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on Sustainable Development

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Outcome of the Conference

The future we want

I. Our common vision

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives, having met at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, with the full participation of civil society, renew our commitment to sustainable development and to ensuring the promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations.
2. Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. In this regard we are committed to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.
3. We therefore acknowledge the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions.
4. We recognize that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development. We also reaffirm the need to achieve sustainable development by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion, and promoting integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration and restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges.
5. We reaffirm our commitment to make every effort to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

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6. We recognize that people are at the centre of sustainable development and in this regard we strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive, and we commit to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all.

7. We reaffirm that we continue to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with full respect for international law and its principles.

8. We also reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food, the rule of law, gender equality, the empowerment of women and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development.

9. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

10. We acknowledge that democracy, good governance and the rule of law, at the national and international levels, as well as an enabling environment, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. We reaffirm that to achieve our sustainable development goals we need institutions at all levels that are effective, transparent, accountable and democratic.

11. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, we reaffirm the need to achieve economic stability, sustained economic growth, promotion of social equity and protection of the environment, while enhancing gender equality, the empowerment of women and equal opportunities for all, and the protection, survival and development of children to their full potential, including through education.

12. We resolve to take urgent action to achieve sustainable development. We therefore renew our commitment to sustainable development, assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges. We express our determination to address the themes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, namely, a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development.

13. We recognize that opportunities for people to influence their lives and future, participate in decision-making and voice their concerns are fundamental for sustainable development. We underscore that sustainable development requires concrete and urgent action. It can only be achieved with a broad alliance of people, governments, civil society and the private sector, all working together to secure the future we want for present and future generations.

II. Renewing political commitment

A. Reaffirming the Rio Principles and past action plans

14. We recall the Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972.

15. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, *inter alia*, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration.

16. We reaffirm our commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. We also reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, the political declaration on Africa's development needs, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. We recall as well our commitments in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

17. We recognize the importance of the three Rio conventions for advancing sustainable development and in this regard we urge all parties to fully implement their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, in accordance with their respective principles and provisions, as well as to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhance international cooperation.

18. We are determined to reinvigorate political will and to raise the level of commitment by the international community to move the sustainable development agenda forward, through the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. We further reaffirm our respective commitments to other relevant internationally agreed goals in the

economic, social and environmental fields since 1992. We therefore resolve to take concrete measures that accelerate implementation of sustainable development commitments.

B. Advancing integration, implementation and coherence: assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges

19. We recognize that the 20 years since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 have seen uneven progress, including in sustainable development and poverty eradication. We emphasize the need to make progress in implementing previous commitments. We also recognize the need to accelerate progress in closing development gaps between developed and developing countries, and to seize and create opportunities to achieve sustainable development through economic growth and diversification, social development and environmental protection. To this end, we underscore the continued need for an enabling environment at the national and international levels, as well as continued and strengthened international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, debt, trade and technology transfer, as mutually agreed, and innovation, entrepreneurship, capacity-building, transparency and accountability. We recognize the diversification of actors and stakeholders engaged in the pursuit of sustainable development. In this context, we affirm the continued need for the full and effective participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in global decision-making.

20. We acknowledge that since 1992 there have been areas of insufficient progress and setbacks in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, aggravated by multiple financial, economic, food and energy crises, which have threatened the ability of all countries, in particular developing countries, to achieve sustainable development. In this regard, it is critical that we do not backtrack from our commitment to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. We also recognize that one of the current major challenges for all countries, particularly for developing countries, is the impact from the multiple crises affecting the world today.

21. We are deeply concerned that one in five people on this planet, or over 1 billion people, still live in extreme poverty, and that one in seven — or 14 per cent — is undernourished, while public health challenges, including pandemics and epidemics, remain omnipresent threats. In this context, we note the ongoing discussions on human security in the General Assembly. We acknowledge that with the world's population projected to exceed 9 billion by 2050 with an estimated two thirds living in cities, we need to increase our efforts to achieve sustainable development and, in particular, the eradication of poverty, hunger and preventable diseases.

22. We recognize examples of progress in sustainable development at the regional, national, subnational and local levels. We note that efforts to achieve sustainable development have been reflected in regional, national and subnational policies and plans, and that Governments have strengthened their commitment to sustainable development since the adoption of Agenda 21 through legislation and institutions,

and the development and implementation of international, regional and subregional agreements and commitments.

23. We reaffirm the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by effective social policies, including social protection floors, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

24. We express deep concern about the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people, and note the need for sustainable development strategies to proactively address youth employment at all levels. In this regard, we recognize the need for a global strategy on youth and employment building on the work of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

25. We acknowledge that climate change is a cross-cutting and persistent crisis and express our concern that the scale and gravity of the negative impacts of climate change affect all countries and undermine the ability of all countries, in particular, developing countries, to achieve sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals and threaten the viability and survival of nations. Therefore we underscore that combating climate change requires urgent and ambitious action, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

26. States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

27. We reiterate our commitment, expressed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals of 2010, to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated.

28. We reaffirm that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

29. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

30. We recognize that many people, especially the poor, depend directly on ecosystems for their livelihoods, their economic, social and physical well-being, and their cultural heritage. For this reason, it is essential to generate decent jobs and incomes that decrease disparities in standards of living in order to better meet

people's needs and promote sustainable livelihoods and practices and the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems.

31. We emphasize that sustainable development must be inclusive and people-centred, benefiting and involving all people, including youth and children. We recognize that gender equality and the empowerment of women are important for sustainable development and our common future. We reaffirm our commitments to ensure women's equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy, society and political decision-making.

32. We recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

33. We reaffirm our commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address the vulnerability of small island developing States, including through the sustained implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, and underscore the urgency of finding additional solutions to the major challenges facing small island developing States in a concerted manner so as to support them in sustaining momentum realized in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy and achieving sustainable development.

34. We reaffirm that the Istanbul Programme of Action outlines the priorities of least developed countries for sustainable development and defines a framework for renewed and strengthened global partnership to implement them. We commit to assist the least developed countries with the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action as well as in their efforts to achieve sustainable development.

35. We recognize that more attention should be given to Africa and the implementation of previously agreed commitments related to its development needs that were made at major United Nations summits and conferences. We note that aid to Africa has increased in recent years. However, it still lags behind commitments that were previously made. We underscore the key priority for the international community of supporting Africa's sustainable development efforts. In this regard, we recommit to fully implement the internationally agreed commitments related to Africa's development needs, particularly those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Monterrey Consensus, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, as well as the 2008 political declaration on Africa's development needs.

36. We recognize the serious constraints to achieving sustainable development in all its three dimensions in landlocked developing countries. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to address the special development needs and the challenges faced by landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action as contained in the declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action.

37. We recognize the progress made by middle-income countries in improving the well-being of their people, as well as the specific development challenges they face in their efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve their

development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to achieve sustainable development in a comprehensive manner integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions. We reiterate that these efforts should be adequately supported by the international community, in various forms, taking into account the needs and the capacity to mobilize domestic resources of these countries.

38. We recognize the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in this regard we request the United Nations Statistical Commission, in consultation with relevant United Nations system entities and other relevant organizations, to launch a programme of work in this area building on existing initiatives.

39. We recognize that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, and we note that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development. We are convinced that in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature.

40. We call for holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem.

41. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development.

C. Engaging major groups and other stakeholders

42. We reaffirm the key role of all levels of government and legislative bodies in promoting sustainable development. We further acknowledge efforts and progress made at the local and subnational levels, and recognize the important role that such authorities and communities can play in implementing sustainable development, including by engaging citizens and stakeholders and providing them with relevant information, as appropriate, on the three dimensions of sustainable development. We further acknowledge the importance of involving all relevant decision makers in the planning and implementation of sustainable development policies.

43. We underscore that broad public participation and access to information and judicial and administrative proceedings are essential to the promotion of sustainable development. Sustainable development requires the meaningful involvement and active participation of regional, national and subnational legislatures and judiciaries, and all major groups: women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers, as well as other stakeholders, including local communities, volunteer groups and foundations, migrants and families as well as older persons and persons with disabilities. In this regard, we agree to work more closely with the major groups and other stakeholders and encourage their active participation, as appropriate, in processes that contribute to decision-making, planning and implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable development at all levels.

44. We acknowledge the role of civil society and the importance of enabling all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development. We recognize that improved participation of civil society depends upon, inter alia, strengthening access to information and building civil society capacity and an enabling environment. We recognize that information and communications technology is facilitating the flow of information between governments and the public. In this regard, it is essential to work towards improved access to information and communications technology, especially broadband networks and services, and bridge the digital divide, recognizing the contribution of international cooperation in this regard.

45. We underscore that women have a vital role to play in achieving sustainable development. We recognize the leadership role of women and we resolve to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable development policies, programmes and decision-making at all levels.

46. We acknowledge that the implementation of sustainable development will depend on the active engagement of both the public and the private sectors. We recognize that the active participation of the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, including through the important tool of public-private partnerships. We support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of corporate social responsibility. We call on the private sector to engage in responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the United Nations Global Compact.

47. We acknowledge the importance of corporate sustainability reporting and encourage companies, where appropriate, especially publicly listed and large companies, to consider integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle. We encourage industry, interested governments and relevant stakeholders with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to develop models for best practice and facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building.

48. We recognize the important contribution of the scientific and technological community to sustainable development. We are committed to working with and fostering collaboration among the academic, scientific and technological community, in particular in developing countries, to close the technological gap between developing and developed countries and strengthen the science-policy interface as well as to foster international research collaboration on sustainable development.

49. We stress the importance of the participation of indigenous peoples in the achievement of sustainable development. We also recognize the importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of global, regional, national and subnational implementation of sustainable development strategies.

50. We stress the importance of the active participation of young people in decision-making processes, as the issues we are addressing have a deep impact on

present and future generations, and as the contribution of children and youth is vital to the achievement of sustainable development. We also recognize the need to promote intergenerational dialogue and solidarity by recognizing their views.

51. We stress the importance of the participation of workers and trade unions in the promotion of sustainable development. As the representatives of working people, trade unions are important partners in facilitating the achievement of sustainable development, in particular the social dimension. Information, education and training on sustainability at all levels, including in the workplace, are key to strengthening the capacity of workers and trade unions to support sustainable development.

52. We recognize that farmers, including small-scale farmers and fisherfolk, pastoralists and foresters, can make important contributions to sustainable development through production activities that are environmentally sound, enhance food security and the livelihood of the poor, and invigorate production and sustained economic growth.

53. We note the valuable contributions that non-governmental organizations could and do make in promoting sustainable development through their well-established and diverse experience, expertise and capacity, especially in the area of analysis, sharing of information and knowledge, promotion of dialogue and support of implementation of sustainable development.

54. We recognize the central role of the United Nations in advancing the sustainable development agenda. We acknowledge as well, in this regard, the contributions of other relevant international organizations, including international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, and stress the importance of cooperation among them and with the United Nations, within their respective mandates, recognizing their role in mobilizing resources for sustainable development.

55. We commit ourselves to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development that we launched in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. We recognize the need to impart new momentum to our cooperative pursuit of sustainable development, and commit to work together with major groups and other stakeholders in addressing implementation gaps.

III. Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

56. We affirm that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal. In this regard, we consider green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development and that it could provide options for policymaking but should not be a rigid set of rules. We emphasize that it should contribute to eradicating poverty as well as sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems.

57. We affirm that policies for green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be guided by and in accordance with all the Rio Principles, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and contribute towards achieving relevant internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

58. We affirm that green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should:

- (a) Be consistent with international law;
- (b) Respect each country's national sovereignty over their natural resources taking into account its national circumstances, objectives, responsibilities, priorities and policy space with regard to the three dimensions of sustainable development;
- (c) Be supported by an enabling environment and well-functioning institutions at all levels with a leading role for governments and with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society;
- (d) Promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, foster innovation and provide opportunities, benefits and empowerment for all and respect of all human rights;
- (e) Take into account the needs of developing countries, particularly those in special situations;
- (f) Strengthen international cooperation, including the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer to developing countries;
- (g) Effectively avoid unwarranted conditionalities on official development assistance (ODA) and finance;
- (h) Not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade, avoid unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country, and ensure that environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems, as far as possible, are based on an international consensus;
- (i) Contribute to closing technology gaps between developed and developing countries and reduce the technological dependence of developing countries using all appropriate measures;
- (j) Enhance the welfare of indigenous peoples and their communities, other local and traditional communities and ethnic minorities, recognizing and supporting their identity, culture and interests, and avoid endangering their cultural heritage, practices and traditional knowledge, preserving and respecting non-market approaches that contribute to the eradication of poverty;
- (k) Enhance the welfare of women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, smallholder and subsistence farmers, fisherfolk and those working in small and medium-sized enterprises, and improve the livelihoods and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable groups in particular in developing countries;
- (l) Mobilize the full potential and ensure the equal contribution of both women and men;

(m) Promote productive activities in developing countries that contribute to the eradication of poverty;

(n) Address the concern about inequalities and promote social inclusion, including social protection floors;

(o) Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns;

(p) Continue efforts to strive for inclusive, equitable development approaches to overcome poverty and inequality.

59. We view the implementation of green economy policies by countries that seek to apply them for the transition towards sustainable development as a common undertaking, and we recognize that each country can choose an appropriate approach in accordance with national sustainable development plans, strategies and priorities.

60. We acknowledge that green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication will enhance our ability to manage natural resources sustainably and with lower negative environmental impacts, increase resource efficiency and reduce waste.

61. We recognize that urgent action on unsustainable patterns of production and consumption where they occur remains fundamental in addressing environmental sustainability and promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, regeneration of natural resources and the promotion of sustained, inclusive and equitable global growth.

62. We encourage each country to consider the implementation of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a manner that endeavours to drive sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and job creation, particularly for women, youth and the poor. In this respect, we note the importance of ensuring that workers are equipped with the necessary skills, including through education and capacity-building, and are provided with the necessary social and health protections. In this regard, we encourage all stakeholders, including business and industry, to contribute, as appropriate. We invite governments to improve knowledge and statistical capacity on job trends, developments and constraints and integrate relevant data into national statistics, with the support of relevant United Nations agencies within their mandates.

63. We recognize the importance of the evaluation of the range of social, environmental and economic factors and encourage, where national circumstances and conditions allow, their integration into decision-making. We acknowledge that it will be important to take into account the opportunities and challenges, as well as the costs and benefits, of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, using the best available scientific data and analysis. We acknowledge that a mix of measures, including regulatory, voluntary and others applied at the national level and consistent with obligations under international agreements, could promote green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. We reaffirm that social policies are vital to promoting sustainable development.

64. We acknowledge that involvement of all stakeholders and their partnerships, networking and experience-sharing at all levels could help countries to learn from one another in identifying appropriate sustainable development policies, including

green economy policies. We note the positive experiences in some countries, including in developing countries, in adopting green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication through an inclusive approach and welcome the voluntary exchange of experiences as well as capacity-building in the different areas of sustainable development.

65. We recognize the power of communications technologies, including connection technologies and innovative applications, to promote knowledge exchange, technical cooperation and capacity-building for sustainable development. These technologies and applications can build capacity and enable the sharing of experiences and knowledge in the different areas of sustainable development in an open and transparent manner.

66. Recognizing the importance of linking financing, technology, capacity-building and national needs for sustainable development policies, including green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, we invite the United Nations system, in cooperation with relevant donors and international organizations, to coordinate and provide information upon request on:

- (a) Matching interested countries with the partners that are best suited to provide requested support;
- (b) Toolboxes and/or best practices in applying policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication at all levels;
- (c) Models or good examples of policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- (d) Methodologies for evaluation of policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- (e) Existing and emerging platforms that contribute in this regard.

67. We underscore the importance of governments taking a leadership role in developing policies and strategies through an inclusive and transparent process. We also take note of the efforts of those countries, including developing countries, that have already initiated processes to prepare national green economy strategies and policies in support of sustainable development.

68. We invite relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations regional commissions, United Nations organizations and bodies, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development, according to their respective mandates, to support developing countries upon request to achieve sustainable development, including through, inter alia, green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in particular in least developed countries.

69. We also invite business and industry as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation to contribute to sustainable development and to develop sustainability strategies that integrate, inter alia, green economy policies.

70. We acknowledge the role of cooperatives and microenterprises in contributing to social inclusion and poverty reduction in particular in developing countries.

71. We encourage existing and new partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to mobilize public financing complemented by the private sector, taking into account the interests of local and indigenous communities when appropriate. In this regard, governments should support initiatives for sustainable development, including promoting the contribution of the private sector to support green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

72. We recognize the critical role of technology as well as the importance of promoting innovation, in particular in developing countries. We invite governments, as appropriate, to create enabling frameworks that foster environmentally sound technology, research and development, and innovation, including in support of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

73. We emphasize the importance of technology transfer to developing countries and recall the provisions on technology transfer, finance, access to information, and intellectual property rights as agreed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in particular its call to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We also take note of the further evolution of discussions and agreements on these issues since the adoption of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

74. We recognize that the efforts of developing countries that choose to implement green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be supported through technical and technological assistance.

IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development

A. Strengthening the three dimensions of sustainable development

75. We underscore the importance of a strengthened institutional framework for sustainable development which responds coherently and effectively to current and future challenges and efficiently bridges gaps in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. The institutional framework for sustainable development should integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner and enhance implementation by, inter alia, strengthening coherence, coordination, avoiding duplication of efforts and reviewing progress in implementing sustainable development. We also reaffirm that the framework should be inclusive, transparent and effective and that it should find common solutions related to global challenges to sustainable development.

76. We recognize that effective governance at the local, subnational, national, regional and global levels representing the voices and interests of all is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should not be an end in itself, but a means to achieve sustainable development. We recognize that an improved and more effective institutional framework for sustainable development at the international level should be consistent with the Rio Principles, build on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and its objectives on the institutional framework for sustainable

development, contribute to the implementation of our commitments in the outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields and take into account national priorities and the development strategies and priorities of developing countries. We therefore resolve to strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable development, which will, inter alia:

(a) Promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;

(b) Be based on an action- and result-oriented approach giving due regard to all relevant cross-cutting issues with the aim to contribute to the implementation of sustainable development;

(c) Underscore the importance of interlinkages among key issues and challenges and the need for a systematic approach to them at all relevant levels;

(d) Enhance coherence, reduce fragmentation and overlap and increase effectiveness, efficiency and transparency, while reinforcing coordination and cooperation;

(e) Promote full and effective participation of all countries in decision-making processes;

(f) Engage high-level political leaders, provide policy guidance and identify specific actions to promote effective implementation of sustainable development, including through voluntary sharing of experiences and lessons learned;

(g) Promote the science-policy interface through inclusive, evidence-based and transparent scientific assessments, as well as access to reliable, relevant and timely data in areas related to the three dimensions of sustainable development, building on existing mechanisms, as appropriate; in this regard, strengthen participation of all countries in international sustainable development processes and capacity-building especially for developing countries, including in conducting their own monitoring and assessments;

(h) Enhance the participation and effective engagement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the relevant international forums and in this regard promote transparency and broad public participation and partnerships to implement sustainable development;

(i) Promote the review and stocktaking of progress in the implementation of all sustainable development commitments, including commitments related to means of implementation.

B. Strengthening intergovernmental arrangements for sustainable development

77. We acknowledge the vital importance of an inclusive, transparent, reformed, strengthened and effective multilateral system in order to better address the urgent global challenges of sustainable development today, recognizing the universality and central role of the United Nations and reaffirming our commitment to promote and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations system.

78. We underscore the need to strengthen United Nations system-wide coherence and coordination, while ensuring appropriate accountability to Member States, by,

inter alia, enhancing coherence in reporting and reinforcing cooperative efforts under existing inter-agency mechanisms and strategies to advance the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development within the United Nations system, including through exchange of information among its agencies, funds and programmes, and also with the international financial institutions and other relevant organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), within their respective mandates.

79. We emphasize the need for an improved and more effective institutional framework for sustainable development which should be guided by the specific functions required and mandates involved; address the shortcomings of the current system; take into account all relevant implications; promote synergies and coherence; seek to avoid duplication and eliminate unnecessary overlaps within the United Nations system; and reduce administrative burdens and build on existing arrangements.

General Assembly

80. We reaffirm the role and authority of the General Assembly on global matters of concern to the international community, as set out in the Charter.

81. We further reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. In this regard, we call for the Assembly to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities and adequately address sustainable development in its agenda setting, including through periodic high-level dialogues.

Economic and Social Council

82. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals and is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and supervision of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, in particular its functional commissions, and for promoting the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coherence and coordination. We also reaffirm the major role the Council plays in the overall coordination of funds, programmes and specialized agencies, ensuring coherence among them and avoiding duplication of mandates and activities.

83. We commit to strengthen the Economic and Social Council within its mandate under the Charter, as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and recognize its key role in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. We look forward to the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council.

High-level political forum

84. We decide to establish a universal intergovernmental high-level political forum, building on the strengths, experiences, resources and inclusive participation modalities of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and subsequently replacing the Commission. The high-level political forum shall follow up on the implementation of sustainable development and should avoid overlap with existing structures, bodies and entities in a cost-effective manner.

85. The high-level forum could:

(a) Provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development;

(b) Enhance integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels;

(c) Provide a dynamic platform for regular dialogue, and for stocktaking and agenda setting to advance sustainable development;

(d) Have a focused, dynamic and action-oriented agenda, ensuring the appropriate consideration of new and emerging sustainable development challenges;

(e) Follow up and review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments contained in Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the outcome of the present Conference and, as appropriate, relevant outcomes of other United Nations summits and conferences, including the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as their respective means of implementation;

(f) Encourage high-level system-wide participation of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and invite to participate, as appropriate, other relevant multilateral financial and trade institutions and treaty bodies, within their respective mandates and in accordance with United Nations rules and provisions;

(g) Improve cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system on sustainable development programmes and policies;

(h) Promote transparency and implementation through further enhancing the consultative role and participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders at the international level in order to better make use of their expertise, while retaining the intergovernmental nature of discussions;

(i) Promote the sharing of best practices and experiences relating to the implementation of sustainable development and, on a voluntary basis, facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned;

(j) Promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies;

(k) Strengthen the science-policy interface through review of documentation bringing together dispersed information and assessments, including in the form of a global sustainable development report, building on existing assessments;

(l) Enhance evidence-based decision-making at all levels and contribute to strengthening ongoing efforts of capacity-building for data collection and analysis in developing countries.

86. We decide to launch an intergovernmental and open, transparent and inclusive negotiation process under the General Assembly to define the format and organizational aspects of the high-level forum with the aim of convening the first high-level forum at the beginning of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly. We will also consider the need for promoting intergenerational solidarity for the achievement of sustainable development, taking into account the needs of future generations, including by inviting the Secretary-General to present a report on this issue.

C. Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development

87. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development as well as coordination within the United Nations system.

88. We are committed to strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. We reaffirm resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 which established UNEP and other relevant resolutions that reinforce its mandate, as well as the 1997 Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP and the 2000 Malmö Ministerial Declaration. In this regard, we invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to adopt a resolution strengthening and upgrading UNEP in the following manner:

(a) Establish universal membership in the Governing Council of UNEP, as well as other measures to strengthen its governance as well its responsiveness and accountability to Member States;

(b) Have secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions to fulfil its mandate;

(c) Enhance the voice of UNEP and its ability to fulfil its coordination mandate within the United Nations system by strengthening UNEP engagement in key United Nations coordination bodies and empowering UNEP to lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment;

(d) Promote a strong science-policy interface, building on existing international instruments, assessments, panels and information networks, including the Global Environment Outlook, as one of the processes aimed at bringing together information and assessment to support informed decision-making;

(e) Disseminate and share evidence-based environmental information and raise public awareness on critical as well as emerging environmental issues;

(f) Provide capacity-building to countries, as well as support and facilitate access to technology;

(g) Progressively consolidate headquarters functions in Nairobi, as well as strengthen its regional presence, in order to assist countries, upon request, in the implementation of their national environmental policies, collaborating closely with other relevant entities of the United Nations system;

(h) Ensure the active participation of all relevant stakeholders drawing on best practices and models from relevant multilateral institutions and exploring new mechanisms to promote transparency and the effective engagement of civil society.

89. We recognize the significant contributions to sustainable development made by the multilateral environmental agreements. We acknowledge the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster (the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants). We encourage parties to multilateral environmental agreements to consider further measures, in these and other clusters, as appropriate, to promote policy coherence at all relevant levels, improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication, and enhance coordination and cooperation among the multilateral environmental agreements, including the three Rio conventions, as well as with the United Nations system in the field.

90. We stress the need for the continuation of a regular review of the state of the Earth's changing environment and its impact on human well-being and, in this regard, we welcome such initiatives as the Global Environment Outlook process aimed at bringing together environmental information and assessments and building national and regional capacity to support informed decision-making.

D. International financial institutions and United Nations operational activities

91. We recognize that sustainable development should be given due consideration by the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant entities such as international financial institutions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective existing mandates. In this regard, we invite them to further enhance mainstreaming of sustainable development in their respective mandates, programmes, strategies and decision-making processes, in support of the efforts of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the achievement of sustainable development.

92. We reaffirm the importance of broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and in this regard, take note of recent important decisions on reform of the governance structures, quotas and voting rights of the Bretton Woods institutions, better reflecting current realities and enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, and reiterate the importance of the reform of the governance of those institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

93. We call for the further mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system, and request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in this regard. We also call for and recognize the importance of the strengthening of policy coordination within key structures of the Secretariat of the United Nations so as to ensure system-wide coherence in support of sustainable development, while ensuring accountability to Member States.

94. We invite the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system to consider appropriate measures for integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions across the operational activities of the United Nations system. We also emphasize that increasing the financial contributions to the United Nations development system is key to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard we recognize the mutually reinforcing links among increased effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations development system, achieving concrete results in assisting developing countries in eradicating poverty and achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

95. We emphasize the need to strengthen operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the field that are well aligned with national sustainable development priorities of developing countries. In this regard, we emphasize that the fundamental characteristics and principles of United Nations operational activities set forth in the relevant General Assembly resolutions provide the overarching framework for all matters pertaining to the United Nations development assistance operations in the field. We recognize the importance of strengthening United Nations system coordination. We look forward to receiving the outcome of the independent evaluation of the Delivering as one initiative.

96. We call on the United Nations system to improve the management of facilities and operations, by taking into account sustainable development practices, building on existing efforts and promoting cost effectiveness, and in accordance with legislative frameworks, including financial rules and regulations, while maintaining accountability to Member States.

E. Regional, national, subnational and local levels

97. We acknowledge the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development. Regional frameworks can complement and facilitate effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at the national level.

98. We encourage regional, national, subnational and local authorities as appropriate to develop and utilize sustainable development strategies as key instruments for guiding decision-making and implementation of sustainable development at all levels, and in this regard we recognize that integrated social, economic and environmental data and information, as well as effective analysis and assessment of implementation, is important in decision-making processes.

99. We encourage action at the regional, national, subnational and local levels to promote access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters, as appropriate.

100. We emphasize that regional and subregional organizations, including the United Nations regional commissions and their subregional offices, have a significant role to play in promoting a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in their respective regions. We underscore the need to support these institutions, including through the United Nations system, in the effective operationalization and implementation of sustainable development, and to facilitate institutional coherence and harmonization of relevant development policies, plans and programmes. In this regard, we urge these institutions to prioritize sustainable development through, inter alia, more efficient and effective capacity-building, development and implementation of regional agreements and arrangements as appropriate, and exchange of information, best practices and lessons learned. We also welcome regional and cross-regional initiatives for sustainable development. We furthermore recognize the need to ensure effective linkage among global, regional, subregional and national processes to advance sustainable development. We encourage the enhancement of the United Nations regional commissions and their subregional offices in their respective capacities to support Member States in implementing sustainable development.

101. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national, subnational and local levels as appropriate and, to this end, we call on countries to strengthen national, subnational and/or local institutions or relevant multi-stakeholder bodies and processes, as appropriate, dealing with sustainable development, including to coordinate on matters of sustainable development and to enable effective integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

102. We welcome regional and cross-regional initiatives for sustainable development, such as the Green Bridge Partnership Programme, which is voluntary and open for participation by all partners.

103. We underscore the need to ensure long-term political commitment to sustainable development taking into account national circumstances and priorities and, in this regard, we encourage all countries to undertake the necessary actions and measures to achieve sustainable development.

V. Framework for action and follow-up

A. Thematic areas and cross-sectoral issues

104. We recognize that in order to achieve the objective of the Conference, namely to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, as well as to address the themes of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development, we commit to address remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, to address new and emerging challenges and to seize new opportunities through the actions enumerated below in this framework for action, supported as appropriate through provision of

means of implementation. We recognize that goals, targets and indicators, including where appropriate gender-sensitive indicators, are valuable in measuring and accelerating progress. We further note that progress in the implementation of the actions stipulated below can be enhanced by voluntarily sharing information, knowledge and experience.

Poverty eradication

105. We recognize that, three years from the 2015 target date of the Millennium Development Goals, while there has been progress in reducing poverty in some regions, this progress has been uneven and the number of people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in Africa.

106. We recognize that sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in developing countries is a key requirement for eradicating poverty and hunger and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, we emphasize that national efforts of developing countries should be complemented by an enabling environment aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries. We also emphasize the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, addressing the root causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels.

107. We recognize that promoting universal access to social services can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving development gains. Social protection systems that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are essential for eradicating poverty and advancing the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, we strongly encourage initiatives aimed at enhancing social protection for all people.

Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture

108. We reaffirm our commitments regarding the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. We acknowledge that food security and nutrition has become a pressing global challenge and, in this regard, we further reaffirm our commitment to enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food for present and future generations in line with the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security adopted in 2009, including for children under two, and through, as appropriate, national, regional and global food security and nutrition strategies.

109. We recognize that a significant portion of the world's poor live in rural areas, and that rural communities play an important role in the economic development of many countries. We emphasize the need to revitalize the agricultural and rural development sectors, notably in developing countries, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. We recognize the importance of taking the necessary actions to better address the needs of rural communities through, inter alia, enhancing access by agricultural producers, in particular small producers, women, indigenous peoples and people living in vulnerable situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services,

education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage. We reiterate the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and nutrition. We also recognize the importance of traditional sustainable agricultural practices, including traditional seed supply systems, including for many indigenous peoples and local communities.

110. Noting the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, we resolve to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, including through improving the functioning of markets and trading systems and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, by increasing public and private investment in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development. Key areas for investment and support include sustainable agricultural practices; rural infrastructure, storage capacities and related technologies; research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies; developing strong agricultural cooperatives and value chains; and strengthening urban-rural linkages. We also recognize the need to significantly reduce post-harvest and other food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain.

111. We reaffirm the necessity to promote, enhance and support more sustainable agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, that improves food security, eradicates hunger and is economically viable, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters. We also recognize the need to maintain natural ecological processes that support food production systems.

112. We stress the need to enhance sustainable livestock production systems, including through improving pasture land and irrigation schemes in line with national policies, legislation, rules and regulations, enhanced sustainable water management systems, and efforts to eradicate and prevent the spread of animal diseases, recognizing that the livelihoods of farmers, including pastoralists, and the health of livestock are intertwined.

113. We also stress the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for food security and nutrition and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people.

114. We resolve to take action to enhance agricultural research, extension services, training and education to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability through the voluntary sharing of knowledge and good practices. We further resolve to improve access to information, technical knowledge and know-how, including through new information and communications technologies that empower farmers, fisherfolk and foresters to choose among diverse methods of achieving sustainable agricultural production. We call for the strengthening of international cooperation on agricultural research for development.

115. We reaffirm the important work and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security, including through its role in facilitating country-initiated assessments on sustainable food production and food security, and we encourage countries to give due consideration to implementing the Committee on World Food Security Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land,

Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. We take note of the ongoing discussions on responsible agricultural investment in the framework of the Committee on World Food Security, as well as the principles for responsible agricultural investment.

116. We stress the need to address the root causes of excessive food price volatility, including its structural causes, at all levels, and the need to manage the risks linked to high and excessively volatile prices in agricultural commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban dwellers.

117. We underline the importance of timely, accurate and transparent information in helping to address excessive food price volatility, and in this regard take note of the Agricultural Market Information System hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and urge the participating international organizations, private sector actors and Governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products.

118. We reaffirm that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agricultural and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security. We urge national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholder farmers, including women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets.

Water and sanitation

119. We recognize that water is at the core of sustainable development as it is closely linked to a number of key global challenges. We therefore reiterate the importance of integrating water in sustainable development and underline the critical importance of water and sanitation within the three dimensions of sustainable development.

120. We reaffirm the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Declaration regarding halving by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and the development of integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans, ensuring sustainable water use. We commit to the progressive realization of access to safe and affordable drinking water and basic sanitation for all, as necessary for poverty eradication, the empowerment of women and to protect human health, and to significantly improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels as appropriate. In this regard, we reiterate the commitments to support these efforts, in particular for developing countries, through the mobilization of resources from all sources, capacity-building and technology transfer.

121. We reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, to be progressively realized for our populations with full respect for national sovereignty. We also highlight our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action, "Water for Life".

122. We recognize the key role that ecosystems play in maintaining water quantity and quality and support actions within respective national boundaries to protect and sustainably manage these ecosystems.

123. We underline the need to adopt measures to address floods, droughts and water scarcity, addressing the balance between water supply and demand, including, where appropriate, non-conventional water resources, and to mobilize financial resources and investment in infrastructure for water and sanitation services, in accordance with national priorities.

124. We stress the need to adopt measures to significantly reduce water pollution and increase water quality, significantly improve wastewater treatment and water efficiency and reduce water losses. In order to achieve this, we stress the need for international assistance and cooperation.

Energy

125. We recognize the critical role that energy plays in the development process, as access to sustainable modern energy services contributes to poverty eradication, saves lives, improves health and helps provide for basic human needs. We stress that these services are essential to social inclusion and gender equality, and that energy is also a key input to production. We commit to facilitate support for access to these services by 1.4 billion people worldwide who are currently without them. We recognize that access to these services is critical for achieving sustainable development.

126. We emphasize the need to address the challenge of access to sustainable modern energy services for all, in particular for the poor, who are unable to afford these services even when they are available. We emphasize the need to take further action to improve this situation, including by mobilizing adequate financial resources, so as to provide these services in a reliable, affordable, economically viable and socially and environmentally acceptable manner in developing countries.

127. We reaffirm support for the implementation of national and subnational policies and strategies, based on individual national circumstances and development aspirations, using an appropriate energy mix to meet developmental needs, including through increased use of renewable energy sources and other low-emission technologies, the more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources. We commit to promoting sustainable modern energy services for all through national and subnational efforts, inter alia, on electrification and dissemination of sustainable cooking and heating solutions, including through collaborative actions to share best practices and adopt policies, as appropriate. We urge governments to create enabling environments that facilitate public and private sector investment in relevant and needed cleaner energy technologies.

128. We recognize that improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy and cleaner and energy-efficient technologies are important for sustainable development, including in addressing climate change. We also recognize the need for energy efficiency measures in urban planning, buildings and transportation, and in the production of goods and services and the design of products. We also recognize the importance of promoting incentives in favour of, and removing disincentives to, energy efficiency and the diversification of the energy mix, including promoting research and development in all countries, including developing countries.

129. We note the launching of the initiative by the Secretary-General on Sustainable Energy for All, which focuses on access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energies. We are all determined to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality and, through this, help to eradicate poverty and lead to sustainable development and global prosperity. We recognize that the activities of countries in broader energy-related matters are of great importance and are prioritized according to their specific challenges, capacities and circumstances, including their energy mix.

Sustainable tourism

130. We emphasize that well-designed and managed tourism can make a significant contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, has close linkages to other sectors, and can create decent jobs and generate trade opportunities. We recognize the need to support sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building that promote environmental awareness, conserve and protect the environment, respect wildlife, flora, biodiversity, ecosystems and cultural diversity, and improve the welfare and livelihoods of local communities by supporting their local economies and the human and natural environment as a whole. We call for enhanced support for sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building in developing countries in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

131. We encourage the promotion of investment in sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism and cultural tourism, which may include creating small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, indigenous peoples and local communities in areas with high eco-tourism potential. In this regard, we underline the importance of establishing, where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations in accordance with national priorities and legislation for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism.

Sustainable transport

132. We note that transportation and mobility are central to sustainable development. Sustainable transportation can enhance economic growth and improve accessibility. Sustainable transport achieves better integration of the economy while respecting the environment. We recognize the importance of the efficient movement of people and goods, and access to environmentally sound, safe and affordable transportation as a means to improve social equity, health, resilience of cities, urban-rural linkages and productivity of rural areas. In this regard, we take into account road safety as part of our efforts to achieve sustainable development.

133. We support the development of sustainable transport systems, including energy efficient multi-modal transport systems, notably public mass transportation systems, clean fuels and vehicles, as well as improved transportation systems in rural areas. We recognize the need to promote an integrated approach to policymaking at the national, regional and local levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development. We also recognize that the special development needs of landlocked and transit developing countries need to be taken into account while establishing sustainable transit transport systems. We acknowledge the need for international support to developing countries in this regard.

Sustainable cities and human settlements

134. We recognize that, if they are well planned and developed, including through integrated planning and management approaches, cities can promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable societies. In this regard, we recognize the need for a holistic approach to urban development and human settlements that provides for affordable housing and infrastructure and prioritizes slum upgrading and urban regeneration. We commit to work towards improving the quality of human settlements, including the living and working conditions of both urban and rural dwellers in the context of poverty eradication so that all people have access to basic services, housing and mobility. We also recognize the need for conservation, as appropriate, of the natural and cultural heritage of human settlements, the revitalization of historic districts and the rehabilitation of city centres.

135. We commit to promote an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements, including through supporting local authorities, increasing public awareness and enhancing participation of urban residents, including the poor, in decision-making. We also commit to promote sustainable development policies that support inclusive housing and social services; a safe and healthy living environment for all, particularly children, youth, women and the elderly and disabled; affordable and sustainable transport and energy; promotion, protection and restoration of safe and green urban spaces; safe and clean drinking water and sanitation; healthy air quality; generation of decent jobs; and improved urban planning and slum upgrading. We further support sustainable management of waste through the application of the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle). We underline the importance of considering disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risks in urban planning. We recognize the efforts of cities to balance development with rural regions.

136. We emphasize the importance of increasing the number of metropolitan regions, cities and towns that are implementing policies for sustainable urban planning and design in order to respond effectively to the expected growth of urban populations in the coming decades. We note that sustainable urban planning benefits from the involvement of multiple stakeholders as well as from full use of information and sex-disaggregated data, including on demographic trends, income distribution and informal settlements. We recognize the important role of municipal governments in setting a vision for sustainable cities, from the initiation of city planning through to revitalization of older cities and neighbourhoods, including by adopting energy efficiency programmes in building management and developing sustainable, locally appropriate transport systems. We further recognize the importance of mixed-use planning and of encouraging non-motorized mobility, including by promoting pedestrian and cycling infrastructures.

137. We recognize that partnerships among cities and communities play an important role in promoting sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need to strengthen existing cooperation mechanisms and platforms, partnership arrangements and other implementation tools to advance the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda with the active involvement of all relevant United Nations entities and with the overall aim of achieving sustainable urban development. We further recognize the continuing need for adequate and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements

Foundation so as to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

Health and population

138. We recognize that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development. We understand the goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating communicable and non-communicable diseases, and where populations can reach a state of physical, mental and social well-being. We are convinced that action on the social and environmental determinants of health, both for the poor and the vulnerable and for the entire population, is important to create inclusive, equitable, economically productive and healthy societies. We call for the full realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

139. We also recognize the importance of universal health coverage to enhancing health, social cohesion and sustainable human and economic development. We pledge to strengthen health systems towards the provision of equitable universal coverage. We call for the involvement of all relevant actors for coordinated multi-sectoral action to address urgently the health needs of the world's population.

140. We emphasize that HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, influenza, polio and other communicable diseases remain serious global concerns, and we commit to redouble efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as well as to renewing and strengthening the fight against malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases.

141. We acknowledge that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases constitutes one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the twenty-first century. We commit to strengthen health systems towards the provision of equitable, universal coverage and promote affordable access to prevention, treatment, care and support related to non-communicable diseases, especially cancer, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. We also commit to establish or strengthen multi-sectoral national policies for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. We recognize that reducing, *inter alia*, air, water and chemical pollution leads to positive effects on health.

142. We reaffirm the right to use, to the full, the provisions contained in the agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, the decision of the WTO General Council of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, which provides flexibilities for the protection of public health, and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard.

143. We call for further collaboration and cooperation at the national and international levels to strengthen health systems through increased health financing, recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce, through improved distribution and access to safe, affordable, effective and quality

medicines, vaccines and medical technologies, and through improving health infrastructure. We support the leadership role of the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work.

144. We commit to systematically consider population trends and projections in our national, rural and urban development strategies and policies. Through forward-looking planning, we can seize the opportunities and address the challenges associated with demographic change, including migration.

145. We call for the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the outcomes of their review conferences, including the commitments leading to sexual and reproductive health and the promotion and protection of all human rights in this context. We emphasize the need for the provision of universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, and the integration of reproductive health in national strategies and programmes.

146. We commit to reduce maternal and child mortality and to improve the health of women, youth and children. We reaffirm our commitment to gender equality and to protect the rights of women, men and youth to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including access to sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination and violence. We will work actively to ensure that health systems provide the necessary information and health services addressing the sexual and reproductive health of women, including working towards universal access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning, as this is essential for women's health and advancing gender equality.

Promoting full and productive employment, decent work for all and social protection

147. We recognize that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration and protection are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that enabling environments to promote these need to be created at all levels.

148. We are concerned about labour market conditions and widespread deficits of available decent work opportunities, especially for young women and men. We urge all governments to address the global challenge of youth employment by developing and implementing strategies and policies that provide young people everywhere access to decent and productive work, as over the coming decades decent jobs will need to be created to be able to ensure sustainable and inclusive development and reduce poverty.

149. We recognize the importance of job creation by investing in and developing sound, effective and efficient economic and social infrastructure and productive capacities for sustainable development and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth. We call on countries to enhance infrastructure investment for sustainable development and we agree to support United Nations funds, programmes and agencies to help assist and promote the efforts of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in this regard.

150. We recognize the importance of job creation by adopting forward-looking macroeconomic policies that promote sustainable development and lead to sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, increase productive employment opportunities and promote agricultural and industrial development.

151. We emphasize the need to enhance employment and income opportunities for all, especially for women and men living in poverty and, in this regard, we support national efforts to provide new job opportunities to the poor in both rural and urban areas, including support to small and medium-sized enterprises.

152. We recognize that workers should have access to education, skills, health care, social security, fundamental rights at work, social and legal protections, including occupational safety and health, and decent work opportunities. Governments, trade unions, workers and employers all have a role to play in promoting decent work for all, and all should help young people to gain access to needed skills and employment opportunities, including in new and emerging sectors. Women and men should have equal access to opportunities to acquire job skills as well as to worker protections. We recognize the importance of a just transition, including programmes to help workers adjust to changing labour market conditions.

153. We also recognize that informal unpaid work, performed mostly by women, contributes substantially to human well-being and sustainable development. In this regard, we commit to work towards safe and decent working conditions and access to social protection and education.

154. We recognize that opportunities for decent work for all and job creation can be generated through, inter alia, public and private investments in scientific and technological innovation, public works in restoring, regenerating and conserving natural resources and ecosystems, and social and community services. We are encouraged by government initiatives to create jobs for poor people in restoring and managing natural resources and ecosystems, and we encourage the private sector to contribute to decent work for all and job creation for both women and men, and particularly for young people, including through partnerships with small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives. In this regard, we acknowledge the importance of efforts to promote the exchange of information and knowledge on decent work for all and job creation, including green jobs initiatives and related skills, and to facilitate the integration of relevant data into national economic and employment policies.

155. We encourage the sharing of experiences and best practices on ways to address the high levels of unemployment and underemployment, in particular among young people.

156. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, fostering growth, resilience, social justice and cohesion, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing social protection floors for all citizens. We support global dialogue on best practices for social protection programmes that takes into account the three dimensions of sustainable development and, in this regard, we note ILO Recommendation 202 concerning national floors of social protection.

157. We call upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedom of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those

of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability.

Oceans and seas

158. We recognize that oceans, seas and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical to sustaining it, and that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources. We stress the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and of their resources for sustainable development, including through their contributions to poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, food security and creation of sustainable livelihoods and decent work, while at the same time protecting biodiversity and the marine environment and addressing the impacts of climate change. We therefore commit to protect, and restore, the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems, and to maintain their biodiversity, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations, and to effectively apply an ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach in the management, in accordance with international law, of activities having an impact on the marine environment, to deliver on all three dimensions of sustainable development.

159. We recognize the importance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to advancing sustainable development and its near universal adoption by States, and in this regard we urge all its parties to fully implement their obligations under the Convention.

160. We recognize the importance of building the capacity of developing countries to be able to benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and their resources and, in this regard, we emphasize the need for cooperation in marine scientific research to implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, as well as for the transfer of technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology.

161. We support the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, established under the General Assembly, and look forward to the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014 and its subsequent consideration by the Assembly. We encourage consideration by States of the assessment findings at appropriate levels.

162. We recognize the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. We note the ongoing work under the General Assembly of an ad hoc open-ended informal working group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. Building on the work of the ad hoc working group and before the end of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly we commit to address, on an urgent basis, the issue of the conservation and sustainable

use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

163. We note with concern that the health of oceans and marine biodiversity are negatively affected by marine pollution, including marine debris, especially plastic, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals and nitrogen-based compounds, from a number of marine and land-based sources, including shipping and land run-off. We commit to take action to reduce the incidence and impacts of such pollution on marine ecosystems, including through the effective implementation of relevant conventions adopted in the framework of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the follow-up of the relevant initiatives such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, as well as the adoption of coordinated strategies to this end. We further commit to take action to, by 2025, based on collected scientific data, achieve significant reductions in marine debris to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment.

164. We note the significant threat that alien invasive species pose to marine ecosystems and resources and commit to implement measures to prevent the introduction, and manage the adverse environmental impacts, of alien invasive species, including, as appropriate, those adopted in the framework of IMO.

165. We note that sea-level rise and coastal erosion are serious threats for many coastal regions and islands, particularly in developing countries, and in this regard we call on the international community to enhance its efforts to address these challenges.

166. We call for support to initiatives that address ocean acidification and the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems and resources. In this regard, we reiterate the need to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification, as well as enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems and of the communities whose livelihoods depend on them, and to support marine scientific research, monitoring and observation of ocean acidification and particularly vulnerable ecosystems, including through enhanced international cooperation in this regard.

167. We stress our concern about the potential environmental impacts of ocean fertilization. In this regard, we recall the decisions related to ocean fertilization adopted by the relevant intergovernmental bodies, and resolve to continue addressing with utmost caution ocean fertilization, consistent with the precautionary approach.

168. We commit to intensify our efforts to meet the 2015 target as agreed to in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis. In this regard we further commit to urgently take the measures necessary to maintain or restore all stocks at least to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield, with the aim of achieving these goals in the shortest time feasible, as determined by their biological characteristics. To achieve this we commit to urgently develop and implement science-based management plans, including by reducing or suspending fishing catch and effort commensurate with the status of the stock. We further commit to enhance action to manage bycatch, discards and other adverse ecosystem impacts from fisheries, including by eliminating destructive fishing practices. We also commit to

enhance actions to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems from significant adverse impacts, including through the effective use of impact assessments. Such actions, including those through competent organizations, should be undertaken consistent with international law, the applicable international instruments and relevant General Assembly resolutions and FAO guidelines.

169. We urge States parties to the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks to fully implement that Agreement and to give, in accordance with part VII of the Agreement, full recognition to the special requirements of developing States. Furthermore, we call upon all States to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the FAO international plans of action and technical guidelines.

170. We acknowledge that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing deprive many countries of a crucial natural resource and remain a persistent threat to their sustainable development. We recommit to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing as advanced in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and to prevent and combat these practices, including through the following: developing and implementing national and regional action plans in accordance with the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; implementing, in accordance with international law, effective and coordinated measures by coastal States, flag States, port States, chartering nations and the States of nationality of the beneficial owners and others who support or engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by identifying vessels engaged in such fishing and by depriving offenders of the benefits accruing from it; as well as cooperating with developing countries to systematically identify needs and build capacity, including support for monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement systems.

171. We call upon States that have signed the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing to expedite procedures for its ratification with a view to its early entry into force.

172. We recognize the need for transparency and accountability in fisheries management by regional fisheries management organizations. We recognize the efforts already made by those regional fisheries management organizations that have undertaken independent performance reviews, and call on all regional fisheries management organizations to regularly undertake such reviews and make the results publicly available. We encourage implementation of the recommendations of such reviews and recommend that the comprehensiveness of those reviews be strengthened over time, as necessary.

173. We reaffirm our commitment in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and overcapacity, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries, and we reiterate our commitment to conclude multilateral disciplines on fisheries subsidies that will give effect to the WTO Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration mandates to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, recognizing

that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation, taking into account the importance of the sector to development priorities, poverty reduction and livelihood and food-security concerns. We encourage States to further improve the transparency and reporting of existing fisheries subsidies programmes through WTO. Given the state of fisheries resources, and without prejudicing the WTO Doha and Hong Kong ministerial mandates on fisheries subsidies or the need to conclude these negotiations, we encourage States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies or from extending or enhancing existing ones.

174. We urge the identification and mainstreaming of strategies by 2014 that further assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in developing their national capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries, including through improved market access for fish products from developing countries.

175. We commit to observe the need to ensure access to fisheries and the importance of access to markets, by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisherfolk and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples and their communities, particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States.

176. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contributions of coral reefs, in particular to islands and other coastal States, as well as the significant vulnerability of coral reefs and mangroves to impacts, including from climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution. We support international cooperation with a view to conserving coral reef and mangrove ecosystems and realizing their social, economic and environmental benefits as well as facilitating technical collaboration and voluntary information-sharing.

177. We reaffirm the importance of area-based conservation measures, including marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on best available scientific information, as a tool for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components. We note decision X/2 of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, that by 2020 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are to be conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

Small island developing States

178. We reaffirm that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, including their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base, and exposure to global environmental challenges and external economic shocks, including to a large range of impacts from climate change and potentially more frequent and intense natural disasters. We note with concern that the outcome of the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy concluded that small island developing States have made less progress than most other groupings, or even regressed, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and debt sustainability. Sea-level rise and other adverse impacts of climate change continue to pose a

significant risk to small island developing States and their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and for many represent the gravest of threats to their survival and viability, including for some through the loss of territory. We also remain concerned that, while small island developing States have progressed in the areas of gender, health, education and the environment, their overall progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven.

179. We call for continued and enhanced efforts to assist small island developing States in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy. We also call for a strengthening of United Nations System support to small island developing States in keeping with the multiple ongoing and emerging challenges faced by these States in achieving sustainable development.

180. Building on the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, we call for the convening in 2014 of a third international conference on small island developing States, recognizing the importance of coordinated, balanced and integrated actions to address the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States, and we invite the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session to determine the modalities of the conference.

Least developed countries

181. We agree to effectively implement the Istanbul Programme of Action and to fully integrate its priority areas into the present framework for action, the broader implementation of which will contribute to the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of enabling half of the least developed countries to meet the criteria of graduation by 2020.

Landlocked developing countries

182. We invite Member States, including development partners, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to speed up further the implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action, in a better coordinated manner, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communications and energy infrastructure, so as to support the sustainable development of landlocked developing countries.

Africa

183. While we acknowledge that some progress has been made towards the fulfilment of international commitments related to Africa's development needs, we emphasize that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development on the continent.

184. We call on the international community to enhance support and fulfil commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development and welcome the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development. We also welcome the progress made by African countries in deepening democracy, human rights, good governance and

sound economic management, and encourage African countries to continue their efforts in this regard. We invite all Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support African countries in strengthening human capacities and democratic institutions, consistent with their priorities and objectives, with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels, including through facilitating the transfer of technology needed by African countries as mutually agreed. We recognize the continued efforts by African countries to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development and for the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support these development efforts by African countries, and welcome the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard.

Regional efforts

185. We encourage coordinated regional actions to promote sustainable development. We recognize, in this regard, that important steps have been taken to promote sustainable development, in particular in the Arab region, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia-Pacific region, through relevant forums, including within the United Nations regional commissions. While noting that challenges remain in several areas, the international community welcomes these efforts, and the results already achieved, and calls for actions at all levels for their further development and implementation.

Disaster risk reduction

186. We reaffirm our commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters and call for States, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, subregional, regional and international organizations and civil society to accelerate implementation of the Framework and the achievement of its goals. We call for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and, as appropriate, to be integrated into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels and considered within relevant future frameworks. We invite governments at all levels as well as relevant subregional, regional and international organizations to commit to adequate, timely and predictable resources for disaster risk reduction in order to enhance the resilience of cities and communities to disasters, according to their own circumstances and capacities.

187. We recognize the importance of early warning systems as part of effective disaster risk reduction at all levels in order to reduce economic and social damages, including the loss of human life, and in this regard encourage States to integrate such systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. We encourage donors and the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of disaster risk reduction in developing countries, as appropriate, through technical assistance, technology transfer as mutually agreed, capacity-building and training programmes. We further recognize the importance of comprehensive hazard and risk assessments, and knowledge- and information-sharing, including reliable geospatial information. We commit to undertake and

strengthen in a timely manner risk assessment and disaster risk reduction instruments.

188. We stress the importance of stronger interlinkages among disaster risk reduction, recovery and long-term development planning, and call for more coordinated and comprehensive strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations into public and private investment, decision-making and the planning of humanitarian and development actions, in order to reduce risk, increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development. In this regard, we recognize the need to integrate a gender perspective into the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk management.

189. We call for all relevant stakeholders, including Governments, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and civil society, to take appropriate and effective measures, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development, including through strengthening coordination and cooperation to reduce exposure to risk for the protection of people, and infrastructure and other national assets, from the impact of disasters, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action and any post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

Climate change

190. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we express profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally. We are deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, and are already experiencing increased impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. In this regard we emphasize that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority.

191. We underscore that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. We recall that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides that parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. We note with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of mitigation pledges by parties in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2° C, or 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels. We recognize the importance of mobilizing funding from a variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including innovative sources of finance, to support nationally appropriate mitigation actions, adaptation measures, technology development and transfer and capacity-building in developing countries. In this regard, we welcome the launching of the Green Climate Fund and call for its prompt operationalization so as to have an early and adequate replenishment process.

192. We urge parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and parties to the Kyoto Protocol to fully implement their commitments, as well as decisions adopted under those agreements. In this regard, we will build upon the progress achieved, including at the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Durban, South Africa, from 28 November to 9 December 2011.

Forests

193. We highlight the social, economic and environmental benefits of forests to people and the contributions of sustainable forest management to the themes and objective of the Conference. We support cross-sectoral and cross-institutional policies promoting sustainable forest management. We reaffirm that the wide range of products and services that forests provide creates opportunities to address many of the most pressing sustainable development challenges. We call for enhanced efforts to achieve the sustainable management of forests, reforestation, restoration and afforestation, and we support all efforts that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation, including, inter alia, promoting trade in legally harvested forest products. We note the importance of such ongoing initiatives as reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. We call for increased efforts to strengthen forest governance frameworks and means of implementation, in accordance with the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, in order to achieve sustainable forest management. To this end, we commit to improving the livelihoods of people and communities by creating the conditions needed for them to sustainably manage forests, including through strengthening cooperation arrangements in the areas of finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, capacity-building and governance, as well as by promoting secure land tenure, particularly decision-making and benefit-sharing, in accordance with national legislation and priorities.

194. We call for urgent implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and the Ministerial Declaration of the high-level segment of the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the occasion of the launch of the International Year of Forests.

195. We recognize that the United Nations Forum on Forests, with its universal membership and comprehensive mandate, plays a vital role in addressing forest-related issues in a holistic and integrated manner and promoting international policy coordination and cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management. We invite the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to continue its support to the Forum and encourage stakeholders to remain actively engaged in the work of the Forum.

196. We stress the importance of integrating sustainable forest management objectives and practices into the mainstream of economic policy and decision-making, and to that end we commit to working through the governing bodies of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to integrate, as appropriate, the sustainable management of all types of forests into their strategies and programmes.

Biodiversity

197. We reaffirm the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being. We recognize the severity of the global loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems and emphasize that these undermine global development, affecting food security and nutrition, the provision of and access to water and the health of the rural poor and of people worldwide, including present and future generations. This highlights the importance of the conservation of biodiversity, enhancing habitat connectivity and building ecosystem resilience. We recognize that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their wider application can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods. We further recognize that indigenous peoples and local communities are often the most directly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystems and thus are often the most immediately affected by their loss and degradation.

198. We reiterate our commitment to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and call for urgent actions that effectively reduce the rate of, halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity. In this context, we affirm the importance of implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting.

199. We note the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and we invite parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to ratify or accede to the Protocol, so as to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible opportunity. We acknowledge the role of access and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability.

200. We welcome the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the commitment to substantially increasing resources from all sources in support of biodiversity, in accordance with decisions taken at the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

201. We support mainstreaming the consideration of the socioeconomic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities. We encourage investments, through appropriate incentives and policies, which support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and restoration of degraded ecosystems, consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations.

202. We agree to promote international cooperation and partnerships, as appropriate, and information exchange, and in this context we welcome the United

Nations Decade on Biodiversity, 2011-2020, for the purpose of encouraging active involvement of all stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, with the vision of living in harmony with nature.

203. We recognize the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, an international agreement that stands at the intersection between trade, the environment and development, promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, should contribute to tangible benefits for local people, and ensures that no species entering into international trade is threatened with extinction. We recognize the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on both the supply and demand sides. In this regard, we emphasize the importance of effective international cooperation among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations. We further stress the importance of basing the listing of species on agreed criteria.

204. We take note of the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and invite an early commencement of its work, in order to provide the best available policy-relevant information on biodiversity to assist decision makers.

Desertification, land degradation and drought

205. We recognize the economic and social significance of good land management, including soil, particularly its contribution to economic growth, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture and food security, eradicating poverty, the empowerment of women, addressing climate change and improving water availability. We stress that desertification, land degradation and drought are challenges of a global dimension and continue to pose serious challenges to the sustainable development of all countries, in particular developing countries. We also stress the particular challenges this poses for Africa, the least developed countries and the landlocked developing countries. In this regard, we express deep concern for the devastating consequences of cyclical drought and famine in Africa, in particular in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region, and call for urgent action through short-, medium- and long-term measures at all levels.

206. We recognize the need for urgent action to reverse land degradation. In view of this, we will strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world in the context of sustainable development. This should act to catalyse financial resources from a range of public and private sources.

207. We reaffirm our resolve in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to take coordinated action nationally, regionally and internationally, to monitor, globally, land degradation and restore degraded lands in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. We resolve to support and strengthen the implementation of the Convention and the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance its implementation (2008-2018), including through mobilizing adequate, predictable and timely financial resources. We note the importance of mitigating the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought, including by preserving and developing oases, restoring degraded lands, improving soil quality and improving water management, in order to contribute to sustainable development and poverty

eradication. In this regard, we encourage and recognize the importance of partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of land resources. We also encourage capacity-building, extension training programmes and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at deepening understanding and raising awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management policies and practices.

208. We stress the importance of the further development and implementation of scientifically based, sound and socially inclusive methods and indicators for monitoring and assessing the extent of desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as the importance of efforts under way to promote scientific research and strengthen the scientific base of activities to address desertification and drought in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. In this respect, we take note of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at its tenth meeting, to establish an ad hoc working group, taking into account regional balance, to discuss specific options for the provision of scientific advice to its parties.

209. We reiterate the need for cooperation through the sharing of climate and weather information and forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as to dust storms and sandstorms, at the global, regional and subregional levels. In this regard, we invite States and relevant organizations to cooperate in the sharing of related information, forecasting and early warning systems.

Mountains

210. We recognize that the benefits derived from mountain regions are essential for sustainable development. Mountain ecosystems play a crucial role in providing water resources to a large portion of the world's population; fragile mountain ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, deforestation and forest degradation, land use change, land degradation and natural disasters; and mountain glaciers around the world are retreating and getting thinner, with increasing impacts on the environment and human well-being.

211. We further recognize that mountains are often home to communities, including indigenous peoples and local communities, who have developed sustainable uses of mountain resources. These communities are, however, often marginalized, and we therefore stress that continued effort will be required to address poverty, food security and nutrition, social exclusion and environmental degradation in these areas. We invite States to strengthen cooperative action with effective involvement and sharing of experience of all relevant stakeholders, by strengthening existing arrangements, agreements and centres of excellence for sustainable mountain development, as well as exploring new arrangements and agreements, as appropriate.

212. We call for greater efforts towards the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity. We encourage States to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches, including through incorporating mountain-specific policies into national sustainable development strategies, which could include, inter alia, poverty reduction plans and programmes for mountain areas, particularly in developing countries. In this regard, we call for international support for sustainable mountain development in developing countries.

Chemicals and waste

213. We recognize that the sound management of chemicals is crucial for the protection of human health and the environment. We further recognize that growing global production and use of chemicals and their prevalence in the environment calls for increased international cooperation. We reaffirm our aim to achieve, by 2020, the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous waste in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. We also reaffirm our commitment to an approach for the sound management of chemicals and waste, at all levels, that responds in an effective, efficient, coherent and coordinated manner to new and emerging issues and challenges, and encourage further progress across countries and regions in order to fill the gaps in the implementation of commitments.

214. We call for the effective implementation and strengthening of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management as part of a robust, coherent, effective and efficient system for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, including to respond to emerging challenges.

215. We are deeply concerned that many countries, in particular the least developed countries, lack the capacity for sound management of chemicals and waste throughout their life cycles. Additional efforts are needed to enhance work towards strengthening capacities, including through partnerships, technical assistance and improved governance structures. We encourage countries and organizations, which have made progress towards achieving the goal of sound management of chemicals by 2020 to assist other countries by sharing knowledge, experience and best practices.

216. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among chemical and waste conventions, namely the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention, and encourage continued enhanced coordination and cooperation among them and with the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. We take note of the important role regional and coordinating centres of the Basel Convention and those of the Stockholm Convention.

217. We commend existing public-private partnerships and call for continued, new and innovative public-private partnerships among industry, governments, academia and other non-governmental stakeholders aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound chemicals and waste management, including for waste prevention.

218. We recognize the importance of adopting a life cycle approach and of further development and implementation of policies for resource efficiency and environmentally sound waste management. We therefore commit to further reduce, reuse and recycle waste (3Rs), and to increase energy recovery from waste, with a view to managing the majority of global waste in an environmentally sound manner and, where possible, as a resource. Solid wastes, such as electronic waste and plastics, pose particular challenges, which should be addressed. We call for the development and enforcement of comprehensive national and local waste management policies, strategies, laws and regulations.

219. We urge countries and other stakeholders to take all possible measures to prevent the unsound management of hazardous wastes and their illegal dumping,

particularly in countries where the capacity to deal with these wastes is limited, in a manner consistent with the obligations of countries under relevant international instruments. In this context, we welcome the relevant decisions taken at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention.

220. We recognize the importance of science-based assessments of the risks posed by chemicals to human beings and the environment, and of reducing human and environmental exposure to hazardous chemicals. We encourage the development of environmentally sound and safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in products and processes. To this end, we encourage, inter alia, life cycle assessment, public information, extended producer responsibility, research and development, sustainable design and knowledge-sharing, as appropriate.

221. We welcome the ongoing negotiating process on a global legally binding instrument on mercury to address the risks to human health and the environment and call for a successful outcome to the negotiations.

222. We recognize that the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances is resulting in a rapid increase in the use and release of high global-warming potential hydrofluorocarbons to the environment. We support a gradual phase-down in the consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons.

223. We acknowledge that sustainable and adequate long-term funding is a key element for the sound management of chemicals and waste, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, we welcome the consultative process on financing options for chemicals and waste, initiated to consider the need for heightened efforts to increase the political priority accorded to sound management of chemicals and waste, and the increased need for sustainable, predictable, adequate and accessible financing for the chemicals and waste agenda. We look forward to the forthcoming proposals by the Executive Director of UNEP, which will be considered by the International Conference on Chemicals Management and at the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Council of UNEP.

Sustainable consumption and production

224. We recall the commitments made in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on sustainable consumption and production and, in particular, the request in chapter 3 of the Plan of Implementation to encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes. We recognize that fundamental changes in the way societies consume and produce are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development.

225. Countries reaffirm the commitments they have made to phase out harmful and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and undermine sustainable development. We invite others to consider rationalizing inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by removing market distortions, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, with such policies taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries, with the aim of minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development and in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

226. We adopt the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, as contained in document A/CONF.216/5, and highlight that the programmes included in the 10-year framework are voluntary. We invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to designate a Member State body to take any necessary steps to fully operationalize the framework.

Mining

227. We acknowledge that minerals and metals make a major contribution to the world economy and modern societies. We note that mining industries are important to all countries with mineral resources, in particular developing countries. We also note that mining offers the opportunity to catalyse broad-based economic development, reduce poverty and assist countries in meeting internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, when managed effectively and properly. We acknowledge that countries have the sovereign right to develop their mineral resources according to their national priorities and responsibility regarding the exploitation of resources described in the Rio Principles. We further acknowledge that mining activities should maximize social and economic benefits, as well as effectively address negative environmental and social impacts. In this regard, we recognize that Governments need strong capacities to develop, manage and regulate their mining industries, in the interest of sustainable development.

228. We recognize the importance of strong and effective legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and practices for the mining sector that deliver economic and social benefits and include effective safeguards that reduce social and environmental impacts, as well as conserve biodiversity and ecosystems, including during post-mining closure. We call on governments and businesses to promote the continuous improvement of accountability and transparency, as well as the effectiveness of the relevant existing mechanisms to prevent the illicit financial flows from mining activities.

Education

229. We reaffirm our commitments to the right to education and in this regard, we commit to strengthen international cooperation to achieve universal access to primary education, particularly for developing countries. We further reaffirm that full access to quality education at all levels is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development, poverty eradication, gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as human development, for the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and for the full participation of both women and men, in particular young people. In this regard, we stress the need for ensuring equal access to education for persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, local communities, ethnic minorities and people living in rural areas.

230. We recognize that the younger generations are the custodians of the future and the need for better quality and access to education beyond the primary level. We therefore resolve to improve the capacity of our education systems to prepare people to pursue sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training, the development of sustainability curricula, the development of training programmes that prepare students for careers in fields related to sustainability, and more effective

use of information and communications technologies to enhance learning outcomes. We call for enhanced cooperation among schools, communities and authorities in efforts to promote access to quality education at all levels.

231. We encourage Member States to promote sustainable development awareness among youth, inter alia by promoting programmes for non-formal education in accordance with the goals of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005-2014.

232. We emphasize the importance of greater international cooperation to improve access to education, including through building and strengthening education infrastructure and increasing investment in education, particularly investment to improve the quality of education for all in developing countries. We encourage international educational exchanges and partnerships, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships to help achieve global education goals.

233. We resolve to promote education for sustainable development and to integrate sustainable development more actively into education beyond the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

234. We strongly encourage educational institutions to consider adopting good practices in sustainability management on their campuses and in their communities with the active participation of, inter alia, students, teachers and local partners, and teaching sustainable development as an integrated component across disciplines.

235. We underscore the importance of supporting educational institutions, especially higher educational institutions in developing countries, to carry out research and innovation for sustainable development, including in the field of education, to develop quality and innovative programmes, including entrepreneurship and business skills training, professional, technical and vocational training and lifelong learning, geared to bridging skills gaps for advancing national sustainable development objectives.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women

236. We reaffirm the vital role of women and the need for their full and equal participation and leadership in all areas of sustainable development, and decide to accelerate the implementation of our respective commitments in this regard as contained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as Agenda 21, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

237. We recognize that, although progress on gender equality has been made in some areas, the potential of women to engage in, contribute to and benefit from sustainable development as leaders, participants and agents of change has not been fully realized, owing to, inter alia, persistent social, economic and political inequalities. We support prioritizing measures to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in all spheres of our societies, including the removal of barriers to their full and equal participation in decision-making and management at all levels, and we emphasize the impact of setting specific targets and implementing temporary measures, as appropriate, for substantially increasing the number of women in leadership positions, with the aim of achieving gender parity.

238. We resolve to unlock the potential of women as drivers of sustainable development, including through the repeal of discriminatory laws and the removal of formal barriers, ensuring equal access to justice and legal support, the reform of institutions to ensure competence and capacity for gender mainstreaming and the development and adoption of innovative and special approaches to address informal, harmful practices that act as barriers to gender equality. In this regard, we commit to creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of women and girls everywhere, particularly in rural areas and local communities and among indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

239. We commit to actively promote the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data in policy, programme design and monitoring frameworks, in accordance with national circumstances and capacities, in order to deliver on the promise of sustainable development for all.

240. We are committed to equal rights and opportunities for women in political and economic decision-making and resource allocation and to removing any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy. We resolve to undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology.

241. We are committed to promote the equal access of women and girls to education, basic services, economic opportunities and health-care services, including addressing women's sexual and reproductive health, and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for the further implementation of that Programme of Action.

242. We recognize that gender equality and the effective participation of women are important for effective action on all aspects of sustainable development.

243. We support the work of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), in promoting and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life, including with respect to the linkages between gender equality and the empowerment of women and the promotion of sustainable development. We support the work of UN-Women in leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in this regard.

244. We invite donors and international organizations, including the United Nations system organizations, as well as the international financial institutions, regional banks and major groups, including the private sector, to integrate fully commitments and considerations on gender equality and the empowerment of women and to ensure the participation of women and effective gender mainstreaming in their decision-making and full programming cycle. We invite them to play a supportive role in the efforts of developing countries to integrate fully commitments and considerations on gender equality and the empowerment of women and ensure the participation of women and effective gender mainstreaming in their decision-

making, programme planning, budgeting and implementation, in accordance with national legislation, priorities and capacities.

B. Sustainable development goals

245. We underscore that the Millennium Development Goals are a useful tool in focusing achievement of specific development gains as part of a broad development vision and framework for the development activities of the United Nations, for national priority-setting and for mobilization of stakeholders and resources towards common goals. We therefore remain firmly committed to their full and timely achievement.

246. We recognize that the development of goals could also be useful for pursuing focused and coherent action on sustainable development. We further recognize the importance and utility of a set of sustainable development goals, based on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, which fully respect all the Rio Principles, taking into account different national circumstances, capacities and priorities, are consistent with international law, build upon commitments already made, and contribute to the full implementation of the outcomes of all major summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the present outcome document. The goals should address and incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and their interlinkages. They should be coherent with and integrated into the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, thus contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and serving as a driver for implementation and mainstreaming of sustainable development in the United Nations system as a whole. The development of these goals should not divert focus or effort from the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

247. We also underscore that sustainable development goals should be action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We also recognize that the goals should address and be focused on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development, being guided by the present outcome document. Governments should drive implementation with the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate.

248. We resolve to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on sustainable development goals that is open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly. An open working group shall be constituted no later than at the opening of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly and shall comprise 30 representatives, nominated by Member States from the five United Nations regional groups, with the aim of achieving fair, equitable and balanced geographic representation. At the outset, this open working group will decide on its methods of work, including developing modalities to ensure the full involvement of relevant stakeholders and expertise from civil society, the scientific community and the United Nations system in its work, in order to provide a diversity of perspectives and experience. It will submit a report, to the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, containing a proposal for sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action.

249. The process needs to be coordinated and coherent with the processes to consider the post-2015 development agenda. The initial input to the work of the working group will be provided by the Secretary-General, in consultation with national Governments. In order to provide technical support to the process and to the work of the working group, we request the Secretary-General to ensure all necessary input and support to this work from the United Nations system, including through establishing an inter-agency technical support team and expert panels, as needed, drawing on all relevant expert advice. Reports on the progress of work will be made regularly to the General Assembly.

250. We recognize that progress towards the achievement of the goals needs to be assessed and accompanied by targets and indicators, while taking into account different national circumstances, capacities and levels of development.

251. We recognize that there is a need for global, integrated and scientifically based information on sustainable development. In this regard, we request the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support the regional economic commissions in collecting and compiling national inputs in order to inform this global effort. We further commit to mobilizing financial resources and capacity-building, particularly for developing countries, to achieve this endeavour.

VI. Means of implementation

252. We reaffirm that the means of implementation identified in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development are indispensable for achieving the full and effective translation of sustainable development commitments into tangible sustainable development outcomes. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We reaffirm that developing countries need additional resources for sustainable development. We recognize the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to promote sustainable development. We acknowledge that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

A. Finance

253. We call on all countries to prioritize sustainable development in the allocation of resources in accordance with national priorities and needs, and we recognize the crucial importance of enhancing financial support from all sources for sustainable development for all countries, in particular developing countries. We recognize the importance of international, regional and national financial mechanisms, including those accessible to subnational and local authorities, to the implementation of sustainable development programmes, and call for their strengthening and

implementation. New partnerships and innovative sources of financing can play a role in complementing sources of financing for sustainable development. We encourage their further exploration and use, alongside the traditional means of implementation.

254. We recognize the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to give strong support to developing countries in their efforts to promote sustainable development, including through actions undertaken in accordance with the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and for achieving sustainable development goals.

255. We agree to establish an intergovernmental process under the auspices of the General Assembly, with technical support from the United Nations system and in open and broad consultation with relevant international and regional financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders. The process will assess financing needs, consider the effectiveness, consistency and synergies of existing instruments and frameworks, and evaluate additional initiatives, with a view to preparing a report proposing options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives.

256. An intergovernmental committee, comprising 30 experts nominated by regional groups, with equitable geographical representation, will implement this process, concluding its work by 2014.

257. We request the General Assembly to consider the report of the intergovernmental committee and take appropriate action.

258. We recognize that the fulfilment of all commitments related to ODA is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for ODA to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for ODA to the least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements in order to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for ODA to the least developed countries, in accordance with their commitments. To build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively, we stress the importance of democratic governance, improved transparency and accountability, and managing for results. We strongly encourage all donors to establish, as soon as possible, rolling indicative timetables that illustrate how they aim to reach their goals, in accordance with their respective budget allocation process. We stress the importance of mobilizing greater domestic support in developed countries towards the fulfilment of their commitments, including through raising public awareness, providing data on the development impact of aid provided and demonstrating tangible results.

259. We welcome increasing efforts to improve the quality of ODA and to increase its development impact. We also recognize the need to improve development effectiveness, increase programme-based approaches, use country systems for activities managed by the public sector, reduce transaction costs and improve mutual

accountability and transparency and, in this regard, we call upon all donors to untie aid to the maximum extent. We will further make development more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term. We recognize the importance of efforts by developing countries to strengthen leadership of their own development, national institutions, systems and capacity to ensure the best results for effective development by engaging with parliaments and citizens in shaping those policies and deepening engagement with civil society organizations. We should also bear in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee development effectiveness. The specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered.

260. We note that the aid architecture has significantly changed in the current decade. New aid providers and novel partnership approaches, which utilize new modalities of cooperation, have contributed to increasing the flow of resources. Further, the interplay of development assistance with private investment, trade and new development actors provides new opportunities for aid to leverage private resource flows. We reiterate our support for South-South cooperation, as well as triangular cooperation, which provide much needed additional resources to the implementation of development programmes. We recognize the importance and different history and particularities of South-South cooperation and stress that South-South cooperation should be seen as an expression of solidarity and cooperation between countries, based on their shared experiences and objectives. Both forms of cooperation support a development agenda that addresses the particular needs and expectations of developing countries. We also recognize that South-South cooperation complements rather than substitutes for North-South cooperation. We acknowledge the role played by middle-income developing countries as providers and recipients of development cooperation.

261. We invite the international financial institutions, within their respective mandates, to continue providing financial resources, including through specific mechanisms for the promotion of sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries.

262. We recognize that greater coherence and coordination among the various funding mechanisms and initiatives related to sustainable development are crucial. We reiterate the importance of ensuring that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing from all sources to promote sustainable development.

263. We recognize that ongoing serious global financial and economic challenges carry the possibility of undoing years of hard work and gains made in relation to the debt of developing countries. We further recognize the need to assist developing countries in ensuring long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate.

264. We stress the need for adequate funding for the operational activities of the United Nations development system, as well as the need to make funding more predictable, effective and efficient as part of wider efforts to mobilize new, additional and predictable resources to achieve the objectives that we have set forth in the present outcome document.

265. We recognize the important achievements of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) over the past 20 years in funding environmental projects and welcome important reform processes that GEF has carried out during recent years, and we call for its further improvement and encourage GEF to take additional steps, within its mandate, to make resources more accessible to meet country needs for the national implementation of their international environmental commitments. We support further simplification of procedures and assistance to developing countries, in particular in assisting the least developed countries, Africa and small island developing States in accessing resources from GEF, and enhanced coordination with other instruments and programmes focusing on environmentally sustainable development.

266. We stress that fighting corruption and illicit financial flows at both the national and international levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger and sustainable development. We are determined to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all its manifestations, which requires strong institutions at all levels, and urge all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and begin its implementation.

267. We consider that innovative financing mechanisms can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis. Such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing. While recognizing the considerable progress in innovative sources of financing for development, we call for a scaling-up of present initiatives, where appropriate.

268. We recognize that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning, socially and environmentally responsible private sector is a valuable instrument that can offer a crucial contribution to economic growth and reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. In order to foster private sector development, we shall continue to pursue appropriate national policy and regulatory frameworks in a manner consistent with national laws to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, and to facilitate entrepreneurship and innovation, including among women, the poor and the vulnerable. We will work to improve income growth and distribution, inter alia through raising productivity, empowering women, protecting labour rights, and taxation. We recognize that the appropriate role of government in relation to the promotion and regulation of the private sector will vary from country to country depending on national circumstances.

B. Technology

269. We emphasize the importance of technology transfer to developing countries and recall the provisions on technology transfer, finance, access to information and intellectual property rights as agreed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in particular its call to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable

terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We also take note of the further evolution of discussions and agreements on these issues since the adoption of the Plan of Implementation.

270. We stress the importance of access by all countries to environmentally sound technologies, new knowledge, know-how and expertise. We further stress the importance of cooperative action on technology innovation, research and development. We agree to explore modalities in the relevant forums for enhanced access to environmentally sound technologies by developing countries.

271. We underline the need for enabling environments for the development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of environmentally sound technologies. In this context, we note the role of foreign direct investment, international trade and international cooperation in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. We engage in our countries as well as through international cooperation to promote investment in science, innovation and technology for sustainable development.

272. We recognize the importance of strengthened national, scientific and technological capacities for sustainable development. This can help countries, especially developing countries, to develop their own innovative solutions, scientific research and new, environmentally sound technologies, with the support of the international community. To this end, we support building science and technology capacity, with both women and men as contributors and beneficiaries, including through collaboration among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations and scientists.

273. We request relevant United Nations agencies to identify options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies by, inter alia, assessing the technology needs of developing countries, options to address those needs and capacity-building. We request the Secretary-General, on the basis of the options identified and taking into account existing models, to make recommendations regarding the facilitation mechanism to the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

274. We recognize the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations. In this context, we note the relevance of global mapping and recognize the efforts in developing global environmental observing systems, including by the Eye on Earth Network and through the Global Earth Observation System of Systems. We recognize the need to support developing countries in their efforts to collect environmental data.

275. We recognize the importance of strengthening international, regional and national capacities in research and technology assessment, especially in view of the rapid development and possible deployment of new technologies that may also have unintended negative impacts, in particular on biodiversity and health, or other unforeseen consequences.

276. We recognize the need to facilitate informed policy decision-making on sustainable development issues and, in this regard, to strengthen the science-policy interface.

C. Capacity-building

277. We emphasize the need for enhanced capacity-building for sustainable development and, in this regard, we call for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. We reiterate the importance of human resource development, including training, the exchange of experiences and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including planning, management and monitoring capacities.

278. We call for the continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, adopted by UNEP.

279. We encourage the participation and representation of men and women scientists and researchers from developing and developed countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment and monitoring, with the purpose of enhancing national capabilities and the quality of research for policy- and decision-making processes.

280. We invite all relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to support developing countries and, in particular, the least developed countries in capacity-building for developing resource-efficient and inclusive economies, including through:

- (a) Sharing sustainable practices in various economic sectors;
- (b) Enhancing knowledge and capacity to integrate disaster risk reduction and resilience into development plans;
- (c) Supporting North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation for the transition to a resource-efficient economy;
- (d) Promoting public-private partnerships.

D. Trade

281. We reaffirm that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, and also reaffirm the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development, as they advance towards sustainable development. In this context, we remain focused on achieving progress in addressing a set of important issues, such as, inter alia, trade-distorting subsidies and trade in environmental goods and services.

282. We urge the members of WTO to redouble their efforts to achieve an ambitious, balanced and development-oriented conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda, while respecting the principles of transparency, inclusiveness and consensual decision-making, with a view to strengthening the multilateral trading system. In order to effectively participate in the work programme of WTO and fully realize trade opportunities, developing countries need the assistance and enhanced cooperation of all relevant stakeholders.

E. Registry of commitments

283. We welcome the commitments voluntarily entered into at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and throughout 2012 by all stakeholders and their networks to implement concrete policies, plans, programmes, projects and actions to promote sustainable development and poverty eradication. We invite the Secretary-General to compile these commitments and facilitate access to other registries that have compiled commitments, in an Internet-based registry. The registry should make information about the commitments fully transparent and accessible to the public, and it should be periodically updated.



Nations Unies

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**RIO+20**Conférence des Nations Unies
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Résultats de la Conférence

L'avenir que nous voulons

I. Notre vision commune

1. Nous, chefs d'État et de gouvernement et représentants de haut niveau, réunis à Rio de Janeiro (Brésil) du 20 au 22 juin 2012, avec la participation pleine et entière de la société civile, renouvelons notre engagement en faveur du développement durable et de la promotion d'un avenir durable sur les plans économique, social et environnemental, pour notre planète comme pour les générations actuelles et futures.
2. L'élimination de la pauvreté est le plus grand défi auquel le monde doit faire face aujourd'hui et un préalable indispensable au développement durable. Ainsi sommes-nous déterminés à affranchir d'urgence l'homme de la faim et de la pauvreté.
3. Nous prenons de ce fait acte de la nécessité d'intégrer davantage les aspects économiques, sociaux et environnementaux du développement durable à tous les niveaux, et reconnaissons les liens qui existent entre ces divers aspects, de façon à assurer un développement durable dans toutes ses dimensions.
4. Nous reconnaissons que l'élimination de la pauvreté, l'abandon des modes de consommation et de production non viables en faveur de modes durables, ainsi que la protection et la gestion des ressources naturelles sur lesquelles repose le développement économique et social sont à la fois les objectifs premiers et les préalables indispensables du développement durable. Nous réaffirmons également que pour réaliser le développement durable il faut : encourager une croissance économique durable, équitable et sans exclusive; créer davantage de possibilités pour tous; réduire les inégalités; améliorer les conditions de vie de base; encourager un développement social équitable pour tous; et promouvoir une gestion intégrée et durable des ressources naturelles et des écosystèmes qui contribue, entre autres, au

* Nouveau tirage pour raisons techniques (22 juin 2012).



développement économique, social et humain sans méconnaître la protection, la régénération, la reconstitution et la résistance des écosystèmes face aux défis existants et nouveaux.

5. Nous réaffirmons notre détermination à n'épargner aucun effort pour atteindre plus rapidement les objectifs de développement convenus au plan international, y compris pour atteindre d'ici à 2015 les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement.

6. Nous reconnaissons que les peuples sont au centre du développement durable et en conséquence nous œuvrons en faveur d'un monde juste et équitable pour tous et nous nous engageons à travailler ensemble en faveur d'une croissance économique durable qui profite à tous, du développement social, et de la protection de l'environnement dans l'intérêt de tous.

7. Nous réaffirmons que nous continuons d'être guidés par les buts et principes de la Charte des Nations Unies, en respectant pleinement le droit international et ses principes.

8. Nous réaffirmons également l'importance de la liberté, de la paix et de la sécurité, du respect de tous les droits de l'homme, y compris le droit au développement et le droit à un niveau de vie adéquat, notamment le droit à l'alimentation, l'état de droit, l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes ainsi que, plus généralement, notre engagement en faveur de sociétés justes et démocratiques aux fins du développement.

9. Nous réaffirmons l'importance de la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme ainsi que d'autres instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme et au droit international. Nous soulignons que tous les États sont tenus, conformément à la Charte des Nations Unies, de respecter, de défendre et de promouvoir les droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales pour tous, sans distinction de race, de couleur, de sexe, de langue, de religion, d'opinion politique ou autre, d'origine nationale ou sociale, de situation de fortune, de naissance, d'incapacité ou de toute autre situation.

10. Nous reconnaissons que la démocratie, la bonne gouvernance et l'état de droit, au niveau national et au niveau international, ainsi qu'un environnement favorable, sont des conditions *sine qua non* du développement durable, notamment d'une croissance économique durable et profitant à tous, du développement social, de la protection de l'environnement et de l'élimination de la faim et de la pauvreté. Nous réaffirmons que pour atteindre nos objectifs en matière de développement durable, nous devons nous donner, à tous les échelons, des institutions efficaces, transparentes, responsables et démocratiques.

11. Nous réaffirmons notre volonté de renforcer la coopération internationale face aux problèmes qui continuent d'entraver l'avènement d'un développement durable pour tous, en particulier dans les pays en développement. À cet égard, nous réaffirmons la nécessité de parvenir à la stabilité économique et à une croissance économique durable et de promouvoir l'équité sociale et la protection de l'environnement tout en renforçant l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes et en offrant les mêmes possibilités à tous ainsi que de protéger et d'assurer la survie et l'épanouissement de l'enfant pour lui permettre de réaliser pleinement son potentiel, notamment grâce à l'éducation.

12. Nous sommes déterminés à prendre d'urgence des mesures pour réaliser le développement durable. Nous réaffirmons par conséquent notre engagement en faveur du développement durable et, pour ce faire, à évaluer les progrès accomplis et les lacunes qui subsistent dans la mise en œuvre des documents issus des grands sommets consacrés au développement durable, et à faire face aux défis existants et nouveaux. Nous nous déclarons déterminés à envisager le thème de la Conférence, à savoir l'économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté, ainsi que le dispositif institutionnel du développement durable.

13. Nous reconnaissons qu'il est indispensable, pour réaliser le développement durable, que les peuples aient la possibilité d'agir sur leur vie et leur avenir, de participer aux processus décisionnels et d'exprimer leurs préoccupations. Nous insistons sur le fait que le développement durable appelle d'urgence des mesures concrètes et ne pourra se réaliser qu'à la faveur d'une alliance générale des peuples, des pouvoirs publics, de la société civile et du secteur privé œuvrant tous ensemble à concrétiser l'avenir que nous voulons pour les générations actuelles et futures.

II. Renouveler l'engagement politique

A. Réaffirmer les principes de Rio et les plans d'action passés

14. Nous réaffirmons la Déclaration de Stockholm adoptée le 16 juin 1972 à l'issue de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement.

15. Nous réaffirmons tous les principes énoncés dans la Déclaration de Rio sur l'environnement et le développement, y compris, entre autres, le principe de responsabilité commune mais différenciée énoncé au principe 7 de la Déclaration de Rio.

16. Nous réaffirmons notre engagement à appliquer pleinement la Déclaration de Rio sur l'environnement et le développement, Action 21, le Programme relatif à la poursuite de la mise en œuvre d'Action 21, le Plan de mise en œuvre du Sommet mondial pour le développement durable (Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg) et le Programme d'action pour le développement durable des petits États insulaires en développement (Programme d'action de la Barbade) et la Stratégie de Maurice pour la poursuite de la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action pour le développement durable des petits États insulaires en développement. Nous réaffirmons également notre volonté de mettre en œuvre intégralement le Programme d'action d'Istanbul en faveur des pays les moins avancés pour la décennie 2011-2020 (Programme d'action d'Istanbul), le Programme d'action d'Almaty : répondre aux besoins particuliers des pays en développement sans littoral et créer un nouveau cadre mondial pour la coopération en matière de transport en transit entre les pays en développement sans littoral et de transit, la Déclaration politique sur les besoins de développement de l'Afrique et le Nouveau Partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique. Nous rappelons également les engagements résultant des documents issus des grandes conférences et réunions au sommet des Nations Unies dans les domaines économique, social et environnemental, y compris la Déclaration du Millénaire et le Document final du Sommet mondial de 2005, le Consensus de Monterrey issu de la Conférence internationale sur le financement du développement et la Déclaration de Doha sur le financement du développement, le document final de la Réunion

plénière de haut niveau de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, le Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement ainsi que les principales mesures pour la poursuite de l'application du Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement et la Déclaration et le Programme d'action de Beijing.

17. Nous reconnaissons l'importance des trois Conventions de Rio pour la promotion du développement durable et, à cet égard, nous exhortons toutes les Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques, à la Convention sur la diversité biologique et à la Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification dans les pays gravement touchés par la sécheresse et/ou la désertification, en particulier en Afrique, à s'acquitter pleinement de leurs engagements, conformément aux principes et dispositions desdites conventions, à prendre à cet effet des mesures efficaces et concrètes à tous les niveaux et à renforcer la coopération internationale.

18. Nous sommes déterminés à donner une nouvelle impulsion à la volonté politique de la communauté internationale en faveur de la réalisation des objectifs de développement convenus au plan international, y compris les objectifs du Millénaire, et à aller de l'avant sur la voie du développement durable. Nous réaffirmons en outre notre détermination à atteindre d'autres objectifs pertinents convenus depuis 1992 au plan international dans les domaines économique, social et environnemental. Nous décidons par conséquent d'adopter des mesures concrètes destinées à accélérer l'application des divers engagements en faveur du développement durable.

**B. Renforcer l'intégration, la mise en œuvre et la cohérence :
évaluer les progrès accomplis et les lacunes qui subsistent
dans la mise en œuvre des documents issus des grands
sommets sur le développement durable, et faire face
aux problèmes existants et nouveaux**

19. Nous reconnaissons que les progrès accomplis ces 20 dernières années, c'est-à-dire depuis la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement et le développement de 1992, ont été inégaux, y compris en ce qui concerne le développement durable et l'élimination de la pauvreté. Nous insistons sur la nécessité de poursuivre la mise en œuvre des engagements souscrits précédemment. Nous reconnaissons par ailleurs qu'il est nécessaire de progresser plus rapidement pour ce qui est de combler l'écart de développement entre pays développés et pays en développement et d'exploiter les possibilités effectives ou potentielles offertes par la croissance et la diversification de l'économie, le développement social et la protection de l'environnement pour parvenir au développement durable. À cette fin, nous soulignons qu'il reste nécessaire de créer, au niveau national comme au niveau international, des conditions favorables ainsi que de poursuivre et de renforcer la coopération internationale, notamment dans les domaines financier, de la dette, du commerce et des transferts de technologie, comme convenu mutuellement, de l'innovation et de la création d'entreprises, du renforcement des capacités, de la transparence et du respect du principe de responsabilité. Nous sommes conscients de la diversité des acteurs et des parties prenantes qui œuvrent en faveur du



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Agenda item 10
Outcome of the Conference

The future we want

I. Our common vision

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and high-level representatives, having met at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, with the full participation of civil society, renew our commitment to sustainable development and to ensuring the promotion of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations.
2. Eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. In this regard we are committed to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger as a matter of urgency.
3. We therefore acknowledge the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all its dimensions.
4. We recognize that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives of and essential requirements for sustainable development. We also reaffirm the need to achieve sustainable development by promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, creating greater opportunities for all, reducing inequalities, raising basic standards of living, fostering equitable social development and inclusion, and promoting integrated and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems that supports, inter alia, economic, social and human development while facilitating ecosystem conservation, regeneration and restoration and resilience in the face of new and emerging challenges.
5. We reaffirm our commitment to make every effort to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

* Reissued for technical reasons on 22 June 2012.



6. We recognize that people are at the centre of sustainable development and in this regard we strive for a world that is just, equitable and inclusive, and we commit to work together to promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development and environmental protection and thereby to benefit all.

7. We reaffirm that we continue to be guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with full respect for international law and its principles.

8. We also reaffirm the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food, the rule of law, gender equality, the empowerment of women and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development.

9. We reaffirm the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law. We emphasize the responsibilities of all States, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to respect, protect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status.

10. We acknowledge that democracy, good governance and the rule of law, at the national and international levels, as well as an enabling environment, are essential for sustainable development, including sustained and inclusive economic growth, social development, environmental protection and the eradication of poverty and hunger. We reaffirm that to achieve our sustainable development goals we need institutions at all levels that are effective, transparent, accountable and democratic.

11. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen international cooperation to address the persistent challenges related to sustainable development for all, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, we reaffirm the need to achieve economic stability, sustained economic growth, promotion of social equity and protection of the environment, while enhancing gender equality, the empowerment of women and equal opportunities for all, and the protection, survival and development of children to their full potential, including through education.

12. We resolve to take urgent action to achieve sustainable development. We therefore renew our commitment to sustainable development, assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges. We express our determination to address the themes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, namely, a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development.

13. We recognize that opportunities for people to influence their lives and future, participate in decision-making and voice their concerns are fundamental for sustainable development. We underscore that sustainable development requires concrete and urgent action. It can only be achieved with a broad alliance of people, governments, civil society and the private sector, all working together to secure the future we want for present and future generations.

II. Renewing political commitment

A. Reaffirming the Rio Principles and past action plans

14. We recall the Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment adopted at Stockholm on 16 June 1972.

15. We reaffirm all the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, including, *inter alia*, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration.

16. We reaffirm our commitment to fully implement the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) and the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. We also reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 (Istanbul Programme of Action), the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries, the political declaration on Africa's development needs, and the New Partnership for Africa's Development. We recall as well our commitments in the outcomes of all the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals, the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

17. We recognize the importance of the three Rio conventions for advancing sustainable development and in this regard we urge all parties to fully implement their commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, in accordance with their respective principles and provisions, as well as to take effective and concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhance international cooperation.

18. We are determined to reinvigorate political will and to raise the level of commitment by the international community to move the sustainable development agenda forward, through the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. We further reaffirm our respective commitments to other relevant internationally agreed goals in the

economic, social and environmental fields since 1992. We therefore resolve to take concrete measures that accelerate implementation of sustainable development commitments.

B. Advancing integration, implementation and coherence: assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development and addressing new and emerging challenges

19. We recognize that the 20 years since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 have seen uneven progress, including in sustainable development and poverty eradication. We emphasize the need to make progress in implementing previous commitments. We also recognize the need to accelerate progress in closing development gaps between developed and developing countries, and to seize and create opportunities to achieve sustainable development through economic growth and diversification, social development and environmental protection. To this end, we underscore the continued need for an enabling environment at the national and international levels, as well as continued and strengthened international cooperation, particularly in the areas of finance, debt, trade and technology transfer, as mutually agreed, and innovation, entrepreneurship, capacity-building, transparency and accountability. We recognize the diversification of actors and stakeholders engaged in the pursuit of sustainable development. In this context, we affirm the continued need for the full and effective participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, in global decision-making.

20. We acknowledge that since 1992 there have been areas of insufficient progress and setbacks in the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development, aggravated by multiple financial, economic, food and energy crises, which have threatened the ability of all countries, in particular developing countries, to achieve sustainable development. In this regard, it is critical that we do not backtrack from our commitment to the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. We also recognize that one of the current major challenges for all countries, particularly for developing countries, is the impact from the multiple crises affecting the world today.

21. We are deeply concerned that one in five people on this planet, or over 1 billion people, still live in extreme poverty, and that one in seven — or 14 per cent — is undernourished, while public health challenges, including pandemics and epidemics, remain omnipresent threats. In this context, we note the ongoing discussions on human security in the General Assembly. We acknowledge that with the world's population projected to exceed 9 billion by 2050 with an estimated two thirds living in cities, we need to increase our efforts to achieve sustainable development and, in particular, the eradication of poverty, hunger and preventable diseases.

22. We recognize examples of progress in sustainable development at the regional, national, subnational and local levels. We note that efforts to achieve sustainable development have been reflected in regional, national and subnational policies and plans, and that Governments have strengthened their commitment to sustainable development since the adoption of Agenda 21 through legislation and institutions,

and the development and implementation of international, regional and subregional agreements and commitments.

23. We reaffirm the importance of supporting developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty and promote empowerment of the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, developing sustainable agriculture and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, complemented by effective social policies, including social protection floors, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

24. We express deep concern about the continuing high levels of unemployment and underemployment, particularly among young people, and note the need for sustainable development strategies to proactively address youth employment at all levels. In this regard, we recognize the need for a global strategy on youth and employment building on the work of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

25. We acknowledge that climate change is a cross-cutting and persistent crisis and express our concern that the scale and gravity of the negative impacts of climate change affect all countries and undermine the ability of all countries, in particular, developing countries, to achieve sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals and threaten the viability and survival of nations. Therefore we underscore that combating climate change requires urgent and ambitious action, in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

26. States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

27. We reiterate our commitment, expressed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals of 2010, to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove the obstacles to the full realization of the right of self-determination of peoples living under colonial and foreign occupation, which continue to adversely affect their economic and social development as well as their environment, are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and must be combated and eliminated.

28. We reaffirm that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, this shall not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State.

29. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism.

30. We recognize that many people, especially the poor, depend directly on ecosystems for their livelihoods, their economic, social and physical well-being, and their cultural heritage. For this reason, it is essential to generate decent jobs and incomes that decrease disparities in standards of living in order to better meet

people's needs and promote sustainable livelihoods and practices and the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems.

31. We emphasize that sustainable development must be inclusive and people-centred, benefiting and involving all people, including youth and children. We recognize that gender equality and the empowerment of women are important for sustainable development and our common future. We reaffirm our commitments to ensure women's equal rights, access and opportunities for participation and leadership in the economy, society and political decision-making.

32. We recognize that each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development and we underscore the special challenges facing the most vulnerable countries and in particular African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, as well as the specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.

33. We reaffirm our commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address the vulnerability of small island developing States, including through the sustained implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, and underscore the urgency of finding additional solutions to the major challenges facing small island developing States in a concerted manner so as to support them in sustaining momentum realized in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy and achieving sustainable development.

34. We reaffirm that the Istanbul Programme of Action outlines the priorities of least developed countries for sustainable development and defines a framework for renewed and strengthened global partnership to implement them. We commit to assist the least developed countries with the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action as well as in their efforts to achieve sustainable development.

35. We recognize that more attention should be given to Africa and the implementation of previously agreed commitments related to its development needs that were made at major United Nations summits and conferences. We note that aid to Africa has increased in recent years. However, it still lags behind commitments that were previously made. We underscore the key priority for the international community of supporting Africa's sustainable development efforts. In this regard, we recommit to fully implement the internationally agreed commitments related to Africa's development needs, particularly those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Monterrey Consensus, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, as well as the 2008 political declaration on Africa's development needs.

36. We recognize the serious constraints to achieving sustainable development in all its three dimensions in landlocked developing countries. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to address the special development needs and the challenges faced by landlocked developing countries through the full, timely and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action as contained in the declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action.

37. We recognize the progress made by middle-income countries in improving the well-being of their people, as well as the specific development challenges they face in their efforts to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve their

development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and to achieve sustainable development in a comprehensive manner integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions. We reiterate that these efforts should be adequately supported by the international community, in various forms, taking into account the needs and the capacity to mobilize domestic resources of these countries.

38. We recognize the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product in order to better inform policy decisions, and in this regard we request the United Nations Statistical Commission, in consultation with relevant United Nations system entities and other relevant organizations, to launch a programme of work in this area building on existing initiatives.

39. We recognize that planet Earth and its ecosystems are our home and that “Mother Earth” is a common expression in a number of countries and regions, and we note that some countries recognize the rights of nature in the context of the promotion of sustainable development. We are convinced that in order to achieve a just balance among the economic, social and environmental needs of present and future generations, it is necessary to promote harmony with nature.

40. We call for holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth’s ecosystem.

41. We acknowledge the natural and cultural diversity of the world and recognize that all cultures and civilizations can contribute to sustainable development.

C. Engaging major groups and other stakeholders

42. We reaffirm the key role of all levels of government and legislative bodies in promoting sustainable development. We further acknowledge efforts and progress made at the local and subnational levels, and recognize the important role that such authorities and communities can play in implementing sustainable development, including by engaging citizens and stakeholders and providing them with relevant information, as appropriate, on the three dimensions of sustainable development. We further acknowledge the importance of involving all relevant decision makers in the planning and implementation of sustainable development policies.

43. We underscore that broad public participation and access to information and judicial and administrative proceedings are essential to the promotion of sustainable development. Sustainable development requires the meaningful involvement and active participation of regional, national and subnational legislatures and judiciaries, and all major groups: women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers, as well as other stakeholders, including local communities, volunteer groups and foundations, migrants and families as well as older persons and persons with disabilities. In this regard, we agree to work more closely with the major groups and other stakeholders and encourage their active participation, as appropriate, in processes that contribute to decision-making, planning and implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable development at all levels.

44. We acknowledge the role of civil society and the importance of enabling all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development. We recognize that improved participation of civil society depends upon, inter alia, strengthening access to information and building civil society capacity and an enabling environment. We recognize that information and communications technology is facilitating the flow of information between governments and the public. In this regard, it is essential to work towards improved access to information and communications technology, especially broadband networks and services, and bridge the digital divide, recognizing the contribution of international cooperation in this regard.

45. We underscore that women have a vital role to play in achieving sustainable development. We recognize the leadership role of women and we resolve to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable development policies, programmes and decision-making at all levels.

46. We acknowledge that the implementation of sustainable development will depend on the active engagement of both the public and the private sectors. We recognize that the active participation of the private sector can contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, including through the important tool of public-private partnerships. We support national regulatory and policy frameworks that enable business and industry to advance sustainable development initiatives, taking into account the importance of corporate social responsibility. We call on the private sector to engage in responsible business practices, such as those promoted by the United Nations Global Compact.

47. We acknowledge the importance of corporate sustainability reporting and encourage companies, where appropriate, especially publicly listed and large companies, to consider integrating sustainability information into their reporting cycle. We encourage industry, interested governments and relevant stakeholders with the support of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to develop models for best practice and facilitate action for the integration of sustainability reporting, taking into account experiences from already existing frameworks and paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries, including for capacity-building.

48. We recognize the important contribution of the scientific and technological community to sustainable development. We are committed to working with and fostering collaboration among the academic, scientific and technological community, in particular in developing countries, to close the technological gap between developing and developed countries and strengthen the science-policy interface as well as to foster international research collaboration on sustainable development.

49. We stress the importance of the participation of indigenous peoples in the achievement of sustainable development. We also recognize the importance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of global, regional, national and subnational implementation of sustainable development strategies.

50. We stress the importance of the active participation of young people in decision-making processes, as the issues we are addressing have a deep impact on

present and future generations, and as the contribution of children and youth is vital to the achievement of sustainable development. We also recognize the need to promote intergenerational dialogue and solidarity by recognizing their views.

51. We stress the importance of the participation of workers and trade unions in the promotion of sustainable development. As the representatives of working people, trade unions are important partners in facilitating the achievement of sustainable development, in particular the social dimension. Information, education and training on sustainability at all levels, including in the workplace, are key to strengthening the capacity of workers and trade unions to support sustainable development.

52. We recognize that farmers, including small-scale farmers and fisherfolk, pastoralists and foresters, can make important contributions to sustainable development through production activities that are environmentally sound, enhance food security and the livelihood of the poor, and invigorate production and sustained economic growth.

53. We note the valuable contributions that non-governmental organizations could and do make in promoting sustainable development through their well-established and diverse experience, expertise and capacity, especially in the area of analysis, sharing of information and knowledge, promotion of dialogue and support of implementation of sustainable development.

54. We recognize the central role of the United Nations in advancing the sustainable development agenda. We acknowledge as well, in this regard, the contributions of other relevant international organizations, including international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, and stress the importance of cooperation among them and with the United Nations, within their respective mandates, recognizing their role in mobilizing resources for sustainable development.

55. We commit ourselves to reinvigorating the global partnership for sustainable development that we launched in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. We recognize the need to impart new momentum to our cooperative pursuit of sustainable development, and commit to work together with major groups and other stakeholders in addressing implementation gaps.

III. Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

56. We affirm that there are different approaches, visions, models and tools available to each country, in accordance with its national circumstances and priorities, to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions which is our overarching goal. In this regard, we consider green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication as one of the important tools available for achieving sustainable development and that it could provide options for policymaking but should not be a rigid set of rules. We emphasize that it should contribute to eradicating poverty as well as sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems.

57. We affirm that policies for green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be guided by and in accordance with all the Rio Principles, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and contribute towards achieving relevant internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

58. We affirm that green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should:

- (a) Be consistent with international law;
- (b) Respect each country's national sovereignty over their natural resources taking into account its national circumstances, objectives, responsibilities, priorities and policy space with regard to the three dimensions of sustainable development;
- (c) Be supported by an enabling environment and well-functioning institutions at all levels with a leading role for governments and with the participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society;
- (d) Promote sustained and inclusive economic growth, foster innovation and provide opportunities, benefits and empowerment for all and respect of all human rights;
- (e) Take into account the needs of developing countries, particularly those in special situations;
- (f) Strengthen international cooperation, including the provision of financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer to developing countries;
- (g) Effectively avoid unwarranted conditionalities on official development assistance (ODA) and finance;
- (h) Not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade, avoid unilateral actions to deal with environmental challenges outside the jurisdiction of the importing country, and ensure that environmental measures addressing transboundary or global environmental problems, as far as possible, are based on an international consensus;
- (i) Contribute to closing technology gaps between developed and developing countries and reduce the technological dependence of developing countries using all appropriate measures;
- (j) Enhance the welfare of indigenous peoples and their communities, other local and traditional communities and ethnic minorities, recognizing and supporting their identity, culture and interests, and avoid endangering their cultural heritage, practices and traditional knowledge, preserving and respecting non-market approaches that contribute to the eradication of poverty;
- (k) Enhance the welfare of women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, smallholder and subsistence farmers, fisherfolk and those working in small and medium-sized enterprises, and improve the livelihoods and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable groups in particular in developing countries;
- (l) Mobilize the full potential and ensure the equal contribution of both women and men;

(m) Promote productive activities in developing countries that contribute to the eradication of poverty;

(n) Address the concern about inequalities and promote social inclusion, including social protection floors;

(o) Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns;

(p) Continue efforts to strive for inclusive, equitable development approaches to overcome poverty and inequality.

59. We view the implementation of green economy policies by countries that seek to apply them for the transition towards sustainable development as a common undertaking, and we recognize that each country can choose an appropriate approach in accordance with national sustainable development plans, strategies and priorities.

60. We acknowledge that green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication will enhance our ability to manage natural resources sustainably and with lower negative environmental impacts, increase resource efficiency and reduce waste.

61. We recognize that urgent action on unsustainable patterns of production and consumption where they occur remains fundamental in addressing environmental sustainability and promoting conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, regeneration of natural resources and the promotion of sustained, inclusive and equitable global growth.

62. We encourage each country to consider the implementation of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a manner that endeavours to drive sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and job creation, particularly for women, youth and the poor. In this respect, we note the importance of ensuring that workers are equipped with the necessary skills, including through education and capacity-building, and are provided with the necessary social and health protections. In this regard, we encourage all stakeholders, including business and industry, to contribute, as appropriate. We invite governments to improve knowledge and statistical capacity on job trends, developments and constraints and integrate relevant data into national statistics, with the support of relevant United Nations agencies within their mandates.

63. We recognize the importance of the evaluation of the range of social, environmental and economic factors and encourage, where national circumstances and conditions allow, their integration into decision-making. We acknowledge that it will be important to take into account the opportunities and challenges, as well as the costs and benefits, of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, using the best available scientific data and analysis. We acknowledge that a mix of measures, including regulatory, voluntary and others applied at the national level and consistent with obligations under international agreements, could promote green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. We reaffirm that social policies are vital to promoting sustainable development.

64. We acknowledge that involvement of all stakeholders and their partnerships, networking and experience-sharing at all levels could help countries to learn from one another in identifying appropriate sustainable development policies, including

green economy policies. We note the positive experiences in some countries, including in developing countries, in adopting green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication through an inclusive approach and welcome the voluntary exchange of experiences as well as capacity-building in the different areas of sustainable development.

65. We recognize the power of communications technologies, including connection technologies and innovative applications, to promote knowledge exchange, technical cooperation and capacity-building for sustainable development. These technologies and applications can build capacity and enable the sharing of experiences and knowledge in the different areas of sustainable development in an open and transparent manner.

66. Recognizing the importance of linking financing, technology, capacity-building and national needs for sustainable development policies, including green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, we invite the United Nations system, in cooperation with relevant donors and international organizations, to coordinate and provide information upon request on:

- (a) Matching interested countries with the partners that are best suited to provide requested support;
- (b) Toolboxes and/or best practices in applying policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication at all levels;
- (c) Models or good examples of policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- (d) Methodologies for evaluation of policies on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- (e) Existing and emerging platforms that contribute in this regard.

67. We underscore the importance of governments taking a leadership role in developing policies and strategies through an inclusive and transparent process. We also take note of the efforts of those countries, including developing countries, that have already initiated processes to prepare national green economy strategies and policies in support of sustainable development.

68. We invite relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations regional commissions, United Nations organizations and bodies, other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, international financial institutions and major groups involved in sustainable development, according to their respective mandates, to support developing countries upon request to achieve sustainable development, including through, inter alia, green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in particular in least developed countries.

69. We also invite business and industry as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation to contribute to sustainable development and to develop sustainability strategies that integrate, inter alia, green economy policies.

70. We acknowledge the role of cooperatives and microenterprises in contributing to social inclusion and poverty reduction in particular in developing countries.

71. We encourage existing and new partnerships, including public-private partnerships, to mobilize public financing complemented by the private sector, taking into account the interests of local and indigenous communities when appropriate. In this regard, governments should support initiatives for sustainable development, including promoting the contribution of the private sector to support green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

72. We recognize the critical role of technology as well as the importance of promoting innovation, in particular in developing countries. We invite governments, as appropriate, to create enabling frameworks that foster environmentally sound technology, research and development, and innovation, including in support of green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

73. We emphasize the importance of technology transfer to developing countries and recall the provisions on technology transfer, finance, access to information, and intellectual property rights as agreed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in particular its call to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We also take note of the further evolution of discussions and agreements on these issues since the adoption of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

74. We recognize that the efforts of developing countries that choose to implement green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication should be supported through technical and technological assistance.

IV. Institutional framework for sustainable development

A. Strengthening the three dimensions of sustainable development

75. We underscore the importance of a strengthened institutional framework for sustainable development which responds coherently and effectively to current and future challenges and efficiently bridges gaps in the implementation of the sustainable development agenda. The institutional framework for sustainable development should integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development in a balanced manner and enhance implementation by, inter alia, strengthening coherence, coordination, avoiding duplication of efforts and reviewing progress in implementing sustainable development. We also reaffirm that the framework should be inclusive, transparent and effective and that it should find common solutions related to global challenges to sustainable development.

76. We recognize that effective governance at the local, subnational, national, regional and global levels representing the voices and interests of all is critical for advancing sustainable development. The strengthening and reform of the institutional framework should not be an end in itself, but a means to achieve sustainable development. We recognize that an improved and more effective institutional framework for sustainable development at the international level should be consistent with the Rio Principles, build on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and its objectives on the institutional framework for sustainable

development, contribute to the implementation of our commitments in the outcomes of United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields and take into account national priorities and the development strategies and priorities of developing countries. We therefore resolve to strengthen the institutional framework for sustainable development, which will, inter alia:

(a) Promote the balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development;

(b) Be based on an action- and result-oriented approach giving due regard to all relevant cross-cutting issues with the aim to contribute to the implementation of sustainable development;

(c) Underscore the importance of interlinkages among key issues and challenges and the need for a systematic approach to them at all relevant levels;

(d) Enhance coherence, reduce fragmentation and overlap and increase effectiveness, efficiency and transparency, while reinforcing coordination and cooperation;

(e) Promote full and effective participation of all countries in decision-making processes;

(f) Engage high-level political leaders, provide policy guidance and identify specific actions to promote effective implementation of sustainable development, including through voluntary sharing of experiences and lessons learned;

(g) Promote the science-policy interface through inclusive, evidence-based and transparent scientific assessments, as well as access to reliable, relevant and timely data in areas related to the three dimensions of sustainable development, building on existing mechanisms, as appropriate; in this regard, strengthen participation of all countries in international sustainable development processes and capacity-building especially for developing countries, including in conducting their own monitoring and assessments;

(h) Enhance the participation and effective engagement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the relevant international forums and in this regard promote transparency and broad public participation and partnerships to implement sustainable development;

(i) Promote the review and stocktaking of progress in the implementation of all sustainable development commitments, including commitments related to means of implementation.

B. Strengthening intergovernmental arrangements for sustainable development

77. We acknowledge the vital importance of an inclusive, transparent, reformed, strengthened and effective multilateral system in order to better address the urgent global challenges of sustainable development today, recognizing the universality and central role of the United Nations and reaffirming our commitment to promote and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations system.

78. We underscore the need to strengthen United Nations system-wide coherence and coordination, while ensuring appropriate accountability to Member States, by,

inter alia, enhancing coherence in reporting and reinforcing cooperative efforts under existing inter-agency mechanisms and strategies to advance the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development within the United Nations system, including through exchange of information among its agencies, funds and programmes, and also with the international financial institutions and other relevant organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), within their respective mandates.

79. We emphasize the need for an improved and more effective institutional framework for sustainable development which should be guided by the specific functions required and mandates involved; address the shortcomings of the current system; take into account all relevant implications; promote synergies and coherence; seek to avoid duplication and eliminate unnecessary overlaps within the United Nations system; and reduce administrative burdens and build on existing arrangements.

General Assembly

80. We reaffirm the role and authority of the General Assembly on global matters of concern to the international community, as set out in the Charter.

81. We further reaffirm the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations. In this regard, we call for the Assembly to further integrate sustainable development as a key element of the overarching framework for United Nations activities and adequately address sustainable development in its agenda setting, including through periodic high-level dialogues.

Economic and Social Council

82. We reaffirm that the Economic and Social Council is a principal body for policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development and for the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals and is a central mechanism for the coordination of the United Nations system and supervision of the subsidiary bodies of the Council, in particular its functional commissions, and for promoting the implementation of Agenda 21 by strengthening system-wide coherence and coordination. We also reaffirm the major role the Council plays in the overall coordination of funds, programmes and specialized agencies, ensuring coherence among them and avoiding duplication of mandates and activities.

83. We commit to strengthen the Economic and Social Council within its mandate under the Charter, as a principal organ in the integrated and coordinated follow-up of the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields, and recognize its key role in achieving a balanced integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. We look forward to the review of the implementation of General Assembly resolution 61/16 on the strengthening of the Economic and Social Council.

High-level political forum

84. We decide to establish a universal intergovernmental high-level political forum, building on the strengths, experiences, resources and inclusive participation modalities of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and subsequently replacing the Commission. The high-level political forum shall follow up on the implementation of sustainable development and should avoid overlap with existing structures, bodies and entities in a cost-effective manner.

85. The high-level forum could:

(a) Provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations for sustainable development;

(b) Enhance integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in a holistic and cross-sectoral manner at all levels;

(c) Provide a dynamic platform for regular dialogue, and for stocktaking and agenda setting to advance sustainable development;

(d) Have a focused, dynamic and action-oriented agenda, ensuring the appropriate consideration of new and emerging sustainable development challenges;

(e) Follow up and review progress in the implementation of sustainable development commitments contained in Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Barbados Programme of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the outcome of the present Conference and, as appropriate, relevant outcomes of other United Nations summits and conferences, including the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as their respective means of implementation;

(f) Encourage high-level system-wide participation of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and invite to participate, as appropriate, other relevant multilateral financial and trade institutions and treaty bodies, within their respective mandates and in accordance with United Nations rules and provisions;

(g) Improve cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system on sustainable development programmes and policies;

(h) Promote transparency and implementation through further enhancing the consultative role and participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders at the international level in order to better make use of their expertise, while retaining the intergovernmental nature of discussions;

(i) Promote the sharing of best practices and experiences relating to the implementation of sustainable development and, on a voluntary basis, facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned;

(j) Promote system-wide coherence and coordination of sustainable development policies;

(k) Strengthen the science-policy interface through review of documentation bringing together dispersed information and assessments, including in the form of a global sustainable development report, building on existing assessments;

(l) Enhance evidence-based decision-making at all levels and contribute to strengthening ongoing efforts of capacity-building for data collection and analysis in developing countries.

86. We decide to launch an intergovernmental and open, transparent and inclusive negotiation process under the General Assembly to define the format and organizational aspects of the high-level forum with the aim of convening the first high-level forum at the beginning of the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly. We will also consider the need for promoting intergenerational solidarity for the achievement of sustainable development, taking into account the needs of future generations, including by inviting the Secretary-General to present a report on this issue.

C. Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development

87. We reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development as well as coordination within the United Nations system.

88. We are committed to strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. We reaffirm resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 which established UNEP and other relevant resolutions that reinforce its mandate, as well as the 1997 Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP and the 2000 Malmö Ministerial Declaration. In this regard, we invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to adopt a resolution strengthening and upgrading UNEP in the following manner:

(a) Establish universal membership in the Governing Council of UNEP, as well as other measures to strengthen its governance as well its responsiveness and accountability to Member States;

(b) Have secure, stable, adequate and increased financial resources from the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions to fulfil its mandate;

(c) Enhance the voice of UNEP and its ability to fulfil its coordination mandate within the United Nations system by strengthening UNEP engagement in key United Nations coordination bodies and empowering UNEP to lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment;

(d) Promote a strong science-policy interface, building on existing international instruments, assessments, panels and information networks, including the Global Environment Outlook, as one of the processes aimed at bringing together information and assessment to support informed decision-making;

(e) Disseminate and share evidence-based environmental information and raise public awareness on critical as well as emerging environmental issues;

(f) Provide capacity-building to countries, as well as support and facilitate access to technology;

(g) Progressively consolidate headquarters functions in Nairobi, as well as strengthen its regional presence, in order to assist countries, upon request, in the implementation of their national environmental policies, collaborating closely with other relevant entities of the United Nations system;

(h) Ensure the active participation of all relevant stakeholders drawing on best practices and models from relevant multilateral institutions and exploring new mechanisms to promote transparency and the effective engagement of civil society.

89. We recognize the significant contributions to sustainable development made by the multilateral environmental agreements. We acknowledge the work already undertaken to enhance synergies among the three conventions in the chemicals and waste cluster (the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants). We encourage parties to multilateral environmental agreements to consider further measures, in these and other clusters, as appropriate, to promote policy coherence at all relevant levels, improve efficiency, reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication, and enhance coordination and cooperation among the multilateral environmental agreements, including the three Rio conventions, as well as with the United Nations system in the field.

90. We stress the need for the continuation of a regular review of the state of the Earth's changing environment and its impact on human well-being and, in this regard, we welcome such initiatives as the Global Environment Outlook process aimed at bringing together environmental information and assessments and building national and regional capacity to support informed decision-making.

D. International financial institutions and United Nations operational activities

91. We recognize that sustainable development should be given due consideration by the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant entities such as international financial institutions and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with their respective existing mandates. In this regard, we invite them to further enhance mainstreaming of sustainable development in their respective mandates, programmes, strategies and decision-making processes, in support of the efforts of all countries, in particular developing countries, in the achievement of sustainable development.

92. We reaffirm the importance of broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and in this regard, take note of recent important decisions on reform of the governance structures, quotas and voting rights of the Bretton Woods institutions, better reflecting current realities and enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries, and reiterate the importance of the reform of the governance of those institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

93. We call for the further mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development throughout the United Nations system, and request the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in this regard. We also call for and recognize the importance of the strengthening of policy coordination within key structures of the Secretariat of the United Nations so as to ensure system-wide coherence in support of sustainable development, while ensuring accountability to Member States.

94. We invite the governing bodies of the funds, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations development system to consider appropriate measures for integrating the social, economic and environmental dimensions across the operational activities of the United Nations system. We also emphasize that increasing the financial contributions to the United Nations development system is key to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and in this regard we recognize the mutually reinforcing links among increased effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the United Nations development system, achieving concrete results in assisting developing countries in eradicating poverty and achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

95. We emphasize the need to strengthen operational activities for development of the United Nations system in the field that are well aligned with national sustainable development priorities of developing countries. In this regard, we emphasize that the fundamental characteristics and principles of United Nations operational activities set forth in the relevant General Assembly resolutions provide the overarching framework for all matters pertaining to the United Nations development assistance operations in the field. We recognize the importance of strengthening United Nations system coordination. We look forward to receiving the outcome of the independent evaluation of the Delivering as one initiative.

96. We call on the United Nations system to improve the management of facilities and operations, by taking into account sustainable development practices, building on existing efforts and promoting cost effectiveness, and in accordance with legislative frameworks, including financial rules and regulations, while maintaining accountability to Member States.

E. Regional, national, subnational and local levels

97. We acknowledge the importance of the regional dimension of sustainable development. Regional frameworks can complement and facilitate effective translation of sustainable development policies into concrete action at the national level.

98. We encourage regional, national, subnational and local authorities as appropriate to develop and utilize sustainable development strategies as key instruments for guiding decision-making and implementation of sustainable development at all levels, and in this regard we recognize that integrated social, economic and environmental data and information, as well as effective analysis and assessment of implementation, is important in decision-making processes.

99. We encourage action at the regional, national, subnational and local levels to promote access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters, as appropriate.

100. We emphasize that regional and subregional organizations, including the United Nations regional commissions and their subregional offices, have a significant role to play in promoting a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in their respective regions. We underscore the need to support these institutions, including through the United Nations system, in the effective operationalization and implementation of sustainable development, and to facilitate institutional coherence and harmonization of relevant development policies, plans and programmes. In this regard, we urge these institutions to prioritize sustainable development through, inter alia, more efficient and effective capacity-building, development and implementation of regional agreements and arrangements as appropriate, and exchange of information, best practices and lessons learned. We also welcome regional and cross-regional initiatives for sustainable development. We furthermore recognize the need to ensure effective linkage among global, regional, subregional and national processes to advance sustainable development. We encourage the enhancement of the United Nations regional commissions and their subregional offices in their respective capacities to support Member States in implementing sustainable development.

101. We underline the need for more coherent and integrated planning and decision-making at the national, subnational and local levels as appropriate and, to this end, we call on countries to strengthen national, subnational and/or local institutions or relevant multi-stakeholder bodies and processes, as appropriate, dealing with sustainable development, including to coordinate on matters of sustainable development and to enable effective integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

102. We welcome regional and cross-regional initiatives for sustainable development, such as the Green Bridge Partnership Programme, which is voluntary and open for participation by all partners.

103. We underscore the need to ensure long-term political commitment to sustainable development taking into account national circumstances and priorities and, in this regard, we encourage all countries to undertake the necessary actions and measures to achieve sustainable development.

V. Framework for action and follow-up

A. Thematic areas and cross-sectoral issues

104. We recognize that in order to achieve the objective of the Conference, namely to secure renewed political commitment for sustainable development, as well as to address the themes of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and the institutional framework for sustainable development, we commit to address remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, to address new and emerging challenges and to seize new opportunities through the actions enumerated below in this framework for action, supported as appropriate through provision of

means of implementation. We recognize that goals, targets and indicators, including where appropriate gender-sensitive indicators, are valuable in measuring and accelerating progress. We further note that progress in the implementation of the actions stipulated below can be enhanced by voluntarily sharing information, knowledge and experience.

Poverty eradication

105. We recognize that, three years from the 2015 target date of the Millennium Development Goals, while there has been progress in reducing poverty in some regions, this progress has been uneven and the number of people living in poverty in some countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority of the most affected groups, especially in the least developed countries and particularly in Africa.

106. We recognize that sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in developing countries is a key requirement for eradicating poverty and hunger and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, we emphasize that national efforts of developing countries should be complemented by an enabling environment aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries. We also emphasize the need to accord the highest priority to poverty eradication within the United Nations development agenda, addressing the root causes and challenges of poverty through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels.

107. We recognize that promoting universal access to social services can make an important contribution to consolidating and achieving development gains. Social protection systems that address and reduce inequality and social exclusion are essential for eradicating poverty and advancing the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In this regard, we strongly encourage initiatives aimed at enhancing social protection for all people.

Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture

108. We reaffirm our commitments regarding the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger. We acknowledge that food security and nutrition has become a pressing global challenge and, in this regard, we further reaffirm our commitment to enhancing food security and access to adequate, safe and nutritious food for present and future generations in line with the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security adopted in 2009, including for children under two, and through, as appropriate, national, regional and global food security and nutrition strategies.

109. We recognize that a significant portion of the world's poor live in rural areas, and that rural communities play an important role in the economic development of many countries. We emphasize the need to revitalize the agricultural and rural development sectors, notably in developing countries, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. We recognize the importance of taking the necessary actions to better address the needs of rural communities through, inter alia, enhancing access by agricultural producers, in particular small producers, women, indigenous peoples and people living in vulnerable situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services,

education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage. We reiterate the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and nutrition. We also recognize the importance of traditional sustainable agricultural practices, including traditional seed supply systems, including for many indigenous peoples and local communities.

110. Noting the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, we resolve to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, including through improving the functioning of markets and trading systems and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, by increasing public and private investment in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development. Key areas for investment and support include sustainable agricultural practices; rural infrastructure, storage capacities and related technologies; research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies; developing strong agricultural cooperatives and value chains; and strengthening urban-rural linkages. We also recognize the need to significantly reduce post-harvest and other food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain.

111. We reaffirm the necessity to promote, enhance and support more sustainable agriculture, including crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, that improves food security, eradicates hunger and is economically viable, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters. We also recognize the need to maintain natural ecological processes that support food production systems.

112. We stress the need to enhance sustainable livestock production systems, including through improving pasture land and irrigation schemes in line with national policies, legislation, rules and regulations, enhanced sustainable water management systems, and efforts to eradicate and prevent the spread of animal diseases, recognizing that the livelihoods of farmers, including pastoralists, and the health of livestock are intertwined.

113. We also stress the crucial role of healthy marine ecosystems, sustainable fisheries and sustainable aquaculture for food security and nutrition and in providing for the livelihoods of millions of people.

114. We resolve to take action to enhance agricultural research, extension services, training and education to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability through the voluntary sharing of knowledge and good practices. We further resolve to improve access to information, technical knowledge and know-how, including through new information and communications technologies that empower farmers, fisherfolk and foresters to choose among diverse methods of achieving sustainable agricultural production. We call for the strengthening of international cooperation on agricultural research for development.

115. We reaffirm the important work and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security, including through its role in facilitating country-initiated assessments on sustainable food production and food security, and we encourage countries to give due consideration to implementing the Committee on World Food Security Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land,

Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. We take note of the ongoing discussions on responsible agricultural investment in the framework of the Committee on World Food Security, as well as the principles for responsible agricultural investment.

116. We stress the need to address the root causes of excessive food price volatility, including its structural causes, at all levels, and the need to manage the risks linked to high and excessively volatile prices in agricultural commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban dwellers.

117. We underline the importance of timely, accurate and transparent information in helping to address excessive food price volatility, and in this regard take note of the Agricultural Market Information System hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and urge the participating international organizations, private sector actors and Governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products.

118. We reaffirm that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agricultural and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security. We urge national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholder farmers, including women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets.

Water and sanitation

119. We recognize that water is at the core of sustainable development as it is closely linked to a number of key global challenges. We therefore reiterate the importance of integrating water in sustainable development and underline the critical importance of water and sanitation within the three dimensions of sustainable development.

120. We reaffirm the commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Declaration regarding halving by 2015 the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and the development of integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans, ensuring sustainable water use. We commit to the progressive realization of access to safe and affordable drinking water and basic sanitation for all, as necessary for poverty eradication, the empowerment of women and to protect human health, and to significantly improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels as appropriate. In this regard, we reiterate the commitments to support these efforts, in particular for developing countries, through the mobilization of resources from all sources, capacity-building and technology transfer.

121. We reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, to be progressively realized for our populations with full respect for national sovereignty. We also highlight our commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action, "Water for Life".

122. We recognize the key role that ecosystems play in maintaining water quantity and quality and support actions within respective national boundaries to protect and sustainably manage these ecosystems.

123. We underline the need to adopt measures to address floods, droughts and water scarcity, addressing the balance between water supply and demand, including, where appropriate, non-conventional water resources, and to mobilize financial resources and investment in infrastructure for water and sanitation services, in accordance with national priorities.

124. We stress the need to adopt measures to significantly reduce water pollution and increase water quality, significantly improve wastewater treatment and water efficiency and reduce water losses. In order to achieve this, we stress the need for international assistance and cooperation.

Energy

125. We recognize the critical role that energy plays in the development process, as access to sustainable modern energy services contributes to poverty eradication, saves lives, improves health and helps provide for basic human needs. We stress that these services are essential to social inclusion and gender equality, and that energy is also a key input to production. We commit to facilitate support for access to these services by 1.4 billion people worldwide who are currently without them. We recognize that access to these services is critical for achieving sustainable development.

126. We emphasize the need to address the challenge of access to sustainable modern energy services for all, in particular for the poor, who are unable to afford these services even when they are available. We emphasize the need to take further action to improve this situation, including by mobilizing adequate financial resources, so as to provide these services in a reliable, affordable, economically viable and socially and environmentally acceptable manner in developing countries.

127. We reaffirm support for the implementation of national and subnational policies and strategies, based on individual national circumstances and development aspirations, using an appropriate energy mix to meet developmental needs, including through increased use of renewable energy sources and other low-emission technologies, the more efficient use of energy, greater reliance on advanced energy technologies, including cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and the sustainable use of traditional energy resources. We commit to promoting sustainable modern energy services for all through national and subnational efforts, inter alia, on electrification and dissemination of sustainable cooking and heating solutions, including through collaborative actions to share best practices and adopt policies, as appropriate. We urge governments to create enabling environments that facilitate public and private sector investment in relevant and needed cleaner energy technologies.

128. We recognize that improving energy efficiency, increasing the share of renewable energy and cleaner and energy-efficient technologies are important for sustainable development, including in addressing climate change. We also recognize the need for energy efficiency measures in urban planning, buildings and transportation, and in the production of goods and services and the design of products. We also recognize the importance of promoting incentives in favour of, and removing disincentives to, energy efficiency and the diversification of the energy mix, including promoting research and development in all countries, including developing countries.

129. We note the launching of the initiative by the Secretary-General on Sustainable Energy for All, which focuses on access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energies. We are all determined to act to make sustainable energy for all a reality and, through this, help to eradicate poverty and lead to sustainable development and global prosperity. We recognize that the activities of countries in broader energy-related matters are of great importance and are prioritized according to their specific challenges, capacities and circumstances, including their energy mix.

Sustainable tourism

130. We emphasize that well-designed and managed tourism can make a significant contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development, has close linkages to other sectors, and can create decent jobs and generate trade opportunities. We recognize the need to support sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building that promote environmental awareness, conserve and protect the environment, respect wildlife, flora, biodiversity, ecosystems and cultural diversity, and improve the welfare and livelihoods of local communities by supporting their local economies and the human and natural environment as a whole. We call for enhanced support for sustainable tourism activities and relevant capacity-building in developing countries in order to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

131. We encourage the promotion of investment in sustainable tourism, including eco-tourism and cultural tourism, which may include creating small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitating access to finance, including through microcredit initiatives for the poor, indigenous peoples and local communities in areas with high eco-tourism potential. In this regard, we underline the importance of establishing, where necessary, appropriate guidelines and regulations in accordance with national priorities and legislation for promoting and supporting sustainable tourism.

Sustainable transport

132. We note that transportation and mobility are central to sustainable development. Sustainable transportation can enhance economic growth and improve accessibility. Sustainable transport achieves better integration of the economy while respecting the environment. We recognize the importance of the efficient movement of people and goods, and access to environmentally sound, safe and affordable transportation as a means to improve social equity, health, resilience of cities, urban-rural linkages and productivity of rural areas. In this regard, we take into account road safety as part of our efforts to achieve sustainable development.

133. We support the development of sustainable transport systems, including energy efficient multi-modal transport systems, notably public mass transportation systems, clean fuels and vehicles, as well as improved transportation systems in rural areas. We recognize the need to promote an integrated approach to policymaking at the national, regional and local levels for transport services and systems to promote sustainable development. We also recognize that the special development needs of landlocked and transit developing countries need to be taken into account while establishing sustainable transit transport systems. We acknowledge the need for international support to developing countries in this regard.

Sustainable cities and human settlements

134. We recognize that, if they are well planned and developed, including through integrated planning and management approaches, cities can promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable societies. In this regard, we recognize the need for a holistic approach to urban development and human settlements that provides for affordable housing and infrastructure and prioritizes slum upgrading and urban regeneration. We commit to work towards improving the quality of human settlements, including the living and working conditions of both urban and rural dwellers in the context of poverty eradication so that all people have access to basic services, housing and mobility. We also recognize the need for conservation, as appropriate, of the natural and cultural heritage of human settlements, the revitalization of historic districts and the rehabilitation of city centres.

135. We commit to promote an integrated approach to planning and building sustainable cities and urban settlements, including through supporting local authorities, increasing public awareness and enhancing participation of urban residents, including the poor, in decision-making. We also commit to promote sustainable development policies that support inclusive housing and social services; a safe and healthy living environment for all, particularly children, youth, women and the elderly and disabled; affordable and sustainable transport and energy; promotion, protection and restoration of safe and green urban spaces; safe and clean drinking water and sanitation; healthy air quality; generation of decent jobs; and improved urban planning and slum upgrading. We further support sustainable management of waste through the application of the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle). We underline the importance of considering disaster risk reduction, resilience and climate risks in urban planning. We recognize the efforts of cities to balance development with rural regions.

136. We emphasize the importance of increasing the number of metropolitan regions, cities and towns that are implementing policies for sustainable urban planning and design in order to respond effectively to the expected growth of urban populations in the coming decades. We note that sustainable urban planning benefits from the involvement of multiple stakeholders as well as from full use of information and sex-disaggregated data, including on demographic trends, income distribution and informal settlements. We recognize the important role of municipal governments in setting a vision for sustainable cities, from the initiation of city planning through to revitalization of older cities and neighbourhoods, including by adopting energy efficiency programmes in building management and developing sustainable, locally appropriate transport systems. We further recognize the importance of mixed-use planning and of encouraging non-motorized mobility, including by promoting pedestrian and cycling infrastructures.

137. We recognize that partnerships among cities and communities play an important role in promoting sustainable development. In this regard, we stress the need to strengthen existing cooperation mechanisms and platforms, partnership arrangements and other implementation tools to advance the coordinated implementation of the Habitat Agenda with the active involvement of all relevant United Nations entities and with the overall aim of achieving sustainable urban development. We further recognize the continuing need for adequate and predictable financial contributions to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements

Foundation so as to ensure timely, effective and concrete global implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

Health and population

138. We recognize that health is a precondition for and an outcome and indicator of all three dimensions of sustainable development. We understand the goals of sustainable development can only be achieved in the absence of a high prevalence of debilitating communicable and non-communicable diseases, and where populations can reach a state of physical, mental and social well-being. We are convinced that action on the social and environmental determinants of health, both for the poor and the vulnerable and for the entire population, is important to create inclusive, equitable, economically productive and healthy societies. We call for the full realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

139. We also recognize the importance of universal health coverage to enhancing health, social cohesion and sustainable human and economic development. We pledge to strengthen health systems towards the provision of equitable universal coverage. We call for the involvement of all relevant actors for coordinated multi-sectoral action to address urgently the health needs of the world's population.

140. We emphasize that HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, influenza, polio and other communicable diseases remain serious global concerns, and we commit to redouble efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as well as to renewing and strengthening the fight against malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases.

141. We acknowledge that the global burden and threat of non-communicable diseases constitutes one of the major challenges for sustainable development in the twenty-first century. We commit to strengthen health systems towards the provision of equitable, universal coverage and promote affordable access to prevention, treatment, care and support related to non-communicable diseases, especially cancer, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. We also commit to establish or strengthen multi-sectoral national policies for the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases. We recognize that reducing, *inter alia*, air, water and chemical pollution leads to positive effects on health.

142. We reaffirm the right to use, to the full, the provisions contained in the agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, the decision of the WTO General Council of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, which provides flexibilities for the protection of public health, and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard.

143. We call for further collaboration and cooperation at the national and international levels to strengthen health systems through increased health financing, recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce, through improved distribution and access to safe, affordable, effective and quality

medicines, vaccines and medical technologies, and through improving health infrastructure. We support the leadership role of the World Health Organization as the directing and coordinating authority on international health work.

144. We commit to systematically consider population trends and projections in our national, rural and urban development strategies and policies. Through forward-looking planning, we can seize the opportunities and address the challenges associated with demographic change, including migration.

145. We call for the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, and the outcomes of their review conferences, including the commitments leading to sexual and reproductive health and the promotion and protection of all human rights in this context. We emphasize the need for the provision of universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, and the integration of reproductive health in national strategies and programmes.

146. We commit to reduce maternal and child mortality and to improve the health of women, youth and children. We reaffirm our commitment to gender equality and to protect the rights of women, men and youth to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on matters related to their sexuality, including access to sexual and reproductive health, free from coercion, discrimination and violence. We will work actively to ensure that health systems provide the necessary information and health services addressing the sexual and reproductive health of women, including working towards universal access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning, as this is essential for women's health and advancing gender equality.

Promoting full and productive employment, decent work for all and social protection

147. We recognize that poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration and protection are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that enabling environments to promote these need to be created at all levels.

148. We are concerned about labour market conditions and widespread deficits of available decent work opportunities, especially for young women and men. We urge all governments to address the global challenge of youth employment by developing and implementing strategies and policies that provide young people everywhere access to decent and productive work, as over the coming decades decent jobs will need to be created to be able to ensure sustainable and inclusive development and reduce poverty.

149. We recognize the importance of job creation by investing in and developing sound, effective and efficient economic and social infrastructure and productive capacities for sustainable development and sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth. We call on countries to enhance infrastructure investment for sustainable development and we agree to support United Nations funds, programmes and agencies to help assist and promote the efforts of developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in this regard.

150. We recognize the importance of job creation by adopting forward-looking macroeconomic policies that promote sustainable development and lead to sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, increase productive employment opportunities and promote agricultural and industrial development.

151. We emphasize the need to enhance employment and income opportunities for all, especially for women and men living in poverty and, in this regard, we support national efforts to provide new job opportunities to the poor in both rural and urban areas, including support to small and medium-sized enterprises.

152. We recognize that workers should have access to education, skills, health care, social security, fundamental rights at work, social and legal protections, including occupational safety and health, and decent work opportunities. Governments, trade unions, workers and employers all have a role to play in promoting decent work for all, and all should help young people to gain access to needed skills and employment opportunities, including in new and emerging sectors. Women and men should have equal access to opportunities to acquire job skills as well as to worker protections. We recognize the importance of a just transition, including programmes to help workers adjust to changing labour market conditions.

153. We also recognize that informal unpaid work, performed mostly by women, contributes substantially to human well-being and sustainable development. In this regard, we commit to work towards safe and decent working conditions and access to social protection and education.

154. We recognize that opportunities for decent work for all and job creation can be generated through, inter alia, public and private investments in scientific and technological innovation, public works in restoring, regenerating and conserving natural resources and ecosystems, and social and community services. We are encouraged by government initiatives to create jobs for poor people in restoring and managing natural resources and ecosystems, and we encourage the private sector to contribute to decent work for all and job creation for both women and men, and particularly for young people, including through partnerships with small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives. In this regard, we acknowledge the importance of efforts to promote the exchange of information and knowledge on decent work for all and job creation, including green jobs initiatives and related skills, and to facilitate the integration of relevant data into national economic and employment policies.

155. We encourage the sharing of experiences and best practices on ways to address the high levels of unemployment and underemployment, in particular among young people.

156. We stress the need to provide social protection to all members of society, fostering growth, resilience, social justice and cohesion, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing social protection floors for all citizens. We support global dialogue on best practices for social protection programmes that takes into account the three dimensions of sustainable development and, in this regard, we note ILO Recommendation 202 concerning national floors of social protection.

157. We call upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedom of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those

of women and children, and to address international migration through international, regional or bilateral cooperation and dialogue and a comprehensive and balanced approach, recognizing the roles and responsibilities of countries of origin, transit and destination in promoting and protecting the human rights of all migrants, and avoiding approaches that might aggravate their vulnerability.

Oceans and seas

158. We recognize that oceans, seas and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical to sustaining it, and that international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources. We stress the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and of their resources for sustainable development, including through their contributions to poverty eradication, sustained economic growth, food security and creation of sustainable livelihoods and decent work, while at the same time protecting biodiversity and the marine environment and addressing the impacts of climate change. We therefore commit to protect, and restore, the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems, and to maintain their biodiversity, enabling their conservation and sustainable use for present and future generations, and to effectively apply an ecosystem approach and the precautionary approach in the management, in accordance with international law, of activities having an impact on the marine environment, to deliver on all three dimensions of sustainable development.

159. We recognize the importance of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea to advancing sustainable development and its near universal adoption by States, and in this regard we urge all its parties to fully implement their obligations under the Convention.

160. We recognize the importance of building the capacity of developing countries to be able to benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and seas and their resources and, in this regard, we emphasize the need for cooperation in marine scientific research to implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, as well as for the transfer of technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology.

161. We support the Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects, established under the General Assembly, and look forward to the completion of its first global integrated assessment of the state of the marine environment by 2014 and its subsequent consideration by the Assembly. We encourage consideration by States of the assessment findings at appropriate levels.

162. We recognize the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. We note the ongoing work under the General Assembly of an ad hoc open-ended informal working group to study issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. Building on the work of the ad hoc working group and before the end of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly we commit to address, on an urgent basis, the issue of the conservation and sustainable

use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction, including by taking a decision on the development of an international instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

163. We note with concern that the health of oceans and marine biodiversity are negatively affected by marine pollution, including marine debris, especially plastic, persistent organic pollutants, heavy metals and nitrogen-based compounds, from a number of marine and land-based sources, including shipping and land run-off. We commit to take action to reduce the incidence and impacts of such pollution on marine ecosystems, including through the effective implementation of relevant conventions adopted in the framework of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and the follow-up of the relevant initiatives such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, as well as the adoption of coordinated strategies to this end. We further commit to take action to, by 2025, based on collected scientific data, achieve significant reductions in marine debris to prevent harm to the coastal and marine environment.

164. We note the significant threat that alien invasive species pose to marine ecosystems and resources and commit to implement measures to prevent the introduction, and manage the adverse environmental impacts, of alien invasive species, including, as appropriate, those adopted in the framework of IMO.

165. We note that sea-level rise and coastal erosion are serious threats for many coastal regions and islands, particularly in developing countries, and in this regard we call on the international community to enhance its efforts to address these challenges.

166. We call for support to initiatives that address ocean acidification and the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems and resources. In this regard, we reiterate the need to work collectively to prevent further ocean acidification, as well as enhance the resilience of marine ecosystems and of the communities whose livelihoods depend on them, and to support marine scientific research, monitoring and observation of ocean acidification and particularly vulnerable ecosystems, including through enhanced international cooperation in this regard.

167. We stress our concern about the potential environmental impacts of ocean fertilization. In this regard, we recall the decisions related to ocean fertilization adopted by the relevant intergovernmental bodies, and resolve to continue addressing with utmost caution ocean fertilization, consistent with the precautionary approach.

168. We commit to intensify our efforts to meet the 2015 target as agreed to in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield on an urgent basis. In this regard we further commit to urgently take the measures necessary to maintain or restore all stocks at least to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield, with the aim of achieving these goals in the shortest time feasible, as determined by their biological characteristics. To achieve this we commit to urgently develop and implement science-based management plans, including by reducing or suspending fishing catch and effort commensurate with the status of the stock. We further commit to enhance action to manage bycatch, discards and other adverse ecosystem impacts from fisheries, including by eliminating destructive fishing practices. We also commit to

enhance actions to protect vulnerable marine ecosystems from significant adverse impacts, including through the effective use of impact assessments. Such actions, including those through competent organizations, should be undertaken consistent with international law, the applicable international instruments and relevant General Assembly resolutions and FAO guidelines.

169. We urge States parties to the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks to fully implement that Agreement and to give, in accordance with part VII of the Agreement, full recognition to the special requirements of developing States. Furthermore, we call upon all States to implement the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and the FAO international plans of action and technical guidelines.

170. We acknowledge that illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing deprive many countries of a crucial natural resource and remain a persistent threat to their sustainable development. We recommit to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing as advanced in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and to prevent and combat these practices, including through the following: developing and implementing national and regional action plans in accordance with the FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing; implementing, in accordance with international law, effective and coordinated measures by coastal States, flag States, port States, chartering nations and the States of nationality of the beneficial owners and others who support or engage in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by identifying vessels engaged in such fishing and by depriving offenders of the benefits accruing from it; as well as cooperating with developing countries to systematically identify needs and build capacity, including support for monitoring, control, surveillance, compliance and enforcement systems.

171. We call upon States that have signed the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing to expedite procedures for its ratification with a view to its early entry into force.

172. We recognize the need for transparency and accountability in fisheries management by regional fisheries management organizations. We recognize the efforts already made by those regional fisheries management organizations that have undertaken independent performance reviews, and call on all regional fisheries management organizations to regularly undertake such reviews and make the results publicly available. We encourage implementation of the recommendations of such reviews and recommend that the comprehensiveness of those reviews be strengthened over time, as necessary.

173. We reaffirm our commitment in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and overcapacity, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries, and we reiterate our commitment to conclude multilateral disciplines on fisheries subsidies that will give effect to the WTO Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration mandates to strengthen disciplines on subsidies in the fisheries sector, including through the prohibition of certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, recognizing

that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation, taking into account the importance of the sector to development priorities, poverty reduction and livelihood and food-security concerns. We encourage States to further improve the transparency and reporting of existing fisheries subsidies programmes through WTO. Given the state of fisheries resources, and without prejudicing the WTO Doha and Hong Kong ministerial mandates on fisheries subsidies or the need to conclude these negotiations, we encourage States to eliminate subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and to refrain from introducing new such subsidies or from extending or enhancing existing ones.

174. We urge the identification and mainstreaming of strategies by 2014 that further assist developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, in developing their national capacity to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of sustainable fisheries, including through improved market access for fish products from developing countries.

175. We commit to observe the need to ensure access to fisheries and the importance of access to markets, by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fisherfolk and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples and their communities, particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States.

176. We also recognize the significant economic, social and environmental contributions of coral reefs, in particular to islands and other coastal States, as well as the significant vulnerability of coral reefs and mangroves to impacts, including from climate change, ocean acidification, overfishing, destructive fishing practices and pollution. We support international cooperation with a view to conserving coral reef and mangrove ecosystems and realizing their social, economic and environmental benefits as well as facilitating technical collaboration and voluntary information-sharing.

177. We reaffirm the importance of area-based conservation measures, including marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on best available scientific information, as a tool for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components. We note decision X/2 of the tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, that by 2020 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are to be conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.

Small island developing States

178. We reaffirm that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities, including their small size, remoteness, narrow resource and export base, and exposure to global environmental challenges and external economic shocks, including to a large range of impacts from climate change and potentially more frequent and intense natural disasters. We note with concern that the outcome of the five-year review of the Mauritius Strategy concluded that small island developing States have made less progress than most other groupings, or even regressed, in economic terms, especially in terms of poverty reduction and debt sustainability. Sea-level rise and other adverse impacts of climate change continue to pose a

significant risk to small island developing States and their efforts to achieve sustainable development, and for many represent the gravest of threats to their survival and viability, including for some through the loss of territory. We also remain concerned that, while small island developing States have progressed in the areas of gender, health, education and the environment, their overall progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals has been uneven.

179. We call for continued and enhanced efforts to assist small island developing States in implementing the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy. We also call for a strengthening of United Nations System support to small island developing States in keeping with the multiple ongoing and emerging challenges faced by these States in achieving sustainable development.

180. Building on the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy, we call for the convening in 2014 of a third international conference on small island developing States, recognizing the importance of coordinated, balanced and integrated actions to address the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States, and we invite the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session to determine the modalities of the conference.

Least developed countries

181. We agree to effectively implement the Istanbul Programme of Action and to fully integrate its priority areas into the present framework for action, the broader implementation of which will contribute to the overarching goal of the Istanbul Programme of Action of enabling half of the least developed countries to meet the criteria of graduation by 2020.

Landlocked developing countries

182. We invite Member States, including development partners, organizations of the United Nations system and other relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, to speed up further the implementation of the specific actions in the five priorities agreed upon in the Almaty Programme of Action and those contained in the declaration on the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action, in a better coordinated manner, in particular for the construction, maintenance and improvement of their transport, storage and other transit-related facilities, including alternative routes, completion of missing links and improved communications and energy infrastructure, so as to support the sustainable development of landlocked developing countries.

Africa

183. While we acknowledge that some progress has been made towards the fulfilment of international commitments related to Africa's development needs, we emphasize that significant challenges remain in achieving sustainable development on the continent.

184. We call on the international community to enhance support and fulfil commitments to advance action in areas critical to Africa's sustainable development and welcome the efforts by development partners to strengthen cooperation with the New Partnership for Africa's Development. We also welcome the progress made by African countries in deepening democracy, human rights, good governance and

sound economic management, and encourage African countries to continue their efforts in this regard. We invite all Africa's development partners, in particular developed countries, to support African countries in strengthening human capacities and democratic institutions, consistent with their priorities and objectives, with a view to furthering Africa's development at all levels, including through facilitating the transfer of technology needed by African countries as mutually agreed. We recognize the continued efforts by African countries to create enabling environments for inclusive growth in support of sustainable development and for the international community to make continued efforts to increase the flow of new and additional resources for financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign, to support these development efforts by African countries, and welcome the various important initiatives established between African countries and their development partners in this regard.

Regional efforts

185. We encourage coordinated regional actions to promote sustainable development. We recognize, in this regard, that important steps have been taken to promote sustainable development, in particular in the Arab region, Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia-Pacific region, through relevant forums, including within the United Nations regional commissions. While noting that challenges remain in several areas, the international community welcomes these efforts, and the results already achieved, and calls for actions at all levels for their further development and implementation.

Disaster risk reduction

186. We reaffirm our commitment to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters and call for States, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, subregional, regional and international organizations and civil society to accelerate implementation of the Framework and the achievement of its goals. We call for disaster risk reduction and the building of resilience to disasters to be addressed with a renewed sense of urgency in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and, as appropriate, to be integrated into policies, plans, programmes and budgets at all levels and considered within relevant future frameworks. We invite governments at all levels as well as relevant subregional, regional and international organizations to commit to adequate, timely and predictable resources for disaster risk reduction in order to enhance the resilience of cities and communities to disasters, according to their own circumstances and capacities.

187. We recognize the importance of early warning systems as part of effective disaster risk reduction at all levels in order to reduce economic and social damages, including the loss of human life, and in this regard encourage States to integrate such systems into their national disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. We encourage donors and the international community to enhance international cooperation in support of disaster risk reduction in developing countries, as appropriate, through technical assistance, technology transfer as mutually agreed, capacity-building and training programmes. We further recognize the importance of comprehensive hazard and risk assessments, and knowledge- and information-sharing, including reliable geospatial information. We commit to undertake and

strengthen in a timely manner risk assessment and disaster risk reduction instruments.

188. We stress the importance of stronger interlinkages among disaster risk reduction, recovery and long-term development planning, and call for more coordinated and comprehensive strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations into public and private investment, decision-making and the planning of humanitarian and development actions, in order to reduce risk, increase resilience and provide a smoother transition between relief, recovery and development. In this regard, we recognize the need to integrate a gender perspective into the design and implementation of all phases of disaster risk management.

189. We call for all relevant stakeholders, including Governments, international, regional and subregional organizations, the private sector and civil society, to take appropriate and effective measures, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development, including through strengthening coordination and cooperation to reduce exposure to risk for the protection of people, and infrastructure and other national assets, from the impact of disasters, in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action and any post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction.

Climate change

190. We reaffirm that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time, and we express profound alarm that emissions of greenhouse gases continue to rise globally. We are deeply concerned that all countries, particularly developing countries, are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, and are already experiencing increased impacts, including persistent drought and extreme weather events, sea-level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, further threatening food security and efforts to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development. In this regard we emphasize that adaptation to climate change represents an immediate and urgent global priority.

191. We underscore that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions. We recall that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides that parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. We note with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of mitigation pledges by parties in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2° C, or 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels. We recognize the importance of mobilizing funding from a variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including innovative sources of finance, to support nationally appropriate mitigation actions, adaptation measures, technology development and transfer and capacity-building in developing countries. In this regard, we welcome the launching of the Green Climate Fund and call for its prompt operationalization so as to have an early and adequate replenishment process.

192. We urge parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and parties to the Kyoto Protocol to fully implement their commitments, as well as decisions adopted under those agreements. In this regard, we will build upon the progress achieved, including at the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, held in Durban, South Africa, from 28 November to 9 December 2011.

Forests

193. We highlight the social, economic and environmental benefits of forests to people and the contributions of sustainable forest management to the themes and objective of the Conference. We support cross-sectoral and cross-institutional policies promoting sustainable forest management. We reaffirm that the wide range of products and services that forests provide creates opportunities to address many of the most pressing sustainable development challenges. We call for enhanced efforts to achieve the sustainable management of forests, reforestation, restoration and afforestation, and we support all efforts that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation, including, inter alia, promoting trade in legally harvested forest products. We note the importance of such ongoing initiatives as reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries. We call for increased efforts to strengthen forest governance frameworks and means of implementation, in accordance with the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, in order to achieve sustainable forest management. To this end, we commit to improving the livelihoods of people and communities by creating the conditions needed for them to sustainably manage forests, including through strengthening cooperation arrangements in the areas of finance, trade, transfer of environmentally sound technologies, capacity-building and governance, as well as by promoting secure land tenure, particularly decision-making and benefit-sharing, in accordance with national legislation and priorities.

194. We call for urgent implementation of the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and the Ministerial Declaration of the high-level segment of the ninth session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the occasion of the launch of the International Year of Forests.

195. We recognize that the United Nations Forum on Forests, with its universal membership and comprehensive mandate, plays a vital role in addressing forest-related issues in a holistic and integrated manner and promoting international policy coordination and cooperation to achieve sustainable forest management. We invite the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to continue its support to the Forum and encourage stakeholders to remain actively engaged in the work of the Forum.

196. We stress the importance of integrating sustainable forest management objectives and practices into the mainstream of economic policy and decision-making, and to that end we commit to working through the governing bodies of member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to integrate, as appropriate, the sustainable management of all types of forests into their strategies and programmes.

Biodiversity

197. We reaffirm the intrinsic value of biological diversity, as well as the ecological, genetic, social, economic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic values of biological diversity and its critical role in maintaining ecosystems that provide essential services, which are critical foundations for sustainable development and human well-being. We recognize the severity of the global loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystems and emphasize that these undermine global development, affecting food security and nutrition, the provision of and access to water and the health of the rural poor and of people worldwide, including present and future generations. This highlights the importance of the conservation of biodiversity, enhancing habitat connectivity and building ecosystem resilience. We recognize that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities make an important contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their wider application can support social well-being and sustainable livelihoods. We further recognize that indigenous peoples and local communities are often the most directly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystems and thus are often the most immediately affected by their loss and degradation.

198. We reiterate our commitment to the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and call for urgent actions that effectively reduce the rate of, halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity. In this context, we affirm the importance of implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its tenth meeting.

199. We note the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and we invite parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to ratify or accede to the Protocol, so as to ensure its entry into force at the earliest possible opportunity. We acknowledge the role of access and benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of genetic resources in contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, poverty eradication and environmental sustainability.

200. We welcome the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the commitment to substantially increasing resources from all sources in support of biodiversity, in accordance with decisions taken at the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

201. We support mainstreaming the consideration of the socioeconomic impacts and benefits of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components, as well as ecosystems that provide essential services, into relevant programmes and policies at all levels, in accordance with national legislation, circumstances and priorities. We encourage investments, through appropriate incentives and policies, which support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and restoration of degraded ecosystems, consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations.

202. We agree to promote international cooperation and partnerships, as appropriate, and information exchange, and in this context we welcome the United

Nations Decade on Biodiversity, 2011-2020, for the purpose of encouraging active involvement of all stakeholders in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, with the vision of living in harmony with nature.

203. We recognize the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, an international agreement that stands at the intersection between trade, the environment and development, promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, should contribute to tangible benefits for local people, and ensures that no species entering into international trade is threatened with extinction. We recognize the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on both the supply and demand sides. In this regard, we emphasize the importance of effective international cooperation among relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations. We further stress the importance of basing the listing of species on agreed criteria.

204. We take note of the establishment of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and invite an early commencement of its work, in order to provide the best available policy-relevant information on biodiversity to assist decision makers.

Desertification, land degradation and drought

205. We recognize the economic and social significance of good land management, including soil, particularly its contribution to economic growth, biodiversity, sustainable agriculture and food security, eradicating poverty, the empowerment of women, addressing climate change and improving water availability. We stress that desertification, land degradation and drought are challenges of a global dimension and continue to pose serious challenges to the sustainable development of all countries, in particular developing countries. We also stress the particular challenges this poses for Africa, the least developed countries and the landlocked developing countries. In this regard, we express deep concern for the devastating consequences of cyclical drought and famine in Africa, in particular in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel region, and call for urgent action through short-, medium- and long-term measures at all levels.

206. We recognize the need for urgent action to reverse land degradation. In view of this, we will strive to achieve a land-degradation neutral world in the context of sustainable development. This should act to catalyse financial resources from a range of public and private sources.

207. We reaffirm our resolve in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification to take coordinated action nationally, regionally and internationally, to monitor, globally, land degradation and restore degraded lands in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. We resolve to support and strengthen the implementation of the Convention and the 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance its implementation (2008-2018), including through mobilizing adequate, predictable and timely financial resources. We note the importance of mitigating the effects of desertification, land degradation and drought, including by preserving and developing oases, restoring degraded lands, improving soil quality and improving water management, in order to contribute to sustainable development and poverty

eradication. In this regard, we encourage and recognize the importance of partnerships and initiatives for the safeguarding of land resources. We also encourage capacity-building, extension training programmes and scientific studies and initiatives aimed at deepening understanding and raising awareness of the economic, social and environmental benefits of sustainable land management policies and practices.

208. We stress the importance of the further development and implementation of scientifically based, sound and socially inclusive methods and indicators for monitoring and assessing the extent of desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as the importance of efforts under way to promote scientific research and strengthen the scientific base of activities to address desertification and drought in accordance with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. In this respect, we take note of the decision of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at its tenth meeting, to establish an ad hoc working group, taking into account regional balance, to discuss specific options for the provision of scientific advice to its parties.

209. We reiterate the need for cooperation through the sharing of climate and weather information and forecasting and early warning systems related to desertification, land degradation and drought, as well as to dust storms and sandstorms, at the global, regional and subregional levels. In this regard, we invite States and relevant organizations to cooperate in the sharing of related information, forecasting and early warning systems.

Mountains

210. We recognize that the benefits derived from mountain regions are essential for sustainable development. Mountain ecosystems play a crucial role in providing water resources to a large portion of the world's population; fragile mountain ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, deforestation and forest degradation, land use change, land degradation and natural disasters; and mountain glaciers around the world are retreating and getting thinner, with increasing impacts on the environment and human well-being.

211. We further recognize that mountains are often home to communities, including indigenous peoples and local communities, who have developed sustainable uses of mountain resources. These communities are, however, often marginalized, and we therefore stress that continued effort will be required to address poverty, food security and nutrition, social exclusion and environmental degradation in these areas. We invite States to strengthen cooperative action with effective involvement and sharing of experience of all relevant stakeholders, by strengthening existing arrangements, agreements and centres of excellence for sustainable mountain development, as well as exploring new arrangements and agreements, as appropriate.

212. We call for greater efforts towards the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity. We encourage States to adopt a long-term vision and holistic approaches, including through incorporating mountain-specific policies into national sustainable development strategies, which could include, inter alia, poverty reduction plans and programmes for mountain areas, particularly in developing countries. In this regard, we call for international support for sustainable mountain development in developing countries.

Chemicals and waste

213. We recognize that the sound management of chemicals is crucial for the protection of human health and the environment. We further recognize that growing global production and use of chemicals and their prevalence in the environment calls for increased international cooperation. We reaffirm our aim to achieve, by 2020, the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle and of hazardous waste in ways that lead to minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment, as set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. We also reaffirm our commitment to an approach for the sound management of chemicals and waste, at all levels, that responds in an effective, efficient, coherent and coordinated manner to new and emerging issues and challenges, and encourage further progress across countries and regions in order to fill the gaps in the implementation of commitments.

214. We call for the effective implementation and strengthening of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management as part of a robust, coherent, effective and efficient system for the sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle, including to respond to emerging challenges.

215. We are deeply concerned that many countries, in particular the least developed countries, lack the capacity for sound management of chemicals and waste throughout their life cycles. Additional efforts are needed to enhance work towards strengthening capacities, including through partnerships, technical assistance and improved governance structures. We encourage countries and organizations, which have made progress towards achieving the goal of sound management of chemicals by 2020 to assist other countries by sharing knowledge, experience and best practices.

216. We commend the increased coordination and cooperation among chemical and waste conventions, namely the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention and the Stockholm Convention, and encourage continued enhanced coordination and cooperation among them and with the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management. We take note of the important role regional and coordinating centres of the Basel Convention and those of the Stockholm Convention.

217. We commend existing public-private partnerships and call for continued, new and innovative public-private partnerships among industry, governments, academia and other non-governmental stakeholders aiming to enhance capacity and technology for environmentally sound chemicals and waste management, including for waste prevention.

218. We recognize the importance of adopting a life cycle approach and of further development and implementation of policies for resource efficiency and environmentally sound waste management. We therefore commit to further reduce, reuse and recycle waste (3Rs), and to increase energy recovery from waste, with a view to managing the majority of global waste in an environmentally sound manner and, where possible, as a resource. Solid wastes, such as electronic waste and plastics, pose particular challenges, which should be addressed. We call for the development and enforcement of comprehensive national and local waste management policies, strategies, laws and regulations.

219. We urge countries and other stakeholders to take all possible measures to prevent the unsound management of hazardous wastes and their illegal dumping,

particularly in countries where the capacity to deal with these wastes is limited, in a manner consistent with the obligations of countries under relevant international instruments. In this context, we welcome the relevant decisions taken at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention.

220. We recognize the importance of science-based assessments of the risks posed by chemicals to human beings and the environment, and of reducing human and environmental exposure to hazardous chemicals. We encourage the development of environmentally sound and safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals in products and processes. To this end, we encourage, inter alia, life cycle assessment, public information, extended producer responsibility, research and development, sustainable design and knowledge-sharing, as appropriate.

221. We welcome the ongoing negotiating process on a global legally binding instrument on mercury to address the risks to human health and the environment and call for a successful outcome to the negotiations.

222. We recognize that the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances is resulting in a rapid increase in the use and release of high global-warming potential hydrofluorocarbons to the environment. We support a gradual phase-down in the consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons.

223. We acknowledge that sustainable and adequate long-term funding is a key element for the sound management of chemicals and waste, in particular in developing countries. In this regard, we welcome the consultative process on financing options for chemicals and waste, initiated to consider the need for heightened efforts to increase the political priority accorded to sound management of chemicals and waste, and the increased need for sustainable, predictable, adequate and accessible financing for the chemicals and waste agenda. We look forward to the forthcoming proposals by the Executive Director of UNEP, which will be considered by the International Conference on Chemicals Management and at the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Council of UNEP.

Sustainable consumption and production

224. We recall the commitments made in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on sustainable consumption and production and, in particular, the request in chapter 3 of the Plan of Implementation to encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes. We recognize that fundamental changes in the way societies consume and produce are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development.

225. Countries reaffirm the commitments they have made to phase out harmful and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and undermine sustainable development. We invite others to consider rationalizing inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by removing market distortions, including restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, with such policies taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries, with the aim of minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development and in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

226. We adopt the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, as contained in document A/CONF.216/5, and highlight that the programmes included in the 10-year framework are voluntary. We invite the General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, to designate a Member State body to take any necessary steps to fully operationalize the framework.

Mining

227. We acknowledge that minerals and metals make a major contribution to the world economy and modern societies. We note that mining industries are important to all countries with mineral resources, in particular developing countries. We also note that mining offers the opportunity to catalyse broad-based economic development, reduce poverty and assist countries in meeting internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, when managed effectively and properly. We acknowledge that countries have the sovereign right to develop their mineral resources according to their national priorities and responsibility regarding the exploitation of resources described in the Rio Principles. We further acknowledge that mining activities should maximize social and economic benefits, as well as effectively address negative environmental and social impacts. In this regard, we recognize that Governments need strong capacities to develop, manage and regulate their mining industries, in the interest of sustainable development.

228. We recognize the importance of strong and effective legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and practices for the mining sector that deliver economic and social benefits and include effective safeguards that reduce social and environmental impacts, as well as conserve biodiversity and ecosystems, including during post-mining closure. We call on governments and businesses to promote the continuous improvement of accountability and transparency, as well as the effectiveness of the relevant existing mechanisms to prevent the illicit financial flows from mining activities.

Education

229. We reaffirm our commitments to the right to education and in this regard, we commit to strengthen international cooperation to achieve universal access to primary education, particularly for developing countries. We further reaffirm that full access to quality education at all levels is an essential condition for achieving sustainable development, poverty eradication, gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as human development, for the attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and for the full participation of both women and men, in particular young people. In this regard, we stress the need for ensuring equal access to education for persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, local communities, ethnic minorities and people living in rural areas.

230. We recognize that the younger generations are the custodians of the future and the need for better quality and access to education beyond the primary level. We therefore resolve to improve the capacity of our education systems to prepare people to pursue sustainable development, including through enhanced teacher training, the development of sustainability curricula, the development of training programmes that prepare students for careers in fields related to sustainability, and more effective

use of information and communications technologies to enhance learning outcomes. We call for enhanced cooperation among schools, communities and authorities in efforts to promote access to quality education at all levels.

231. We encourage Member States to promote sustainable development awareness among youth, inter alia by promoting programmes for non-formal education in accordance with the goals of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005-2014.

232. We emphasize the importance of greater international cooperation to improve access to education, including through building and strengthening education infrastructure and increasing investment in education, particularly investment to improve the quality of education for all in developing countries. We encourage international educational exchanges and partnerships, including the creation of fellowships and scholarships to help achieve global education goals.

233. We resolve to promote education for sustainable development and to integrate sustainable development more actively into education beyond the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

234. We strongly encourage educational institutions to consider adopting good practices in sustainability management on their campuses and in their communities with the active participation of, inter alia, students, teachers and local partners, and teaching sustainable development as an integrated component across disciplines.

235. We underscore the importance of supporting educational institutions, especially higher educational institutions in developing countries, to carry out research and innovation for sustainable development, including in the field of education, to develop quality and innovative programmes, including entrepreneurship and business skills training, professional, technical and vocational training and lifelong learning, geared to bridging skills gaps for advancing national sustainable development objectives.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women

236. We reaffirm the vital role of women and the need for their full and equal participation and leadership in all areas of sustainable development, and decide to accelerate the implementation of our respective commitments in this regard as contained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, as well as Agenda 21, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the United Nations Millennium Declaration.

237. We recognize that, although progress on gender equality has been made in some areas, the potential of women to engage in, contribute to and benefit from sustainable development as leaders, participants and agents of change has not been fully realized, owing to, inter alia, persistent social, economic and political inequalities. We support prioritizing measures to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in all spheres of our societies, including the removal of barriers to their full and equal participation in decision-making and management at all levels, and we emphasize the impact of setting specific targets and implementing temporary measures, as appropriate, for substantially increasing the number of women in leadership positions, with the aim of achieving gender parity.

238. We resolve to unlock the potential of women as drivers of sustainable development, including through the repeal of discriminatory laws and the removal of formal barriers, ensuring equal access to justice and legal support, the reform of institutions to ensure competence and capacity for gender mainstreaming and the development and adoption of innovative and special approaches to address informal, harmful practices that act as barriers to gender equality. In this regard, we commit to creating an enabling environment for improving the situation of women and girls everywhere, particularly in rural areas and local communities and among indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

239. We commit to actively promote the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data in policy, programme design and monitoring frameworks, in accordance with national circumstances and capacities, in order to deliver on the promise of sustainable development for all.

240. We are committed to equal rights and opportunities for women in political and economic decision-making and resource allocation and to removing any barriers that prevent women from being full participants in the economy. We resolve to undertake legislative and administrative reforms to give women equal rights with men to economic resources, including access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, inheritance, natural resources and appropriate new technology.

241. We are committed to promote the equal access of women and girls to education, basic services, economic opportunities and health-care services, including addressing women's sexual and reproductive health, and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable modern methods of family planning. In this regard, we reaffirm our commitment to implement the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the key actions for the further implementation of that Programme of Action.

242. We recognize that gender equality and the effective participation of women are important for effective action on all aspects of sustainable development.

243. We support the work of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), in promoting and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life, including with respect to the linkages between gender equality and the empowerment of women and the promotion of sustainable development. We support the work of UN-Women in leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in this regard.

244. We invite donors and international organizations, including the United Nations system organizations, as well as the international financial institutions, regional banks and major groups, including the private sector, to integrate fully commitments and considerations on gender equality and the empowerment of women and to ensure the participation of women and effective gender mainstreaming in their decision-making and full programming cycle. We invite them to play a supportive role in the efforts of developing countries to integrate fully commitments and considerations on gender equality and the empowerment of women and ensure the participation of women and effective gender mainstreaming in their decision-

making, programme planning, budgeting and implementation, in accordance with national legislation, priorities and capacities.

B. Sustainable development goals

245. We underscore that the Millennium Development Goals are a useful tool in focusing achievement of specific development gains as part of a broad development vision and framework for the development activities of the United Nations, for national priority-setting and for mobilization of stakeholders and resources towards common goals. We therefore remain firmly committed to their full and timely achievement.

246. We recognize that the development of goals could also be useful for pursuing focused and coherent action on sustainable development. We further recognize the importance and utility of a set of sustainable development goals, based on Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, which fully respect all the Rio Principles, taking into account different national circumstances, capacities and priorities, are consistent with international law, build upon commitments already made, and contribute to the full implementation of the outcomes of all major summits in the economic, social and environmental fields, including the present outcome document. The goals should address and incorporate in a balanced way all three dimensions of sustainable development and their interlinkages. They should be coherent with and integrated into the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015, thus contributing to the achievement of sustainable development and serving as a driver for implementation and mainstreaming of sustainable development in the United Nations system as a whole. The development of these goals should not divert focus or effort from the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

247. We also underscore that sustainable development goals should be action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. We also recognize that the goals should address and be focused on priority areas for the achievement of sustainable development, being guided by the present outcome document. Governments should drive implementation with the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders, as appropriate.

248. We resolve to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on sustainable development goals that is open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly. An open working group shall be constituted no later than at the opening of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly and shall comprise 30 representatives, nominated by Member States from the five United Nations regional groups, with the aim of achieving fair, equitable and balanced geographic representation. At the outset, this open working group will decide on its methods of work, including developing modalities to ensure the full involvement of relevant stakeholders and expertise from civil society, the scientific community and the United Nations system in its work, in order to provide a diversity of perspectives and experience. It will submit a report, to the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, containing a proposal for sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action.

249. The process needs to be coordinated and coherent with the processes to consider the post-2015 development agenda. The initial input to the work of the working group will be provided by the Secretary-General, in consultation with national Governments. In order to provide technical support to the process and to the work of the working group, we request the Secretary-General to ensure all necessary input and support to this work from the United Nations system, including through establishing an inter-agency technical support team and expert panels, as needed, drawing on all relevant expert advice. Reports on the progress of work will be made regularly to the General Assembly.

250. We recognize that progress towards the achievement of the goals needs to be assessed and accompanied by targets and indicators, while taking into account different national circumstances, capacities and levels of development.

251. We recognize that there is a need for global, integrated and scientifically based information on sustainable development. In this regard, we request the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to support the regional economic commissions in collecting and compiling national inputs in order to inform this global effort. We further commit to mobilizing financial resources and capacity-building, particularly for developing countries, to achieve this endeavour.

VI. Means of implementation

252. We reaffirm that the means of implementation identified in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development are indispensable for achieving the full and effective translation of sustainable development commitments into tangible sustainable development outcomes. We reiterate that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasized. We reaffirm that developing countries need additional resources for sustainable development. We recognize the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to promote sustainable development. We acknowledge that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger.

A. Finance

253. We call on all countries to prioritize sustainable development in the allocation of resources in accordance with national priorities and needs, and we recognize the crucial importance of enhancing financial support from all sources for sustainable development for all countries, in particular developing countries. We recognize the importance of international, regional and national financial mechanisms, including those accessible to subnational and local authorities, to the implementation of sustainable development programmes, and call for their strengthening and

implementation. New partnerships and innovative sources of financing can play a role in complementing sources of financing for sustainable development. We encourage their further exploration and use, alongside the traditional means of implementation.

254. We recognize the need for significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources and the effective use of financing, in order to give strong support to developing countries in their efforts to promote sustainable development, including through actions undertaken in accordance with the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and for achieving sustainable development goals.

255. We agree to establish an intergovernmental process under the auspices of the General Assembly, with technical support from the United Nations system and in open and broad consultation with relevant international and regional financial institutions and other relevant stakeholders. The process will assess financing needs, consider the effectiveness, consistency and synergies of existing instruments and frameworks, and evaluate additional initiatives, with a view to preparing a report proposing options on an effective sustainable development financing strategy to facilitate the mobilization of resources and their effective use in achieving sustainable development objectives.

256. An intergovernmental committee, comprising 30 experts nominated by regional groups, with equitable geographical representation, will implement this process, concluding its work by 2014.

257. We request the General Assembly to consider the report of the intergovernmental committee and take appropriate action.

258. We recognize that the fulfilment of all commitments related to ODA is crucial, including the commitments by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for ODA to developing countries by 2015, as well as a target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for ODA to the least developed countries. To reach their agreed timetables, donor countries should take all necessary and appropriate measures to raise the rate of aid disbursements in order to meet their existing commitments. We urge those developed countries that have not yet done so to make additional concrete efforts towards the target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA to developing countries, including the specific target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNP for ODA to the least developed countries, in accordance with their commitments. To build on progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively, we stress the importance of democratic governance, improved transparency and accountability, and managing for results. We strongly encourage all donors to establish, as soon as possible, rolling indicative timetables that illustrate how they aim to reach their goals, in accordance with their respective budget allocation process. We stress the importance of mobilizing greater domestic support in developed countries towards the fulfilment of their commitments, including through raising public awareness, providing data on the development impact of aid provided and demonstrating tangible results.

259. We welcome increasing efforts to improve the quality of ODA and to increase its development impact. We also recognize the need to improve development effectiveness, increase programme-based approaches, use country systems for activities managed by the public sector, reduce transaction costs and improve mutual

accountability and transparency and, in this regard, we call upon all donors to untie aid to the maximum extent. We will further make development more effective and predictable by providing developing countries with regular and timely indicative information on planned support in the medium term. We recognize the importance of efforts by developing countries to strengthen leadership of their own development, national institutions, systems and capacity to ensure the best results for effective development by engaging with parliaments and citizens in shaping those policies and deepening engagement with civil society organizations. We should also bear in mind that there is no one-size-fits-all formula that will guarantee development effectiveness. The specific situation of each country needs to be fully considered.

260. We note that the aid architecture has significantly changed in the current decade. New aid providers and novel partnership approaches, which utilize new modalities of cooperation, have contributed to increasing the flow of resources. Further, the interplay of development assistance with private investment, trade and new development actors provides new opportunities for aid to leverage private resource flows. We reiterate our support for South-South cooperation, as well as triangular cooperation, which provide much needed additional resources to the implementation of development programmes. We recognize the importance and different history and particularities of South-South cooperation and stress that South-South cooperation should be seen as an expression of solidarity and cooperation between countries, based on their shared experiences and objectives. Both forms of cooperation support a development agenda that addresses the particular needs and expectations of developing countries. We also recognize that South-South cooperation complements rather than substitutes for North-South cooperation. We acknowledge the role played by middle-income developing countries as providers and recipients of development cooperation.

261. We invite the international financial institutions, within their respective mandates, to continue providing financial resources, including through specific mechanisms for the promotion of sustainable development and poverty eradication in developing countries.

262. We recognize that greater coherence and coordination among the various funding mechanisms and initiatives related to sustainable development are crucial. We reiterate the importance of ensuring that developing countries have steady and predictable access to adequate financing from all sources to promote sustainable development.

263. We recognize that ongoing serious global financial and economic challenges carry the possibility of undoing years of hard work and gains made in relation to the debt of developing countries. We further recognize the need to assist developing countries in ensuring long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate.

264. We stress the need for adequate funding for the operational activities of the United Nations development system, as well as the need to make funding more predictable, effective and efficient as part of wider efforts to mobilize new, additional and predictable resources to achieve the objectives that we have set forth in the present outcome document.

265. We recognize the important achievements of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) over the past 20 years in funding environmental projects and welcome important reform processes that GEF has carried out during recent years, and we call for its further improvement and encourage GEF to take additional steps, within its mandate, to make resources more accessible to meet country needs for the national implementation of their international environmental commitments. We support further simplification of procedures and assistance to developing countries, in particular in assisting the least developed countries, Africa and small island developing States in accessing resources from GEF, and enhanced coordination with other instruments and programmes focusing on environmentally sustainable development.

266. We stress that fighting corruption and illicit financial flows at both the national and international levels is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger and sustainable development. We are determined to take urgent and decisive steps to continue to combat corruption in all its manifestations, which requires strong institutions at all levels, and urge all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and begin its implementation.

267. We consider that innovative financing mechanisms can make a positive contribution in assisting developing countries to mobilize additional resources for financing for development on a voluntary basis. Such financing should supplement and not be a substitute for traditional sources of financing. While recognizing the considerable progress in innovative sources of financing for development, we call for a scaling-up of present initiatives, where appropriate.

268. We recognize that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning, socially and environmentally responsible private sector is a valuable instrument that can offer a crucial contribution to economic growth and reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. In order to foster private sector development, we shall continue to pursue appropriate national policy and regulatory frameworks in a manner consistent with national laws to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, and to facilitate entrepreneurship and innovation, including among women, the poor and the vulnerable. We will work to improve income growth and distribution, inter alia through raising productivity, empowering women, protecting labour rights, and taxation. We recognize that the appropriate role of government in relation to the promotion and regulation of the private sector will vary from country to country depending on national circumstances.

B. Technology

269. We emphasize the importance of technology transfer to developing countries and recall the provisions on technology transfer, finance, access to information and intellectual property rights as agreed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in particular its call to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the development, transfer and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable

terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed. We also take note of the further evolution of discussions and agreements on these issues since the adoption of the Plan of Implementation.

270. We stress the importance of access by all countries to environmentally sound technologies, new knowledge, know-how and expertise. We further stress the importance of cooperative action on technology innovation, research and development. We agree to explore modalities in the relevant forums for enhanced access to environmentally sound technologies by developing countries.

271. We underline the need for enabling environments for the development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of environmentally sound technologies. In this context, we note the role of foreign direct investment, international trade and international cooperation in the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. We engage in our countries as well as through international cooperation to promote investment in science, innovation and technology for sustainable development.

272. We recognize the importance of strengthened national, scientific and technological capacities for sustainable development. This can help countries, especially developing countries, to develop their own innovative solutions, scientific research and new, environmentally sound technologies, with the support of the international community. To this end, we support building science and technology capacity, with both women and men as contributors and beneficiaries, including through collaboration among research institutions, universities, the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations and scientists.

273. We request relevant United Nations agencies to identify options for a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies by, inter alia, assessing the technology needs of developing countries, options to address those needs and capacity-building. We request the Secretary-General, on the basis of the options identified and taking into account existing models, to make recommendations regarding the facilitation mechanism to the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

274. We recognize the importance of space-technology-based data, in situ monitoring and reliable geospatial information for sustainable development policymaking, programming and project operations. In this context, we note the relevance of global mapping and recognize the efforts in developing global environmental observing systems, including by the Eye on Earth Network and through the Global Earth Observation System of Systems. We recognize the need to support developing countries in their efforts to collect environmental data.

275. We recognize the importance of strengthening international, regional and national capacities in research and technology assessment, especially in view of the rapid development and possible deployment of new technologies that may also have unintended negative impacts, in particular on biodiversity and health, or other unforeseen consequences.

276. We recognize the need to facilitate informed policy decision-making on sustainable development issues and, in this regard, to strengthen the science-policy interface.

C. Capacity-building

277. We emphasize the need for enhanced capacity-building for sustainable development and, in this regard, we call for the strengthening of technical and scientific cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. We reiterate the importance of human resource development, including training, the exchange of experiences and expertise, knowledge transfer and technical assistance for capacity-building, which involves strengthening institutional capacity, including planning, management and monitoring capacities.

278. We call for the continued and focused implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building, adopted by UNEP.

279. We encourage the participation and representation of men and women scientists and researchers from developing and developed countries in processes related to global environmental and sustainable development assessment and monitoring, with the purpose of enhancing national capabilities and the quality of research for policy- and decision-making processes.

280. We invite all relevant agencies of the United Nations system and other relevant international organizations to support developing countries and, in particular, the least developed countries in capacity-building for developing resource-efficient and inclusive economies, including through:

- (a) Sharing sustainable practices in various economic sectors;
- (b) Enhancing knowledge and capacity to integrate disaster risk reduction and resilience into development plans;
- (c) Supporting North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation for the transition to a resource-efficient economy;
- (d) Promoting public-private partnerships.

D. Trade

281. We reaffirm that international trade is an engine for development and sustained economic growth, and also reaffirm the critical role that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development worldwide, thereby benefiting all countries at all stages of development, as they advance towards sustainable development. In this context, we remain focused on achieving progress in addressing a set of important issues, such as, inter alia, trade-distorting subsidies and trade in environmental goods and services.

282. We urge the members of WTO to redouble their efforts to achieve an ambitious, balanced and development-oriented conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda, while respecting the principles of transparency, inclusiveness and consensual decision-making, with a view to strengthening the multilateral trading system. In order to effectively participate in the work programme of WTO and fully realize trade opportunities, developing countries need the assistance and enhanced cooperation of all relevant stakeholders.

E. Registry of commitments

283. We welcome the commitments voluntarily entered into at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and throughout 2012 by all stakeholders and their networks to implement concrete policies, plans, programmes, projects and actions to promote sustainable development and poverty eradication. We invite the Secretary-General to compile these commitments and facilitate access to other registries that have compiled commitments, in an Internet-based registry. The registry should make information about the commitments fully transparent and accessible to the public, and it should be periodically updated.

développement durable et, à cet égard, nous affirmons qu'il est indispensable que tous les pays, et en particulier les pays en développement, continuent de participer pleinement et efficacement à la prise de décisions au niveau mondial.

20. Nous reconnaissons que depuis 1992, l'intégration des trois dimensions du développement durable a progressé de manière inégale et a subi des revers, aggravés par les multiples crises financières, économiques, alimentaires et énergétiques, qui sont venues remettre en cause l'aptitude de tous les pays, en particulier des pays en développement, à réaliser le développement durable. À cet égard, il est essentiel de ne pas revenir sur les engagements souscrits lors de la Conférence de 1992. Nous reconnaissons également que les conséquences des multiples crises qui frappent le monde aujourd'hui sont l'un des principaux problèmes auxquels doivent faire face tous les pays, en particulier les pays en développement.

21. Le fait qu'un habitant de la planète sur cinq, soit plus d'un milliard de personnes, vit toujours dans l'extrême pauvreté et qu'un sur sept – soit 14 % de la population mondiale – est mal nourri, et que des problèmes de santé publique, y compris les pandémies et les épidémies, constituent toujours des menaces omniprésentes, est très préoccupant. Dans ce contexte, nous prenons note des débats en cours à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur la question de la sécurité humaine. Étant donné que la population mondiale devrait dépasser les 9 milliards d'habitants d'ici à 2050 selon les projections, et que selon les estimations les deux tiers de cette population vivra dans les villes, il est indispensable de redoubler d'efforts pour réaliser le développement durable et, notamment, pour éliminer la pauvreté et la faim ainsi que les maladies évitables.

22. Nous prenons acte des progrès réalisés sur la voie du développement durable aux niveaux régional, national, sous-national et local. Nous notons que les politiques et plans régionaux, nationaux et sous-nationaux traduisent les efforts déployés en faveur du développement durable, et que la détermination accrue des gouvernements depuis l'adoption d'Action 21 s'est traduite par l'adoption de mesures législatives et la création d'institutions ainsi que par la conclusion et l'application d'accords et d'engagements internationaux, régionaux et sous-régionaux.

23. Nous réaffirmons qu'il importe d'aider les pays en développement à éliminer la pauvreté et à favoriser l'autonomisation des pauvres et des personnes en situation vulnérable, notamment en éliminant les obstacles auxquels ils sont confrontés et en renforçant les capacités de production, en développant l'agriculture durable et en favorisant le plein emploi productif et un travail décent pour tous, complétés par des politiques sociales efficaces, y compris la mise en place de filets de protection, le but étant d'atteindre les objectifs de développement convenus au plan international, y compris les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement.

24. Nous sommes profondément préoccupés par la persistance de taux élevés de chômage et de sous-emploi, particulièrement chez les jeunes, et considérons par conséquent que les stratégies de développement durable doivent chercher activement à créer des possibilités d'emploi pour les jeunes à tous les niveaux. À cet égard, nous sommes conscients de la nécessité d'adopter une stratégie mondiale pour les jeunes et l'emploi, fondée sur l'action menée par l'Organisation internationale du Travail (OIT).

25. Nous reconnaissons que les changements climatiques sont à l'origine d'une crise transversale et persistante et nous redoutons que l'ampleur et la gravité de ses conséquences touchent tous les pays, viennent entamer leur aptitude, en particulier des pays en développement, à réaliser le développement durable et à atteindre les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, et viennent menacer la viabilité et la survie de nations. Nous insistons par conséquent sur le fait que la lutte contre les changements climatiques exige de prendre d'urgence des mesures ambitieuses, conformément aux principes et dispositions de la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies.

26. Nous exhortons les États à s'abstenir d'adopter ou d'appliquer toute mesure économique, financière ou commerciale unilatérale contraire au droit international et à la Charte des Nations Unies qui viendrait entraver la pleine réalisation du potentiel de développement économique et social, notamment des pays en développement.

27. Nous réaffirmons l'engagement pris dans le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg, le document final du Sommet mondial de 2005 et le document final de la Réunion plénière de haut niveau de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies de 2010 sur les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement d'adopter de nouvelles mesures et de lancer de nouvelles initiatives concrètes, dans le respect du droit international, pour éliminer les obstacles à la pleine réalisation du droit des peuples colonisés ou sous occupation étrangère à disposer d'eux-mêmes, lesquels obstacles continuent de nuire au développement économique et social ainsi qu'à l'environnement de ces peuples, sont incompatibles avec la dignité et la valeur de la personne humaine et doivent être combattus et éliminés.

28. Nous réaffirmons par ailleurs que, conformément à la Charte des Nations Unies, ce qui précède ne doit pas s'interpréter comme autorisant ou encourageant toute action de nature à porter atteinte à l'intégrité territoriale ou à l'indépendance politique de tout État.

29. Nous nous engageons en outre à prendre de nouvelles mesures et à lancer de nouvelles initiatives concrètes, dans le respect du droit international, afin d'éliminer les obstacles auxquels ont confrontés les personnes qui vivent dans des régions en proie à des urgences humanitaires complexes et dans des régions touchées par le terrorisme, ainsi qu'à renforcer notre appui en leur faveur et à répondre à leurs besoins particuliers.

30. Nous reconnaissons que la subsistance, le bien-être économique, social et physique et la préservation du patrimoine culturel de nombreuses personnes, notamment les pauvres, sont directement tributaires des écosystèmes. C'est pourquoi il est indispensable de créer des emplois décents et suffisamment rémunérateurs afin de réduire les écarts de niveaux de vie, de mieux répondre aux besoins des personnes, ainsi que d'encourager des modes de subsistance et des pratiques durables et l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles et des écosystèmes.

31. Nous insistons sur le fait que le développement durable doit bénéficier à tous, être centré sur l'individu et assurer la participation de tous, y compris les jeunes et les enfants. Nous reconnaissons que l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes sont des éléments importants du développement durable et de notre avenir commun. Nous réaffirmons notre détermination à assurer à la femme les mêmes

droits, les mêmes accès et les mêmes possibilités de participation et de prise de décisions dans les domaines économique, social et politique qu'à l'homme.

32. Nous reconnaissons que chaque pays doit faire face à des problèmes spécifiques pour réaliser le développement durable, et nous insistons sur les défis particuliers que doivent relever les pays les plus vulnérables, et en particulier les pays d'Afrique, les pays les moins avancés, les pays en développement sans littoral et les petits États insulaires en développement ainsi que les défis auxquels sont confrontés les pays à revenu intermédiaire. Les pays en état de conflit ont également besoin de recevoir une attention spéciale.

33. Nous réaffirmons notre volonté de prendre d'urgence de nouvelles mesures et de lancer de nouvelles initiatives face à la vulnérabilité des petits États insulaires en développement, notamment d'appliquer de manière durable le Programme d'action de la Barbade et la Stratégie de Maurice, et nous insistons sur l'urgence qu'il y a à trouver, dans la concertation, de nouvelles solutions aux principaux problèmes auxquels les petits États insulaires en développement font face, de façon à aider ces États à maintenir l'élan né de la mise en œuvre du Programme d'action de la Barbade et de la Stratégie de Maurice et à réaliser le développement durable.

34. Nous réaffirmons que le Programme d'action d'Istanbul trace les priorités des pays les moins avancés en matière de développement durable et définit le cadre d'un partenariat mondial renouvelé et renforcé en vue de leur réalisation. Nous nous engageons à aider les pays les moins avancés à mettre en œuvre le Programme d'action d'Istanbul et à appuyer leurs efforts en faveur du développement durable.

35. Nous reconnaissons qu'il faudrait accorder une plus grande attention à l'Afrique et à la mise en œuvre des engagements concernant ses besoins de développement pris lors des grands sommets et conférences des Nations Unies. Nous notons que l'aide à l'Afrique a augmenté ces dernières années, mais qu'elle n'est toujours pas à la hauteur des engagements pris. Nous insistons sur le fait que la fourniture d'une aide à l'Afrique en faveur du développement durable est une priorité essentielle de la communauté internationale et, à cet égard, nous nous engageons à nouveau à respecter pleinement les engagements pris au niveau international, notamment ceux résultant de la Déclaration du Millénaire, de la Déclaration sur le Nouveau Partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique, du Consensus de Monterrey, du Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg et du Document final du Sommet mondial de 2005 ainsi que la Déclaration politique de 2008 sur les besoins de développement de l'Afrique.

36. Nous sommes conscients des graves problèmes auxquels sont confrontés les pays en développement sans littoral pour concrétiser les trois dimensions du développement durable. À cet égard, nous réaffirmons notre détermination à répondre à leurs besoins particuliers et à les aider à surmonter les difficultés auxquelles ils font face en veillant à l'application intégrale, rapide et effective du Programme d'action d'Almaty, tel qu'il résulte de la déclaration sur l'examen à mi-parcours du Programme d'action.

37. Nous prenons acte des progrès réalisés par les pays à revenu intermédiaire pour ce qui est d'améliorer les conditions de vie de leur population, ainsi que des problèmes particuliers auxquels ils doivent faire face pour éliminer la pauvreté, réduire les inégalités et atteindre leurs objectifs en matière de développement, y compris les objectifs du Millénaire, ainsi que pour réaliser le développement durable

sur les plans économique, social et environnemental. Nous déclarons à nouveau que la communauté internationale doit les accompagner comme il convient dans leurs efforts de diverses façons et en tenant compte de leurs besoins ainsi que de leur capacité à mobiliser des ressources intérieures.

38. Nous reconnaissons la nécessité d'adopter des mesures plus larges du progrès, en complément du produit intérieur brut (PIB), l'idée étant que les décisions prises reposent sur des informations plus complètes et, à cet égard, nous prions la Commission de statistique du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies de lancer, en consultation avec les entités compétentes du système des Nations Unies et d'autres organisations intéressées, un programme de travail dans ce domaine en faisant fond sur les initiatives existantes.

39. Nous reconnaissons que la Terre et son écosystème constituent notre demeure et que l'expression de Terre Mère a cours dans de nombreux pays et régions, et nous notons que certains pays reconnaissent les droits de la nature dans le cadre de la promotion du développement durable. Nous sommes convaincus que pour parvenir à un juste équilibre entre besoins économiques, sociaux et environnementaux des générations actuelles et futures, il est nécessaire de promouvoir l'harmonie avec la nature.

40. Nous lançons un appel en faveur de l'adoption d'approches globales et intégrées du développement durable, qui conduiront l'humanité à vivre en harmonie avec la nature et seront à la pointe des efforts que nous consentons pour rétablir la santé et l'intégrité de l'écosystème terrestre.

41. Nous prenons acte de la diversité naturelle et culturelle du monde et reconnaissons que toutes les cultures et toutes les civilisations peuvent contribuer au développement durable.

C. Se rapprocher des grands groupes et autres parties prenantes

42. Nous réaffirmons que les organismes publics et législatifs, à tous les niveaux, ont un rôle clef à jouer dans la promotion du développement durable. Nous reconnaissons en outre les efforts déployés et les progrès réalisés aux niveaux local et sous-national, ainsi que le rôle non négligeable que les autorités locales et sous-nationales et les collectivités peuvent jouer en vue du développement durable, notamment en se rapprochant des citoyens et des parties prenantes et en leur fournissant les informations nécessaires, selon qu'il convient, sur les trois dimensions du développement durable. Nous reconnaissons de plus qu'il importe d'associer tous les décideurs concernés à la planification et à la mise en œuvre des politiques de développement durable.

43. Nous insistons sur le fait qu'une large participation du public et l'accès à l'information comme aux instances judiciaires et administratives sont indispensables à la promotion du développement durable. Le développement durable implique la participation active et concrète des organes législatifs et judiciaires aux niveaux régional, national et sous-régional ainsi que de tous les grands groupes : femmes, enfants et jeunes, peuples autochtones, organisations non gouvernementales, autorités locales, travailleurs et syndicats, entreprises et secteurs d'activité, monde scientifique et technique et agriculteurs ainsi que d'autres parties prenantes, notamment les collectivités locales, les groupes de bénévoles et les fondations, les

migrants, les familles, les personnes âgées et les personnes handicapées. À cet égard, nous convenons de travailler en liaison plus étroite avec les grands groupes et les autres parties prenantes et à les encourager à participer activement, selon qu'il convient, aux processus qui concourent à la prise de décisions concernant les politiques et programmes de développement durable et à leur planification et la mise en œuvre à tous les niveaux.

44. Nous sommes conscients du rôle joué par la société civile et, par suite, du fait qu'il importe de permettre à tous ses membres de participer activement au développement durable. Nous reconnaissons qu'une participation accrue de la société civile suppose, entre autres, un meilleur accès à l'information, un renforcement des capacités et un contexte général favorable. Nous reconnaissons que les technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) facilitent l'échange d'informations entre gouvernants et gouvernés. À cet égard, il est indispensable d'améliorer l'accès aux TIC, en particulier aux réseaux et aux services à haut débit, et de résorber la fracture numérique, en reconnaissant la contribution de la coopération internationale à cet égard.

45. Nous insistons sur le fait que les femmes ont un rôle essentiel à jouer dans le développement durable. Nous reconnaissons le rôle de premier plan qu'elles jouent et nous sommes déterminés à promouvoir l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes et à assurer leur participation pleine et effective aux politiques, programmes et processus de prise de décisions à tous les niveaux en matière de développement durable.

46. Nous reconnaissons que le développement durable suppose une participation active du secteur public comme du secteur privé. Nous sommes conscients que la participation active du secteur privé, notamment dans le cadre des partenariats public-privé, qui constituent un outil précieux, peut contribuer au développement durable. Nous sommes favorables à la mise en place de cadres nationaux, notamment dans le domaine réglementaire, qui permettent aux entreprises commerciales et industrielles d'adopter des initiatives en matière de développement durable, en tenant compte de leur responsabilité sociale. Nous lançons un appel au secteur privé afin qu'il mette en œuvre des pratiques responsables, telles que celles encouragées par le Pacte mondial.

47. Nous reconnaissons l'importance de la communication, par les entreprises, d'informations sur l'impact environnemental de leurs activités et les encourageons, en particulier s'agissant des entreprises cotées et des grandes entreprises, à étudier la possibilité d'insérer dans leurs rapports périodiques des informations sur la soutenabilité de leurs activités. Nous encourageons le secteur industriel, les gouvernements intéressés ainsi que les parties prenantes concernées à élaborer, avec l'appui du système des Nations Unies s'il y a lieu, des modèles de meilleures pratiques et à faciliter la publication d'informations sur le caractère durable de leurs activités, en faisant fond sur les enseignements tirés des cadres existants et en accordant une attention particulière aux besoins des pays en développement, notamment en matière de renforcement des capacités.

48. Nous sommes conscients de l'importante contribution des milieux scientifiques et techniques au développement durable. Nous sommes déterminés à travailler avec les milieux universitaire, scientifique et technologique, comme à renforcer la collaboration entre ses membres, notamment dans les pays en développement, afin de combler le fossé technologique entre ces derniers et les pays

développés, à renforcer l'interface entre science et action, et à encourager la collaboration internationale dans le domaine de la recherche sur le développement durable.

49. Nous insistons sur l'importance de la participation des peuples autochtones à la réalisation du développement durable. Nous reconnaissons également l'importance de la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones dans le contexte de la mise en œuvre des stratégies de développement durable aux niveaux mondial, régional, national et sous-national.

50. Nous insistons sur l'importance de la participation active des jeunes aux processus décisionnels, les questions envisagées ici ayant de lourdes incidences sur les générations actuelles et futures, et que la contribution des enfants et des jeunes est indispensable à la réalisation du développement durable. Nous reconnaissons également la nécessité d'encourager le dialogue et la solidarité entre générations en tenant compte des points de vue de chacun.

51. Nous insistons sur l'importance de la participation des travailleurs et des syndicats à la promotion du développement durable. En tant que représentants des travailleurs, les syndicats sont des partenaires importants pour ce qui est de faciliter la réalisation du développement durable, notamment sa dimension sociale. L'information, l'éducation et la formation à tous les niveaux, y compris sur le lieu de travail, sont essentielles pour renforcer la capacité des travailleurs et des syndicats à appuyer la réalisation du développement durable.

52. Nous reconnaissons que les agriculteurs, y compris les petits exploitants et les pêcheurs, les éleveurs et les sylviculteurs, peuvent grandement contribuer au développement durable par des activités de production respectueuses de l'environnement, qui renforcent la sécurité alimentaire et améliorent les conditions de vie des pauvres, et qui contribuent au développement de la production ainsi qu'à une croissance économique durable.

53. Nous prenons note de la contribution précieuse, potentielle et effective des organisations non gouvernementales à la promotion du développement durable, du fait de leur expérience, longue et variée, de leur savoir-faire et de leurs capacités, notamment en matière d'analyse, de partage de l'information et du savoir, de promotion du dialogue et d'appui à la mise en œuvre du développement durable.

54. Nous reconnaissons le rôle essentiel joué par l'Organisation des Nations Unies en faveur du développement durable. Nous reconnaissons également, à cet égard, la contribution d'autres organisations internationales concernées, y compris les institutions financières internationales et les banques multilatérales de développement, et nous insistons sur l'importance de la coopération entre elles et avec l'ONU, dans le cadre de leurs mandats respectifs, et compte tenu de leur participation à la mobilisation de ressources pour le développement durable.

55. Nous nous engageons à donner une nouvelle impulsion au partenariat mondial pour le développement durable que nous avons lancé à Rio de Janeiro en 1992. Nous reconnaissons la nécessité d'imprimer un nouvel élan aux activités que nous menons en coopération en vue du développement durable, et nous nous engageons à travailler avec les grands groupes et d'autres parties prenantes afin de combler les lacunes de nos activités.

III. L'économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté

56. Nous déclarons que chaque pays dispose, en fonction de ses circonstances et de ses priorités nationales, d'une diversité d'approches, de visions, de modèles et d'outils pour parvenir au développement durable dans ses trois dimensions – objectif suprême qui inspire notre action à tous. À cet égard, nous considérons que la réalisation d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté est un des moyens précieux dont nous disposons pour parvenir au développement durable qui peut offrir des solutions pour l'élaboration des politiques sans pour autant constituer une réglementation rigide. Nous soulignons que l'économie verte devrait contribuer à l'élimination de la pauvreté et à la croissance économique durable, améliorer l'intégration sociale et le bien-être de l'humanité, et créer des possibilités d'emploi et de travail décent pour tous, tout en préservant le bon fonctionnement des écosystèmes de la planète.

57. Nous affirmons que les politiques de promotion d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté devraient être conformes aux Principes de Rio, à l'Action 21 et au Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg et s'en inspirer, et contribuer à la réalisation des objectifs de développement arrêtés au niveau international, dont ceux du Millénaire.

58. Nous déclarons que les politiques de promotion d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté devraient :

- a) Être conformes au droit international;
- b) Respecter la souveraineté de chaque pays sur ses ressources naturelles en tenant compte de ses circonstances, objectifs, responsabilités et priorités nationales ainsi que de la marge de manœuvre décisionnelle dont il dispose en ce qui concerne les trois dimensions du développement durable;
- c) S'appuyer sur un environnement porteur et sur des institutions qui fonctionnent correctement à tous les niveaux, en donnant aux gouvernements un rôle de chef de file et en faisant participer toutes les parties concernées, y compris la société civile;
- d) Promouvoir une croissance économique durable et sans exclusive, favoriser l'innovation, offrir des possibilités, des avantages et des moyens d'action à tous et garantir le respect de tous les droits de l'homme;
- e) Prendre en compte les besoins des pays en développement, en particulier ceux qui sont en situation particulière;
- f) Renforcer la coopération internationale, y compris l'apport de ressources financières, le développement des capacités et le transfert de technologies en faveur des pays en développement;
- g) Éviter l'imposition de conditions injustifiées à l'aide publique au développement et au financement;
- h) Ne pas constituer un moyen de discrimination arbitraire ou injustifiable, ni une restriction déguisée aux échanges internationaux, éviter les actions unilatérales visant à résoudre les grands problèmes écologiques au-delà de la juridiction du pays importateur, et veiller à ce que les mesures de lutte contre les

problèmes environnementaux transfrontières ou mondiaux soient, autant que possible, fondées sur un consensus international;

i) Contribuer à combler les lacunes technologiques entre pays développés et pays en développement et réduire la dépendance technologique des pays en développement par tous les moyens possibles;

j) Améliorer le bien-être des peuples et des communautés autochtones, d'autres populations locales et traditionnelles et des minorités ethniques en reconnaissant et en appuyant leur identité, leur culture et leurs intérêts, et éviter de mettre en danger leur patrimoine culturel, leurs pratiques et leurs savoirs traditionnels, en préservant et en honorant les approches non commerciales qui contribuent à éliminer la pauvreté;

k) Améliorer le bien-être des femmes, des enfants, des jeunes, des personnes handicapées, des petits exploitants et agriculteurs de subsistance, des pêcheurs et des ouvriers des petites et moyennes entreprises, et améliorer les moyens de subsistance et l'autonomisation des groupes indigents et vulnérables, en particulier dans les pays en développement;

l) Tirer parti de tout le potentiel qu'offrent les femmes et les hommes et assurer leur contribution à l'égalité;

m) Promouvoir, dans les pays en développement, des activités productives qui contribuent à éliminer la pauvreté;

n) Répondre aux préoccupations en matière d'inégalités et promouvoir l'intégration sociale, et notamment une protection sociale minimale;

o) Promouvoir des modes de consommation et de production durables;

p) Poursuivre les efforts déployés pour mettre sur pied des approches pour un développement équitable et sans exclusive permettant de lutter contre la pauvreté et les inégalités.

59. Nous considérons que la mise en œuvre de politiques de promotion d'une économie verte par les pays qui cherchent ainsi à assurer la transition vers un développement durable est une entreprise commune, et nous estimons que chaque pays peut adopter l'approche la mieux adaptée à ses plans, stratégies et priorités en matière de développement durable.

60. Nous savons que la réalisation de l'objectif d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté nous permettra de gérer plus durablement les ressources naturelles et, l'impact écologique étant moins nuisible, d'utiliser plus rationnellement les ressources et de réduire la production de déchets.

61. Nous jugeons essentiel de prendre des mesures d'urgence pour éliminer, là où ils existent, les modes de production et de consommation et non viables, afin de garantir la viabilité environnementale et de promouvoir la préservation et l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique et des écosystèmes, la régénération des ressources naturelles et la promotion d'une croissance mondiale durable, sans exclusive et équitable.

62. Nous encourageons chaque pays à envisager d'appliquer des politiques en faveur de l'économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de

l'élimination de la pauvreté de manière à stimuler la croissance économique et la création d'emplois durables, sans exclusive et équitables, en particulier pour les femmes, les jeunes et les pauvres. À cet égard, nous notons combien il importe de veiller à doter les travailleurs des compétences requises, y compris grâce à l'éducation et à la formation, et à leur accorder la protection sociale et sanitaire dont ils ont besoin. Nous encourageons donc toutes les parties prenantes, y compris les milieux d'affaires et l'industrie, à apporter la contribution qui s'impose. Nous invitons les gouvernements à améliorer les connaissances et les données statistiques sur les tendances, l'évolution et les contraintes en matière d'emploi, et à incorporer les données pertinentes dans leurs statistiques nationales, avec l'appui des organismes compétents des Nations Unies œuvrant dans le cadre de leur mandat.

63. Nous savons qu'il importe d'évaluer l'ensemble des facteurs sociaux, environnementaux et économiques et nous encourageons les États, lorsque les circonstances et les conditions le permettent, à en tenir compte lors de la prise de décisions. Nous sommes conscients qu'il importera de prendre en compte les possibilités et les difficultés des politiques de promotion d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté, ainsi que leur coût et leurs avantages, en utilisant les meilleures données et analyses scientifiques à notre disposition. Nous savons que l'application à l'échelon national d'une combinaison de mesures – réglementaires, volontaires et autres – compatibles avec les obligations découlant des accords internationaux pourrait permettre de promouvoir l'avènement d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté. Nous réaffirmons que les politiques sociales sont indispensables à la promotion du développement durable.

64. Nous sommes conscients que la participation de toutes les parties prenantes et des partenariats et réseaux, ainsi que la mise en commun de leurs données d'expérience à tous les niveaux, pourrait aider les pays à apprendre les uns des autres et à déterminer quelles sont les politiques appropriées en matière de développement durable, y compris dans le domaine de l'économie verte. Nous prenons acte de l'expérience encourageante acquise par certains pays, y compris des pays en développement, s'agissant d'adopter, grâce à une approche sans exclusive, des politiques de promotion d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté, et nous saluons l'échange volontaire de données d'expérience ainsi que le renforcement des capacités dans les différents domaines du développement durable.

65. Nous constatons la capacité qu'ont les technologies de communication, y compris les moyens de connexion et les applications novatrices, de promouvoir l'échange de connaissances, la coopération technique et le renforcement des capacités au service du développement durable. Ces technologies et applications peuvent permettre, en toute transparence et ouverture, de développer les capacités et de mettre en commun des données d'expérience et des connaissances dans les différents domaines du développement durable.

66. Considérant qu'il importe de faire le lien entre le financement, la technologie, le renforcement des capacités et les besoins qu'ont les pays d'élaborer des politiques sur le développement durable, y compris sur l'économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté, nous invitons les organismes des Nations Unies, en coopération avec les organisations internationales

et les bailleurs de fonds concernés, à coordonner et à fournir, sur demande, des informations concernant :

- a) La mise en relation des pays intéressés avec les partenaires les mieux à même de leur apporter l'aide requise;
- b) Une panoplie de mesures ou des pratiques optimales concernant l'application de politiques de promotion d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté à tous les niveaux;
- c) Des modèles ou exemples satisfaisants de politiques de promotion d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté;
- d) Les méthodes d'évaluation des politiques de promotion d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté;
- e) Les plates-formes existantes ou nouvelles qui contribuent à ces objectifs.

67. Nous soulignons combien il importe que les gouvernements jouent un rôle de chef de file dans l'élaboration des politiques et des stratégies, dans le cadre d'un processus transparent et sans exclusive. Nous prenons également acte des efforts déployés par les pays, notamment les pays en développement, qui ont déjà commencé à élaborer à l'échelle nationale des stratégies de promotion de l'économie verte et des politiques en faveur du développement durable.

68. Nous invitons les parties intéressées, y compris les commissions régionales, les organes et organismes des Nations Unies, les autres organisations intergouvernementales et régionales compétentes, les institutions financières internationales et les grands groupes qui œuvrent pour le développement durable, dans le cadre de leurs mandats respectifs, à aider les pays en développement qui en feront la demande à parvenir au développement durable, y compris en appliquant, entre autres, des politiques de promotion d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté, en particulier dans les pays les moins avancés.

69. Nous invitons également les milieux d'affaires et l'industrie, selon qu'il conviendra, et conformément à la législation nationale, à contribuer au développement durable et à élaborer des stratégies qui prennent en compte, notamment, des politiques de promotion d'une économie verte.

70. Nous saluons le rôle que jouent les coopératives et les microentreprises dans l'intégration sociale et la lutte contre la pauvreté, en particulier dans les pays en développement.

71. Nous encourageons les partenariats – notamment entre les secteurs public et privé –, existants et nouveaux, à mobiliser un financement public complété par des fonds du secteur privé, en tenant compte, le cas échéant, des intérêts des populations locales et des communautés autochtones. À cet égard, les gouvernements devraient soutenir les initiatives en faveur du développement durable, notamment inciter le secteur privé à financer les politiques de promotion d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté.

72. Nous constatons le rôle crucial que joue la technologie et l'importance que revêt la promotion de l'innovation, en particulier dans les pays en développement. Nous invitons les gouvernements, selon qu'il conviendra, à créer des conditions

propices aux technologies, à la recherche-développement et aux innovations respectueuses de l'environnement, notamment au service de l'économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté.

73. Nous soulignons l'importance que revêt le transfert de technologies pour les pays en développement et rappelons les dispositions concernant le transfert de technologies, le financement, l'accès à l'information et les droits de propriété intellectuelle arrêtées dans le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg, et en particulier l'appel visant à promouvoir, faciliter et financer, selon que de besoin, l'accès aux technologies respectueuses de l'environnement et au savoir-faire correspondant, ainsi que la mise au point, le transfert et la diffusion de telles technologies, en particulier pour les pays en développement, à des conditions favorables, y compris à des conditions de faveur ou préférentielles convenues d'un commun accord. Nous prenons également note de l'évolution des travaux et des accords sur ces questions survenue depuis l'adoption du Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg.

74. Nous considérons qu'il convient d'appuyer les efforts des pays en développement qui décident de mettre en œuvre des politiques de promotion d'une économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté en leur fournissant une aide technique et technologique.

IV. Dispositif institutionnel du développement durable

A. Renforcement des trois dimensions du développement durable

75. Nous soulignons l'importance d'un dispositif institutionnel renforcé pour le développement durable qui permette de relever de manière cohérente et efficace les défis présents et futurs et de combler rationnellement les lacunes dans la mise en œuvre du programme de développement durable. Ce dispositif institutionnel devrait inclure les trois dimensions du développement durable d'une manière équilibrée et améliorer la mise en œuvre notamment en favorisant une cohérence et une coordination accrue et en permettant d'éviter les efforts redondants et de faire le bilan des progrès réalisés quant à la concrétisation du développement durable.

76. Nous reconnaissons qu'une gouvernance efficace aux niveaux local, infranational, national, régional et mondial qui soit représentative du rôle et des intérêts de tous est essentielle à la promotion du développement durable. Le renforcement et la réforme du dispositif institutionnel ne devraient pas être une fin en eux-mêmes mais un moyen de parvenir au développement durable. Nous reconnaissons qu'un dispositif institutionnel plus rationnel et efficace pour le développement durable au niveau international devrait correspondre aux Principes de Rio, faire fond sur l'Action 21 et sur le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg et ses objectifs concernant le dispositif institutionnel du développement durable, et contribuer à la réalisation des engagements que nous avons pris dans les documents issus des conférences et sommets des Nations Unies dans les domaines économique, social et environnemental et dans les domaines apparentés, et tenir compte des priorités nationales et des stratégies et priorités des pays en développement en matière de développement. Nous sommes donc déterminés à renforcer le dispositif institutionnel du développement durable, qui, entre autres :

- a) Encouragera l'intégration équilibrée des trois dimensions du développement durable;
- b) Reposera sur une approche pragmatique et axée sur les résultats prenant dûment en considération toutes les questions intersectorielles pertinentes en vue de contribuer à la réalisation du développement durable;
- c) Mettra en exergue l'importance des liens existant entre les principaux problèmes et défis et la nécessité de les aborder systématiquement à tous les niveaux pertinents;
- d) Renforcera la cohérence, atténuera la fragmentation et les chevauchements et accroîtra l'efficacité, l'efficience et la transparence tout en intensifiant la coordination et la coopération;
- e) Encouragera la participation pleine et effective de tous les pays aux processus de décision;
- f) Mobilisera les dirigeants politiques de haut niveau, définira des lignes d'action et recensera les mesures spécifiques destinées à promouvoir la réalisation effective du développement durable, y compris grâce au partage à titre volontaire des données et des enseignements tirés de l'expérience;
- g) Encouragera les échanges entre scientifiques et décideurs dans le cadre d'évaluations scientifiques inclusives, fondées sur les faits et transparentes, ainsi que l'accès à des données fiables, pertinentes et actualisées dans des domaines liés aux trois piliers du développement durable, en faisant fond sur les mécanismes en place, selon qu'il convient; et, à cet égard, renforcera la participation de tous les pays aux processus internationaux de développement durable et au renforcement des capacités en particulier dans les pays en développement, y compris dans la conduite de leurs propres suivis et évaluations;
- h) Accroîtra la participation et le rôle actif de la société civile et d'autres parties prenantes pertinentes dans les instances internationales compétentes et à cet égard encouragera la transparence et une large participation du public ainsi que l'instauration de partenariats aux fins de la réalisation du développement durable;
- i) Favorisera l'examen et le bilan des progrès réalisés dans la concrétisation de tous les engagements pris en matière de développement durable, y compris les engagements liés aux moyens de mise en œuvre.

B. Renforcement des dispositifs intergouvernementaux de développement durable

77. Nous savons l'importance capitale d'un système multilatéral ouvert, transparent, réformé, renforcé et efficace pour mieux affronter aujourd'hui les problèmes mondiaux urgents en matière de développement durable, sommes conscients de l'universalité et du rôle central des Nations Unies et réaffirmons notre engagement à promouvoir et à renforcer l'efficacité et l'efficience du système des Nations Unies.

78. Nous soulignons qu'il faut accroître la cohérence et la coordination à l'échelle de l'ensemble du système des Nations Unies tout en définissant les responsabilités voulues à l'égard des États Membres, notamment en améliorant la cohérence de

l'établissement des rapports et en renforçant les initiatives de coopération au titre des mécanismes et stratégies interinstitutions déjà en place pour promouvoir l'intégration des trois dimensions du développement durable au sein du système des Nations Unies, y compris grâce à l'échange d'informations entre ses organismes, fonds et programmes ainsi qu'avec les institutions financières internationales et d'autres organisations compétentes comme l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC), selon leurs mandats respectifs.

79. Nous soulignons qu'il faut se doter d'un dispositif institutionnel de développement durable amélioré et plus efficace qui devrait s'appuyer sur les fonctions spécifiques requises et sur les mandats pertinents; pallier les lacunes du système actuel; tenir compte de toutes les incidences pertinentes; promouvoir les synergies et la cohérence; chercher à éviter les activités redondantes et à éliminer les chevauchements inutiles au sein du système des Nations Unies; alléger le fardeau administratif; et faire fond sur les arrangements déjà en place.

Assemblée générale

80. Nous réaffirmons le rôle et l'autorité que la Charte confère à l'Assemblée générale pour les questions mondiales qui préoccupent la communauté internationale.

81. Nous réaffirmons en outre la place centrale que l'Assemblée générale occupe en tant qu'instance représentative et principal organe délibérant chargé de fixer les orientations de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Nous lui demandons à cet égard de mieux intégrer le développement durable en tant qu'élément clef du cadre général des activités des Nations Unies et de traiter comme il convient la question du développement durable dans le cadre de son programme de travail, y compris en organisant régulièrement des dialogues de haut niveau.

Conseil économique et social

82. Nous réaffirmons le rôle du Conseil économique et social en tant qu'organe principal chargé, pour les questions touchant au développement économique et social, de la coordination, de l'examen des politiques, de la concertation sur les politiques et de l'élaboration de recommandations, et chargé également du suivi des progrès de la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire, et en tant que mécanisme central de coordination du système des Nations Unies et de supervision des organes subsidiaires, en particulier de ses commissions techniques, chargé aussi de promouvoir la mise en œuvre d'Action 21 en renforçant la cohérence et la coordination à l'échelle du système. Nous réaffirmons aussi le rôle de premier plan que joue le Conseil dans la coordination générale des fonds, programmes et organismes en veillant à la cohérence du système et en évitant la redondance des mandats et des activités.

83. Nous nous engageons à renforcer le Conseil économique et social conformément au mandat qui lui est confié dans la Charte des Nations Unies, en tant qu'organe principal chargé du suivi intégré et coordonné des conclusions issues de l'ensemble des principaux sommets et conférences des Nations Unies consacrés aux questions économiques, sociales et environnementales et aux questions connexes, et nous reconnaissons le rôle essentiel qu'il joue dans la réalisation d'une intégration équilibrée des trois dimensions du développement durable. Nous attendons avec

intérêt l'examen de la mise en œuvre de la résolution 61/16 de l'Assemblée générale sur le renforcement du Conseil économique et social.

Instance politique de haut niveau

84. Nous décidons de créer une instance politique de haut niveau, qui fera fond sur les forces, les expériences, les ressources et les modalités de participation ouverte de la Commission du développement durable, pour à terme remplacer celle-ci. L'instance politique de haut niveau assurera le suivi des activités de développement durable en évitant de manière rationnelle les doublons avec les structures, organes et entités existants.

85. L'instance de haut niveau pourrait :

- a) Exercer une action mobilisatrice, donner des orientations et formuler des recommandations aux fins du développement durable;
- b) Améliorer l'intégration des trois dimensions du développement durable de manière holistique et intersectorielle à tous les niveaux;
- c) Constituer une tribune dynamique propice à une concertation régulière, à l'établissement de bilans et à la définition de programmes pour la promotion du développement durable;
- d) Avoir d'un programme ciblé, dynamique et pragmatique qui mette l'accent voulu sur les défis nouveaux et naissants en matière de développement durable;
- e) Suivre et passer en revue les progrès accomplis dans la concrétisation des engagements pris dans Action 21, dans le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg, dans le Programme d'action de la Barbade, dans la Stratégie de Maurice et dans le document issu de la présente Conférence et, selon qu'il convient, des conclusions d'autres sommets et conférences des Nations Unies, dont la quatrième Conférence des Nations Unies sur les pays les moins avancés, ainsi que de leurs moyens de concrétisation respectifs;
- f) Encourager la participation à un haut niveau et à l'échelle de l'ensemble du système des organismes, fonds et programmes des Nations Unies et convier à participer, selon qu'il convient, d'autres institutions financières et commerciales multilatérales pertinentes et organes conventionnels, selon leurs mandats respectifs et conformément aux règles et dispositions pertinentes de l'Organisation des Nations Unies;
- g) Améliorer la coopération et la coordination au sein du système des Nations Unies pour ce qui est des programmes et des politiques de développement durable;
- h) Promouvoir la transparence et la mise en œuvre en renforçant le rôle consultatif et la participation des grands groupes et autres parties prenantes au niveau international afin de mieux faire usage de leur expertise, tout en conservant le caractère intergouvernemental des débats;
- i) Promouvoir le partage des meilleures pratiques et expériences relatives à la mise en œuvre du développement durable et, sur une base volontaire, faciliter le partage d'expériences, y compris les succès remportés, les difficultés rencontrées et les enseignements tirés de l'expérience;

j) Promouvoir la cohérence et la coordination des politiques de développement durable à l'échelle du système;

k) Intensifier les échanges entre scientifiques et décideurs en examinant la documentation afin de rassembler les informations et les évaluations dispersées, notamment sous la forme d'un rapport mondial sur le développement durable en s'appuyant sur les évaluations existantes;

l) Étayer la prise de décisions fondée sur les faits à tous les niveaux et contribuer à l'intensification des efforts engagés pour renforcer les capacités en matière de collecte et d'analyse des données dans les pays en développement.

86. Nous décidons de lancer un processus de négociation intergouvernementale et ouvert, transparent et inclusif qui relève de l'Assemblée générale pour définir le format et les modalités de fonctionnement de l'instance de haut niveau en vue d'en convoquer la première réunion au début de la soixante-huitième session de l'Assemblée générale. Nous réfléchissons aussi à la nécessité de promouvoir la solidarité intergénérationnelle aux fins de la réalisation du développement durable, en tenant compte des besoins des générations futures, y compris en invitant le Secrétaire général à présenter un rapport sur cette question.

C. Le pilier « Environnement » dans le contexte du développement durable

87. Nous réaffirmons la nécessité de renforcer la gouvernance environnementale internationale dans le contexte du cadre institutionnel du développement durable afin de promouvoir une intégration équilibrée des dimensions économique, sociale et environnementale du développement durable ainsi que la coordination au sein du système des Nations Unies.

88. Nous sommes déterminés à renforcer le rôle du Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (PNUE) en tant qu'autorité mondiale reconnue en matière d'environnement, qui arrête les mesures en faveur de l'environnement mondial, qui favorise de façon cohérente la concrétisation de la dimension environnementale du développement durable au sein du système des Nations Unies et qui est la voix autorisée des défenseurs de l'environnement mondial. Nous réaffirmons la résolution 2997 (XXVII) du 15 décembre 1972 portant création du PNUE et les autres résolutions pertinentes qui renforcent son mandat, ainsi que la Déclaration de Nairobi sur le rôle et le mandat du Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (1997) et la Déclaration ministérielle de Malmö (2000). À cet égard, nous invitons l'Assemblée générale à adopter à sa soixante-septième session une résolution destinée à renforcer et reclasser le PNUE et, pour cela :

a) Instituer le principe de l'adhésion universelle au Conseil d'administration ainsi que d'autres mesures visant à affermir la gouvernance de ce dernier et à le rendre plus réceptif et responsable envers les États Membres;

b) Doter le Programme de ressources financières sûres, stables, adéquates et accrues provenant du budget ordinaire de l'ONU et des contributions volontaires pour lui permettre de s'acquitter de son mandat;

c) Accroître le poids du Programme et sa capacité de s'acquitter de son mandat de coordination au sein du système des Nations Unies en renforçant sa

présence dans les principaux organes de coordination des Nations Unies et en lui donnant les moyens de piloter l'élaboration des stratégies relatives à l'environnement à l'échelle du système;

d) Promouvoir une relation solide entre scientifiques et décideurs en s'appuyant sur les instruments, les évaluations, les groupes d'experts et les réseaux d'information internationaux existants, notamment le projet sur l'avenir de l'environnement mondial, en tant que l'un des processus visant à rassembler informations et évaluations pour étayer la prise de décisions éclairées;

e) Diffuser et partager des informations factuelles relatives à l'environnement et sensibiliser le public aux questions environnementales cruciales et à celles qui se font jour;

f) Procurer aux pays les moyens de renforcer leurs capacités et favoriser et faciliter leur accès à la technologie;

g) Rationaliser progressivement les fonctions du siège à Nairobi et renforcer sa présence régionale de manière à aider les pays, à leur demande, à mettre en œuvre leurs politiques environnementales nationales, en collaborant étroitement avec d'autres entités compétentes du système des Nations Unies;

h) Assurer la participation active de toutes les parties prenantes concernées en s'appuyant sur les meilleures pratiques et modèles établis par les institutions multilatérales et en étudiant de nouveaux mécanismes pour promouvoir la transparence et la participation effective de la société civile.

89. Nous constatons les contributions importantes que les accords multilatéraux sur l'environnement ont apportées au développement durable. Nous reconnaissons les activités déjà engagées pour accroître les synergies entre les trois conventions relatives aux produits chimiques et aux déchets (Convention de Bâle sur le contrôle des mouvements transfrontières de déchets dangereux et de leur élimination, Convention de Rotterdam sur la procédure de consentement préalable en connaissance de cause applicable à certains produits chimiques et pesticides dangereux qui font l'objet d'un commerce international et Convention de Stockholm sur les polluants organiques persistants). Nous encourageons les parties aux accords multilatéraux sur l'environnement à envisager de nouvelles mesures dans le cadre de ces conventions et d'autres instruments, selon qu'il convient, pour promouvoir la cohérence des politiques à tous les niveaux requis, agir plus efficacement, réduire les chevauchements et doublons inutiles et renforcer la coordination et la coopération entre les accords multilatéraux sur l'environnement, y compris les trois Conventions de Rio, ainsi qu'avec le système des Nations Unies sur le terrain.

90. Nous soulignons qu'il faut continuer d'examiner régulièrement l'état de l'environnement changeant de la Terre et son incidence sur le bien-être humain et nous saluons à cet égard les initiatives comme le projet sur l'avenir de l'environnement mondial destinées à rassembler les informations et les évaluations environnementales et à renforcer les capacités nationales et régionales pour étayer la prise de décisions éclairées.

D. Les institutions financières internationales et les activités opérationnelles de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

91. Nous reconnaissons que le développement durable devrait être dûment pris en considération par les programmes, fonds et institutions spécialisées du système des Nations Unies et d'autres entités pertinentes, telles que les institutions financières internationales et la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le commerce et le développement (CNUCED), dans le cadre de leurs mandats respectifs. À cet égard, nous les invitons à mieux intégrer encore le développement durable dans leurs mandats, programmes, stratégies et processus de décision respectifs pour soutenir les efforts que déploient tous les pays, en particulier les pays en développement, aux fins du développement durable.

92. Nous réaffirmons qu'il importe d'associer plus étroitement et plus largement les pays en développement à la prise de décisions et au processus de normalisation internationaux dans le domaine économique; nous prenons note à cet égard des décisions importantes qui ont récemment été prises en ce qui concerne la réforme des mécanismes de gouvernance, des quotes-parts et des droits de vote au sein des institutions de Bretton Woods, de manière à mieux refléter les réalités actuelles, à donner davantage voix au chapitre aux pays en développement et à leur assurer une participation accrue; et nous réitérons qu'il importe de continuer à réformer la gouvernance de ces institutions afin d'en accroître l'efficacité, la crédibilité, la transparence et la légitimité.

93. Nous appelons à une intégration plus complète des trois dimensions du développement durable dans l'ensemble du système des Nations Unies et nous prions le Secrétaire général de rendre compte à l'Assemblée générale, par l'intermédiaire du Conseil économique et social, des progrès réalisés à cet égard. Nous reconnaissons et nous demandons que soit reconnue l'importance du renforcement de la coordination des politiques au sein des principales structures du Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies en sorte d'assurer la cohérence à l'échelle de l'ensemble du système à l'appui du développement durable, tout en appliquant le principe de responsabilité à l'égard des États Membres.

94. Nous invitons les organes directeurs des fonds, programmes et institutions spécialisées du système des Nations Unies pour le développement à envisager des mesures appropriées pour intégrer les dimensions sociale, économique et environnementale dans l'ensemble des activités opérationnelles du système des Nations Unies. Nous soulignons également que l'augmentation des contributions financières au système des Nations Unies pour le développement est essentielle pour atteindre les objectifs de développement fixés au niveau international, y compris les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, et nous constatons à cet égard qu'il existe des liens complémentaires entre le renforcement de l'efficacité, de l'efficience et de la cohérence du système des Nations Unies pour le développement et les résultats concrets obtenus en aidant les pays en développement à éliminer la pauvreté et à parvenir à une croissance économique soutenue et un développement durable.

95. Nous soulignons la nécessité de renforcer les activités opérationnelles de développement du système des Nations Unies sur le terrain qui soient en harmonie avec les priorités nationales en matière de développement durable des pays en développement. À cet égard, nous soulignons que les caractéristiques fondamentales

et les principes dont procèdent les activités opérationnelles des Nations Unies qui sont énoncées dans les résolutions pertinentes de l'Assemblée générale constituent un cadre d'ensemble pour toutes les questions intéressant les activités d'aide au développement que les Nations Unies mènent sur le terrain. Nous reconnaissons qu'il importe de renforcer la coordination du système des Nations Unies. Nous attendons avec intérêt les conclusions de l'évaluation indépendante de l'initiative « Unis dans l'action ».

96. Nous engageons le système des Nations Unies à améliorer la gestion des installations et des opérations, en tenant compte des pratiques de développement durable, en s'appuyant sur les efforts existants et en encourageant la maîtrise des coûts, conformément aux cadres législatifs, y compris les règles et règlements financiers, tout en maintenant le principe de responsabilité à l'égard des États Membres.

E. Action aux niveaux régional, national, infranational et local

97. Nous reconnaissons l'importance de la dimension régionale du développement durable. Les cadres régionaux peuvent venir renforcer et faciliter l'application concrète des politiques de développement durable au niveau national.

98. Nous encourageons les autorités régionales, nationales, infranationales et locales, selon qu'il convient, à élaborer et appliquer des stratégies de développement durable en tant qu'instruments clefs pour guider la prise de décisions et la mise en œuvre du développement durable à tous les niveaux, et nous reconnaissons à cet égard que des données et des informations intégrées dans les domaines social, économique et environnemental ainsi qu'une analyse et une évaluation efficaces, sont importantes pour les processus de décision.

99. Nous encourageons l'action aux niveaux régional, national, infranational et local pour promouvoir l'accès à l'information, la participation du public au processus décisionnel et l'accès à la justice en matière d'environnement, selon qu'il convient.

100. Nous soulignons que les organisations régionales et sous-régionales, y compris les commissions régionales des Nations Unies et leurs bureaux sous-régionaux, ont un rôle majeur à jouer dans la promotion d'une intégration équilibrée des dimensions économique, sociale et environnementale du développement durable dans leurs régions respectives. Nous soulignons qu'il faut soutenir ces institutions, y compris par l'intermédiaire du système des Nations Unies, aux fins de la mise en œuvre pleine et effective du développement durable et pour faciliter la cohérence et l'harmonisation institutionnelles des politiques, plans et programmes de développement pertinents. À cet égard, nous exhortons ces institutions à donner la priorité au développement durable, notamment en renforçant les capacités de manière plus efficiente et efficace, en élaborant et en mettant en œuvre les accords et les arrangements régionaux qui conviennent et en échangeant informations, meilleures pratiques et enseignements tirés de l'expérience. Nous nous félicitons par ailleurs des initiatives régionales et interrégionales en faveur du développement durable. Nous reconnaissons en outre la nécessité d'associer efficacement les processus mondiaux, régionaux, sous-régionaux et nationaux pour faire progresser le développement durable. Nous encourageons à renforcer les commissions régionales de l'ONU et leurs bureaux sous-régionaux pour ce qui est de leur

capacité respective d'aider les États Membres à mettre en œuvre le développement durable.

101. Nous soulignons la nécessité d'une planification et d'une prise de décisions plus cohérente et intégrée aux niveaux national, infranational et local, selon qu'il convient, et nous appelons pour cela les pays à consolider, en tant que de besoin, les institutions nationales, infranationales et locales ou les organes et processus multipartites concernés qui s'occupent du développement durable, y compris pour coordonner les activités relatives au développement durable et pour permettre l'intégration efficace des trois dimensions du développement durable.

102. Nous saluons les initiatives régionales et interrégionales en faveur du développement durable, telles que le Programme de partenariat pour une « passerelle verte » auquel tous les partenaires peuvent participer sur une base volontaire.

103. Nous soulignons la nécessité d'assurer un engagement politique à long terme en faveur du développement durable qui tienne compte de la situation et des priorités de chaque pays et, à cet égard, nous encourageons tous les pays à engager les actions et à prendre les mesures nécessaires aux fins du développement durable.

V. Cadre d'action et suivi

A. Domaines thématiques et questions transversales

104. Nous savons que pour atteindre l'objectif de la Conférence, à savoir renouveler l'engagement politique en faveur du développement durable, ainsi que pour aborder les questions de l'économie verte dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté, et du dispositif institutionnel du développement durable, nous devons nous engager à combler les lacunes qui subsistent dans la mise en œuvre des documents issus des grands sommets sur le développement durable, à faire face aux problèmes présents et futurs, et à tirer parti des nouvelles possibilités qui s'offrent à nous en menant à bien les activités énoncées ci-après dans le cadre d'action, appuyé comme il convient par des moyens d'exécution. Nous sommes conscients que les objectifs, les cibles et les indicateurs, notamment, selon qu'il conviendra, les indicateurs relatifs à la problématique hommes-femmes, sont précieux pour mesurer et accélérer les progrès. Nous constatons en outre que les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des mesures énoncées ci-après peuvent être améliorés par la mise en commun volontaire de l'information, des connaissances et de l'expérience.

Élimination de la pauvreté

105. Nous constatons que cinq ans avant l'échéance de 2015 fixée pour la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement, des progrès ont certes été enregistrés en termes de réduction de la pauvreté dans certaines régions, mais ils ont été inégaux et que, dans certains pays, le nombre de personnes vivant dans la pauvreté continue d'augmenter, les femmes et les enfants constituant la majorité des groupes les plus touchés, notamment dans les pays les moins avancés, en particulier en Afrique.

106. Nous savons que la croissance économique durable et équitable pour tous dans les pays en développement est une condition primordiale de l'élimination de la pauvreté et de la faim, et de la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement. À ce propos, nous soulignons que les efforts des pays en développement devraient être complétés par l'instauration de conditions propres à accroître les possibilités de développement de ces pays. Nous soulignons également que les activités de développement de l'Organisation des Nations Unies doivent donner la priorité absolue à l'élimination de la pauvreté et qu'il est essentiel de s'attaquer aux causes profondes de la pauvreté et aux problèmes qui y sont associés selon des stratégies intégrées, coordonnées et cohérentes à tous les niveaux.

107. Nous sommes conscients que la promotion de l'accès universel aux services sociaux peut contribuer considérablement à consolider les acquis du développement. Les systèmes de protection sociale qui cherchent à lutter contre les inégalités et l'exclusion sociale sont essentiels pour éliminer la pauvreté et avancer sur la voie de la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement. À ce sujet, nous encourageons vivement les initiatives qui visent à améliorer la protection sociale de tous.

Sécurité alimentaire et nutrition et agriculture durable

108. Nous réaffirmons les engagements que nous avons pris concernant le droit de chaque être humain d'avoir accès à des aliments sains et nutritifs en quantité suffisante, conformément au droit à une alimentation adéquate et au droit fondamental de chacun d'être à l'abri de la faim. Nous savons que la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition sont devenus des problèmes mondiaux qu'il faut régler d'urgence et, à cet égard, nous réaffirmons également l'engagement d'améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et l'accès à une alimentation saine et nutritive en quantité suffisante pour les générations présentes et futures, conformément aux Cinq Principes de Rome pour une sécurité alimentaire mondiale durable adoptés en 2009, y compris pour les enfants de moins de 2 ans, et, selon qu'il conviendra, moyennant des stratégies nationales, régionales et mondiales relatives à la sécurité alimentaire et à la nutrition.

109. Nous savons qu'une grande partie des pauvres du monde vit dans les zones rurales et que les populations rurales jouent un rôle important dans le développement économique de nombreux pays. Nous soulignons qu'il faut redynamiser les secteurs de l'agriculture et du développement rural, notamment dans les pays en développement, sur les plans économique et social tout en ménageant la viabilité de l'environnement. Nous savons toute l'importance de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour mieux répondre aux besoins des populations rurales, notamment en améliorant l'accès des producteurs agricoles, en particuliers des petits producteurs, des femmes, des peuples autochtones et des personnes qui se trouvent en situation de vulnérabilité, au crédit et à d'autres services de financement, aux marchés, à la propriété foncière, à la santé, aux services sociaux, à l'éducation, à la formation, au savoir et aux technologies dont ils ont besoin et ce, à un coût abordable, notamment aux technologies d'irrigation, de réutilisation des eaux usées traitées, et de collecte et de stockage de l'eau. Nous rappelons qu'il importe de donner les moyens aux femmes rurales d'être des agents essentiels de l'amélioration du développement agricole et rural, et de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition. Nous constatons également l'importance des pratiques agricoles

traditionnelles durables, comme les systèmes traditionnels de distribution de semences, y compris pour de nombreux peuples autochtones et populations locales.

110. Prenant note de la diversité des conditions et des systèmes agricoles, nous sommes résolus à accroître la production et la productivité agricoles durables dans le monde entier, notamment en améliorant le fonctionnement des marchés et des systèmes d'échanges et en renforçant la coopération internationale, en particulier pour les pays en développement, grâce à l'augmentation des investissements publics et privés dans l'agriculture, la gestion des terres et le développement rural durables. Parmi les domaines d'investissement et de financement clefs, on compte les pratiques agricoles durables, l'infrastructure rurale, les capacités de stockage et les technologies y relatives, la recherche et le développement relatifs aux technologies agricoles durables, la mise en place de coopératives et de chaînes de valeur agricoles durables, et le renforcement des liens entre milieu urbain et milieu rural. Nous savons aussi qu'il faut nettement réduire les pertes et le gaspillage après récolte et les pertes et le gaspillage de nourriture dans toute la chaîne alimentaire.

111. Nous réaffirmons qu'il faut promouvoir, améliorer et appuyer l'agriculture durable, y compris les cultures, l'élevage, la sylviculture, la pêche et l'aquaculture, qui améliore la sécurité alimentaire, contribue à éliminer la faim et qui est économiquement viable, tout en conservant la terre, l'eau, les ressources génétiques végétales et animales, la biodiversité et les écosystèmes, et en améliorant la résistance aux changements climatiques et aux catastrophes naturelles. Nous constatons également qu'il faut préserver les processus écologiques naturels sur lesquels reposent les systèmes de production alimentaires.

112. Nous mettons l'accent sur la nécessité d'améliorer les systèmes de production d'élevage durables, y compris en perfectionnant les systèmes de gestion des pâturages et d'irrigation, conformément aux politiques, à la législation et à la réglementation nationales, en perfectionnant les systèmes de gestion des eaux durables, et en s'employant à éradiquer les maladies animales et à en empêcher la propagation, étant donné que les moyens de subsistance des agriculteurs, y compris des éleveurs, et la santé du bétail sont liés.

113. Nous soulignons le rôle crucial que jouent la bonne santé des écosystèmes marins, la viabilité des pêches et celle de l'aquaculture dans la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition, et dans la survie de millions de personnes.

114. Nous décidons d'agir pour améliorer la recherche agricole, les services de vulgarisation, la formation et l'éducation afin d'accroître la productivité et la viabilité agricoles en mettant en commun le savoir et les bonnes pratiques. Nous décidons également d'améliorer l'accès à l'information, au savoir et au savoir-faire techniques, y compris à l'aide des nouvelles technologies de l'information et des communications qui donnent les moyens aux exploitants agricoles et sylvicoles et aux pêcheurs de choisir parmi les diverses méthodes de production agricole durable. Nous demandons le renforcement de la coopération internationale en matière de recherche agricole pour le développement.

115. Nous réaffirmons l'importance des travaux du Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale, qui est ouvert à tous, notamment son rôle dans la réalisation des évaluations conduites par les pays sur la production alimentaire durable et la sécurité alimentaire, et nous encourageons les pays à envisager sérieusement d'appliquer les directives volontaires du Comité pour la gouvernance responsable du

régime de propriété foncière, des pêches et des forêts dans le cadre de la sécurité alimentaire nationale. Nous prenons note des discussions sur l'investissement responsable dans l'agriculture qui se tiennent dans le cadre du Comité, et des principes y relatifs.

116. Nous soulignons qu'il importe de s'attaquer, à tous les niveaux, aux causes profondes, y compris structurelles, de l'excessive instabilité des prix alimentaires, et de gérer les risques découlant des prix élevés et excessivement instables des produits agricoles et leurs conséquences sur le plan de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale et de la nutrition ainsi que pour les petits exploitants agricoles et les populations urbaines pauvres.

117. Nous soulignons également l'importance de disposer d'une information à jour, exacte et transparente pour contrer l'instabilité excessive des prix, et nous prenons note à ce propos du Système d'information sur les marchés agricoles hébergé par l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (FAO) et engageons les organisations internationales, les acteurs du secteur privé et les gouvernements participants à faciliter la diffusion dans les meilleurs délais de produits d'information fiables sur le marché de l'alimentation.

118. Nous réaffirmons qu'un système commercial multilatéral universel, fondé sur des règles, ouvert, non discriminatoire et équitable favorisera l'agriculture et le développement rural dans les pays en développement et contribuera à la sécurité alimentaire mondiale. Nous demandons instamment que les stratégies nationales, régionales et internationales facilitent l'accès des exploitants agricoles, en particulier des petits exploitants, y compris des femmes, aux marchés communautaires, nationaux, régionaux et internationaux.

Eau et assainissement

119. Nous savons que l'eau est au cœur du développement durable car elle est liée étroitement à plusieurs problèmes mondiaux clefs. Nous rappelons donc qu'il importe d'intégrer les questions liées à l'eau dans la problématique du développement durable et nous soulignons l'importance capitale de l'eau et de l'assainissement pour les trois dimensions du développement durable.

120. Nous réaffirmons les engagements pris dans le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg et la Déclaration du Millénaire, à savoir réduire de moitié, d'ici à 2015, la proportion de personnes qui n'ont pas accès à l'eau potable et aux services d'assainissement de base et élaborer des plans intégrés de gestion et d'utilisation efficace des ressources en eau qui garantissent l'utilisation durable de l'eau. Nous nous engageons à faire en sorte que l'accès à l'eau potable et à des services d'assainissement de base à un coût abordable devienne progressivement une réalité pour tous, condition nécessaire de l'élimination de la pauvreté, de l'autonomisation des femmes et de la protection de la santé, et à améliorer nettement la mise en œuvre des plans intégrés de gestion des ressources en eau à tous les niveaux, selon qu'il conviendra. À cet égard, nous rappelons les engagements pris d'appuyer ces efforts, notamment dans l'intérêt des pays en développement, en mobilisant des ressources de toute provenance et grâce au renforcement des capacités et au transfert de technologies.

121. Nous réaffirmons les engagements pris en faveur du droit à l'eau potable et à l'assainissement, qui doit être réalisé progressivement pour nos peuples dans le

plein respect de la souveraineté nationale. Nous mettons l'accent également sur l'engagement pris en faveur de la Décennie internationale d'action sur le thème « L'eau, source de vie » (2005-2015).

122. Nous sommes conscients du rôle clef que les écosystèmes jouent dans la préservation de l'eau, que ce soit en quantité ou en qualité, et nous appuyons l'action menée dans les pays pour protéger et mettre en valeur ces écosystèmes de façon durable.

123. Nous soulignons qu'il faut prendre des mesures pour faire face aux inondations, à la sécheresse et à la pénurie d'eau, qui visent à maintenir l'équilibre entre l'offre et la demande d'eau, y compris, le cas échéant, en ayant recours à des ressources en eau alternatives, et pour mobiliser les ressources financières et l'investissement nécessaires dans l'infrastructure des services d'approvisionnement en eau et d'assainissement, conformément aux priorités nationales.

124. Nous mettons l'accent sur la nécessité de prendre des mesures visant à réduire nettement la pollution de l'eau et à améliorer la qualité de l'eau, le traitement des eaux usées et l'utilisation efficace de l'eau, et à réduire les pertes en eau. Pour ce faire, nous soulignons que l'assistance et la coopération internationales sont nécessaires.

Énergie

125. Nous savons que l'énergie joue un rôle capital dans le développement étant donné que l'accès à des services énergétiques modernes et durables aide à lutter contre la pauvreté, à sauver des vies, à améliorer la santé et à subvenir aux besoins fondamentaux de l'être humain. Nous soulignons que ces services sont essentiels pour l'intégration sociale et l'égalité des sexes, et que l'énergie est aussi un élément clef de la production. Nous nous engageons à faire en sorte que les 1,4 milliard de personnes dans le monde qui en sont actuellement privées y aient accès. Nous savons bien que l'accès à ces services est capital pour la réalisation du développement durable.

126. Nous mettons l'accent sur la nécessité de régler le problème de l'accès de tous à des services énergétiques modernes et durables, en particulier celui des pauvres qui ne peuvent pas se les offrir même quand ils sont mis à leur disposition. Nous soulignons qu'il faut prendre d'autres mesures pour améliorer cette situation, y compris mobiliser les ressources financières adéquates pour fournir ces services dans les pays en développement, de manière fiable, abordable, économiquement viable et acceptable sur le plan social et environnemental.

127. Nous réaffirmons que nous appuyons la mise en œuvre de politiques et de stratégies nationales et sous-nationales, en fonction de la situation et des aspirations au développement propres à chaque pays, qui reposent sur le recours à un bouquet énergétique adapté aux besoins de développement de chacun, y compris l'utilisation accrue de sources d'énergie renouvelables et d'autres technologies à faible émission de carbone, l'utilisation plus rationnelle de l'énergie, le recours accru aux technologies énergétiques avancées, y compris les technologies propres d'utilisation des combustibles fossiles, et l'utilisation durable des sources d'énergie traditionnelles. Nous nous engageons à promouvoir des services énergétiques modernes et durables pour tous en prenant des mesures nationales et sous-nationales, notamment l'électrification et la diffusion de solutions durables pour la

cuisine et le chauffage, y compris, selon qu'il conviendra, en prenant des initiatives conjointes en vue de mettre en commun les meilleures pratiques et d'adopter des politiques. Nous prions instamment les États de créer les conditions voulues pour que les secteurs public et privé investissent dans les technologies énergétiques nécessaires, qui soient moins polluantes et efficaces.

128. Nous sommes conscients qu'il importe de faire une utilisation plus rationnelle de l'énergie et d'accroître la part des énergies renouvelables, des technologies moins polluantes et des techniques à haut rendement énergétique, pour parvenir au développement durable, y compris pour lutter contre les changements climatiques. Nous savons qu'il faut aussi prendre des mesures d'efficacité énergétique dans l'aménagement urbain, le bâtiment et les transports, et dans la production de biens et services et la conception des produits. Nous savons également qu'il importe de promouvoir les incitations à l'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie et à la diversification du bouquet énergétique, notamment en favorisant la recherche et le développement dans tous les pays, y compris les pays en développement, et d'éliminer tout ce qui s'y oppose.

129. Nous prenons note de l'initiative lancée par le Secrétaire général en faveur de l'énergie durable pour tous, qui porte essentiellement sur l'accès à l'énergie, l'utilisation rationnelle de l'énergie et les énergies renouvelables. Nous sommes tous résolus à agir pour faire de l'énergie durable pour tous une réalité et, ce faisant, pour aider à éliminer la pauvreté et parvenir au développement durable et à la prospérité mondiale. Nous savons que les activités que mènent les pays dans les domaines liés à l'énergie sont très importantes et que la priorité qu'ils leur accordent est fonction des problèmes auxquels ils doivent faire face, des moyens dont ils disposent et des circonstances, notamment de leur bouquet énergétique.

Développement durable du tourisme

130. Nous soulignons qu'un tourisme bien conçu et bien organisé peut apporter une contribution non négligeable au développement durable dans ses trois dimensions, qu'il est étroitement lié à d'autres secteurs et qu'il peut créer des emplois décents et des débouchés commerciaux. Nous sommes conscients qu'il faut appuyer les activités liées au développement durable du tourisme et le renforcement des capacités à cet égard, qui favorisent la connaissance de l'environnement, conservent et préservent l'environnement, respectent la vie sauvage, la flore, la diversité biologique, les écosystèmes et la diversité culturelle, et améliorent les conditions de vie et les sources de revenu des populations locales en protégeant leur économie, ainsi que l'environnement et le milieu naturel dans son ensemble. Nous recommandons d'appuyer davantage ces activités et le renforcement des capacités à cet égard dans les pays en développement de sorte que ceux-ci contribuent à la réalisation du développement durable.

131. Nous encourageons la promotion d'investissements dans le développement durable du tourisme, notamment dans l'écotourisme et le tourisme culturel, qui peuvent donner lieu à la création de petites et moyennes entreprises et faciliter l'accès au financement, notamment grâce à des initiatives de microcrédit pour les pauvres, les populations autochtones et les communautés locales vivant dans des régions présentant un fort potentiel en matière d'écotourisme. À cet égard, nous soulignons qu'il importe de définir, le cas échéant, des directives et des règlements

répondant aux priorités nationales, ainsi que des dispositions visant à promouvoir et à favoriser ce type de tourisme.

Modes de transport viables

132. Nous constatons que les transports et la mobilité sont déterminants pour le développement durable. Des systèmes de transport viables peuvent favoriser la croissance économique et améliorer l'accessibilité. Ils permettent une meilleure intégration de l'économie tout en respectant l'environnement. Nous sommes conscients de l'importance que revêtent la circulation effective des personnes et des biens et l'accès à des moyens de transport écologiquement rationnels, sûrs et d'un coût abordable pour améliorer la justice sociale, la santé, la capacité d'adaptation des villes, les liens entre ville et campagne, et la productivité dans les zones rurales. À cet égard, il faut tenir compte de la sécurité routière, qui fait partie de nos efforts pour réaliser un développement durable.

133. Nous préconisons le recours à des systèmes de transport viables, notamment des systèmes de transport multimodal utilisant moins d'énergie, en particulier pour les transports publics, des carburants et des véhicules non polluants et des systèmes de transport améliorés dans les campagnes. Nous estimons qu'il faut promouvoir l'adoption d'une approche intégrée pour définir des politiques relatives aux services et aux systèmes de transport qui favorisent le développement durable à l'échelle locale, nationale et régionale. Nous considérons par ailleurs que les besoins particuliers des pays en développement sans littoral et de transit en matière de développement doivent être pris en compte pour établir des systèmes de transport en transit viables. Nous estimons que la communauté internationale doit fournir une aide aux pays en développement à cet égard.

Villes et établissements humains viables

134. Nous constatons que les villes, si elles sont bien planifiées et organisées, notamment grâce à des méthodes de planification et de gestion intégrées, peuvent favoriser le développement à long terme des sociétés sur les plans économique, social et environnemental. À cet égard, nous estimons qu'il faut adopter une stratégie globale en matière d'urbanisme et d'établissements humains, qui prévoit des logements et des infrastructures d'un coût abordable et qui privilégie l'assainissement des quartiers insalubres et la rénovation urbaine. Nous nous engageons à œuvrer en vue d'améliorer la qualité des établissements humains, y compris les conditions de vie et de travail des citoyens et des ruraux dans le contexte de l'élimination de la pauvreté, pour faire en sorte que tous aient accès aux services de base, à un logement et à des moyens de transport. Nous estimons qu'il faut, selon qu'il convient, protéger le patrimoine naturel et culturel que constituent les établissements humains, restaurer les quartiers historiques et rénover le centre des villes.

135. Nous nous engageons à promouvoir l'adoption d'une stratégie intégrée de planification et de construction à long terme des villes et des établissements humains, en fournissant une aide aux autorités locales, en sensibilisant l'opinion et en encourageant la participation des habitants, notamment des pauvres, à la prise de décisions. Nous nous engageons en outre à promouvoir l'adoption de politiques de développement durable favorisant la construction de logements et la mise en place de services sociaux intégrés; des conditions de vie sûres et saines pour tous, en

particulier pour les enfants, les jeunes, les femmes, les personnes âgées et les handicapés; une énergie et des moyens de transport viables et d'un coût abordable; la promotion, la protection et la restauration d'espaces verts sûrs dans les villes; l'approvisionnement en eau potable et salubre et la mise en place d'installations sanitaires; la qualité de l'air; la création d'emplois décents; l'amélioration de l'aménagement urbain et l'assainissement des bidonvilles. Nous nous prononçons en outre en faveur d'une gestion durable des déchets grâce à l'application du concept des 3 R (réduction, réutilisation et recyclage). Nous soulignons qu'il importe de tenir compte de la réduction des risques de catastrophe, de l'amélioration de la capacité d'y résister et de l'adaptation aux aléas climatiques dans le cadre de la planification urbaine. Nous sommes conscients des efforts que déploient les villes pour harmoniser le développement entre zones urbaines et rurales.

136. Nous soulignons qu'il importe d'augmenter le nombre de zones métropolitaines, de villes et d'agglomérations qui appliquent des politiques de planification et d'aménagement urbains viables en vue de répondre à la croissance prévue de la population urbaine dans les prochaines décennies. Nous constatons que la participation de nombreuses parties prenantes et l'exploitation de l'information et de données ventilées par sexe, notamment sur les tendances démographiques, la distribution des revenus et les implantations sauvages, sont utiles pour établir des plans d'urbanisme à long terme. Nous estimons que les municipalités jouent un rôle important pour ce qui est de définir un projet d'urbanisme à long terme, du début de la planification urbaine à la rénovation des vieux quartiers et villes, notamment en adoptant des programmes d'économie d'énergie pour la gestion des bâtiments et en mettant en place des systèmes de transport viables et adaptés aux conditions locales. Nous estimons en outre qu'il importe d'encourager une planification diversifiée et les déplacements non motorisés, en privilégiant les infrastructures pour piétons et pour cyclistes.

137. Nous considérons que les partenariats entre les villes et leurs habitants jouent un rôle important pour promouvoir le développement durable. À cet égard, nous soulignons qu'il faut renforcer les mécanismes et programmes de coopération existants, les accords de partenariat et autres outils d'exécution afin de progresser dans la mise en œuvre coordonnée du Programme pour l'habitat avec la participation active de tous les organismes compétents des Nations Unies, l'objectif principal étant d'assurer le développement à long terme des villes. Nous soulignons par ailleurs que le versement de contributions financières suffisantes et prévisibles à la Fondation des Nations Unies pour l'habitat et les établissements humains demeure nécessaire à la mise en œuvre effective et concrète, dans les délais voulus, et partout dans le monde, du Programme pour l'habitat.

Santé et population

138. Nous estimons que la santé est à la fois une condition préalable, le résultat et un indicateur des trois volets du développement durable. Nous comprenons que les objectifs du développement durable ne peuvent être réalisés qu'en l'absence d'une forte prévalence des maladies transmissibles ou non transmissibles débilitantes et lorsque les populations peuvent atteindre un état de bien-être physique, mental et social. Nous sommes convaincus qu'il importe de se concentrer sur les facteurs sociaux et environnementaux de la santé, tant pour les segments pauvres et vulnérables que pour l'ensemble de la population, en vue d'édifier des sociétés

ouvertes, justes, productives et saines. Nous plaillons en faveur de la pleine réalisation du droit de jouir du meilleur état de santé physique et mentale.

139. Nous estimons aussi qu'il importe d'assurer la couverture universelle des soins de santé pour améliorer la santé et pour promouvoir la cohésion sociale et un développement humain et économique durable. Nous nous engageons à renforcer les systèmes de santé en vue d'assurer une couverture universelle équitable. Nous invitons tous les acteurs concernés à participer à une action multisectorielle concertée en vue de répondre d'urgence aux problèmes de santé de la population dans le monde.

140. Nous soulignons que le VIH et le sida, le paludisme, la tuberculose, la grippe, la poliomyélite et d'autres maladies transmissibles continuent de poser de graves problèmes à l'échelle mondiale, et nous nous engageons à redoubler d'efforts pour permettre un accès universel aux services de prévention, de traitement, de soins et de soutien en matière de VIH, et pour lutter contre la transmission du virus de la mère à l'enfant, ainsi que pour relancer ou renforcer le combat contre le paludisme, la tuberculose et les maladies tropicales, qui sont négligées.

141. Nous constatons que le fardeau et la menace que les maladies non transmissibles représentent à l'échelle mondiale figurent parmi les principaux obstacles au développement durable au XXI^e siècle. Nous nous engageons à renforcer les systèmes de santé en vue d'assurer une couverture universelle équitable et de promouvoir l'accès à un coût abordable à des services de prévention, de traitement, de soins et de soutien psychosocial pour les maladies non transmissibles, en particulier les cancers, les maladies cardiovasculaires, les maladies respiratoires chroniques et le diabète. Nous nous engageons en outre à élaborer des politiques nationales multisectorielles, ou à les renforcer, en vue de prévenir et de combattre les maladies non transmissibles. Nous constatons que la réduction de la pollution chimique et de la contamination de l'air et de l'eau a des effets positifs sur la santé.

142. Nous réaffirmons le droit de se prévaloir pleinement des dispositions de l'Accord sur les aspects des droits de propriété intellectuelle qui touchent au commerce (ADPIC), de la Déclaration de Doha relatives à l'Accord sur les ADPIC et la santé publique, de la décision du Conseil général de l'OMC, en date du 30 août 2003, concernant la mise en œuvre du paragraphe 6 de la Déclaration de Doha relative à l'Accord sur les ADPIC et la santé publique, et lorsque les procédures d'acceptation seront achevées, des amendements à l'article 31 de l'Accord sur les ADPIC, qui prévoient des assouplissements destinés à protéger la santé publique et, en particulier, à promouvoir l'accès aux médicaments pour tous, et recommandons la fourniture d'une assistance aux pays en développement à cet égard.

143. Nous recommandons d'intensifier la collaboration et la coopération aux niveaux national et international en vue de renforcer les systèmes de santé grâce à une augmentation des budgets consacrés à la santé; au recrutement, à la mise en valeur, à la formation et au maintien du personnel de santé; à l'amélioration de la distribution et de l'accès à des techniques médicales, des médicaments et des vaccins sûrs, d'un coût abordable, efficaces et de qualité; et moyennant une amélioration des infrastructures de santé. Nous appuyons le rôle de premier plan que joue l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé en tant qu'autorité chargée de diriger et de coordonner les travaux qui sont menés dans le domaine de la santé au niveau international.

144. Nous nous engageons à prendre systématiquement en considération les tendances et les projections démographiques dans nos stratégies et politiques nationales de développement rural et urbain. Grâce à une planification tournée vers l'avenir, nous pourrions saisir les occasions et relever les défis liés aux changements démographiques et aux migrations.

145. Nous recommandons de mettre en œuvre de manière intégrale et effective le Programme d'action de Beijing, le Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement et les textes issus des conférences d'examen de ces programmes, notamment pour ce qui est des engagements pris en matière de santé sexuelle et procréative et de la promotion et de la protection de tous les droits humains dans ce contexte. Nous soulignons qu'il est nécessaire d'assurer un accès universel à la médecine procréative, notamment aux services de planification familiale et d'hygiène sexuelle, et de faire une place à cette discipline dans les stratégies et programmes nationaux.

146. Nous nous engageons à réduire la mortalité maternelle et infantile et à améliorer la santé des femmes, des jeunes et des enfants. Nous réaffirmons notre attachement au principe de l'égalité entre les sexes et notre volonté de protéger le droit des femmes, des hommes et des jeunes à être maîtres de leur sexualité et à décider librement et en toute responsabilité des questions liées à leur sexualité, y compris l'accès à des services de santé en matière de sexualité et de procréation, à l'abri de toute contrainte, discrimination ou violence. Nous nous attacherons à faire en sorte que les systèmes de santé fournissent les informations et les services nécessaires en matière de sexualité et de procréation, et nous emploierons notamment à promouvoir l'accès universel à des méthodes de planification familiale sûres, efficaces, abordables et acceptables, sachant que cela est essentiel pour protéger la santé des femmes et pour faire progresser l'égalité entre les sexes.

Promotion du plein emploi et de l'emploi productif, du travail décent pour tous et de la protection sociale

147. Nous reconnaissons que l'élimination de la pauvreté, le plein emploi productif et un travail décent pour tous, ainsi que l'intégration et la protection sociales sont indissociables et se renforcent mutuellement, et qu'il faut donc créer un environnement propice à la réalisation de ces objectifs à tous les niveaux.

148. Nous sommes préoccupés par la situation du marché du travail et le manque généralisé d'offres de travail décent, en particulier pour les jeunes des deux sexes. Nous exhortons tous les gouvernements à s'attaquer au problème mondial de l'emploi des jeunes en arrêtant et en appliquant des stratégies et des mesures pour donner aux jeunes du monde entier accès à un travail décent et productif, car il faudra, au cours des prochaines décennies, créer des emplois décents pour pouvoir garantir le développement durable et sans exclusion et réduire la pauvreté.

149. Nous reconnaissons qu'il importe de créer des emplois en réalisant des investissements et en créant non seulement des infrastructures économiques et sociales solides, efficaces et effectives mais aussi des capacités de production pour le développement durable et pour une croissance économique soutenue, sans exclusion et équitable. Nous appelons les États à accroître les investissements dans les infrastructures en faveur du développement durable et nous nous engageons à soutenir les fonds, programmes et organismes des Nations Unies pour appuyer et

promouvoir les efforts déployés par les pays en développement, en particulier les pays les moins avancés, dans ce domaine.

150. Nous reconnaissons qu'il importe de créer des emplois en adoptant des mesures macroéconomiques tournées vers l'avenir qui soutiennent le développement durable et mènent à une croissance économique durable, sans exclusion et équitable, créent de nouvelles possibilités d'emploi productif et favorisent le développement agricole et industriel.

151. Nous insistons sur la nécessité de promouvoir l'emploi et les possibilités de revenus pour tous, en particulier pour les femmes et les hommes vivant dans la pauvreté et, à cet égard, nous soutenons les efforts nationaux déployés en vue de créer de nouveaux emplois pour les pauvres dans les régions rurales et urbaines, y compris l'appui apporté aux petites et moyennes entreprises.

152. Nous reconnaissons que les travailleurs devraient avoir accès à l'éducation, à l'acquisition de compétences, aux soins de santé, à la sécurité sociale, aux droits fondamentaux sur le lieu de travail, à la protection sociale et juridique, y compris à la sécurité au travail et à la santé, et à des possibilités de travail décent. Les gouvernements, les syndicats et les travailleurs ainsi que les employeurs ont tous un rôle à jouer dans la promotion du travail décent pour tous, et devraient tous aider les jeunes à acquérir les compétences nécessaires et à trouver un emploi, notamment dans les secteurs nouveaux et émergents. Les femmes devraient pouvoir acquérir des compétences professionnelles dans les mêmes conditions que les hommes et bénéficier de la même protection sociale. Nous reconnaissons l'importance d'une transition juste prévoyant des programmes destinés à aider les travailleurs à s'adapter à l'évolution du marché du travail.

153. Nous reconnaissons également que le travail informel non rémunéré, accompli essentiellement par des femmes, joue un très grand rôle dans le bien-être des populations et le développement durable. À cet égard, nous nous engageons à œuvrer à la création de conditions de travail sûres et décentes et l'accès à la protection sociale et à l'éducation.

154. Nous reconnaissons que les possibilités de travail décent pour tous et la création d'emplois sont envisageables grâce, notamment, à des investissements publics et privés en faveur de l'innovation scientifique et technologique, des travaux publics de restauration, régénération et conservation des ressources naturelles et des écosystèmes, et des services sociaux et collectifs. Nous jugeons encourageantes les initiatives publiques de création d'emplois pour les pauvres dans le secteur de la remise en état et de la gestion des ressources naturelles et des écosystèmes, et nous encourageons le secteur privé à contribuer au travail décent pour tous et à la création d'emplois pour les femmes comme pour les hommes, et en particulier pour les jeunes, notamment dans le cadre de partenariats avec des petites et moyennes entreprises et des coopératives. À cet égard, nous reconnaissons l'importance des efforts déployés en vue de promouvoir l'échange d'informations et de connaissances sur le travail décent pour tous et la création d'emplois, y compris les initiatives pour des emplois verts et des compétences connexes, et de faciliter l'intégration des données utiles dans les politiques nationales économiques et en matière d'emploi.

155. Nous encourageons le partage d'expériences et de pratiques de référence sur les moyens de faire face au chômage élevé et au problème du sous-emploi, en particulier chez les jeunes.

156. Nous insistons sur la nécessité d'apporter une protection sociale à tous les membres de la société, en encourageant la croissance, la résilience, la justice sociale et la cohésion, y compris pour ceux qui ne sont pas employés dans l'économie formelle. À cet égard, nous encourageons fortement les initiatives nationales et locales visant à offrir un socle de protection sociale à tous les citoyens. Nous préconisons un dialogue mondial sur les pratiques de référence pour les programmes de protection sociale qui tiennent compte des trois dimensions du développement durable et, à cet égard, nous prenons note de la recommandation 202 de l'Organisation internationale du Travail concernant les socles nationaux de protection sociale.

157. Nous demandons aux États de promouvoir et de défendre efficacement les droits de l'homme et les libertés fondamentales de tous les migrants, en particulier les femmes et les enfants, quel qu'en soit le statut migratoire, et de traiter la question des migrations internationales par la voie de la coopération et du dialogue au plan international, régional ou bilatéral et d'une manière globale et équilibrée, en tenant compte du rôle et des responsabilités des pays d'origine, de transit et de destination dans la promotion et la défense des droits de l'homme de tous les migrants et en évitant les démarches qui pourraient rendre ces derniers encore plus vulnérables.

Océans et mers

158. Nous sommes conscients que les océans, les mers et les zones littorales font partie intégrante et essentielle de l'écosystème de la Terre et sont indispensables à sa survie, et que le droit international, notamment la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer, régit la conservation et l'exploitation durable des océans et de leurs ressources. Nous soulignons l'importance que revêtent la conservation et l'exploitation durable des océans, des mers et de leurs ressources pour assurer un développement durable, notamment grâce au rôle qu'elles jouent en contribuant à éradiquer la pauvreté, à assurer une croissance économique soutenue et la sécurité alimentaire et à créer des moyens de subsistance durables et des emplois décents, tout en protégeant la biodiversité et le milieu marin et en remédiant aux conséquences du changement climatique. Par conséquent, nous nous engageons à protéger et à régénérer la santé, la productivité et la résilience des océans et des écosystèmes marins, et à maintenir leur biodiversité en assurant leur conservation et leur exploitation durable pour les générations actuelles et futures. Nous nous engageons aussi à appliquer efficacement une démarche écosystémique et l'approche de précaution dans la gestion des activités influant sur le milieu marin, dans le respect du droit international, afin de tenir les engagements pris concernant les trois dimensions du développement durable.

159. Nous sommes conscients que la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer joue un rôle crucial dans le développement durable et qu'il importe qu'elle soit adoptée quasiment universellement par les États. À cet égard, nous prions tous ses États parties de respecter pleinement les obligations que leur impose la Convention.

160. Nous déclarons qu'il importe de renforcer les capacités des pays en développement afin qu'ils soient en mesure de tirer parti de la conservation et de l'exploitation durable des océans et des mers et de leurs ressources et, à cet égard, nous mettons l'accent sur la nécessité de coopérer dans le domaine de la recherche

scientifique sur les milieux marins pour appliquer les dispositions de la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer et les textes issus des grands sommets sur le développement durable et pour assurer le transfert de technologie, en tenant compte des critères et des directives à ce sujet énoncés par la Commission océanographique intergouvernementale.

161. Nous appuyons le Mécanisme de notification et d'évaluation systématiques à l'échelle mondiale de l'état du milieu marin, y compris les aspects socioéconomiques, établi sous la houlette de l'Assemblée générale, et nous avons hâte de connaître les résultats de sa première évaluation intégrée de l'état du milieu marin attendue en 2014 et les suites de son examen par l'Assemblée. Nous encourageons les États à faire en sorte que les entités concernées prennent en considération les conclusions de cette évaluation.

162. Nous sommes conscients de l'importance que revêtent la conservation et l'exploitation durable de la biodiversité marine dans les zones situées en dehors des juridictions nationales. Nous prenons note des travaux menés par un groupe de travail spécial officieux à composition non limitée chargé d'étudier les questions relatives à la conservation et à l'exploitation durable de la biodiversité marine dans les zones situées au-delà des limites de la juridiction nationale sous l'égide de l'Assemblée générale. Nous appuyant sur ces travaux, nous nous engageons à nous attaquer d'urgence, avant la fin de la soixante-neuvième session de l'Assemblée générale, à la question de la conservation et de l'exploitation durable de la diversité biologique marine dans les zones qui ne relèvent pas des juridictions nationales, notamment en prenant une décision sur l'élaboration d'un instrument international dans le cadre de la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer.

163. Nous prenons note avec préoccupation du fait que la santé des océans et de la biodiversité marine est compromise par la pollution marine, notamment en raison de la présence de déchets principalement plastiques, de polluants organiques persistants, de métaux lourds et de composés azotés rejetés par diverses sources marines et terrestres, notamment les transports maritimes et les eaux de ruissellement. Nous nous engageons à prendre des mesures en vue de réduire les effets de cette pollution sur les écosystèmes marins, notamment en appliquant efficacement les conventions en vigueur adoptées dans le cadre de l'Organisation maritime internationale (OMI) et en assurant le suivi des initiatives prises dans ce domaine, telles que le Programme d'action mondial pour la protection du milieu marin contre la pollution due aux activités terrestres, et en adoptant des stratégies coordonnées pour y parvenir. Nous nous engageons par ailleurs à agir pour réduire de façon importante les déchets marins d'ici à 2025, données scientifiques à l'appui, afin de limiter les dommages causés aux milieux littoraux et marins.

164. Nous prenons note de la grave menace que représentent les espèces exotiques envahissantes pour les ressources et les écosystèmes marins et nous engageons à mettre en place des mesures visant à en prévenir l'introduction et à en gérer les conséquences négatives pour l'environnement, notamment les mesures adoptées dans le cadre de l'OMI, si nécessaire.

165. Nous prenons acte du fait que l'élévation du niveau des mers et l'érosion du littoral constituent des menaces considérables pour les régions côtières et les îles, notamment dans les pays en développement et, à cet égard, nous demandons à la communauté internationale d'intensifier ses efforts pour y faire face.

166. Nous recommandons d'appuyer les initiatives visant à lutter contre l'acidification des océans et les incidences du changement climatique sur les ressources et les écosystèmes marins et côtiers. À cet égard, nous réaffirmons la nécessité de coopérer pour empêcher que le phénomène de l'acidification des océans se poursuive et pour améliorer la résilience des écosystèmes marins et des populations qui en dépendent pour survivre, et nous rappelons la nécessité de promouvoir la recherche scientifique marine et le suivi et l'observation de l'acidification des océans et des écosystèmes particulièrement vulnérables, notamment en améliorant la coopération internationale dans ce domaine.

167. Nous soulignons notre préoccupation quant aux possibles conséquences pour l'environnement de la fertilisation des océans. À cet égard, nous rappelons les décisions adoptées à ce sujet par les entités intergouvernementales compétentes, et nous sommes déterminés à continuer de nous attaquer à cette question avec la plus grande circonspection, conformément à l'approche de précaution.

168. Nous nous engageons à intensifier nos efforts pour respecter les objectifs pour 2015 inscrits dans le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg ou afin de maintenir les stocks ou de les porter rapidement à un niveau correspondant à la production maximale équilibrée. À cet égard, nous nous engageons à prendre d'urgence les mesures nécessaires pour conserver ou régénérer les stocks afin qu'ils retrouvent au moins les niveaux requis pour assurer la production maximale équilibrée aussi vite que le permettent leurs caractéristiques biologiques respectives. Pour y parvenir, nous nous engageons à concevoir et à mettre en place sans tarder des plans de gestion fondés sur des données scientifiques, et à réduire ou suspendre les prises et l'effort de pêche en fonction de la situation des stocks. Nous nous engageons en outre à renforcer les mesures visant à gérer les prises accessoires, les rejets en mer et les autres incidences négatives de l'industrie des pêches sur l'écosystème, notamment en éliminant les pratiques destructrices. Nous nous engageons également à améliorer les mesures visant à protéger les écosystèmes marins vulnérables des agressions, y compris en recourant efficacement aux études d'impact. L'ensemble de ces mesures, notamment celles qui sont prises par les organisations compétentes, doivent respecter le droit international et les instruments internationaux dans ce domaine, de même que les résolutions de l'Assemblée générale et les directives de la FAO.

169. Nous demandons aux États parties à l'Accord de 1995 aux fins de l'application des dispositions de la Convention des Nations Unies sur le droit de la mer relatives à la conservation et à la gestion des stocks de poissons dont les déplacements s'effectuent tant à l'intérieur qu'au-delà de zones économiques exclusives (stocks chevauchants) et des stocks de poissons grands migrateurs d'appliquer pleinement cet instrument et de tenir pleinement compte des besoins particuliers des États en développement, conformément à la partie VII de l'Accord. De plus, nous engageons tous les États à appliquer le Code de conduite pour une pêche responsable ainsi que le Plan d'action international et les directives techniques de la FAO.

170. Nous sommes conscients que la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée prive de nombreux pays de ressources naturelles essentielles et continue de faire peser une menace persistante sur leur développement durable. Nous nous engageons de nouveau à éliminer la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée, comme nous l'avons fait dans le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg, et à prévenir et combattre ces pratiques, notamment : en élaborant et

en appliquant des plans d'action nationaux et régionaux conformes au Plan d'action international de la FAO pour lutter contre la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée; en faisant en sorte que les États côtiers, les États du port, les États qui affrètent les navires pratiquant ce type de pêche et les États de nationalité de leurs propriétaires réels, ainsi que les États qui soutiennent ou pratiquent cette pêche mettent en œuvre, dans le respect du droit international, des mesures efficaces et coordonnées en vue d'identifier les navires qui exercent ce type d'activité et de priver les contrevenants des profits qu'ils en tirent; en coopérant avec les pays en développement pour déterminer systématiquement leurs besoins et renforcer leurs capacités, notamment en matière de suivi, de contrôle, de surveillance, de conformité et de dispositifs visant à faire appliquer la réglementation.

171. Nous demandons aux États signataires de l'Accord sur les mesures du ressort de l'État du port visant à prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée de la FAO d'accélérer la procédure de ratification afin qu'il entre rapidement en vigueur.

172. Nous convenons de la nécessité pour les organisations régionales de gestion des pêches d'être transparentes et de rendre des comptes. Nous saluons les efforts déjà faits par certaines d'entre elles qui ont entrepris des études de performance et demandons à chacune d'elles d'effectuer régulièrement ce type d'étude et d'en rendre publics les résultats. Nous recommandons de donner suite aux recommandations faites à l'issue de ces études et de faire en sorte que ces études soient de plus en plus complètes, selon que de besoin.

173. Nous réaffirmons notre détermination à appliquer le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg pour éliminer les subventions qui contribuent à la pêche illégale, non déclarée et non réglementée et à la surcapacité de pêche en tenant compte de l'importance de ce secteur pour les pays en développement, et nous réaffirmons notre engagement à établir des disciplines multilatérales régissant les subventions au secteur de la pêche visant à donner effet aux activités prescrites dans le Programme de Doha pour le développement de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC) et la déclaration ministérielle de Hong Kong subséquente qui ont pour but de renforcer les disciplines concernant les subventions à la pêche, notamment en interdisant certaines formes de subventions qui contribuent à la surcapacité de pêche et à la surexploitation. Nous considérons que ces négociations sur les subventions doivent garantir un traitement spécial et différencié, adéquat et réel, aux pays en développement et aux pays les moins avancés compte tenu de l'importance que revêt ce secteur pour réaliser les objectifs de développement, faire reculer la pauvreté et remédier aux problèmes en matière de subsistance et de sécurité alimentaire. Nous encourageons les États à améliorer encore la transparence et la communication de données sur les programmes de subventions au secteur des pêches dans le cadre de l'OMC. Étant donné la situation des ressources halieutiques, et sans remettre en question les déclarations ministérielles de Doha et de Hong Kong concernant les subventions au secteur des pêches ou la nécessité de faire aboutir les négociations à ce sujet, nous encourageons les États à éliminer les subventions qui contribuent à la surcapacité de pêche et à la surpêche et à s'abstenir d'en instaurer de nouvelles ou d'étendre et de renforcer celles qui existent déjà.

174. Nous demandons instamment que soient recensées et étendues d'ici à 2014 les stratégies visant à aider les pays en développement, notamment les pays les moins avancés et les petits États insulaires en développement, à renforcer leurs capacités

nationales de préserver et de gérer de façon durable les ressources halieutiques ainsi que de tirer parti de leur exploitation durable, y compris en leur assurant un meilleur accès aux marchés pour leurs produits de la mer.

175. Nous nous engageons à tenir compte de la nécessité d'assurer l'accès aux pêches et du fait qu'il importe de permettre aux populations qui pratiquent une pêche de subsistance, à petite échelle et artisanale et aux femmes, ainsi qu'aux populations autochtones, notamment dans les pays en développement et surtout dans les petits États insulaires en développement, d'avoir accès aux marchés.

176. Nous sommes également conscients des importants avantages qu'offrent les récifs coralliens sur les plans économique, social et environnemental, en particulier pour les îles et les États côtiers, ainsi que de la grande vulnérabilité des récifs coralliens et des mangroves face aux conséquences du changement climatique, de l'acidification des océans, de la surpêche, des pratiques de pêche destructrices et de la pollution. Nous sommes favorables à une coopération internationale visant à préserver les écosystèmes des récifs coralliens et de la mangrove et à maintenir les avantages qu'ils offrent sur les plans social, économique et environnemental, ainsi qu'au lancement d'initiatives facilitant la collaboration technique et l'échange volontaire d'informations.

177. Nous réaffirmons qu'il importe d'adopter des mesures de conservation dans des zones spécifiques, y compris de créer des aires marines protégées qui soient conformes au droit international et reposent sur les meilleures données scientifiques disponibles afin de préserver la diversité biologique et d'assurer l'exploitation durable de ses composantes. Nous prenons note de la décision X/2 adoptée à l'issue de la dixième réunion de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique prévoyant que, d'ici à 2020, au moins 10 % des zones marines et côtières, y compris les zones qui sont particulièrement importantes pour la diversité biologique et les services fournis par les écosystèmes, seront conservées au moyen de réseaux écologiquement représentatifs et bien reliés d'aires protégées gérées efficacement et équitablement et d'autres mesures de conservation effectives par zone.

Petits États insulaires en développement

178. Nous réaffirmons que les petits États insulaires en développement restent un cas à part en matière de développement durable en raison des handicaps auxquels ils se heurtent et qui leur sont propres, comme leur petite taille, leur isolement, l'insuffisance de leurs ressources et de leurs exportations ainsi que leur vulnérabilité face aux problèmes environnementaux qui se posent à l'échelle mondiale et aux chocs économiques externes, notamment face aux nombreuses répercussions des changements climatiques et aux catastrophes naturelles qui les touchent de façon plus fréquente et plus intense. Nous constatons avec préoccupation que selon les conclusions de l'examen quinquennal de la Stratégie de Maurice, la situation économique de ces États a moins progressé que celle des autres groupes – quand elle n'a pas régressé – surtout pour ce qui est de la réduction de la pauvreté et de la soutenabilité de la dette. La montée du niveau des mers et les autres conséquences préjudiciables du changement climatique continuent de menacer gravement ces États et de compromettre leurs efforts pour parvenir à un développement durable, et constituent pour beaucoup de ces pays le principal risque pesant sur leur survie et leur viabilité, notamment, pour certains, en raison de la perte de territoire qui en

résulte. Nous demeurons inquiets aussi de constater que malgré les progrès accomplis par les petits États insulaires en développement en matière d'égalité des sexes, de santé, d'éducation et d'environnement, les résultats obtenus quant à la réalisation des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement sont globalement inégaux.

179. Nous appelons à poursuivre et à consolider les actions visant à aider les petits États insulaires en développement à appliquer le Programme d'action de la Barbade et la Stratégie de Maurice. Nous demandons également que le soutien apporté par les organismes des Nations Unies à ces États soit renforcé pour les aider à faire face aux nombreux obstacles, existants et nouveaux, qui freinent leur développement durable.

180. Rappelant le Programme d'action de la Barbade et la Stratégie de Maurice, et conscients qu'il est indispensable de prendre des mesures coordonnées, équilibrées et intégrées pour résoudre les problèmes en matière de développement durable auxquels les petits États insulaires en développement font face, nous demandons qu'une troisième conférence internationale, consacrée à ces États soit organisée en 2014 et nous invitons l'Assemblée générale à en définir les modalités à sa soixante-septième session.

Pays les moins avancés

181. Nous convenons d'appliquer activement le Programme d'action d'Istanbul et d'en intégrer tous les domaines prioritaires dans le présent cadre d'action, dont l'application complète contribuera à la réalisation de l'objectif général dudit programme qui consiste à reclasser la moitié des pays les moins avancés hors de leur catégorie d'ici à 2020.

Pays en développement sans littoral

182. Nous invitons les États Membres, notamment les partenaires de développement, les organismes des Nations Unies et les autres organisations internationales, régionales et sous-régionales intéressées à accélérer encore l'application des mesures se rapportant aux cinq priorités arrêtées dans le Programme d'action d'Almaty et de celles qui figurent dans la déclaration sur l'examen à mi-parcours, et à améliorer leur coordination à cet effet, en particulier pour construire, entretenir et améliorer leurs installations de transport et d'entreposage et autres équipements liés au transit, y compris pour ouvrir des itinéraires de remplacement, achever les tronçons manquants, améliorer les infrastructures de communication et d'énergie, afin d'appuyer le développement durable des pays en développement sans littoral.

Afrique

183. Nous sommes conscients que certains progrès ont été accomplis vers la concrétisation des engagements internationaux concernant les besoins de l'Afrique en matière de développement, mais nous soulignons que la réalisation d'un développement durable sur le continent se heurte toujours à d'importantes difficultés.

184. Nous engageons la communauté internationale à accroître son soutien et à respecter ses engagements afin de réaliser des progrès dans les domaines essentiels

au développement durable de l'Afrique et nous saluons les mesures prises par les partenaires de développement pour renforcer leur coopération dans le cadre du Nouveau Partenariat pour le développement de l'Afrique (NEPAD). Nous saluons également les progrès accomplis par les pays d'Afrique en faveur du renforcement de la démocratie, des droits de l'homme, d'une bonne gouvernance et d'une gestion économique saine et nous les encourageons à poursuivre leurs efforts dans ce sens. Nous invitons tous les partenaires de développement de l'Afrique, et surtout les pays développés, à aider les pays africains à consolider leurs capacités humaines et leurs institutions démocratiques, conformément à leurs priorités et à leurs objectifs, en vue d'accroître le développement du continent sur tous les plans, y compris en favorisant le transfert des technologies dont les pays d'Afrique ont besoin à des conditions mutuellement acceptables. Nous constatons les efforts constants que déploient les pays d'Afrique pour créer des conditions favorables à une croissance sans exclusion au service du développement durable, reconnaissons que la communauté internationale doit continuer à s'efforcer d'accroître le flux de ressources nouvelles et additionnelles de toute provenance, publique et privée, nationale et étrangère, destinées au financement du développement des pays africains, et nous saluons les diverses initiatives d'importance lancées à cet égard par les pays africains et leurs partenaires de développement.

Actions régionales

185. Nous encourageons les actions régionales coordonnées au service du développement durable. Nous reconnaissons que d'importantes mesures ont été prises dans ce domaine, en particulier dans la région arabe, en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes ainsi que dans la région de l'Asie et du Pacifique, dans le cadre des instances concernées et notamment des commissions régionales de l'Organisation des Nations Unies. Malgré les difficultés qui subsistent dans plusieurs domaines, la communauté internationale accueille favorablement ces efforts et les résultats déjà obtenus et appelle à agir à tous les niveaux pour les renforcer et les mettre en œuvre.

Réduction des risques de catastrophe

186. Nous réaffirmons notre engagement en faveur du Cadre d'action de Hyogo pour 2005-2015 : pour des nations et des collectivités résilientes face aux catastrophes et appelons les États, les organismes des Nations Unies, les institutions financières internationales, les organisations sous-régionales, régionales et internationales ainsi que la société civile à accélérer l'application du Cadre d'action et la réalisation de ses objectifs. Nous appelons à prendre de toute urgence des mesures visant à atténuer les risques de catastrophe et à accroître la résilience dans le contexte du développement durable et de l'élimination de la pauvreté et pour qu'à l'avenir, ces considérations soient prises en compte, le cas échéant, dans les politiques, plans, programmes et budgets à tous les niveaux ainsi que par les instances compétentes. Nous invitons les gouvernements à tous les niveaux ainsi que les organisations sous-régionales, régionales et internationales compétentes à s'engager à allouer en temps utile des ressources suffisantes et prévisibles pour réduire les risques de catastrophe de manière à renforcer la résilience des villes et des collectivités en fonction de leur situation particulière et de leurs capacités.

187. Nous reconnaissons l'importance, dans le cadre de la réduction efficace des risques de catastrophe à tous les niveaux, des systèmes d'alerte rapide qui

permettent d'atténuer les dommages économiques et sociaux, y compris les pertes en vies humaines, et nous engageons à cet égard les États à prévoir de tels systèmes dans leurs stratégies et plans nationaux de prévention des catastrophes. Nous encourageons les donateurs et la communauté internationale à renforcer la coopération internationale en vue de soutenir, le cas échéant, les mesures de réduction des risques de catastrophe dans les pays en développement, notamment par l'apport d'une assistance technique, le transfert de technologie à des conditions mutuellement acceptables, le renforcement des capacités et des programmes de formation. Nous reconnaissons également l'importance des estimations des dangers et des risques ainsi que du partage des connaissances et de l'information, et notamment d'informations géospatiales fiables. Nous nous engageons à mettre au point et à renforcer, en temps opportun, des mécanismes d'estimation des risques et de réduction des risques de catastrophe.

188. Nous soulignons qu'il est primordial de renforcer les liens entre les mesures de réduction des risques de catastrophe et de relèvement et les plans de développement à long terme et nous demandons que soient mises en place des stratégies mieux coordonnées et plus complètes visant à intégrer les considérations liées à la réduction des risques de catastrophe et à l'adaptation au changement climatique dans les investissements publics et privés, les prises de décisions et la planification de l'action humanitaire et des mesures en faveur du développement dans le but d'atténuer les risques, d'accroître la résilience et de permettre une transition fluide entre les opérations de secours, de relèvement et de développement. À cet égard, nous considérons que la problématique hommes-femmes doit être prise en compte dans la conception des activités de gestion des risques liés aux catastrophes et leur mise en œuvre, à toutes les étapes.

189. Nous engageons toutes les parties prenantes, y compris les gouvernements, les organisations internationales, régionales et sous-régionales, le secteur privé et la société civile, à prendre des mesures appropriées et efficaces tenant compte des trois dimensions du développement durable, notamment en améliorant la coordination et la coopération pour atténuer l'exposition aux risques en vue de protéger les populations, les infrastructures et les autres biens nationaux contre l'impact des catastrophes, conformément au Cadre d'action de Hyogo et à tout autre cadre de réduction des risques de catastrophe au-delà de 2015.

Changement climatique

190. Nous réaffirmons que le changement climatique constitue l'un des plus grands défis de notre époque et nous sommes profondément inquiets de ce que les émissions de gaz à effet de serre continuent d'augmenter à l'échelle mondiale. Nous constatons avec une vive préoccupation que tous les pays, en particulier les pays en développement, sont exposés aux effets néfastes du changement climatique et en subissent déjà les conséquences accrues, notamment les sécheresses persistantes et autres phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes, la hausse du niveau des mers, l'érosion du littoral et l'acidification de l'océan, qui menacent la sécurité alimentaire et compromettent les efforts pour éliminer la pauvreté et parvenir à un développement durable. Nous soulignons donc que l'adaptation au changement climatique est une priorité mondiale urgente et de premier ordre.

191. Nous insistons sur le fait que le caractère planétaire du changement climatique requiert de tous les pays qu'ils coopèrent le plus largement possible et qu'ils

participent à une action internationale efficace et appropriée en vue d'accélérer la réduction des émissions mondiales de gaz à effet de serre. Nous rappelons que la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques dispose qu'il incombe aux parties de préserver le système climatique dans l'intérêt des générations présentes et futures, sur la base de l'équité et en fonction de leurs responsabilités communes mais différenciées et de leurs capacités respectives. Nous notons avec une vive préoccupation l'écart important entre les effets combinés des engagements pris par les parties en matière de réduction des émissions annuelles mondiales de gaz à effet de serre d'ici à 2020 et les tendances cumulées des émissions qui permettraient de limiter la hausse de la température mondiale moyenne à 2 °C ou à 1,5 °C par rapport aux niveaux préindustriels. Nous considérons que les financements doivent provenir de sources variées, publiques et privées, bilatérales et multilatérales, y compris de sources nouvelles, pour appuyer des mesures d'atténuation et d'adaptation adaptées aux pays, la mise au point et le transfert de technologies ainsi que la création de capacités dans les pays en développement. Nous saluons à cet égard le lancement du Fonds de Copenhague pour le climat et nous appelons à sa mise en place rapide pour pouvoir bénéficier d'un processus de reconstitution des ressources rapide et approprié.

192. Nous exhortons les parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques et au Protocole de Kyoto à respecter intégralement leurs engagements ainsi que les décisions adoptées dans le cadre de ces instruments. Nous nous appuyerons pour cela sur les progrès réalisés, y compris lors de la dix-septième Conférence des Parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques et de la septième Conférence des Parties agissant comme réunion des Parties au Protocole de Kyoto tenue à Durban (Afrique du Sud) du 28 novembre au 9 décembre 2011.

Forêts

193. Nous soulignons l'importance des avantages sociaux, économiques et environnementaux des forêts pour les peuples et des apports de la gestion durable des forêts aux thèmes et objectifs de la Conférence. Nous soutenons les politiques intersectorielles et interinstitutionnelles qui favorisent la gestion durable des forêts. Nous réaffirmons que la grande diversité des produits et des services fournis par les forêts peut permettre de relever un bon nombre des défis les plus urgents en matière de développement durable. Nous invitons à redoubler d'efforts pour parvenir à une gestion durable des forêts, créer des forêts, restaurer les paysages forestiers et reboiser et nous nous associons à toutes les mesures qui ralentissent, stoppent et inversent la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts, y compris notamment la stimulation du commerce licite de produits forestiers. Nous prenons bonne note de l'importance d'initiatives en cours telles que la réduction des émissions résultant du déboisement et de la dégradation des forêts dans les pays en développement, ainsi que du rôle de la conservation, de la gestion durable des forêts et de l'augmentation des stocks de carbone forestiers dans les pays en développement. Nous demandons des efforts supplémentaires en vue de renforcer les cadres de gouvernance forestiers et les moyens de mise en œuvre, conformément à l'instrument juridiquement non contraignant concernant tous les types de forêts pour parvenir à une gestion durable des forêts. À cet effet, nous nous engageons à améliorer les moyens de subsistance des populations et des communautés en instaurant les conditions dont elles ont besoin pour gérer durablement les forêts y compris par le renforcement des

modalités de coopération dans les domaines de la finance, du commerce, du transfert de technologies respectueuses de l'environnement, du renforcement des capacités et de la gouvernance ainsi qu'en garantissant les droits fonciers, notamment en termes de prise de décisions et de partage des avantages, conformément à la législation et aux priorités nationales.

194. Nous préconisons la mise en œuvre rapide de l'instrument juridiquement non contraignant concernant tous les types de forêts et de la déclaration ministérielle du débat de haut niveau de la neuvième session du Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts à l'occasion du lancement de l'Année internationale des forêts.

195. Nous estimons que le Forum des Nations Unies sur les forêts, grâce à sa composition universelle et à son vaste mandat, joue un rôle déterminant pour aborder les questions relatives aux forêts de manière globale et intégrée, et promouvoir la coordination des politiques et la coopération au niveau international afin de parvenir à une gestion durable des forêts. Nous invitons le Partenariat de collaboration sur les forêts à continuer d'apporter un soutien au Forum et encourageons les parties prenantes à toujours participer activement aux travaux du Forum.

196. Nous soulignons l'importance de l'intégration des objectifs et des pratiques de gestion durable des forêts dans les grandes politiques économiques et prises de décisions et à cette fin nous nous engageons à nous efforcer, par l'intermédiaire des organes directeurs des organisations membres du Partenariat de collaboration sur les forêts, à intégrer, le cas échéant, la gestion durable de tous les types de forêts dans leurs stratégies et programmes.

Biodiversité

197. Nous réaffirmons la valeur intrinsèque de la diversité biologique et la valeur de la diversité et de ses éléments constitutifs sur les plans environnemental, génétique, social, économique, scientifique, éducatif, culturel, récréatif et esthétique ainsi que de son rôle décisif dans la préservation des écosystèmes qui fournissent des services essentiels contribuant grandement au développement durable et au bien-être des populations. Nous sommes conscients de la gravité de la perte de la biodiversité et de la dégradation des écosystèmes qui entravent le développement mondial, compromettant la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition, l'accès à l'eau et son approvisionnement ainsi que la santé des pauvres des zones rurales et des populations dans le monde, y compris pour les générations présentes et futures. C'est pourquoi il est important de préserver la biodiversité, d'améliorer la connectivité entre les habitats et de renforcer la résilience de l'écosystème. Nous estimons que les savoirs, innovations et pratiques traditionnels des populations autochtones et des communautés locales contribuent grandement à la préservation et à l'exploitation durable de la biodiversité et que leur application plus large peut favoriser le bien-être social et des modes de subsistance durables. Nous savons en outre que les populations autochtones et les communautés locales dépendent souvent plus directement de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes et sont par conséquent plus fréquemment et immédiatement touchées par leur perte et leur dégradation.

198. Nous renouvelons notre engagement envers la réalisation des trois objectifs de la Convention sur la diversité biologique et lançons un appel en faveur de mesures urgentes qui réduisent sensiblement le taux de perte de biodiversité, mettent fin à ce processus et permettent de l'inverser. Dans ce contexte, nous affirmons l'importance

de la mise en œuvre du Plan stratégique pour la biodiversité 2011-2020, et des objectifs d'Aichi pour la diversité biologique adoptés par la Conférence des Parties à la Convention de Bâle à sa dixième réunion.

199. Nous prenons note de l'adoption du Protocole de Nagoya sur l'accès aux ressources génétiques et le partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de leur utilisation et nous invitons les parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique à ratifier ou à accéder à ce protocole afin de garantir son entrée en vigueur dès que possible. Nous reconnaissons le rôle que peuvent jouer l'accès aux ressources et le partage des avantages en contribuant à la conservation et à l'exploitation durable de la diversité biologique, à l'élimination de la pauvreté et à la préservation de l'environnement.

200. Nous accueillons avec satisfaction la stratégie de mobilisation des ressources à l'appui de la réalisation des trois objectifs de la Convention sur la diversité biologique, y compris l'engagement d'accroître de façon considérable les ressources de toutes provenances afin de contribuer à la diversité biologique, conformément aux décisions prises par la Conférence des Parties à sa dixième réunion.

201. Nous sommes favorables à l'intégration de la prise en compte des incidences socioéconomiques et des avantages de la préservation et de l'utilisation durable de la diversité biologique et de ses éléments, ainsi que des écosystèmes qui fournissent des services essentiels, dans les programmes et politiques concernés et à tous les niveaux, conformément à la législation, aux situations et priorités nationales. Nous encourageons les investissements, par des mesures d'incitation et des politiques adaptées, qui soutiennent la préservation et l'exploitation durables de la diversité biologique et la restauration des écosystèmes dégradés, de manière cohérente et en harmonie avec la Convention sur la diversité biologique et les autres obligations internationales pertinentes.

202. Nous sommes d'accord pour encourager la coopération internationale et les partenariats, en tant que de besoin, ainsi que l'échange d'informations et dans ce contexte nous prenons note avec satisfaction de la Décennie des Nations Unies sur la diversité biologique, 2011-2020, aux fins de stimuler la participation active de toutes les parties concernées par la conservation et l'exploitation durable des ressources biologiques et le partage juste et équitable des avantages découlant de l'utilisation des ressources génétiques, notamment grâce à un accès approprié à ces ressources, dans la perspective de vivre en harmonie avec la nature.

203. Nous mesurons le rôle important joué par la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, un accord international qui se situe au carrefour du commerce, de l'environnement et du développement, encourage la préservation et l'exploitation durable de la diversité biologique, devrait contribuer à générer des avantages tangibles pour les populations locales et garantit qu'aucune espèce qui fait l'objet d'un commerce international ne soit menacée d'extinction. Nous sommes conscients des incidences économiques, sociales et environnementales du commerce illicite de la faune sauvage contre lequel des mesures fermes et accrues doivent être prises tant en ce qui concerne l'offre que la demande. À cet égard, nous soulignons l'importance d'une coopération internationale efficace entre les accords multilatéraux sur l'environnement et les organisations internationales. Nous soulignons en outre l'importance d'établir la liste des espèces sur la base de critères concertés.

204. Nous prenons acte de la mise en place du Mécanisme intergouvernemental d'échanges entre scientifiques et décideurs en matière de biodiversité et de services écosystémiques et l'invitons à commencer ses travaux sans tarder, afin de fournir les informations disponibles les plus complètes et utiles pour les politiques sur la diversité biologique et aider les décideurs.

Désertification, dégradation des terres et sécheresse

205. Nous sommes convaincus de l'importance économique et sociale considérable d'une bonne gestion des terres, y compris des sols, notamment de sa contribution à la croissance économique, à la biodiversité, à l'agriculture durable et à la sécurité alimentaire, à l'élimination de la pauvreté, à l'autonomisation des femmes, à la lutte contre les changements climatiques et à l'amélioration de la quantité d'eau disponible. Nous soulignons que la désertification, la dégradation des terres et la sécheresse sont des défis planétaires qui continuent de poser de sérieuses difficultés pour le développement durable de tous les pays, notamment des pays en développement. Nous soulignons également les problèmes particuliers que doivent affronter les pays les moins avancés et les pays en développement sans littoral dans ce cadre. À cet égard, nous constatons avec inquiétude les conséquences dévastatrices des sécheresses et famines cycliques en Afrique, notamment dans la Corne de l'Afrique et dans la région du Sahel et appelons à une action urgente par des mesures à court, moyen et long termes à tous les niveaux.

206. Nous convenons qu'il est indispensable d'agir sans tarder pour inverser le processus de dégradation des terres. À cet effet et dans le cadre du développement durable, nous nous emploierons à créer un monde où la dégradation des sols est sans incidence. Cela devrait permettre de favoriser la mobilisation de ressources financières auprès de sources publiques et privées très diverses.

207. Nous nous déclarons une fois de plus déterminés, conformément à la Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification, à prendre des mesures coordonnées aux niveaux national, régional et international pour surveiller, à l'échelle mondiale, la dégradation des terres et restaurer les terres dégradées dans les zones arides, semi-arides et subhumides sèches. Nous sommes déterminés à soutenir et à renforcer la mise en œuvre de la Convention et de son plan-cadre stratégique décennal (2008-2018), y compris en mobilisant des ressources financières suffisantes et prévisibles en temps voulu. Nous notons qu'il importe d'atténuer les effets de la désertification, de la dégradation des terres et de la sécheresse, notamment en préservant et en créant des oasis, en restaurant les terres dégradées et en améliorant la qualité des sols et la gestion de l'eau afin de contribuer au développement durable et à l'élimination de la pauvreté. À cet égard, nous encourageons les partenariats et initiatives destinés à préserver les ressources en terres et reconnaissons leur importance. Nous encourageons également le renforcement des capacités, l'intensification des programmes de formation et des études et initiatives scientifiques destinées à approfondir la connaissance des avantages économiques, sociaux et environnementaux des politiques et pratiques de gestion durable des terres et à mieux les faire comprendre.

208. Nous insistons sur la nécessité de mettre au point et d'appliquer des méthodes et des indicateurs reposant sur une base scientifique et qui soient rationnels et socialement ouverts pour surveiller et évaluer la désertification, la dégradation des terres et la sécheresse ainsi que l'importance des efforts en cours pour promouvoir

la recherche scientifique et renforcer la base scientifique sur laquelle reposent les activités menées en matière de lutte contre la désertification et la sécheresse dans le cadre de la Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification. En l'occurrence, nous prenons acte de la décision prise par la Conférence des Parties à la Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la désertification, à sa dixième réunion, de mettre en place un groupe de travail spécial tenant compte de l'équilibre régional pour analyser les moyens de fournir des conseils scientifiques à ses parties.

209. Nous rappelons la nécessité de coopérer par l'échange d'informations sur le climat et la météorologie ainsi que sur les systèmes de prévision et d'alerte rapide concernant la désertification, la dégradation des terres et la sécheresse ainsi que les tempêtes de poussière et de sable aux niveaux mondial, régional et sous régional. À cette fin, nous invitons les États et les organisations concernées à coopérer pour partager les informations et systèmes de prévisions et d'alerte rapide y afférents.

Montagnes

210. Nous sommes conscients que les avantages tirés des régions montagneuses sont essentiels au développement durable. Les écosystèmes montagneux jouent un rôle crucial dans l'approvisionnement en ressources en eau pour une grande partie de la population mondiale; les écosystèmes montagneux fragiles sont particulièrement vulnérables aux effets néfastes des changements climatiques, à la déforestation et à la dégradation de la forêt, à l'occupation des sols, à la dégradation des terres et aux catastrophes naturelles; et les glaciers alpins dans le monde régressent et maigrissent avec des incidences plus importantes sur l'environnement et le bien-être des personnes.

211. Nous sommes également conscients que les montagnes abritent souvent des communautés, y compris des populations autochtones et des communautés locales, qui ont développé l'utilisation durable des ressources de la montagne. Toutefois, ces communautés sont souvent marginalisées et nous insistons par conséquent sur le fait que des efforts constants devront être déployés pour lutter contre la pauvreté, l'exclusion sociale et la dégradation de l'environnement et garantir la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition dans ces régions. Nous invitons les États à renforcer la coopération grâce à la participation effective et au partage des données d'expérience de toutes les parties concernées, au renforcement des mécanismes, accords et centres d'excellence existants pour assurer le développement durable des territoires montagneux ainsi qu'à rechercher de nouveaux dispositifs et accords, si nécessaire.

212. Nous demandons des efforts supplémentaires en faveur de la préservation des écosystèmes montagneux, y compris leur diversité biologique. Nous encourageons les États à adopter une vision à long terme et des approches intégrées, y compris en incorporant des politiques pour les montagnes dans les stratégies nationales de développement durable qui pourraient notamment inclure des plans et programmes de réduction de la pauvreté dans les régions montagneuses, notamment dans les pays en développement. À cet effet, nous demandons un soutien international pour le développement durable des montagnes dans les pays en développement.

Produits chimiques et déchets

213. Nous reconnaissons que la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques est essentielle à la protection de la santé humaine et de l'environnement. Nous reconnaissons également que la production et l'utilisation croissantes des produits

chimiques dans le monde, lesquels se propagent de plus en plus dans l'environnement, font du renforcement de la coopération internationale une nécessité. Nous réaffirmons que nous avons pour objectif de garantir, d'ici à 2020, une gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques, tout au long de leur cycle de vie, et des déchets dangereux, de façon à réduire au minimum les effets néfastes graves sur la santé humaine et sur l'environnement, conformément au Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg. Nous réaffirmons également notre attachement à une approche de la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques et des déchets à tous les niveaux qui réponde de manière effective, efficiente, cohérente et coordonnée aux questions et défis existants et qui se font jour, et encourageons les pays et les régions à continuer de s'efforcer de combler les lacunes dans la mise en œuvre de leurs engagements.

214. Nous lançons un appel en faveur de la mise en œuvre effective et du renforcement de l'Approche stratégique de la gestion internationale des produits chimiques, dans le cadre d'un système solide, cohérent, efficace et rationnel destiné à assurer la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques, tout au long de leur cycle de vie, notamment en vue de relever les défis nouveaux.

215. Nous sommes vivement préoccupés par le fait que de nombreux pays, en particulier les pays les moins avancés, n'ont pas les moyens d'assurer une gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques et des déchets tout au long de leur cycle de vie. Il faut redoubler d'efforts pour mettre davantage l'accent sur le renforcement des capacités, notamment par le biais de partenariats, de l'assistance technique et de structures de gouvernance améliorées. Nous encourageons les pays et les organisations qui ont progressé sur la voie d'une gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques à l'horizon 2020 à aider les autres pays en partageant avec eux leurs connaissances, leur expérience et leurs bonnes pratiques.

216. Nous nous félicitons du renforcement de la coordination et de la coopération entre les secrétariats des conventions relatives aux produits chimiques et aux déchets, à savoir la Convention de Bâle, la Convention de Rotterdam et la Convention de Stockholm, et les encourageons à poursuivre leur coopération, ainsi qu'avec l'Approche stratégique de la gestion internationale des produits chimiques. Nous prenons note du rôle important que jouent les centres régionaux et sous-régionaux de la Convention de Bâle et de la Convention de Stockholm.

217. Nous nous félicitons des partenariats public-privé entre les milieux industriels, les gouvernements, les milieux universitaires et d'autres acteurs non gouvernementaux, qui visent à renforcer les capacités et les techniques propres à assurer une gestion écologiquement rationnelle des produits chimiques et des déchets, y compris la prévention de la production de déchets, et demandons la poursuite de ces partenariats ainsi que la mise en place d'autres partenariats public-privé innovants.

218. Nous sommes conscients qu'il importe d'adopter une démarche prenant en compte l'ensemble du cycle de vie et de continuer à élaborer et appliquer des politiques en vue d'une utilisation efficiente des ressources et d'une gestion écologiquement rationnelle des déchets. Par conséquent, nous nous engageons à réduire, réutiliser et recycler (les trois R) davantage les déchets et à en améliorer la valorisation énergétique afin de parvenir à gérer la plupart des déchets produits dans le monde d'une manière écologiquement rationnelle et, lorsque cela est possible, de les utiliser comme une ressource. Les déchets solides, tels que les déchets électroniques et les plastiques, posent des problèmes particuliers sur lesquels il

faudra se pencher. Nous demandons que des politiques, stratégies et dispositions législatives et réglementaires complètes relatives à la gestion des déchets soient mises au point et appliquées aux échelons national et local.

219. Nous invitons instamment les pays et les autres parties prenantes à faire tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour prévenir la gestion non rationnelle et le rejet illégal des déchets dangereux, en particulier dans les pays disposant de moyens de traitement limités, conformément aux obligations imposées par les instruments internationaux pertinents. À cet égard, nous nous félicitons des décisions prises en la matière à la dixième réunion de la Conférence des Parties à la Convention de Bâle.

220. Nous sommes conscients qu'il importe de réaliser une évaluation scientifique des risques que présentent les produits chimiques pour les êtres humains et l'environnement et de réduire l'exposition de ces derniers aux produits chimiques dangereux. Nous encourageons la mise au point de solutions écologiques et plus sûres propres à remplacer les substances chimiques dans les produits et les procédés. À cette fin, nous recommandons de privilégier notamment les analyses d'impact du cycle de vie des produits, l'information, la responsabilité élargie des producteurs, la recherche et le développement, l'écoconception et la mise en commun des connaissances, selon qu'il conviendra.

221. Nous nous félicitons des négociations engagées pour l'élaboration d'un instrument mondial juridiquement contraignant sur le mercure propre à éliminer les risques que ce dernier représente pour la santé humaine et l'environnement, et espérons vivement que tout sera mis en œuvre pour qu'elles aboutissent.

222. Nous sommes conscients que l'élimination graduelle des substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone entraîne un rapide accroissement de l'utilisation et du rejet dans l'atmosphère d'hydrofluorocarbones, qui ont un fort potentiel de réchauffement de la planète. Nous sommes favorables à une réduction progressive de la consommation et de la production d'hydrofluorocarbones.

223. Nous reconnaissons qu'un financement stable et suffisant à long terme est essentiel à la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques et les déchets, en particulier dans les pays en développement. À cet égard, nous nous félicitons du processus consultatif sur les options de financement des produits chimiques et des déchets, né de la prise de conscience de la nécessité de redoubler d'efforts pour relever la priorité politique accordée à la gestion rationnelle des produits chimiques et des déchets ainsi que de la nécessité accrue de disposer d'un financement stable, prévisible, suffisant et accessible pour traiter les questions concernant les produits chimiques et les déchets. Nous attendons avec intérêt les propositions du Directeur exécutif du PNUE, qui seront examinées à la Conférence internationale sur la gestion des produits chimiques et à la vingt-septième session du Conseil d'administration du PNUE.

Consommation et production durables

224. Nous rappelons les engagements pris dans le cadre de la Déclaration de Rio sur l'environnement et le développement, d'Action 21 et du Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg concernant la consommation et la production durables et, en particulier, la demande formulée au chapitre 3 du Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg, tendant à encourager et promouvoir l'élaboration d'un cadre décennal de programmes. Nous reconnaissons que des changements fondamentaux dans la

façon dont les sociétés produisent et consomment sont indispensables pour réaliser un développement durable à l'échelle mondiale.

225. Les pays qui se sont engagés à éliminer progressivement les politiques dommageables et inefficaces de subventionnement des combustibles fossiles réaffirment leur engagement, ces subventions favorisant le gaspillage et compromettant le développement durable. Nous invitons ceux qui ne l'ont pas fait à envisager de rationaliser les subventions inefficaces accordées aux combustibles fossiles en éliminant les distorsions du marché, y compris par la restructuration de la fiscalité et l'élimination progressive des subventions dommageables, afin de refléter leurs effets sur l'environnement, en prenant pleinement en considération les besoins et la situation propres aux pays en développement, afin de réduire au minimum les éventuels effets pernicioeux sur le développement tout en protégeant les pauvres et les populations concernées.

226. Nous adoptons le cadre décennal de programmation concernant les modes de consommation et de production durables, dont le texte figure dans le document A/CONF.216/5, et soulignons que les programmes qu'il contient ont un caractère facultatif. Nous invitons l'Assemblée générale à charger, à sa soixante-septième session, un organe composé d'États Membres de prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour rendre le cadre pleinement opérationnel.

Industries extractives

227. Nous sommes conscients que les minerais et les métaux jouent un rôle considérable dans l'économie mondiale et les sociétés modernes. Nous constatons que les industries extractives sont importantes pour tous les pays disposant de ressources minérales, en particulier les pays en développement. Nous constatons également que lorsqu'elles sont bien gérées, les activités extractives peuvent stimuler le développement économique général, réduire la pauvreté et aider les pays à réaliser les objectifs de développement arrêtés sur le plan international, dont ceux du Millénaire. Nous reconnaissons que les pays ont le droit souverain d'exploiter leurs ressources minérales en fonction de leurs priorités nationales et le devoir de respecter, ce faisant, les conditions énoncées dans les Principes de Rio. Nous reconnaissons également que les activités extractives devraient s'accompagner d'un maximum de bienfaits sociaux et économiques et limiter leurs répercussions sur l'environnement et la société. À cet égard, nous sommes conscients que les gouvernements ont besoin de moyens importants pour développer, gérer et réglementer leurs industries extractives dans l'intérêt du développement durable.

228. Nous comprenons qu'il importe de mettre en place des cadres juridiques et réglementaires, des politiques et des pratiques solides et efficaces pour le secteur minier, qui apportent des bienfaits économiques et sociaux et comportent des garanties concrètes visant à réduire les incidences négatives sur la société et l'environnement et à préserver la biodiversité et les écosystèmes, notamment après la fermeture des mines. Nous appelons les gouvernements et les entreprises à s'efforcer de continuer d'accroître la responsabilité et la transparence ainsi que l'efficacité des mécanismes existants destinés à prévenir les flux financiers illicites provenant des activités extractives.

Éducation

229. Nous réaffirmons notre attachement au droit à l'éducation et, à cet égard, nous nous engageons à renforcer la coopération internationale en vue de garantir l'accès universel à l'enseignement primaire, en particulier dans les pays en développement. Nous réaffirmons également que l'accès universel à un enseignement de qualité à tous les niveaux est une condition essentielle du développement durable, de l'élimination de la pauvreté, de l'égalité des sexes, de l'autonomisation des femmes et du développement humain, ainsi que de la réalisation des objectifs de développement arrêtés sur le plan international, dont ceux du Millénaire, et de la pleine participation des hommes et des femmes, en particulier des jeunes. À cet égard, nous soulignons la nécessité d'assurer l'égalité d'accès à l'éducation pour les personnes handicapées, les peuples autochtones, les communautés locales, les minorités ethniques et les personnes vivant en zone rurale.

230. Nous avons conscience que les nouvelles générations sont les gardiennes de notre avenir et qu'il est nécessaire d'améliorer l'accès à l'enseignement au-delà du primaire et la qualité de cet enseignement. En conséquence, nous sommes déterminés à doter nos systèmes éducatifs des moyens de mieux préparer les jeunes à promouvoir le développement durable, notamment en améliorant la formation des enseignants, en mettant au point des programmes scolaires abordant les questions liées à la durabilité et des programmes de formation préparant les étudiants à des carrières dans des domaines en rapport avec la durabilité, et en faisant un usage plus efficace des technologies de l'information et de la communication afin d'améliorer l'apprentissage. Nous appelons au renforcement de la coopération entre les écoles, les communautés et les autorités en vue de faciliter l'accès à un enseignement de qualité à tous les niveaux.

231. Nous encourageons les États Membres à promouvoir la sensibilisation au développement durable chez les jeunes, notamment en favorisant la mise en œuvre de programmes éducatifs extrascolaires, conformément aux objectifs de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'éducation au service du développement durable.

232. Nous soulignons qu'il importe de renforcer la coopération internationale pour améliorer l'accès à l'éducation, notamment en mettant en place des infrastructures éducatives et en renforçant celles qui existent comme en investissant davantage dans l'éducation, en particulier s'agissant d'améliorer la qualité de l'enseignement pour tous dans les pays en développement. Nous encourageons les partenariats et les échanges éducatifs au niveau international, notamment la création de bourses de perfectionnement et de recherche, qui contribuent à atteindre les objectifs mondiaux en matière d'éducation.

233. Nous sommes résolus à promouvoir l'éducation au service du développement durable et à intégrer plus activement la question du développement durable dans les programmes d'enseignement au-delà de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'éducation au service du développement (2005-2014).

234. Nous engageons vivement les établissements d'enseignement à envisager d'adopter de bonnes pratiques en matière de gestion de la durabilité sur leur campus et dans leur communauté, avec la participation active des étudiants, des enseignants, des partenaires locaux et d'autres parties prenantes, et d'aborder la question du développement durable dans toutes les matières enseignées.

235. Nous soulignons qu'il importe d'aider les établissements d'enseignement, tout particulièrement les établissements d'enseignement supérieur des pays en développement, à mener des travaux de recherche et à innover au service du développement durable, notamment dans le domaine de l'éducation, afin de mettre au point des programmes novateurs de qualité, y compris des programmes de formation à la création et à la gestion d'entreprise, de formation professionnelle et technique et de formation continue, de façon à remédier aux déficits de compétences et à progresser ainsi vers la réalisation des objectifs nationaux de développement durable.

Égalité des sexes et autonomisation des femmes

236. Nous réaffirmons le rôle vital des femmes et rappelons qu'elles doivent participer pleinement et en toute égalité à la prise de décisions dans tous les domaines du développement durable. Nous sommes déterminés à accélérer la mise en œuvre de nos engagements respectifs à cet égard, énoncés dans la Convention sur l'élimination de toutes les formes de discrimination à l'égard des femmes ainsi que dans l'Action 21, la Déclaration et le Programme d'action de Beijing, et la Déclaration du Millénaire.

237. Nous convenons que, nonobstant les progrès enregistrés en matière d'égalité des sexes dans certains domaines, la promesse que les femmes participent et contribuent au développement durable et qu'elles en tirent profit en tant que responsables, participantes et agents du changement, ne s'est pas pleinement réalisée, du fait, notamment, de la persistance des inégalités sociales, économiques et politiques. Nous estimons qu'il faut accorder la priorité aux mesures visant l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes dans toutes les sphères de la société, et notamment éliminer les obstacles à leur participation pleine et égale à la prise de décisions et à la gestion à tous les niveaux. Nous réaffirmons qu'il importe d'établir des cibles précises et d'appliquer des mesures provisoires, selon le cas, pour augmenter substantiellement le nombre de femmes à des postes de responsabilité, en vue de parvenir à la parité.

238. Nous sommes déterminés à libérer le potentiel des femmes en tant qu'agents du développement durable, notamment en abrogeant les lois discriminatoires et en supprimant les obstacles formels pour garantir un accès égal à la justice et à une assistance juridique; en réformant les institutions de façon à mettre en place les compétences et les capacités pour la prise en compte de la problématique hommes-femmes; et en élaborant et adoptant des solutions innovantes et spéciales pour faire face aux pratiques informelles néfastes qui freinent l'égalité des sexes. À cet égard, nous nous engageons à réunir les conditions propices à l'amélioration de la situation des femmes et des filles partout, en particulier dans les zones rurales et les communautés locales ainsi que chez les peuples autochtones et les minorités ethniques.

239. Nous nous engageons à promouvoir activement la collecte, l'analyse et l'utilisation d'indicateurs tenant compte de la problématique hommes-femmes et de données ventilées par sexe pour l'élaboration et le suivi des politiques et des programmes, compte tenu des conditions et des ressources de chaque pays, afin de réaliser la promesse d'un développement durable pour tous.

240. Nous sommes attachés à l'égalité des droits et des chances pour les femmes en matière de prise de décisions politique et économique, et d'allocation de ressources,

et nous engageons à éliminer les obstacles qui empêchent les femmes de prendre une part entière à l'économie. Nous sommes déterminés à entreprendre des réformes législatives et administratives pour donner aux femmes les mêmes droits que les hommes en matière de ressources économiques, y compris d'accès à la propriété, à la terre et à toutes autres formes de propriété, au crédit, à l'héritage, aux ressources naturelles et aux nouvelles technologies appropriées.

241. Nous sommes résolus à promouvoir l'accès égal des femmes et des filles à l'éducation, aux services de base, aux débouchés économiques et aux services de soins de santé, notamment à mettre l'accent sur la santé sexuelle et procréative des femmes, et à garantir un accès universel à des méthodes de planification familiale sûres, efficaces, bon marché, modernes et acceptables. À cet égard, nous réaffirmons notre engagement à mettre en œuvre le Programme d'action de la Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement et à prendre les mesures qui s'imposent afin d'en poursuivre la mise en œuvre.

242. Nous affirmons que l'égalité des sexes et la participation effective des femmes revêtent une grande importance pour mener une action efficace dans tous les domaines du développement durable.

243. Nous soutenons les activités menées par les organismes des Nations Unies, notamment par l'Entité des Nations Unies pour l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes, pour promouvoir l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes dans tous les aspects de la vie, notamment compte tenu des liens entre ces deux objectifs et la promotion du développement durable. Nous appuyons le rôle joué par ONU-Femmes en tant qu'entité chargée de diriger, de coordonner et de promouvoir l'action menée par les organismes des Nations Unies à cet égard.

244. Nous invitons les donateurs, les organisations internationales, y compris les organismes des Nations Unies, ainsi que les institutions financières internationales, les banques régionales, les grands groupes, y compris le secteur privé, à tenir pleinement compte des engagements pris et des questions concernant l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes, et à assurer la participation des femmes ainsi que la prise en compte effective de la problématique hommes-femmes dans les décisions et dans tout le cycle de programmation. Nous les engageons à contribuer aux initiatives des pays en développement visant à intégrer pleinement les engagements et les questions concernant l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes, et à assurer la participation des femmes et leur prise en compte effective dans la prise de décision, la planification des programmes, l'établissement des budgets et leur exécution, conformément à la législation, aux priorités et aux ressources de chaque pays.

B. Objectifs de développement durable

245. Nous soulignons que les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement permettent de mettre l'accent sur la réalisation de progrès spécifiques en matière de développement, dans le cadre d'un vaste projet de développement qui constitue la trame des activités de développement du système des Nations Unies, en vue de la formulation de priorités nationales et de la mobilisation des parties prenantes et des ressources aux fins de la réalisation d'objectifs communs. Nous demeurons donc résolument attachés à la réalisation intégrale et rapide de ces objectifs.

246. Nous déclarons que la formulation d'objectifs pourrait également contribuer au lancement d'une action ciblée et cohérente en faveur du développement durable. Nous affirmons qu'il importe de définir un ensemble d'objectifs de développement durable fondés sur l'Action 21 et le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg; qui respectent pleinement les Principes de Rio, en tenant compte de la différence de contexte, des ressources et des priorités de chaque pays; sont conformes au droit international; s'appuient sur les engagements précédemment pris; et contribuent à la mise en œuvre intégrale des textes issus des grands sommets économiques, sociaux et environnementaux, y compris le présent document. Ces objectifs doivent tenir compte, de manière équilibrée, des trois volets du développement durable et des liens qui existent entre eux. Ils devraient être conformes et intégrés au programme de développement de l'ONU pour après 2015 de façon à contribuer au développement durable et à faciliter la mise en œuvre et l'intégration de ces activités à l'échelle de l'ensemble du système des Nations Unies. Ces objectifs ne devraient pas faire oublier les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement.

247. Nous soulignons que les objectifs de développement durable doivent être concrets, concis et faciles à comprendre, en nombre limité, ambitieux, d'envergure mondiale et susceptibles d'être appliqués dans tous les pays compte tenu des réalités, des ressources et du niveau de développement respectifs de ceux-ci ainsi que des politiques et des priorités nationales. Nous sommes conscients que ces objectifs doivent concerner principalement des domaines prioritaires aux fins de la réalisation du développement durable, conformément au présent document final. Les gouvernements doivent jouer un rôle moteur dans la mise en œuvre, avec la participation active de toutes les parties prenantes, selon le cas.

248. Nous sommes déterminés à mettre en place un mécanisme intergouvernemental transparent et participatif concernant les objectifs de développement durable, ouvert à toutes les parties prenantes, afin de formuler des objectifs de développement durable de portée mondiale, devant être adoptés par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies. Un groupe de travail doit être constitué au plus tard à l'ouverture de la soixante-septième session de l'Assemblée générale. Il comprendra 30 représentants, choisis par les États Membres au sein des cinq groupes régionaux de l'ONU afin de respecter une représentation géographique juste, équitable et équilibrée. Ce groupe de travail définira tout d'abord sa méthode de travail et devra, notamment, arrêter des modalités pour garantir la pleine participation à ses travaux des parties prenantes et des spécialistes concernés de la société civile, des scientifiques et des organismes des Nations Unies, de façon à tirer parti des différents points de vue et expériences. Il présentera un rapport à l'Assemblée à sa soixante-huitième session, dans lequel figurera une proposition d'objectifs de développement durable, pour examen et suite à donner.

249. Ce mécanisme doit être coordonné avec les activités relatives au programme de développement pour après 2015. Les premières contributions aux travaux du groupe prendront la forme de consultations du Secrétaire général de l'ONU avec les gouvernements nationaux. Aux fins de fournir un appui technique à ce mécanisme et aux travaux du groupe de travail, nous prions le Secrétaire général de faire en sorte que l'ensemble du système des Nations Unies contribue à cette initiative et de mettre en place une équipe d'assistance technique interinstitutions et des groupes d'experts selon que de besoin, en s'appuyant sur les conseils de tous les spécialistes dans ce domaine. Des rapports sur l'état d'avancement des travaux seront régulièrement présentés à l'Assemblée générale.

250. Nous estimons que les progrès accomplis dans la réalisation des objectifs doivent être évalués et que des cibles et des indicateurs doivent être établis, en tenant compte de la différence de contexte, des ressources et du niveau de développement de chaque pays.

251. Nous soulignons la nécessité de collecter des informations intégrées et scientifiques sur le développement durable à l'échelle mondiale. À cet égard, nous prions les divers organes de l'ONU d'aider, dans le cadre de leurs mandats respectifs, les commissions économiques régionales à rassembler et compiler des données nationales afin de soutenir cette initiative mondiale. Nous nous engageons à mobiliser des ressources financières et à renforcer les capacités pour assurer le succès de cette entreprise, notamment dans les pays en développement.

VI. Moyens de mise en œuvre

252. Nous réaffirmons que les moyens de mise en œuvre définis dans Action 21, le Programme relatif à la poursuite de la mise en œuvre d'Action 21, le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg, le Consensus de Monterrey issu de la Conférence internationale sur le financement du développement et la Déclaration de Doha sur le financement du développement sont indispensables pour traduire pleinement et effectivement les engagements pris en faveur du développement durable en résultats concrets. Nous réaffirmons que tout pays est responsable au premier chef de son propre développement économique et social et que l'on ne peut surestimer le rôle des politiques nationales, des ressources internes et des stratégies de développement. Nous réaffirmons que les pays en développement ont besoin de ressources supplémentaires pour assurer le développement durable. Nous reconnaissons qu'il faut mobiliser des ressources considérables de diverses sources et utiliser efficacement les ressources financières en vue de promouvoir le développement durable. Nous considérons que la bonne gouvernance et l'état de droit aux niveaux national et international sont des conditions indispensables à une croissance économique soutenue, sans exclusive et équitable, au développement durable et à l'élimination de la pauvreté et de la faim.

A. Financement

253. Nous demandons à tous les pays de privilégier le développement durable lorsqu'ils allouent leurs ressources conformément aux priorités et aux besoins nationaux, et nous reconnaissons qu'il importe au plus haut point d'accroître l'appui financier de toutes les sources aux fins du développement durable de tous les pays, en particulier des pays en développement. Nous reconnaissons l'importance que revêtent les mécanismes internationaux, régionaux et nationaux, notamment ceux auxquels ont accès les autorités locales et supranationales pour mettre en œuvre les programmes de développement durable, et demandons qu'ils soient mis en place ou renforcés. Les nouveaux partenariats et les sources de financement innovantes peuvent jouer un rôle comme complément des sources de financement du développement durable. Nous invitons à les étudier et à les utiliser davantage, parallèlement aux moyens classiques de mise en œuvre.

254. Nous reconnaissons qu'il faut mobiliser des ressources considérables de diverses sources et utiliser efficacement les ressources financières en vue d'apporter

un solide appui aux pays en développement dans leurs efforts pour promouvoir le développement durable, notamment en mettant en œuvre des mesures conformes aux textes issus de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le développement durable et visant à atteindre les objectifs du développement durable.

255. Nous convenons de mettre en place un processus intergouvernemental sous les auspices de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, avec l'appui technique du système des Nations Unies et dans le cadre de consultations ouvertes et élargies avec les institutions financières internationales et régionales compétentes et d'autres parties prenantes. Il s'agira, par ce processus, d'évaluer les besoins de financement, d'examiner l'efficacité, la cohérence et les synergies des instruments et cadres existants et d'évaluer d'autres initiatives, l'objectif étant d'établir un rapport proposant des options pour une stratégie efficace de financement du développement durable qui favorise la mobilisation de ressources et leur utilisation judicieuse en vue de réaliser les objectifs du développement durable.

256. Un comité intergouvernemental, composé de 30 experts nommés par groupes régionaux sur la base d'une représentation géographique équitable, sera chargé de mettre en œuvre ce processus et devra achever ses travaux d'ici à 2014.

257. Nous demandons à l'Assemblée générale d'examiner le rapport du comité intergouvernemental et de prendre les mesures qui s'imposent.

258. Nous reconnaissons que la concrétisation de tous les engagements pris en matière d'aide publique au développement (APD) est primordiale; ainsi, de nombreux pays développés se sont engagés à consacrer 0,7 % de leur produit national brut (PNB) à l'APD en faveur des pays en développement à l'horizon 2015 ainsi que 0,15 % à 0,20 % du PNB pour les pays les moins avancés. Pour respecter ces échéances, les pays donateurs devraient prendre toutes mesures utiles et appropriées propres à accélérer le décaissement des aides et honorer ainsi leurs engagements. Nous invitons les pays développés qui ne l'ont pas encore fait à s'attacher plus concrètement à atteindre l'objectif fixé, à savoir consacrer 0,7 % de leur PNB à l'APD en faveur des pays en développement, ainsi que l'objectif plus spécifique de 0,15 % à 0,20 % du PNB pour les pays les moins avancés, comme ils se sont engagés à le faire. Afin de faire fond sur les progrès accomplis s'agissant de veiller à ce que l'APD soit utilisée efficacement, nous soulignons combien important la gouvernance démocratique, le renforcement de la transparence et de la responsabilisation et la gestion axée sur les résultats. Nous encourageons vivement tous les donateurs à établir dès que possible des échéanciers montrant à titre indicatif comment ils comptent atteindre leurs objectifs, dans les limites de leurs crédits budgétaires respectifs. Nous tenons à souligner qu'il faut mobiliser des soutiens supplémentaires dans les pays développés en faveur des objectifs en question, notamment en lançant des campagnes de sensibilisation et en publiant des données montrant l'efficacité de l'aide et les résultats tangibles obtenus.

259. Nous nous félicitons de ce qui est fait pour améliorer la qualité et l'efficacité de l'APD. Nous reconnaissons qu'il faut améliorer l'efficacité du développement, étoffer les approches fondées sur des programmes, utiliser les systèmes en place dans les pays pour des activités administrées par le secteur public, réduire les coûts de transaction et améliorer la responsabilité mutuelle et la transparence et, à cet égard, nous demandons à tous les donateurs de délier les aides autant que faire se peut. Nous rendrons le développement plus prévisible en communiquant périodiquement et en temps voulu aux pays en développement des informations sur

les appuis prévus à échéance moyenne. Nous constatons que les pays en développement s'efforcent de piloter plus fermement leur propre développement, les institutions et les mécanismes nationaux et d'acquérir la capacité voulue pour optimiser l'utilisation des aides en se concertant avec les parlements et les citoyens dans le cadre de la formulation des politiques et en approfondissant leur dialogue avec les organisations de la société civile. Nous devons toutefois avoir à l'esprit le fait qu'il n'y a pas de formule passe-partout qui garantirait l'efficacité du développement. La situation particulière de chaque pays doit être étudiée de près.

260. Nous constatons que l'architecture de l'aide a beaucoup changé en 10 ans. De nouveaux donateurs et des formes de partenariat inédites qui utilisent de nouvelles modalités de coopération ont contribué à augmenter le flux de ressources. De plus, la dynamique entre aide au développement, investissement privé, échanges et nouveaux acteurs du développement offre de nouvelles possibilités de faire jouer l'effet multiplicateur de l'aide pour mobiliser des flux de ressources privées. Nous réaffirmons notre appui à la coopération Sud-Sud ainsi qu'à la coopération triangulaire, qui fournissent des ressources supplémentaires indispensables à l'application de programmes de développement. Nous reconnaissons l'importance ainsi que l'histoire et la nature particulières de la coopération Sud-Sud et soulignons que celle-ci devrait être perçue comme une manifestation de solidarité et de coopération entre pays découlant d'expériences communes et d'objectifs partagés. Ces deux formes de coopération concourent à l'application d'un programme de développement qui répond aux attentes et aux besoins particuliers des pays en développement. Nous reconnaissons également que la coopération Sud-Sud vient compléter plutôt que remplacer la coopération Nord-Sud. Nous sommes conscients du rôle que jouent les pays en développement à revenu intermédiaire en tant que prestataires et bénéficiaires de la coopération pour le développement.

261. Nous invitons les institutions financières internationales, dans le cadre de leurs mandats respectifs, à continuer de fournir des ressources financières, notamment par le biais de mécanismes spéciaux visant à promouvoir le développement durable et l'élimination de la pauvreté dans les pays en développement.

262. Nous reconnaissons qu'une cohérence et une coordination plus poussées entre les mécanismes et initiatives de financement liés au développement durable sont indispensables. Nous réaffirmons combien il importe de veiller à ce que les pays en développement aient accès, de façon régulière et prévisible, à des ressources financières appropriées de toutes les sources pour promouvoir le développement durable.

263. Nous reconnaissons que les difficultés financières et économiques mondiales actuelles risquent de réduire à néant le fruit d'années d'efforts et d'annuler les progrès réalisés en ce qui concerne la dette des pays en développement. Nous reconnaissons également qu'il faut aider les pays en développement à parvenir à un niveau d'endettement viable à long terme en appliquant des politiques coordonnées visant à favoriser le financement par emprunt, l'allégement de la dette et la restructuration de la dette, le cas échéant.

264. Nous soulignons la nécessité d'allouer des fonds suffisants aux activités opérationnelles du système des Nations Unies pour le développement et de rendre les sources de financement plus prévisibles, plus efficaces et plus rationnelles dans le cadre de l'action d'ensemble menée pour mobiliser de nouvelles ressources

supplémentaires et prévisibles pour réaliser les objectifs définis dans le présent document final.

265. Nous reconnaissons les importants résultats obtenus par le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (FEM) au cours des 20 dernières années en matière de financement de projets relatifs à l'environnement et nous nous félicitons des importantes réformes que le FEM a menées ces dernières années; nous demandons au FEM de poursuivre ces améliorations et l'encourageons à prendre des mesures dans le cadre de son mandat pour permettre aux pays d'avoir plus facilement accès aux ressources pour s'acquitter au niveau national des engagements pris au niveau international. Nous sommes favorables à une simplification plus poussée des procédures et des modalités d'aide aux pays en développement, en particulier s'agissant d'aider les pays les moins avancés, l'Afrique et les petits États insulaires en développement à accéder aux ressources du FEM, ainsi qu'à une coordination plus étroite avec les autres instruments et programmes s'occupant de développement écologiquement durable.

266. Nous soulignons que la lutte contre la corruption et les flux financiers illicites aux échelons national et international est une priorité et que la corruption entrave considérablement la mobilisation et l'affectation rationnelles des ressources et détourne de leurs fins celles destinées à des activités cruciales pour l'élimination de la pauvreté, la lutte contre la faim et la promotion du développement durable. Nous sommes résolus à prendre d'urgence des mesures décisives pour poursuivre la lutte contre la corruption sous toutes ses formes, ce qui exige des institutions fortes à tous les niveaux, et engageons tous les États qui ne l'ont pas encore fait à envisager de ratifier la Convention des Nations Unies contre la corruption ou d'y adhérer et à commencer à la mettre en œuvre.

267. Nous estimons que les mécanismes innovants de financement peuvent aider les pays en développement qui décident d'y recourir à mobiliser des ressources supplémentaires aux fins de leur développement. Ces mécanismes devraient compléter les modes traditionnels de financement et non s'y substituer. Sans méconnaître les progrès considérables qui ont été faits dans le domaine des sources innovantes de financement du développement, nous recommandons que les initiatives déjà prises soient transposées à plus grande échelle lorsqu'il y a lieu.

268. Nous sommes conscients qu'un secteur privé dynamique et intégré, qui fonctionne bien et agit de manière responsable sur le plan social, est un instrument précieux pour stimuler la croissance économique, réduire la pauvreté et promouvoir le développement durable. Afin d'encourager le développement du secteur privé, nous continuerons de mettre en place, dans le respect des législations nationales, les cadres législatifs et réglementaires qui encouragent l'initiative publique et privée, notamment à l'échelle locale, qui assurent le bon fonctionnement et le dynamisme du secteur privé et qui favorise l'esprit d'entreprise et l'innovation, notamment chez les femmes, les pauvres et les personnes vulnérables. Nous nous attacherons à accroître davantage les revenus et à améliorer leur redistribution, notamment par la hausse de la productivité, l'autonomisation des femmes, la protection des droits des travailleurs et les impôts. Nous reconnaissons que le rôle revenant à l'État dans la promotion et la réglementation du secteur privé peut varier d'un pays à un autre en fonction de la situation nationale.

B. Technologie

269. Nous soulignons l'importance du transfert de technologie pour les pays en développement et rappelons les dispositions concernant le transfert de technologie, le financement, l'accès à l'information et les droits de propriété intellectuelle convenues dans le Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg, en particulier l'appel à promouvoir, faciliter et financer, selon que de besoin, l'accès aux technologies respectueuses de l'environnement et au savoir-faire correspondant, ainsi que la mise au point, le transfert et la diffusion de telles technologies, en particulier pour les pays en développement, à des conditions favorables, y compris à des conditions de faveur ou préférentielles convenues d'un commun accord. Nous prenons note de l'évolution des discussions et des accords sur ces questions depuis l'adoption du Plan de mise en œuvre de Johannesburg.

270. Nous soulignons combien il importe que tous les pays aient accès aux technologies respectueuses de l'environnement, aux nouvelles connaissances, au savoir-faire et aux compétences spécialisées. Nous soulignons en outre qu'il importe de mener une action concertée en matière d'innovation technologique et de recherche-développement. Nous convenons d'étudier, dans les instances compétentes, les modalités d'un meilleur accès des pays en développement aux technologies respectueuses de l'environnement.

271. Nous soulignons la nécessité de créer un environnement propice pour la mise au point, l'adaptation, la diffusion et le transfert des technologies respectueuses de l'environnement. Dans ce contexte, nous notons le rôle que jouent l'investissement direct étranger, le commerce international et la coopération internationale dans le transfert de technologies respectueuses de l'environnement. Nous nous engageons, dans notre pays ainsi qu'à travers la coopération internationale, à promouvoir l'investissement dans la science, l'innovation et la technologie au service du développement durable.

272. Nous reconnaissons qu'il importe de renforcer les capacités scientifiques et technologiques nationales aux fins du développement durable, ce qui peut permettre aux pays, en particulier aux pays en développement, de mettre au point leurs propres solutions novatrices, recherche scientifique et nouvelles technologies respectueuses de l'environnement avec l'appui de la communauté internationale. À cette fin, nous soutenons le renforcement des capacités scientifiques et technologiques, les femmes comme les hommes y contribuant et en bénéficiant, notamment grâce à la collaboration entre les établissements de recherche, les universités, le secteur privé, les gouvernements, les organisations non gouvernementales et les scientifiques.

273. Nous demandons aux organismes compétents des Nations Unies de définir des options pour la mise en place d'un mécanisme de facilitation qui favorise la mise au point, le transfert et la diffusion de technologies propres et respectueuses de l'environnement, notamment en évaluant les besoins technologiques des pays en développement, les moyens possibles de les satisfaire et la situation en matière de renforcement des capacités. Nous demandons au Secrétaire général de présenter à l'Assemblée générale à sa soixante-septième session, sur la base des options définies et compte tenu des modèles existants, des recommandations concernant le mécanisme de facilitation.

274. Nous reconnaissons l'importance que revêtent les données spatiales, la surveillance *in situ* et des informations géospatiales fiables pour les politiques, les

programmes et les projets de développement durable. Dans ce contexte, nous constatons l'utilité de la cartographie mondiale et reconnaissons que des efforts sont faits pour mettre au point des systèmes mondiaux d'observation de l'environnement, notamment au moyen du réseau Eye on Earth et du Réseau mondial de systèmes d'observation de la Terre. Nous reconnaissons qu'il faut aider les pays en développement à recueillir des données sur l'environnement.

275. Nous reconnaissons qu'il importe de renforcer les capacités internationales, régionales et nationales en matière d'évaluation de la recherche et des technologies, en particulier eu égard au développement rapide et à l'application éventuelle de nouvelles technologies qui pourraient aussi avoir des effets négatifs indésirables, en particulier pour la biodiversité et la santé, ou d'autres conséquences imprévues.

276. Nous reconnaissons qu'il faut favoriser la prise des décisions concernant les questions de développement durable en connaissance de cause et, à cet égard, renforcer l'interface entre la science et les politiques.

C. Renforcement des capacités

277. Nous soulignons la nécessité d'approfondir le renforcement des capacités aux fins du développement durable et, à cet égard, nous appelons au resserrement de la coopération technique et scientifique, notamment la coopération Nord-Sud, Sud-Sud et triangulaire. Nous réaffirmons l'importance que revêt la mise en valeur des ressources humaines, notamment la formation, l'échange de données d'expérience et de connaissances spécialisées, le transfert de connaissances et l'assistance technique pour le renforcement des capacités, qui consiste à améliorer les capacités institutionnelles, y compris les capacités en matière de planification, de gestion et de suivi.

278. Nous appelons à la poursuite de la mise en œuvre rigoureuse du Plan stratégique de Bali pour l'appui technologique et le renforcement des capacités.

279. Nous encourageons la participation et la représentation des scientifiques et chercheurs, hommes et femmes, des pays en développement et des pays développés dans les mécanismes liés à l'évaluation et au suivi de l'environnement et du développement durable à l'échelle mondiale, le but étant de renforcer les capacités nationales et d'améliorer la qualité des travaux de recherche nécessaires à l'élaboration des politiques et à la prise des décisions.

280. Nous invitons tous les organismes compétents des Nations Unies et les autres organisations internationales concernées à aider les pays en développement, en particulier les pays les moins avancés, à renforcer leurs capacités en vue de mettre en place des économies intégrées utilisant efficacement les ressources, notamment par :

- a) L'échange de pratiques rationnelles dans divers secteurs économiques;
- b) L'amélioration des connaissances et des capacités nécessaires pour intégrer l'atténuation des risques de catastrophe et l'adaptation à ceux-ci dans les plans de développement;
- c) L'appui à la coopération Nord-Sud, Sud-Sud et triangulaire afin de passer à une économie utilisant efficacement les ressources;
- d) La promotion des partenariats public-privé.

D. Commerce

281. Nous réaffirmons que le commerce international est un moteur du développement et d'une croissance économique soutenue, et que l'existence d'un système commercial multilatéral universel, réglementé, ouvert, non discriminatoire et équitable, assorti d'une véritable libéralisation des échanges, peut stimuler de façon déterminante la croissance économique et le développement dans le monde entier, au profit de tous les pays, quel que soit leur stade de développement, alors qu'ils progressent vers le développement durable. Dans ce contexte, nous restons résolus à faire des avancées sur certaines questions importantes, notamment les subventions qui faussent les échanges et le commerce des biens et services environnementaux.

282. Nous exhortons les membres de l'OMC à redoubler d'efforts pour parvenir à une conclusion ambitieuse, équilibrée et axée sur le développement du Programme de Doha pour le développement, tout en respectant les principes de transparence, d'inclusion et de décision consensuelle afin de renforcer le système commercial mondial. Pour participer efficacement au programme de travail de l'OMC et tirer pleinement parti des possibilités commerciales, les pays en développement doivent bénéficier de l'aide et d'une coopération accrue de toutes les parties prenantes.

E. Registre des engagements

283. Nous nous félicitons des engagements pris volontairement à la Conférence des Nations Unies sur le développement durable et tout au long de l'année 2012 par toutes les parties prenantes et leurs réseaux de mettre en œuvre des politiques, plans, programmes, projets et mesures concrets pour promouvoir le développement durable et l'élimination de la pauvreté. Nous invitons le Secrétaire général à établir un recueil de ces engagements sous forme d'un registre électronique, qui permettrait aussi d'accéder à d'autres registres d'engagements. Le registre devrait fournir des informations transparentes et accessibles au public concernant les engagements et être mis à jour régulièrement.
