

September 29, 2010
Shunji MATSUOKA,
Ph. D & Professor

Fall Term, 2010, Wednesday, 10:40-12:10, Room#608
Sustainable Development and International Development Cooperation
No. 1

1. Course Description

This course will take a comprehensive look at the sustainable development, from the history of development and environment to the application of sustainable development, and special attention will be put on international development cooperation as an important tool for realization of sustainable development. Particular emphasis will be placed on using “*social capacity development and institutional change*” approach as a base to examine the relationship between development and environment in the developing countries as well as developed countries. Furthermore, this course will be focused on evaluation theory and environmental economics for analyzing and evaluating policies, programs, and projects for sustainable development. This course consists of 4 parts; 1. History, concept and theory of sustainable development, 2. Development and environment in developing countries, 3. Theory and practice of international development cooperation, 4. Toward a Sustainable Global Society (governance).

2. Schedule of Course Work

1. Introduction

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

2. History and concept of SD
3. Theory of SD: Carrying Capacity and MSY
4. Measuring and Indicators of SD
5. * Students have to make short report and presentation about your definition and measuring of SD.

Part 2: Development and Environment in Developing Countries

6. Development issues: Poverty Trap and big push
7. Economy and society of developing countries: Dual society and two sector development model
8. Development strategy: import substitution and export oriented
9. Development strategy and environment
10. * Students have to make a short report and presentation about development issues in selected countries.

Part 3: Theory and Practice of International Cooperation

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

Part 4: Toward a Sustainable Global Society (governance)

15. Sustainable global society, global governance and concluding remarks

3. References

Sustainability

World Commission on Environment and Development (1987), *Our Common Future*, Oxford UP
Bell, S. and Morse, S. (2008), *Sustainability Indicators*, Earthscan

Development Studies and Environmental Studies

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>
Matsuoka, S. ed. (2007), *Effective Environmental Management in Developing Countries: Assessing Social Capacity Development*, Palgrave-Macmillan, London
Sen, A. (1999), *Beyond the Crisis: Development Strategies in Asia*, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies
Todaro, M. and S. Smith (2008), *Economic Development*, Longman

Institutions, Commons, and Social Capital

North, D. C. (1990), *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*, Cambridge UP
Ostrom, E., R. Gardner, and J. Walker et al. (1994), *Rules, Games, and common-pool resources*, University of Michigan Press
Ostrom, E. (1990), *Governing the Commons: the Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*, Cambridge UP
Putnam, R. D. (1993), *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*, Princeton UP

Aid Studies and Evaluation Studies

Cassen, R. and Associates (1994), *Does Aid Work?*, 2ed ed., Oxford UP
Clark C. C, K. Andersson, E. Ostrom, and S. Shivakumar(2005), *The Samaritan's Dilemma*, Oxford UP

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

World Conservation Strategy: Living Resource Conservation for Sustainable Development

IUCN, UNEP and WWF (1980): World Conservation Strategy: Living Resource Conservation for Sustainable Development. International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Gland.

The World Conservation Strategy (WCS) was commissioned by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which together with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) provided the financial support for its preparation and contributed to the evolution of its basic themes and structure. This document presents the aim of the WCS. It explains the contribution of living resource conservation to human survival and to sustainable development, identifies the priority conservation issues and the main requirements for dealing with them and proposes ways for effectively achieving the Strategy's aim. (<http://www.nssd.net/references/KeyDocs/IIEDa24.htm>)

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

In 1983, the U.N. General Assembly created the World Commission on Environment and Development, an independent committee of twenty-two members, headed by Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Prime Minister of Norway. Designed to examine global environment and development to the year 2000 and beyond, the commission seeks to reassess critical problems, to formulate realistic proposals for solving them, and to raise the level of understanding and commitment to the issues of environment and development.

“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)

World’s poor: Essential needs: food, clothing, shelter, and jobs

Environment’s ability: carrying capacity, environmental capacity

1992 UN Environmental Summit in Rio de Janeiro, UNCED

2000 United Nations Millennium Summit, MDGs

(2000 Friibergh Workshop on Sustainability Science)

2002 Johannesburg Summit: WSSD