

write the main principles of Rio Summit
1992

Introduction

"Environment is where we all meet;
where we all have a mutual interest;
it is the one thing all of us share"
~ Lady Bird Johnson

The Rio Summit 1992, officially known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was held in Rio de Janeiro Brazil from - 3-14- June 1992. It brought together representatives from over 178 countries including heads of state, NGOs, scientists, and environmental activists. The conference was a milestone in global environmental governance, building upon earlier efforts like Stockholm conference 1972 and the Brundtland Report 1987 (Our common future). It produced landmark agreements including the Rio Declaration

on Environment and development,
Agenda 21, and legally binding
treaties such as the convention
on Biological Diversity and UN
Framework convention on climate
change (UNFCCC)

Background

Stockholm conference 1972
First global meeting on
environmental issues created
awareness but did not fully
integrated development
concerns

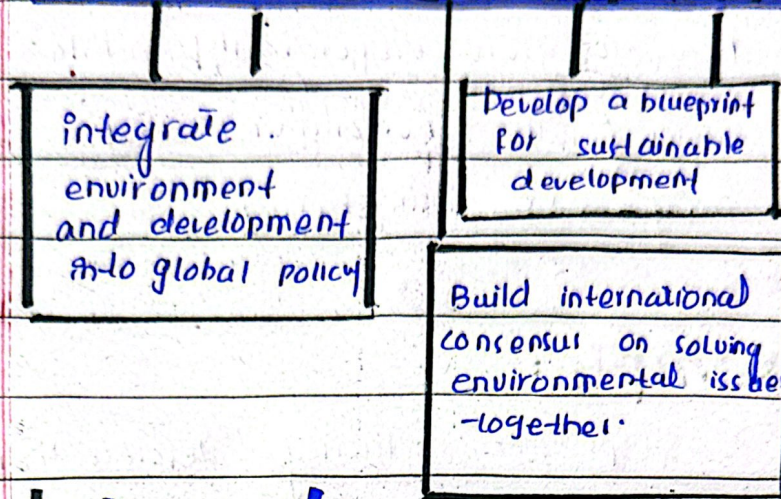
Brundtland Report 1987
introduced the concept
of sustainable development
linking environment with
economic growth.

Rising environmental problem

North South divide

Need for global cooperation
The UN organized the
Rio Summit to create
agreement and an
action plan for balancing
environment and development
worldwide.

Three Overarching Goals of the Rio Summit (1992)



Integrate environment and development into global policy.

Make sure that whenever governments make economic or development plans, they also consider the impact on the environment.

Example:

A country planning new industries should also have rules to prevent pollution and protect natural resources.

Develop a blueprint for Sustainable development

prepare a detailed action plan
(like agenda 21) that guides countries
on how to grow economically while
protecting the environment and
ensuring social well-being.

Example:

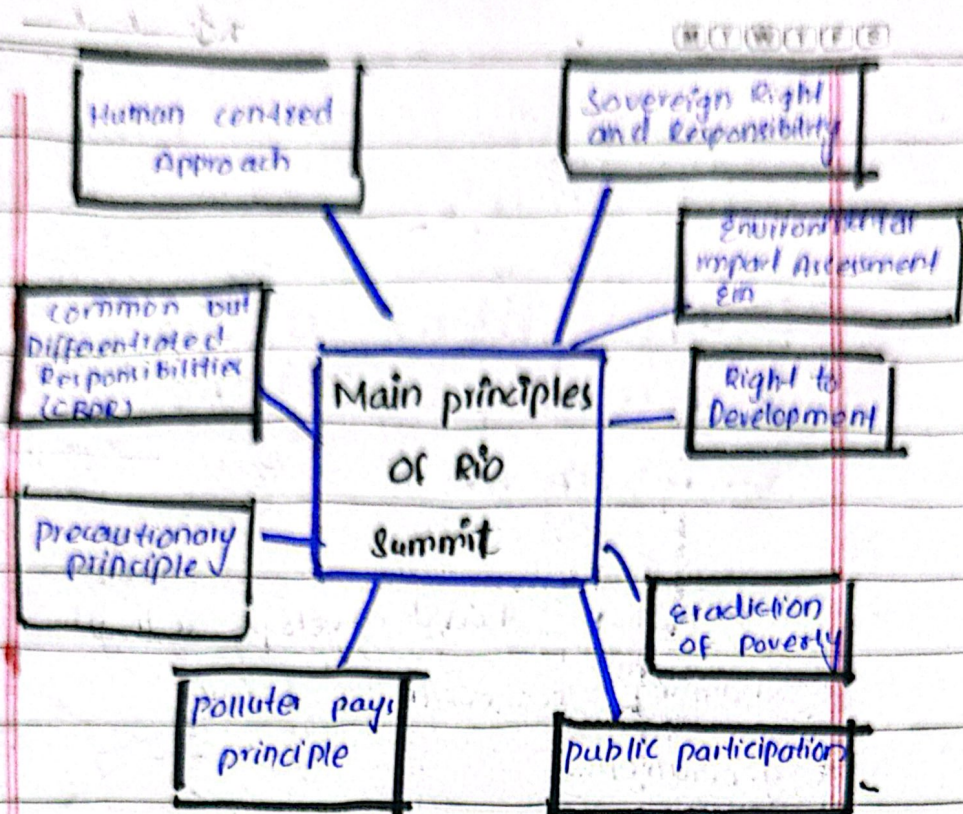
Steps for reducing deforestation
while still supporting farmer's livelihoods

Build international consensus on solving environmental issue together.

Get all countries rich and poor, to
agree that environmental problems
like climate change and biodiversity
loss are global issues that need joint
action.

Example:

Countries signing agreements
like the UNFCCC to fight climate
change collectively.



Humans are at the center of sustainable development

people have the right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature

States have the right to use resources but must avoid harming others

nations can use their resources but, they must prevent environmental

damage to other countries or global areas

Development is a right but must protect the environment:

Nations should develop without harming the needs of future generations.

All countries share responsibility, but richer nations must lead.

Developed countries should take the lead and assist developing ones with finance and technology.

Ending poverty is essential for sustainability

Poverty reduction is necessary to protect the environment and improve quality of life.

Act to prevent harm even without full scientific proof

Take precautionary measures when there is a risk of serious environmental damage.

Those who pollute should pay for the damage

polluters must bear the cost of prevention and cleanup.

Everyone should be involved in environmental decisions

public participation, access to information and access to justice are essential.

Big projects should be assessed for environmental impacts

environmental impact Assessment should be carried out before starting major activities

conclusion