

DOCUMENTS: FROM DEVELOPMENT TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SOURCE 1

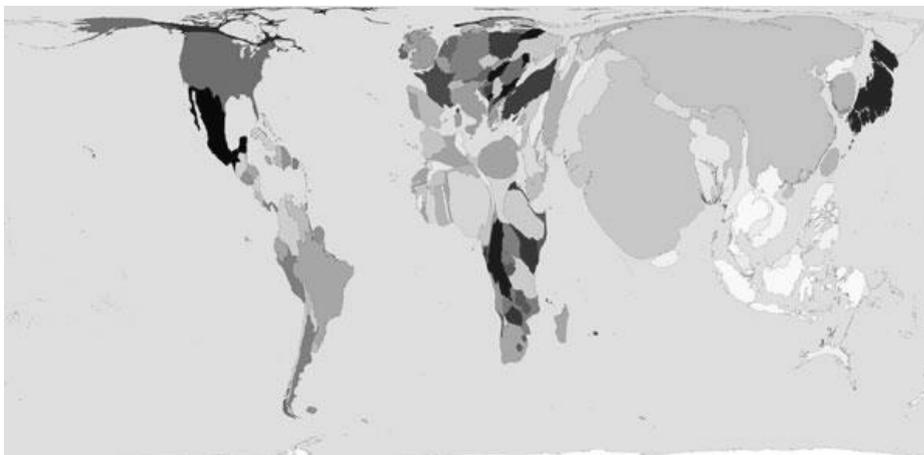


SOURCE 2

POVERTY LINE	\$2 per capita	
POVERTY RATE IN%		
	1981	2005
East Asia, Pacific (inc China)	93	39
South Asia (inc India)	87	75
Subsahara Africa	74	73
NUMBER OF POORS IN MILLIONS		
East Asia, Pacific (inc China)	1280	730
South Asia (inc India)	800	1090
Subsahara Africa	290	560

From: L'état de monde 2008

SOURCE 3

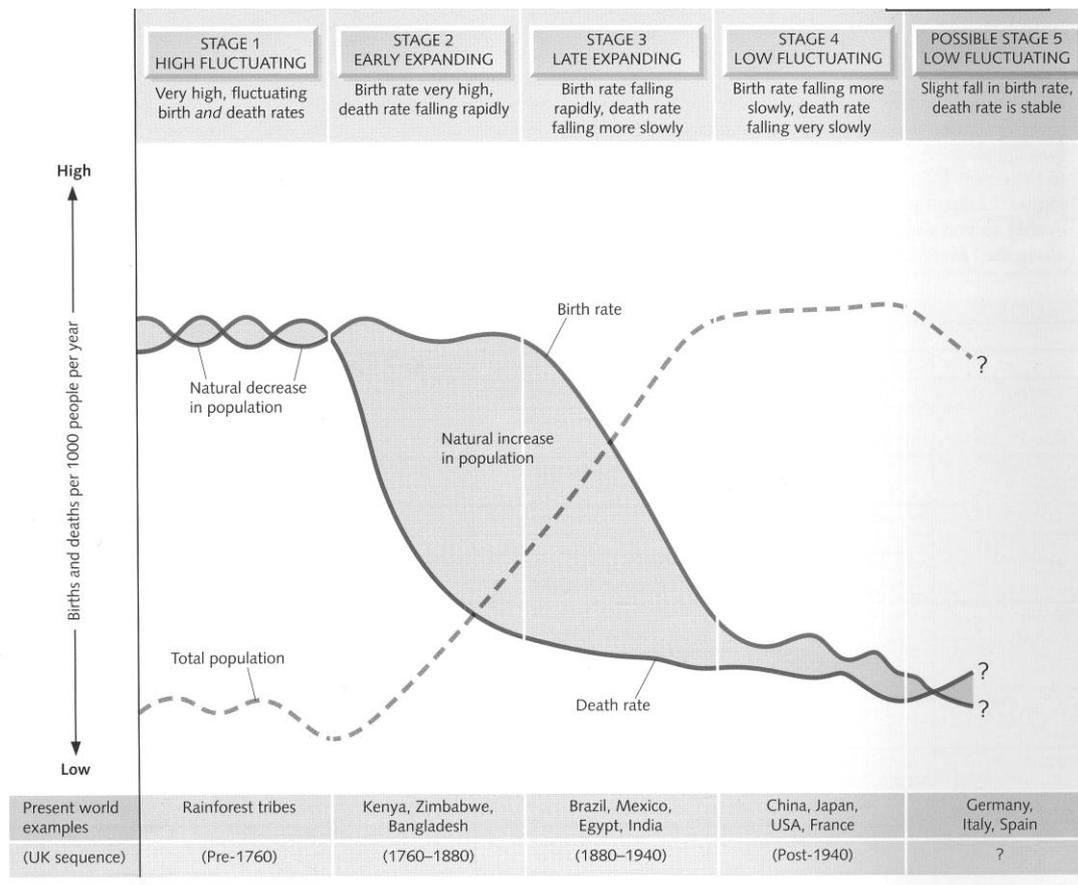


Distribution of the world population in 2005



Distribution of the world population in 2050

SOURCE 4





- I. 'FREEDOM FROM WANT': the Development Agenda
- II. 'FREEDOM FROM FEAR': The Security Agenda
- III. A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE: The Environmental Agenda
- IV. RENEWING THE UNITED NATIONS

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'FREEDOM FROM WANT': the Development Agenda

Heads of State or Government are urged to take action in the following areas:

Poverty: To halve, by 2015, the proportion of the world's people (currently 22 per cent) whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Water: To halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who do not have access to safe drinking water (currently 20 per cent).

Education: To narrow the gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005; and to ensure that, by 2015, all children complete a full course of primary education.

HIV/AIDS: To halt, and begin to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS by 2015 by:

- adopting as an explicit goal the reduction of HIV infection rates in persons 15 to 24 years of age - by 25 percent within the most affected countries before the year 2005, and by 25 percent globally before 2010.
- setting explicit prevention targets: by 2005 at least 90 percent, and by 2010 at least 95 percent, of young men and women must have access to the HIV-preventive information and services.
- urging every seriously affected country to have a national plan of action in place within one year of the Summit.

Clearing the Slums: to endorse and act upon the 'Cities Without Slums' plan launched by the World Bank and United Nations to improve the lives of 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

Youth Employment: to develop strategies to reduce joblessness among youth.

Building Digital Bridges: to review their policies in order to remove regulatory and pricing impediments to Internet access, to make sure people are not denied the opportunities offered by the digital revolution.

Private Sector: to develop strong partnerships with the private sector, at both national and international levels, to combat poverty in all its aspects.

Developed countries in particular are urged:

Trade Access: to grant free access to their markets for goods produced in poor countries -- and, as a first step, to be prepared to adopt a policy of duty-free and quota-free access for essentially all exports from the least-developed countries at the UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries in March 2001.

Debt Relief: to implement the expansion of the debt relief program for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries agreed last year without further delay, and to be prepared to cancel all official debts of the heavily indebted poor countries, in return for those countries making demonstrable commitments to poverty reduction.

ODA: to grant more generous development assistance, particularly to those countries that are genuinely applying their resources to poverty reduction.

HIV/AIDS: To work with the pharmaceutical industry and other partners to develop an effective and affordable vaccine against HIV; and to make HIV-related drugs more widely accessible in developing countries.

Africa: to make special provision for the needs of Africa, and to fully support Africans in their struggle to overcome the continent's problems. Specifically, experts and foundations are urged to tackle the problem of low agricultural productivity in Africa.

'FREEDOM FROM FEAR': The Security Agenda

Heads of State or Government are urged:

International Law: To strengthen respect for international law, and in particular the agreed provisions of treaties on the control of armaments and of international humanitarian and human rights law. Special facilities will be provided at the Millennium Summit for Heads of State or Government to add their signatures to any treaty or convention of which the Secretary-General is the depository.

Peace Operations: To strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to conduct peace operations. The Secretary-General has established a high-level panel to review all aspects of peace operations and suggest ways forward; the panel's report is expected to be completed in time for consideration by the Millennium Assembly.

Targeting Sanctions: To agree on measures to make economic sanctions adopted by the Security Council impact less harshly on innocent populations, and more effective in bringing pressure to bear on target regimes.

A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE: The Environmental Agenda

Heads of State or Government are urged to adopt a new ethic of conservation and stewardship; and, as first steps:

Climate Change: To adopt and ratify the Kyoto Protocol, so that it can enter into force by 2002, and to ensure that its goals are met, as a step towards reducing emission of greenhouse gases.

Green Accounting: To consider incorporating the United Nations system of "green accounting" into their own national accounts, in order to integrate environmental issues into mainstream economic policy.

Ecosystem Assessment: To provide financial support for, and become actively engaged in, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a major international collaborative effort to map the health of the planet.

Earth Summit +10: To prepare the ground for the adoption of concrete and meaningful actions by the world's leaders at the ten-year follow-up to the Earth Summit in 2002.

RENEWING THE UNITED NATIONS

To make the United Nations a more effective instrument in the hands of the world's peoples, Heads of State or Government are urged:

- To reform the Security Council, in a way that both enables it to carry out its responsibilities more effectively and gives it greater legitimacy in the eyes of all the world's peoples.
- To ensure that the Organization is given the necessary resources to carry out its mandates.
- To ensure that the Secretariat makes best use of those resources in the interests of all Member States, by allowing it to adopt the best management practices and technologies available, and to concentrate on those tasks that reflect the current priorities of Member States.
- To give full opportunities to non-governmental organizations and other non-state actors to make their indispensable contribution to the Organization's work.