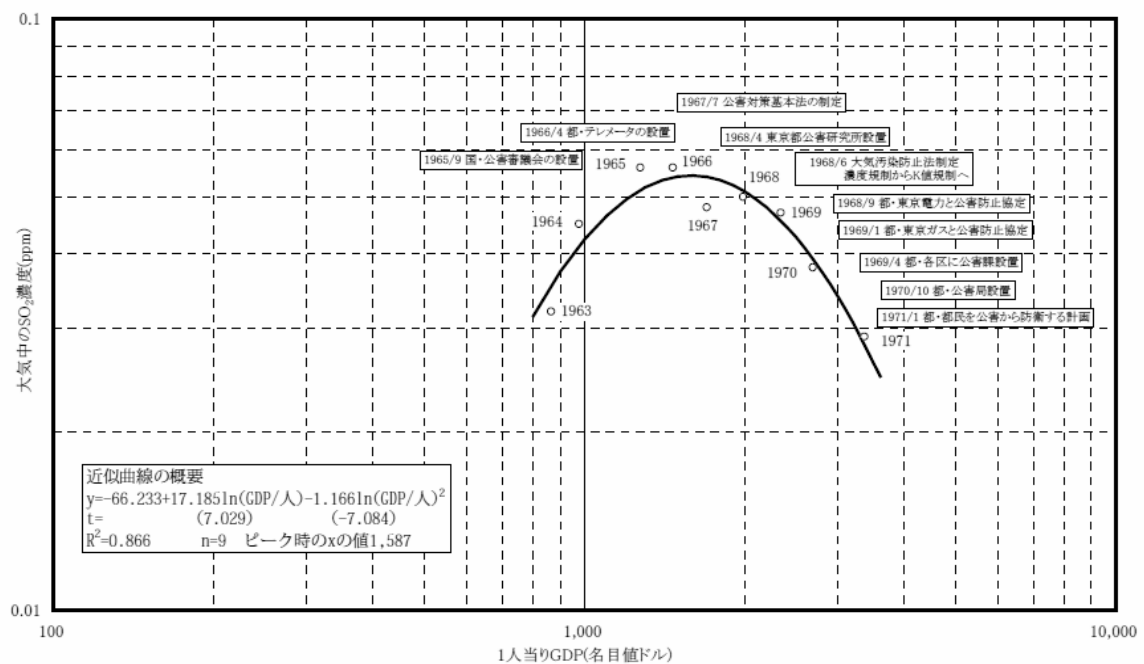


Fig. 3 Global Trends of SO_x Emissions

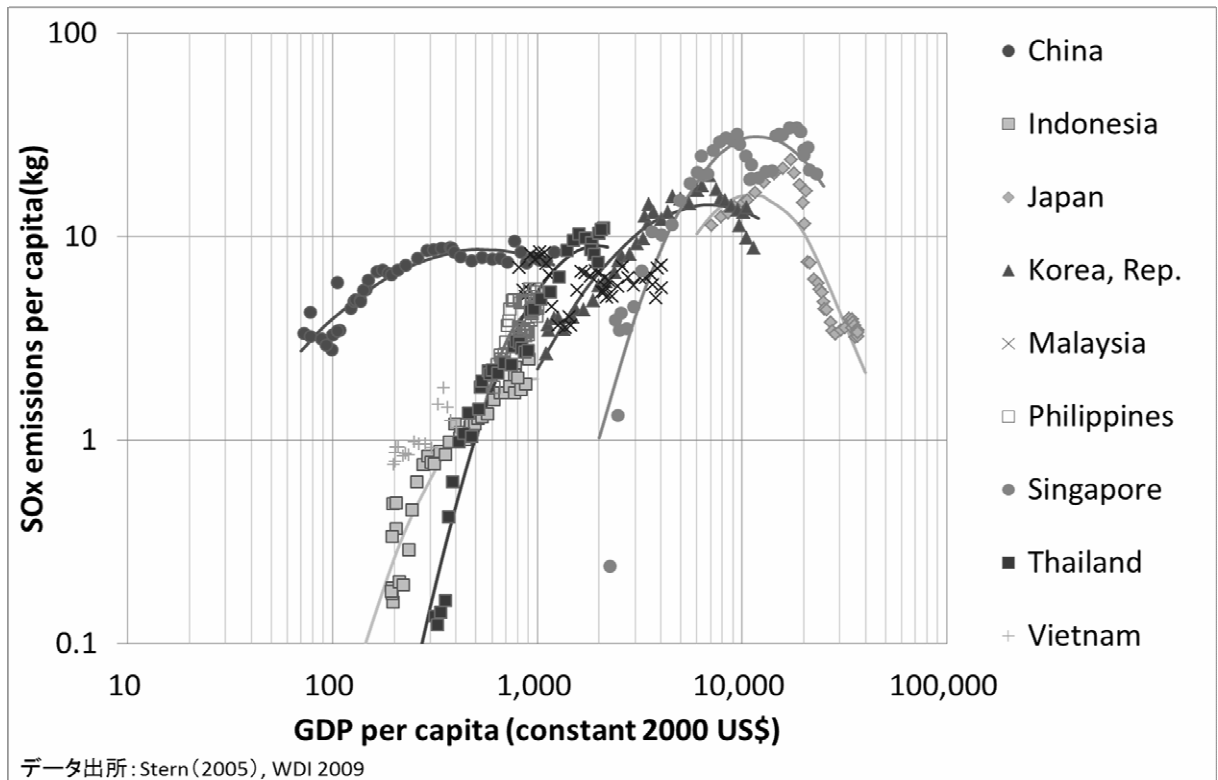


Fig. 4 EKC of Asian Countries

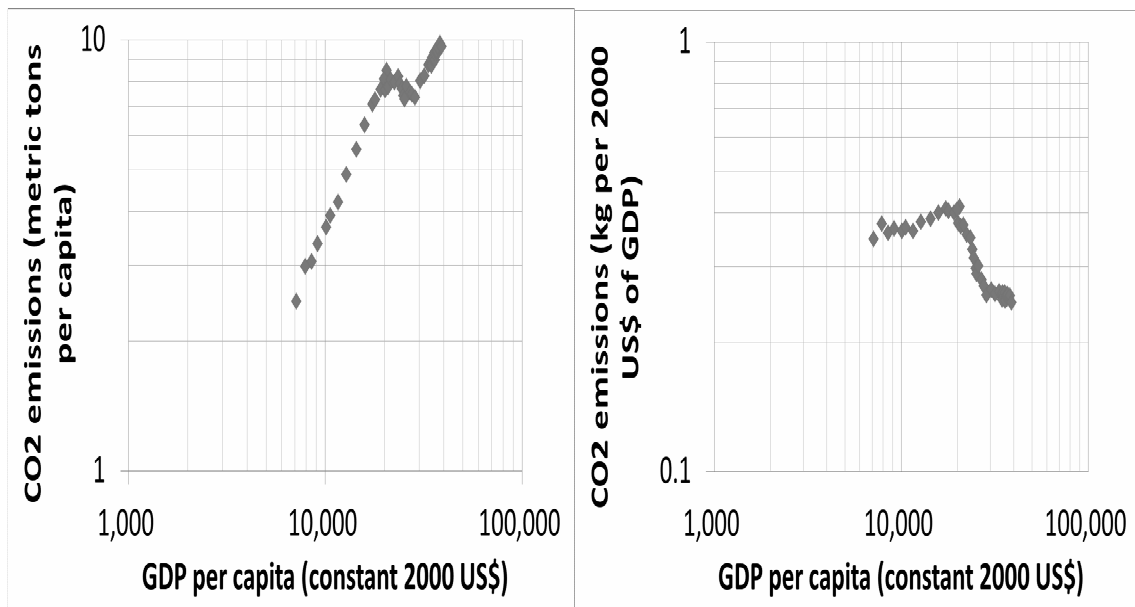


Fig. 5 CO₂ Emission in Japan

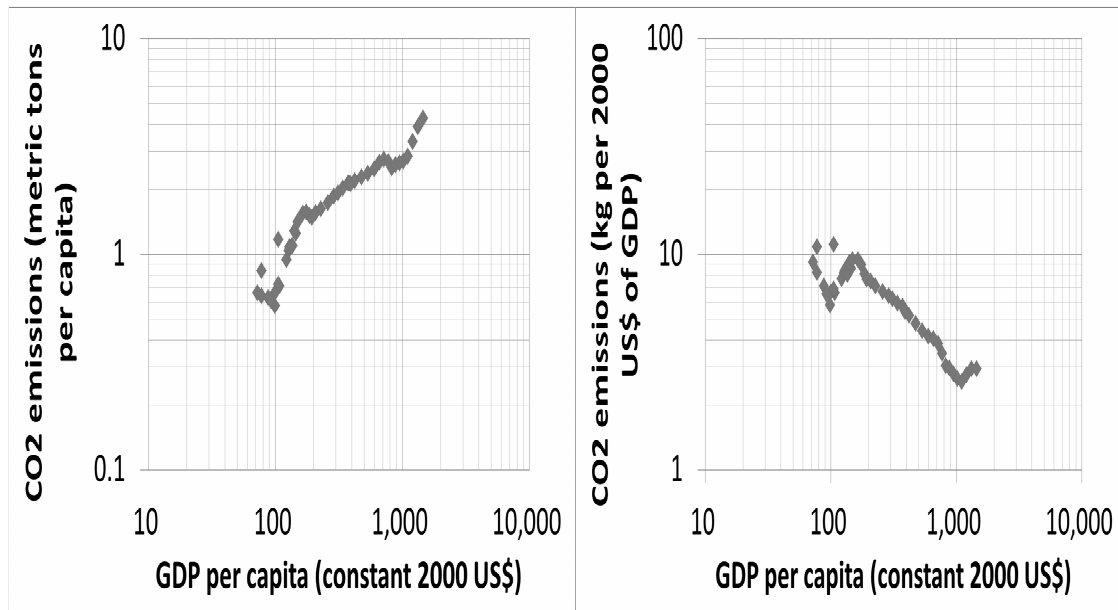


Fig. 6 CO₂ Emission in China

Development and Poverty: Direct root or Indirect root (source of growth)

Poverty and Inequality (Gap, Disparity)

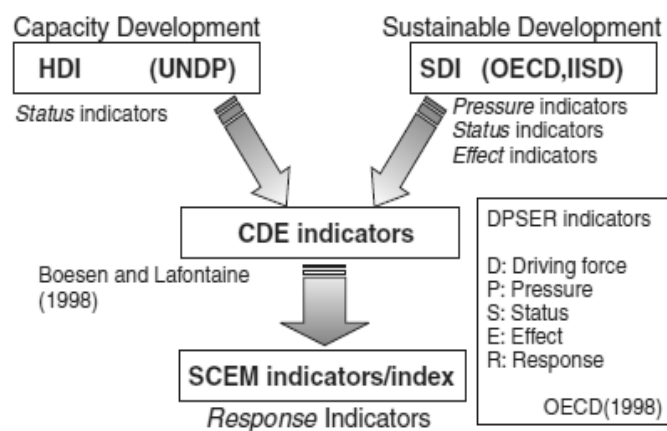
Development and Inequality: Kuznets Curve

4. New Approaches for Sustainable Development

Basic Human Needs Approach → Human Development, Social Development and Sustainable Development

Development → MDGs and PRSP

Figure 8 Development of Indicators / Index for SCEM



Source: Matsuoka, S. and A. Kuchiki eds. (2003)

Table 1 Development Approaches after 2000

Organization	Plan	Summary
United Nations	Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (September 2000)	Adopted at UN Millennium Summit. Eight goals and eighteen targets to be achieved by 2015. 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger 2. Achieve universal primary education 3. Promote gender equality and empower women 4. Reduce child mortality 5. Improve maternal health 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases 7. Ensure environmental sustainability Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reverse loss of environmental resources Target 10: Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water Target 11: Achieve significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020 8. Develop a global partnership for development
The World Bank	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) - Since September 1999. 72 countries done as of July 2002.	Prepared by developing countries based on the five core principles. 1. Country-driven 2. Results-oriented 3. Comprehensive 4. Partnership-oriented 5. Based on a long-term perspective
OECD	Capacity 2015 (August 2002)	Launched from Capacity 21. Community capacity development emphasized. 1. Capacity development for communities 2. Strategies for sustainable development 3. Capacity development for multilateral environment agreements 4. Capacity development for the small island developing states 5. Strategic capacity development facility
Japan	Koizumi Initiative at WSSD (September 2002)	Human resource development for sustainable development emphasized. - "The Decade of Education for Sustainable Development" - Assistance more than 250 billion yen over the next five years for education - Environment-related human resources development for 5,000 persons in the next five years

Source: Matsuoka, S. and A. Kuchiki *eds.* (2003)

5. References

- Matsuoka, S. and A. Kuchiki *eds.* (2003), *IDE Spot Survey: Social Capacity Development for Environmental Management in Asia: Japan's Environmental Cooperation after Johannesburg Summit 2002*, Institute of Development Economics
<http://www.ide.go.jp/English/Publish/Download/Spot/24.html>
 Todaro, M. and S. Smith (2008), *Economic Development*, Longman

6. Schedule of Course Work

1. Introduction 9/27

Part 1: History, Concept, and Theory of Sustainable Development (SD)

2. History and concept of SD 10/6
 3. Theory of SD: Carrying Capacity and MSY 10/13
 4. Measuring and Indicators of SD 10/20
 5. * Students make a short report and presentation about your definition and measuring of SD 10/27

Part 2: Development and Environment in Developing Countries

6. Development issues: Poverty Trap and Big push 11/10
7. Economy and society of developing countries: Dual society and two sector development model 11/17
8. Development strategy: import substitution and export oriented 11/24
9. Development strategy and environment 12/1
10. * Students make a short report and presentation about development issues in selected countries. 12/8

Part 3: Theory and Practice of International Cooperation

11. History and theory of international development cooperation 12/15
12. PRSP, MDGs, and Paris Declaration 12/22
13. Assessing Aid and environment 1/12
14. * Students make a short report and presentation about aid and development in selected cases. 1/19

Part 4: Toward a Sustainable Global Society (governance)

15. Sustainable global society, global governance and concluding remarks 1/26