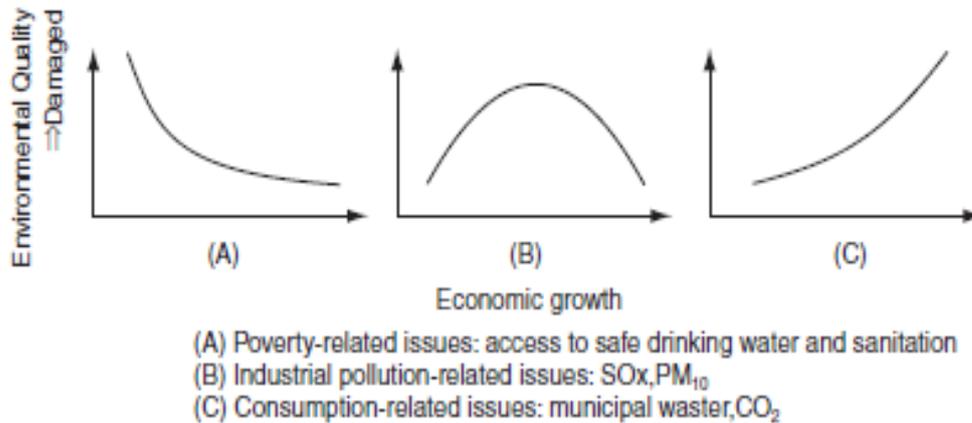


Sustainable Development and International Development Cooperation, Memo 4

• SD and Global Sustainability

EKC:

Figure 2 Economic Growth and Environmental Issues



Source: Matsuoka and Kikuchi 2003

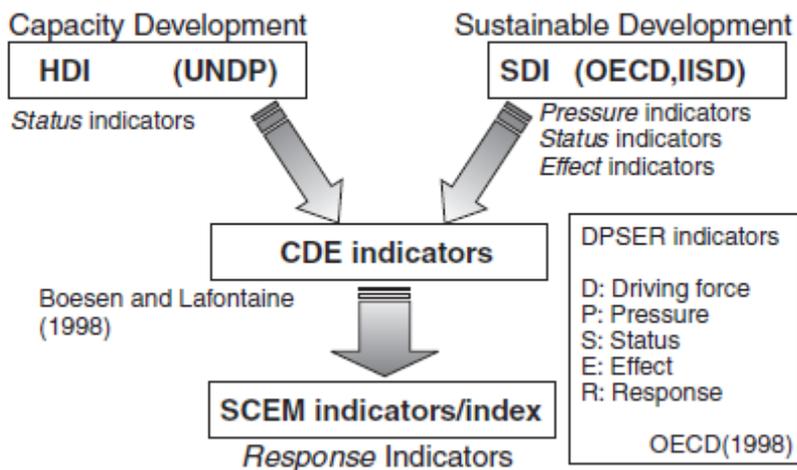
Polluted and Clean Hypothesis: Catch-up Industrialization

Pollution Heaven

Porter Hypothesis: Offset Effect and Innovation Effect

Strict environmental regulations can induce efficiency and encourage innovations that help improve commercial competitiveness.

Figure 8 Development of Indicators / Index for SCEM



Source: Matsuoka and Kikuchi 2003

SD, Development and environment; Eco-development, Green New Deal

Eco-development

Eco-development refers to development at regional and local levels, consistent with the potentials of the area involved, with attention given to the adequate and rational use of natural resources, technological styles and organizational forms that respect the natural ecosystems and local social and cultural patterns.

The term is also used to describe an integrated approach to environment and development.

Source: *Glossary of Environment Statistics, Studies in Methods*, Series F, No. 67, United Nations, New York, 1997.

Poverty and environment; developmentalism

Resource Curse:

the paradox that countries and regions with an abundance of natural resources, specifically point-source non-renewable resources like minerals and fuels, tend to have less economic growth and worse development outcomes than countries with fewer natural resources.

Dutch Disease:

Dutch disease is an economic phenomenon in which the revenues from natural resource exports damage a nation's productive economic sectors by causing an increase of the real exchange rate and wage increase.

Part 2: SD and Development Policy in Developing Countries

1. Present situation of global development and cooperation

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

2. History

2.1 World

1945 Bretton Woods Convention, IMF and World Bank (IBRD)
1945 UN
1946 UNICEF
1947 Marshall Plan
1950 Colombo Plan for Cooperative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia
1961 OECD, OECD/DAC, USAID, UN Decade of Development (16th UN General Assembly)
1964 1st UNCTAD
1966 UNDP, ADB
1967 ASEAN
1969 Pearson Report, Partners on Development
1970 UN Tinbergen Report
1971 Nixon shock
1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, DAC definition of ODA
1978 WB 1st WDR
1979 Brant Commission Report
1980 WB 1st SAL
1985 Plaza Accord
1987 Brundtland Report
1989 Collapse of Berlin Wall
1990 UNDP 1st HDR
1991 Soviet Union collapses
1992 UNCED
1995 WTO, former GATT
1996 OECD/DAC, Development Partners Strategy
1997 Asian Currency Crisis, UNFCCC-Kyoto Protocol
2000 UN Millennium Summit, MDGs
2002 Monterrey Conference, Johannesburg Summit
2003 Rome High Level Forum on Harmonization
2005 Paris High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness

2.2 Japan

1954 Japan participate in the Colombo Plan, Japan-Burma Peace Treaty and Agreement on Reparation and Economic Cooperation
1956 Japan-Philippines Agreement on Reparation
1958 Japan Indonesia Peace Treaty and Agreement on Reparation and Economic Cooperation
1961 OECF
1962 OTCA
1964 Japan joins OECD
1974 JICA
1977 Fukuda Doctrine
1978 1st Medium Target of ODA
1989 Japan becomes top donor
1992 ODA Charter
1993 TICAD 1
1997 Fiscal Structural Reform Act
1999 JBIC
2003 New ODA Charter

References

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- UNDP (Annual), *Human Development Report*, UNDP
- World Bank (Annual), *World Development Report*, World bank
- World Bank (Annual), *World Development Indicator*, World Bank

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