

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 proclaimed 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

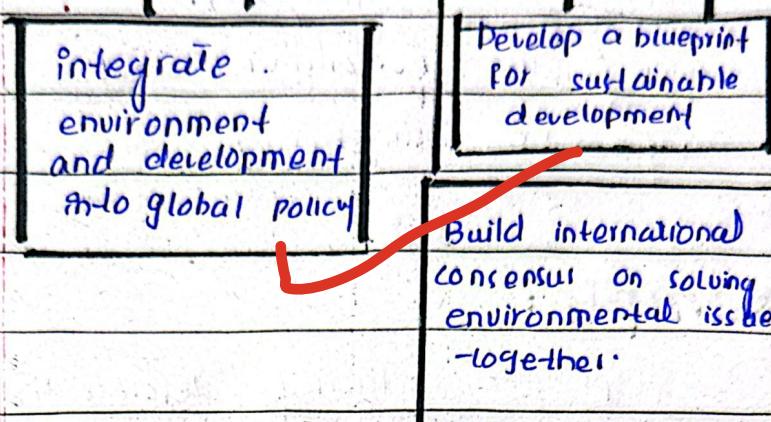
Brundtland Report 1980
introduced the concept of sustainable development linking environment with economic growth.

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:

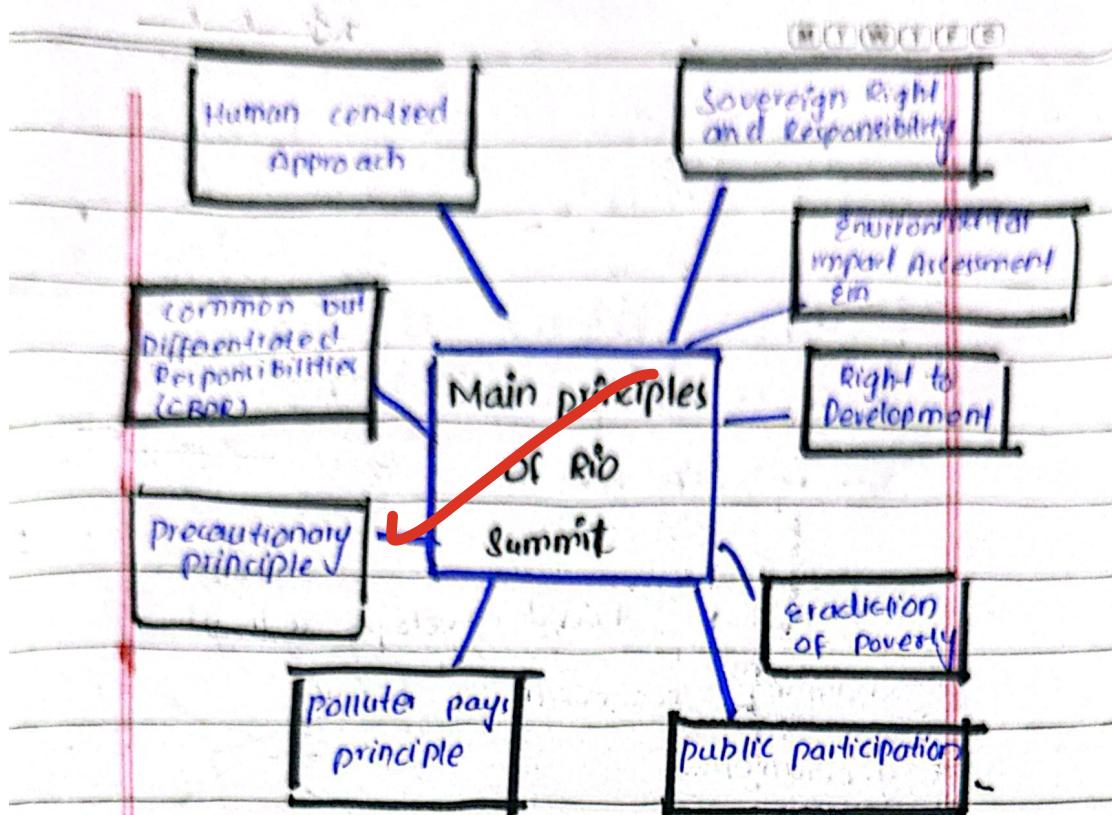
Steps for reducing deforestation
 while still supporting farmers' livelihoods

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 centre 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.

4 Big projects should be assessed for environmental impacts

environmental impact Assessment should be carried out before starting major activities

Conclusion

good attempt, but the answer is lengthy and might affect your time management, so, shorten it a bit.