

Sustainable Development

Adams, W.M. 2001. *Green Development: Environment and Sustainability in the Third World* (volume 2). London: Routledge

Green Development analyzes the evolution of the concept of "sustainable development," and assesses how this can be applied in the real world. William Adams questions the established understanding of the problems of environment and development, stressing the inadequacy of a narrow view of environmental impacts and a limited response based on traditional conservation measures. He bridges the gap between environmentalism and development studies and argues that the central focus of "green development" should be on the needs of the poor, and their capacity for control, power, and self-determination.

Peet, Richard with Elaine Hartwick 1999. *Theories of Development*. New York: The Guilford Press

"Peet's survey of development theories makes for eminent reading, especially since it weaves philosophical underpinnings in a coherent fashion and provides cogent criticism of each approach. I can see it being used as a valuable text for undergraduate and graduate courses related to development planning." --Journal of the American Planning Association (JAPA) "...the need to reexamine various development paradigms is very timely. This book does exactly that, questioning all sociological, economic, neo-Marxist, poststructuralist, feminist, and radical democratic approaches, as well as an array of development models including modernization, dependency, and neoliberalism. An excellent resource for undergraduate and graduate programs in development economics; highly recommended for academic, research, and professional collections." --Choice

***Beyond Growth: The Economics of Sustainable Development* by Herman Daly.**

"Named one of a hundred "visionaries who could change your life" by the Utne Reader, Herman Daly has probably been the most prominent advocate of the need for a change in economic thinking in response to environmental crisis. An iconoclast economist who has worked as a renegade insider at the World Bank in recent years, Daly has argued for overturning some basic economic assumptions. He has won a wide and growing reputation among a wide array of environmentalists, inside and outside the academy.

In a book that will generate controversy, Daly turns his attention to the major environmental debate surrounding "sustainable development." Daly argues that the idea of sustainable development--which has become a catchword of environmentalism and international finance--is being used in ways that are vacuous, certainly wrong, and probably dangerous. The necessary solutions turn out to be much more radical than people suppose."

***Environmental Economics* by Charles Kolstad**

"Environmental Economics is the first text that concentrates solely on environmental economics--the problems of earth, air, and water pollution--with an emphasis on both government and regulation and private-sector anti-pollution incentives. It assumes a knowledge of intermediate microeconomics; therefore, basic economics is not reviewed in this book as it is in others. The book is divided into four primary sections: the first section defines the field of environmental economics in relation to general economics and to ecological and resource economics; the second section looks at market failure and considers why, even with apparent environmental

protection, the market often fails to work properly; the third section examines government regulation of pollution using the industrial organization literature; and the final section looks at the demand for environmental quality, covering both revealed preference and stated preference methods. Because of global interest in environmental economics, this text includes many international examples and places special emphasis on the way countries around the world approach and control their own environmental problems. *Environmental Economics* is ideal for undergraduate and beginning graduate courses in environmental economics"

Environmental and Natural Resource Economics, Sixth Edition by Tom Tietenberg

"Introduces environmental and natural resource policy problems of today through the integrated discussion of economic theory and empirical evidence. Designed for students with in introductory economics or intermediate microeconomics course."

Blueprint for a Green Economy by David Pearce, Anil Markandya, and Edward Barbier

"The most influential account available of the policies needed to achieve sustainability in a national economy. A winner of the Guiseppe Mazzoti prize for literature, it is widely referred to by policy makers throughout the world, and has been adopted as a student text on a number of courses."

Blueprint for a Sustainable Economy by David Pearce and Edward Barbier. Earthscan (2001).

"Ten years on, David Pearce and Edward Barbier have written the sequel to show what has been achieved, how to consolidate that and what remains to be done. In the clear language which made the earlier book so accessible and influential, they examine the efforts to define and implement the concept of sustainable economic development, its relationship to the use of 'natural' capital and human welfare, and its influence on recent environmental policy debates. They show how far environmental concerns have been integrated into everyday economic decision making--through the valuation of environmental goods and services, cost-benefit techniques, indicators for sustainable development, and the use of market-based instruments for environmental policy making around the world."

Development and the Environment. World Development Report. World Bank. (1992).

The World Development Report 1992 explores the links between economic development and the environment. The 1990 report on poverty, last year's report on development strategies, and this report constitute a trilogy on the goals and means of development. The main message of this year's report is the need to integrate environmental considerations into development policymaking. The report argues that continued, and even accelerated, economic and human development is sustainable and can be consistent with improving environmental conditions, but that this will require major policy, program, and institutional shifts. A twofold strategy is required. First, the positive links between efficient income growth and the environment need to be aggressively exploited. Second, strong policies and institutions need to be put in place which cause decision makers to adopt less damaging forms of behavior. Where tradeoffs exist between income growth and environmental quality, the report argues for a careful assessment of the costs and benefits of alternative policies. This approach will result in much less environmental damage. Like its predecessors, this

report includes the World Development Indicators, which offer selected social and economic statistics on 125 countries.

Sustainable Development in a Dynamic World: Transforming Institutions, Growth, and Quality of Life. World Development Report. World Bank. (2003).

The World Development Report 2003 addresses how to lift from poverty the three billion people now living in severe deprivation. It also explores how to improve the quality of life for everybody today and for the two billion more who will join mankind in the next thirty years. Substantial increases in growth and productivity will be necessary to achieve this goal. The current scale of economic activity and speed of change is such that ecosystem and social structures cannot keep up. The Report puts forth two main messages: the first point is that enhancing prosperity and reducing poverty requires better care of the planet's ecosystem and social fabric. And secondly, that stronger collective action at all levels--from local to global--is essential for generating and scaling up the institutions that can transform growth.

Baumol, W. and W. Oates (1988), Theory of Environmental Policy

“In this book, Professors Baumol and Oates provide a rigorous and comprehensive analysis of the economic theory of environmental policy. They present a formal, theoretical treatment of those factors influencing the quality of life. By covering both the theory of externalities and its application to environmental policy, the authors have retained the basic structure and organization of the first edition, which has become a standard reference in the field. In this edition, however, they have updated their analysis to incorporate recent research in environmental economics.”