

ANEXO I¹

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY URGES CONCESSIONARY DEVELOPMENT FINANCING FOR SMALL ISLAND

DEVELOPING STATES, GREATER ATTENTION TO VULNERABILITIES

Adoption of Outcome Document Concludes Review of Mauritius Strategy Implementation

Noting with concern the sustainable development challenges facing small island developing States, and their uneven progress towards realizing the Millennium Development Goals, the General Assembly today urged international financial institutions to give those States adequate access to concessionary financing for investment in sustainable development, and development partners to pay due attention to their unique vulnerabilities in trade and partnership agreements as well as trade preference programmes, so they could recover economically.

Adopting a wide-ranging outcome document at the close of the two-day high-level review meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, the Assembly called on the international community to continue bolstering support to help small island States adapt to climate change through financing, capacity-building and technology transfer.

It also called for support to help them create appropriate systems for fisheries management, agricultural production, national disaggregated data and information systems, integrated coastal zone management, recycling, waste treatment and disaster-risk management. Furthermore, the Assembly acknowledged that climate change and sea-level rise continued to pose a significant risk to small island developing States, threatening their very survival and viability in some cases, and stressed the need to consider the possible security implications of climate change for them.

The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include a chapter in his report to the Assembly's sixty-sixth session on follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius

¹ <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/ga10993.doc.htm>

Strategy, concrete recommendations for enhancing its implementation and that of the Barbados Programme of Action, and to conduct a comprehensive review in that regard.

In closing remarks, Deputy Secretary-General Asha-Rose Migiros said the meeting had reflected the renewed commitment of small island developing States to address their vulnerabilities and build resilience through sustainable development, as well as the international community's continuing determination to support those efforts. But it had also highlighted shortcomings in institutional support for those States and constraints to implementing the Mauritius Strategy and the Barbados Programme of Action. There was a clear need to bridge gaps in implementation with coordinated and sustainable international support.

She said that priorities highlighted during the meeting included defining measurable goals and indicators for monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening data collection and analysis; scaling up resources for States to meet new challenges; enhancing strategic partnerships; strengthening South-South cooperation; and focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, natural disasters, sustainable energy, transport and trade, fisheries, tourism, finance and debt sustainability.

Today's discussions had highlighted the many practical challenges facing small island States, which were often not eligible for special financing or other resources, she noted. In particular, middle-income small islands faced special challenges in the absence of international support measures. A vulnerability index should be developed for small island developing States, as should formal United Nations recognition of them, to be tied to preferential treatment and access to concessionary financing, debt relief, trade, special programmes, and development assistance, she said.

General Assembly President Joseph Deiss stressed in his concluding remarks that the sustainable development of small island States was inextricably linked to the sustainable development of all States. There was only one planet and the international community must preserve it in order to live in harmony, he said.

The Assembly also held a morning round table on "Enhancing international support for small island developing States", and an afternoon interactive dialogue on cross-regional perspectives.

Background

The General Assembly met today to conclude its high-level review of the vulnerabilities of small island developing States. (For further information, see Press Release [GA/10998-ENV/DEV/1161](#))

Round Table

Co-chairing this morning's round table on "Enhancing international support for small island developing States" were Mohamed Waheed Hassan Manik, Vice-President of the Maldives, and João Gomes Cravinho, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Portugal.

In introductory remarks, CHEICK SIDI DIARRA, United Nations Special Adviser on Africa and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, emphasized the need to enhance and

strengthen the vital role of the international community in efforts to implement the Mauritius Strategy, including through greater cooperation.

He said that, in order to increase the effectiveness of international support in helping to build up the resilience of small island developing States, donors should align aid with the recipients' national development strategies, and in turn, recipient countries should strengthen their development strategies. There might be a need to realign official development assistance (ODA) towards investment in employment creation and green technologies.

Regarding the question of how international support could best contribute to the accelerated achievement of small island development objectives, he noted that most small island States faced challenges in attracting foreign investment. Innovative ideas should be developed to address that situation, and trading partners should pay due attention to unique island vulnerabilities in the context of trade preference programmes. Constraints keeping small island States from building their supply-side capacities and competitiveness should also be addressed.

Underscoring the imperative need to build partnerships on all levels, he said closer cooperation between the international community and small island developing States was needed in aligning regional processes with global ones. The links between the national policies of island States and global initiatives like the Barbados Plan of Action, the Mauritius Strategy and the Millennium Development Goals should be further exploited by all stakeholders. The processes for monitoring and evaluating those agreements should be mainstreamed into other processes at the national and regional levels, he said.

Mainstreaming the Mauritius Strategy into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) could help in measuring the Strategy's implementation, he continued. The Commission on Sustainable Development was the body charged with monitoring, a process that UNDAF could implement under the motto "UN Delivering as One", he said, calling for the development of a road map that would determine how those and other mechanisms could better complement each other. Finally, he underlined the important role of South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, as well as cooperation among small island developing States. There was a need to further strengthen all those modes of cooperation, he added.

In the ensuing discussion, high-ranking representatives of Governments, intergovernmental bodies and civil society noted the international recognition of the specific development challenges facing small island developing States, such as isolation, lack of diversification, higher production and transportation costs, small domestic markets and vulnerability to external shocks. Speakers expressed concern that insufficient progress had been made under the Mauritius Strategy and the Millennium Development Goals, and called on the international community, particularly developed countries, to scale up assistance, not only by delivering on past commitments, but also by supporting the endeavours of small island States to build the urgently needed capacities.

Speakers said it was widely recognized that climate change constituted the biggest challenge, even threatening the very existence of some small islands, pointing out that increasingly frequent and intense extreme weather events could instantly wipe out their development gains. The United Nations must take on board the security implication of climate change for such countries, and the international community must come to a legally binding agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support adaptation. Small island States needed international support so they could mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. A positive aspect was that more funding would become available under the "fast start" financing framework of the Copenhagen Accord.

Pointing out that their countries had for the most part complied with their commitments under the Mauritius Strategy and the Barbados Plan of Action, representatives of small island States called on the international community to do the same. Forced by their isolation to spend a large proportion of their resources on fossil fuels, they were on a path to develop renewable energy resources and green economies, but they needed international support, especially in terms of technology transfer. It was proposed that a special fund be established to alleviate the crippling costs of fuel imports. In addition, tangible resources were needed to enable small island States to increase their share of benefits from marine resources.

As for the effectiveness of aid, some speakers, noting that the international architecture of assistance was complex and burdensome to small recipient administrations, called for more predictability of funds and less aid fragmentation. Small island States, on the other hand, should put in place mechanisms such as comprehensive and climate-resilient national development plans. They should also create regional platforms to bridge gaps between donors and recipients, while ensuring regional and national ownership of policies.

Speakers urged developed countries to fulfil their commitments to devote 0.7 per cent of their gross national income (GNI) to ODA, and to address the debt sustainability of small island States by providing safer debt instruments and limiting destabilizing capital flows. Assistance was also needed to strengthen national disaggregated data and information systems, and to enhance disaster management capabilities. Also stressed was the need to mainstream the specificities of small island States into UNDAF, which should become more prominent in monitoring and evaluating implementation of the Mauritius Strategy. The role of the Commission on Sustainable Development must be better defined, the meeting heard.

Participants underlined the importance of scaling up support for the creation of an enabling environment to attract foreign direct investment. Others stressed the importance of trade in building the resilience of small island States, amid calls for greater progress on establishing a work programme for small vulnerable economies within the World Trade Organization. There was also a need for fair recognition of small island vulnerabilities in global trade arrangements. Many speakers called for the creation of a special category for small island developing States within the United Nations framework, to ensure greater recognition of their specific vulnerabilities, which could then be better addressed.

Making interventions this morning were the Minister for External Affairs of India; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Morocco and the Minister for Environment, Water Resources and Drainage of Barbados.

Also speaking were the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Economic Relations and International Cooperation of Egypt; the Permanent Secretary for External Affairs of the Solomon Islands; and the Permanent Secretary for Education and Sports of Tuvalu.

Representatives of Luxembourg and Japan also spoke, as did the Secretary-General of the Pacific Island Forum Secretariat, a representative of the European Union and the Director-General of the Australian Agency for International Development.

Representatives of the Climate Institute and the Mauritius Council of Social Services and Nature Conservancy spoke for civil society.

Interactive Thematic Dialogue

Peter David, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Grenada, chaired the afternoon's dialogue on "Regional perspectives of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States". The panellists were Arvin Boolell, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade of Mauritius; Tuiloma Neroni Slade, Secretary-General of the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; and Len Ishmael, Director-General of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

Mr. DAVID opened the dialogue by saying that, given their prevailing economic difficulties, most small island States needed more financial resources, assistance to improve energy security and efficiency, as well as effective coordination and stronger regional and international support for the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy.

Mr. BOOLELL spoke on behalf of the AIMS group, which covers island States in the following oceans and seas: Atlantic Ocean (Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe); Indian Ocean (Bahrain, Comoros, Maldives, Mauritius, Seychelles); Mediterranean Sea (Cyprus, Malta); and the South China Sea (Singapore). He said many small island States were in a "debt trap" which had resulted in increased poverty, and many relied too heavily on trade preferences. For example, Mauritius sent 70 per cent of its exports to the European Union. The reduced purchasing power of many of the buyer nations had had a devastating impact on the island States, which needed more funding, access to affordable and locally adapted technology to foster a green economy, increased South-South cooperation, the development of a vulnerability-resilience index, and the creation of a specific category to enhance advocacy for small island developing States.

He called for the establishment of a global institutional architecture to give those States a voice; a dedicated window for climate adaptation, under the Global Environment Facility for example; a common communications strategy and designated focal points to strengthen networking; and a monitoring and evaluation system. There was a need to identify mechanisms for regional and interregional collaboration to implement the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and better structures for that purpose, including an annual meeting of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS).

Mr. SLADE discussed the situation in the 14 Pacific small island developing States, which were multilingual and culturally diverse. While the Mauritius Strategy provided a platform, the Pacific Plan guided its practical integration and implementation. That Plan, which focused on establishing regional policymaking and decision-making in sustainable development, as well as annual reporting, monitoring and evaluation, had led to significant advances in the last five years in such key areas as transport, energy, climate change, information and communications technology and ocean management. However, the lack of good data and resource management were common concerns.

The Pacific Plan helped development partners better understand the region and where best to focus their efforts, he said. It was supported by the Cairns Compact, which aimed to strengthen development coordination and effectiveness, and to expedite the Pacific States' achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Everyone must acknowledge the vulnerabilities of small island States — small size, narrow resource and export base and limited capacity — and the particular challenges they faced due to their geographic isolation, notably in trade, transport and high import and fuel costs, as well as sea-level rise, storm surges and exposure to natural disasters.

He said the Pacific Plan addressed those vulnerabilities, focusing on human security, better sea and air transport infrastructure, energy security and fisheries and ocean management. There remained a need for improved access to international financing, more partnerships among small island developing States, stronger development coordination, improved coordination and engagement with the United Nations and a sustained focus on national efforts and outcomes.

Ms. ISHMAEL noted the disappearance of the benevolent colonial relationship between small island States and their colonial capitals, characterized by ODA and special and differential trade schemes enabling the former colonies to trade, modernize their societies and invest in socio-economic infrastructure. A new set of market-based, trade liberalization rules had replaced the previous relationship, devastating long-standing Caribbean industries. Moreover, growing security issues were diverting much needed socio-economic funding to the fight against drug-trafficking.

She said South-South cooperation was fast becoming an important development tool in the Caribbean, but the resulting graduation of small island States to middle-income or upper-income status had stripped them of access to concessionary financing to support development. Caribbean island States accounted for 12 of the world's 16 most highly indebted countries, with debt-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratios ranging from 65 per cent to 180 per cent, as well as 10 of the 14 most vulnerable countries, according to the United Nations Vulnerability Index. One hurricane could wipe out more than two years worth of GDP, forcing Governments to borrow even more, as had been the case with Grenada. No amount of "transition time" would allow a Caribbean island State to compete in trade with an industrialized nation.

Small island States needed aid disproportionate to their economic size and instruments tailored to their unique vulnerabilities, she continued. That would include a special line of credit for immediate draw-down in cases of natural disasters, as well as concessionary funds for the private sector to take advantage of trade agreements, trade rules that were more developmental in scope, special debt-relief packages, a voice in negotiations on international standards and rules, support for developing local industries and their exports, and technology transfer.

DAVIDSON HEPBURN, President of thirty-fifth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), took the floor to emphasize that increased financial aid must go hand in hand with more efficient, coordinated use of available funding, in line with the specific priorities of small island States. Actions must be designed to allow them to address growing global challenges by relying on local cultural heritage, knowledge and societal structures. Education and science had a central role in increasing national capacities to adapt to climate change, he said, adding that UNESCO was developing a climate change education initiative for that purpose.

In the ensuing discussion, delegates expressed hope that the upcoming climate change conference in Mexico would end with the formation of a global accord calling for a specific institutional framework for small island States. They called for maintaining grants and concessionary loans for States that had graduated to middle-income status and for granting waivers to those that had lost their trade preferences. One speaker said that, since the economies of newly declared middle-income countries could collapse due to extreme weather events, they must be helped to rebuild. Key financial institutions such as the World Bank should explore options for setting up a climate-risk mechanism for that purpose.

Participants stressed that small island States lacked the money to create private insurance mechanisms, and therefore needed international support as well as technology

transfer, particularly in renewable energy and other important areas of sustainable development. One speaker said there were opportunities for sharing best practices in terms of insurance schemes, as well as in renewable energy, green technology and other areas. In addition, Governments should make use of local knowledge for sustainable development purposes.

Making interventions this afternoon were the representatives of Algeria, Comoros, Venezuela, Mauritius, Dominica, Tuvalu, Jamaica, Cuba and the Maldives.

Also speaking were representatives of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Plac21 International.

Closing Plenary

ASHA-ROSE MIGIRO, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations, said the review meeting had reflected the renewed commitment of small island developing States to address their vulnerabilities and build resilience through sustainable development, and the international community's continuing determination to support that endeavour. It was encouraging to hear the action-oriented suggestions. The Meeting had reaffirmed the need for the international community to continue to address the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island States.

She said substantial progress had been made in implementing the Mauritius Strategy, which was directly linked to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. However, economic, environmental and social vulnerabilities had further worsened in the past 10 years, and as a result, economic development and progress in achieving the Goals was threatened by external shocks, including the adverse effects of the global financial, food and fuel crises. Climate change had further exacerbated those vulnerabilities, leaving the viability and very physical existence of some small island States at stake. The small island States had demonstrated strong political commitment to continue to do their part in building resilience to their special vulnerabilities, but there was a clear need to bridge gaps in implementation with coordinated and sustainable support from the international community.

Priorities highlighted during the meeting had included defining measurable goals and indicators for monitoring and evaluation, she said, and strengthening capacities for data collection and analysis; scaling up resources made available to small island States, including for meeting new challenges; enhancing strategic partnerships, especially at the regional level and within the United Nations system; strengthening South-South cooperation, including among small island States; and placing special focus on such areas as climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, natural disasters, sustainable energy, transport and trade, fisheries, tourism, finance and debt sustainability.

Highly vulnerable small island States faced a number of practical challenges but were often not eligible for special financing or other resources, she pointed out, adding that today's discussion had highlighted the need to develop a vulnerability index for them. Middle-income small islands faced special challenges in the absence of international support measures. Participants in the discussions had felt that consideration should be given to exploring formal United Nations recognition of small island developing States, to be tied to preferential treatment and access to concessionary financing, debt relief, trade, special programmes and development assistance.

The review had also highlighted shortcomings in institutional support for small island States and constraints to the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy and the Barbados

Programme of Action, she said. A comprehensive review of the Strategy and concrete recommendations for action were needed. “The issues facing small island developing States are truly global issues that affect us all. Let us work together to achieve in small island developing States a model of sustainable development with lessons and benefits for all.”

Acting without a vote, the Assembly then adopted the “Outcome Document of the High-Level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States” (document A/65/L.2).

JOSEPH DEISS (Switzerland), President of the General Assembly, said in closing remarks that the sustainable development of small island developing States was inextricably linked to the sustainable development of all States. There was only one planet and the international community must preserve it in order to live in harmony. It was to be hoped that Member States would work together towards that end, thus showing a common vision.

ANEXO II¹

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Sixty-fifth General Assembly
Plenary
8th & 9th Meetings (AM & PM)

**CONFIDENT THAT DESPITE UNEVEN PROGRESS, SETBACKS, MILLENNIUM
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**CAN STILL BE ACHIEVED BY 2015, LEADERS ADOPT 'ACTION AGENDA' ON WAY
FORWARD**

**As General Assembly High-level Review of Progress to Meet Goals
Concludes, Secretary-General Pledges to 'Promote Accountability on All Sides'**

Amid concern that the historic promise made 10 years ago to free millions of people from the injustice of extreme poverty, hunger and disease would ring hollow without a renewed political push for success, world leaders today concluded the United Nations General Assembly meeting to review the Millennium Development Goals with a solemn pledge to take concerted action to unleash transformational change.

Adopting a sweeping outcome document at the end of the high-level meeting — “Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals” (document A/65/L.1) — the leaders set out an action agenda to reach the Goals by 2015. Underscoring the centrality of Goal 8, which calls for creating a global partnership for development, they expressed deep concern that efforts had fallen far short of what was needed, and said: “We are convinced that the [Goals] can be achieved, including in the poorest countries, with renewed commitment, effective implementation and intensified collective action by all Member States and other relevant stakeholders.”

Indeed, the Goals were never meant to be a one-way street, something that rich countries did for poor ones, said Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who immediately hailed the Assembly’s action and congratulated the political leaders attending the three-day event for laying a solid foundation for the world’s quest to achieve the Goals. Moreover, the action agenda they had approved provided a road map for dramatically accelerating progress, and he was encouraged that States had used the summit to reaffirm concrete support.

¹ <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2010/ga10993.doc.htm>

All key issues had been placed on the table, he said; jobs, inclusive development, the Doha trade agenda and women's health and empowerment to name a few. All those topics and more were now at the forefront of the international community's attention. Many participants had committed to launch new initiatives, and with only five years left before the deadline, "we must hold each other accountable".

General Assembly President Joseph Deiss (Switzerland), who, along with former Assembly President Ali Abdussalam Treki (Libya), co-chaired the meeting, said the outcome document reaffirmed that achieving the Goals was a moral duty. New proposals and commitments had been made to support that renewed commitment. Among other things, official development assistance (ODA) would be increased, innovative financing developed and domestic resources mobilized. To consolidate progress, a greater investment must be made in the areas of disaster prevention and risk reduction, he said.

To stay engaged over the next five years, States, by the text, requested the Assembly to annually review progress made towards achieving the Goals, including in the implementation of the outcome document. The President of the Assembly's sixty-eighth session was requested to organize a special event in 2013 to follow up on those efforts.

States also reaffirmed that the Economic and Social Council was the principle United Nations body for the coordination of and follow-up to the Goals, particularly through its Annual Ministerial Review and Development Cooperation Forum. The Secretary-General was requested to report annually on progress until 2015 and to recommend steps, in his annual reports, to advance the United Nations development agenda beyond the 2015 deadline.

Further by the outcome document, the Assembly noted that, in a globalized world, the scope for domestic policies, especially for trade and investment, was framed by global market considerations, and that it was for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between accepting international rules, on one hand, and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, on the other. In a common pursuit of growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, a critical challenge would be to ensure the necessary internal conditions for mobilizing domestic resources.

The document's action plan also committed the Assembly to specific measures related to each of the eight Goals: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (Goal 1); achieve universal primary education (Goal 2); promote gender equality and women's empowerment (Goal 3); reduce child mortality (Goal 4); improve maternal health (Goal 5); combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (Goal 6); ensure environmental sustainability (Goal 7) and develop a global partnership for development (Goal 8).

While all were interdependent, making headway hinged on Goals 1 and 8, some speakers said during the course of the debate, painting a mixed picture of results since 2000. Voicing the concerns of many aid recipients, Ralph E. Gonsalves, Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, said: "Platitudes through the years had left some feeling short-changed and sceptical." Standards for Goal 8 were those most woefully unmet. As developing countries struggled to advance in a difficult economic climate, their partners had replaced pledges of assistance with empty rhetoric.

Poor countries had received \$120 billion in 2009, far short of the \$300 billion promised. Commitments made to Africa in 2005 by major donors at the Gleneagles G-8 Summit remained today \$20 billion short. "Somehow, we are expected to soldier on, with less assistance than promised," he said. Achieving the Goals was at a critical juncture; they

would not be reached without reducing the credibility gap. For the next five years, building a solid, credible partnership must be the engine of development.

United States President Barack Obama said it was high time to put to rest the old myth that development was mere charity and that certain countries were condemned to perpetual poverty. Today's world was one in which a disease such as smallpox had been eradicated after ravaging people the world over throughout history. It was one in which countries such as China and India were leaders in the global economy, where the doors of education had been opened to tens of millions of children, boys and girls, where diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS were down and access to drinking water was up.

Laying out his Government's new global development policy, which would target incentives for economic growth, he said the final pillar of that approach would be to insist on greater responsibility. "We need to be big-hearted, but also hard-headed in making commitments." The United States would put an end to hollow, unmet promises. The moment of taking responsibility had arrived for developing countries as well. "We can be partners, but you must lead." No nation could do everything everywhere and still do it well. There was now an opportunity to forge a new division of labour for the new century. "Together, we can collaborate in ways unimaginable just a few years ago," he said. "Together, we can deliver historic leaps in development."

Also today, the Chairpersons of the six round tables held alongside the high-level plenary meeting summed up those discussions, which were respectively on the themes of poverty, hunger and gender equality (round table I); health and education (round table II); promoting sustainable development (round table III); emerging issues (round table IV); addressing the needs of the most vulnerable (round table V); and widening and strengthening partnerships (round table VI).

Presenting the respective summaries of those discussions were Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh; Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala); Etta Elizabeth Banda, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malawi; Tarja Halonen, President of Finland; Winston Baldwin Spencer, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda; and Tiina Intelmann (Estonia).

Former General Assembly President Treki also made closing remarks.

Also addressing the Assembly today were the Heads of State of Ukraine, Sri Lanka, Latvia, Slovakia, Panama, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Kyrgyzstan, Chile, Peru, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Prime Ministers of Iceland, Netherlands, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Bulgaria, Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Mongolia, China, Denmark and Japan also spoke.

The Vice-President of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Korea also addressed the Assembly.

The Deputy Prime Ministers of Malta and the United Kingdom also spoke, as did the Foreign Ministers of Kazakhstan, Libya, Uruguay, Congo, Gambia, Brunei Darussalam, India, Andorra, El Salvador, Australia, Algeria, Ghana and Portugal.

Also speaking was the Deputy Foreign Ministers of Argentina and Paraguay, as well as ministers from Côte d'Ivoire and Brazil.

Also participating were the representatives of Tuvalu, Papua New Guinea and Senegal.

Speaking as observers were representatives of the Palestinian National Authority; Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Olympic Committee (IOC), International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Partners in Population and Development, Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean, Commonwealth Secretariat and the Common Fund for Commodities.

From civil society were representatives of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, International Chamber of Commerce (India Chapter) and the Friendship across Frontiers of China.

The Assembly will reconvene at 9 a.m. on Thursday, 23 September, to begin its annual general debate.

Background

The General Assembly met today to continue and conclude its high-level plenary meeting on the Millennium Development Goals.

Statements

VIKTOR YANUKOVYCH, President of Ukraine, said solidarity between States, mutual support and responsibility were essential to the world's well-being and he reaffirmed the will of Ukraine's new political leadership to reach the Millennium Development Goals. Reforms, initiated by him, and the Government's action plan had a social orientation and were closely associated with the Goals' implementation. Ukraine had started systemic structural reforms to establish a modern technology-based economy, as well as to ensure high living standards and to protect the most vulnerable. The Goals were both a guideline and system of priorities to implement the reforms, as they reflected the most dramatic problems the country faced today.

Achieving the Goals was a major target for the economy, he said, adding that Ukraine had also established its own national targets that were higher than the international targets. It had adopted sectoral and intersectoral programmes to implement the Goals. Ukraine had submitted to the United Nations its national report on the Goals and, in general, was meeting its objectives within the Millennium Development Goals framework. Most importantly, by increasing the minimum social standards, Ukraine had reduced the number of people living below the poverty line. It also had done quite well in education and health care, with a reduction in child mortality and improvement in maternal health. Special efforts must be focused on HIV/AIDS.

With the pre-crisis sources of rapid growth exhausted, Ukraine could only achieve sustainable development by improving its economic competitiveness and creating a balanced social policy. "We are open for cooperation," he said, noting that last year, for the first time, Ukraine had contributed to the World Food Programme (WFP) and the country could become an important player in helping to overcome hunger around the world. This year, Ukraine had also provided assistance to Haiti, through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

MAHINDA RAJAPAKSA, President of Sri Lanka, said there was still time to renew political will and harness synergies to reach the targets. While each country had a sacred responsibility to ensure the welfare of its people, “we cannot survive in isolation” in an increasingly interconnected and globalized world. In that regard, achieving the Millennium Development Goals had become even more important to the collective interest. Recent global economic and financial crises severely reduced access to resources and capital flows for developing countries. The trend for more restrictions and protectionist measures in trade, debt relief and access to technology had posed a challenge for development. The world must, therefore, act with a sense of urgency and partnership.

For economic development to be sustainable, it must include emphasis on protection of the environment, he said. Green technology in industrial production was one of the central needs of the times. His country had embedded social development goals, such as free health care and access to education, into its overall policy framework since its independence. Its approach to economic and social policy has been guided by its Buddhist tradition. Incorporating the Millennium Goals key performance indicators into its national budget policies, Sri Lanka had already attained or was on track to attain the Goals, despite formidable odds, including facing for almost 30 years a violent terrorist movement and the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

He noted that Sri Lanka has made significant progress in the areas of universal primary education and maternal and child health. While the focus had mainly been on countering tropical epidemics such as malaria and other vector-borne diseases, there was a need to pay adequate attention to forms of non-communicable diseases. To that end, he urged access to medicines at reasonable costs, as well as more predictable financial and technical assistance to develop local capacities. Environmental degradation could be seen through the onset of natural disasters in recent years. The world, therefore, must reach consensus on curtailing global warming based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and the Bali Action Plan.

VALDIS ZATLERS, President of Latvia, said significant progress had been made towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, but more effort was required, especially to improve results in key sectors of gender, education, health and food security. A stronger global partnership was needed to accelerate progress in the Goals, while maintaining national ownership and a holistic approach. Development financing goals had not been reached, and must be met over the next five years. But, financial aid alone would not ensure development progress; there needed to be a much greater emphasis on aid effectiveness, or the cost of aid fragmentation and duplication could annually reach several billion euros.

As a new donor, Latvia was gradually building its aid policy, but it was already clear that it needed to concentrate on aiding development in a small number of partner countries in order to have an impact. As part of the European Union, Latvia could offer expertise to partner countries in the European Union Eastern Neighbourhood region and Central Asia, based on its recent transition experience, providing valuable promotion of good governance practices and sustainability. Latvia was fully committed to the Goals, he said, especially since its European Union presidency in 2015 coincided with the pivotal year for global development policy. Latvia had also supported development of Afghanistan’s rule of law, social and economic empowerment of women, water and sanitation, remaining committed to supporting long-term development of the country.

Reaching the Goals requires political will and broad public support, a particular challenge amid the impact of the global economic and financial crisis. Even greater effort was needed to promote awareness among politicians, especially parliamentarians, as well as the wider public. It was our opportunity and duty to demonstrate strong and concrete political commitment to increase efforts to reach the Goals, he said.

IVAN GAŠPAROVIČ, President of Slovakia, linked achievement of the Goals and sustainable development to national ownership and good governance in developing countries. All national development policies and strategies had to respect that basic principle. Most would agree that the key task was to support economic growth and job creation in developing countries. But, good political governance, fighting corruption, and preventing armed conflict were no less important. Two thirds of States facing the most difficulty in fulfilling the Goals were either going through conflict, or had done so recently.

Highlighting the importance of domestic efforts in partner countries, he cited a need for higher tax revenues through better tax administration, transparent tax policies, measures to combat tax evasion, and the creation of ample conditions to bring in foreign investment. The absence of an agreement at the multilateral trade negotiations, and the remaining barriers to world markets for developing countries, remained a problem. More efficient financing also needed to be ensured, with particular emphasis on the key role of the private sector.

Despite tight budgetary constraints, Slovakia was allocating specific funds to support developing and transforming countries, he said. It was determined to uphold this policy, in which the provision of aid was based on a profound knowledge of local conditions and on identifying what partner countries needed. One example was southern Sudan, where Slovakia has been contributing to reducing illiteracy through gender-equality-based projects for children and adults. Other projects in the area focused on disease prevention. Significant aid had also gone towards sustainable development, mainly in Kenya, Afghanistan, Mozambique and Mongolia.

RICARDO MARTINELLI BERROCAL, President of Panama, reaffirmed that his country was making progress in achieving the Millennium Goals. Its strategies for development were based on two pillars: increasingly incorporating its economy into the international arena; and strengthening human and productive capacity. Panama had maintained significant growth over the years, due to the use of correct, competitive policies. It had positioned itself as an excellent place to do business, attracting international companies. Significant progress had been made in reducing levels of extreme poverty and increasing primary school enrolment.

Nearly 93.2 per cent of the population in Panama now had access to drinking water and sanitation. Citizens were provided with housing vouchers to enable them to purchase homes. Efforts towards promoting gender equality included providing girls in indigenous areas with access to education. Further, his country had seen a 90 per cent reduction in mortality from measles and other infectious disease, as a result of vaccination programmes. He noted several social programmes, including one that offers monthly funds for people over the age of 70 who lacked pensions. His Government also provided over 800,000 students with a universal scholarship to enable their access to education, regardless of political affiliation.

Panama was, however, still faced with many challenges in achieving the Millennium Goals. There was a need to strengthen the fight against poverty in indigenous areas. His Government had begun creating networks of free medical services in indigenous areas and building a modern hospital in the capital to provide medical care and improve its performance

on health indicators. He stressed that Panama would promote various health technologies and ensure that medicine reached all those in need. The Millennium Development Goals were not negotiable and not subject to conditions. "It is up to us to ensure that they are fulfilled without excuses", he said.

FRANÇOIS BOZIZÉ, President of the Central African Republic, said his country bore the scars of trauma and chaos. Life expectancy fell from 52 years in 1990 to 45 years in 2000, or 10 years under the African average. More than 80 per cent of its people lived in an advanced state of destitution, and only shadows of the Republic's institutions remained. It was far behind the rest of the world, and only with great difficulty could one or two of the Goals be achieved – the ones regarding access to potable water and primary schooling for girls. Poverty remained alarming from all points of view.

Restoring peace and security was a heavy burden for States emerging from conflict, taking up most available resources, he said. Some progress had been made in his country vis-à-vis governance, but in some areas, such as security, reforms had not moved forward at the desired pace. The situation was far from hopeless, but experience had showed that post-conflict States faced greater perils that would undermine any meagre gains achieved.

Achieving the Goals in the Central African Republic would require an estimated \$5.5 billion in financing terms, he said, or more than \$10 billion if the costs of natural or humanitarian disasters are added. It was nevertheless determined to achieve some of the Goals, so long as all parties focused on security and peacebuilding, restoring the administrative capacity of the State, addressing basic social service needs, particularly in the countryside, and mobilizing resources to cover the costs of peacebuilding and economic reconstruction. An ad hoc programme of partnership for fragile States, taking into account their specific needs, should be put into place, so that 2015 was not just another missed milestone for countries in difficulty.

LAURA CHINCHILLA MIRANDA, President of Costa Rica, said that her country had fully accomplished the second Millennium Development Goal on universal elementary education. All school age Costa Rican children now attended educational centres. However, the Government was worried that only 90 per cent of them actually completed the cycle. The country was, therefore, working so that by 2015, all children would complete school. That challenge was bigger with regard to higher education, where 89 per cent of the young people entered high school but only 40 per cent completed it. The dropout problem had, however, been reduced, thanks to monetary transfer programmes targeting families with limited resources. Additionally, an Ethics, Aesthetics and Citizenship programme was making learning more attractive and relevant through sports, artistic and service activities. The country hoped that, in five years, high school coverage would reach 89 per cent and that graduation rate would be much higher than today.

As the first woman President in her country's history, she was particularly proud of its advances in the participation of women in political life. Nearly 40 per cent of the members of Congress were women, as were 30 per cent of the Supreme Court members. On the environment and sustainable development, her country's dedication preceded the seventh Millennium Development Goal. Thanks to clever measures taken four decades ago, 25.9 per cent of the national territory was under some type of environmental management or conservation scheme. The country had recovered forest coverage. It had made investments in order to increase the proportion of electricity that it generated from renewable sources and the proportion of clean energies within the total consumption. The Government was promoting several initiatives so that Costa Rica could generate 100 per cent of its electricity from renewable sources in the next 10 years. The country was also working on the reduction

of the production of greenhouse gases and had committed to making the country carbon-neutral.

Costa Rica recognized and had demonstrated to the world that sustainable human development must be supported with democratic governance, the rule of law, transparency, respect for human rights, peace and security, she said. It believed that freedom must be part of development, but, in order to achieve development, there needed to be an intelligent link between growth, health, innovation, respect for the environment and the reduction of poverty. Costa Rica had seriously assumed those responsibilities and did not blame others for its problems.

ROSA OTUNBAEVA, President of Kyrgyzstan, stressed that working at a national level to deliver on the Millennium Goals would make the world more reliable and its social fabric stronger. Events occurring in the past six months in Kyrgyzstan had compelled her Government to incorporate into its agenda efforts to combat uncontrolled corruption, implement serious reforms, depoliticize governance, and recover the rule of law. A violent inter-ethnic conflict in the south this past June had resulted in over 300 deaths, as well as the destruction of 2,000 residential houses and 327 service buildings. She affirmed that her country was making every possible effort towards rehabilitation and recovery. To that end, she thanked all countries and international organizations and development banks for providing urgent relief funds.

It was extremely important to Kyrgyzstan to learn from the experience of post-conflict countries that had successfully gone through the process of peacebuilding, she said. The Government was, therefore, focused on developing open and responsible governance, improving performance in policy implementation, and eradicating corruption mechanisms in the areas of private business and public administration. Turning to progress made in achieving the Millennium Goals, she noted strides made with regard to women's empowerment. The upcoming parliamentary election this October would observe and follow the 30 per cent quota requirement for women in the party lists. With regard to the environment, her country attached importance to the practical implementation of the debt for environment swap mechanism.

Continuing, she said the environmental focus would be on forest protection efforts, biodiversity preservation and water balance, self-limitation in the use of natural resources, and reduced impact of the greenhouse effect. As her country was located at the origin of mountainous rivers leading to Central Asia, she asserted that the safety of glaciers and clean water sources was a common responsibility to all downstream countries. Kyrgyzstan was still falling short in reducing child and maternal mortality rates, as public and private partnership in maternity protection remained undeveloped. Global partnership, she believed, was about doctors from developed countries volunteering and sharing new treatment practices.

JÓHANNA SIGURÐARDÓTTIR, Prime Minister of Iceland, said that the Millennium Development Goals had helped to draw the world's attention to the mutual responsibility of all nations to help the poorest and most deprived citizens of the world. During the last decade, the global community had faced serious challenges such as famine, disease, natural disasters and wars. At present, the world was slowly recovering from the most serious international economic crisis in decades. A hard lesson had been earned from that financial turmoil and it had had its greatest effect on those that were the most vulnerable. The world must not lose sight of fundamental values, such as the need for a fair and just society. Short-term policies and benefits should not replace sound economic management and long-term stability. The challenges that developed countries faced must not divert attention from the

burning issues at hand. Attention should be focused on the extreme needs in the poorest regions of the world.

She noted that many developing countries had made great strides in improving the lives of their people. Their hard work and success stories were a reminder that progress could be achieved. Gender equality and the empowerment of women were key to the success of the Millennium Development Goals, not only as a specific target, but for the Goals in general. Women bore a heavier burden of the world's poverty than men, because of the discrimination they faced in education, health care, employment and control of assets. They were also particularly defenceless against violence and exploitation in conflict situations. UN Women was, therefore, a historic step. That entity should be made a strong and efficient agent for the needs of women and girls worldwide.

RALPH E. GONSALVES, Prime Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, said his country had made tremendous strides in the last 10 years to achieve the Goals. For example, it had far exceeded the standard set in Goal 1 to halve the number of people living in extreme poverty. In the last decade, extreme poverty had been reduced from 26 per cent of the population to 2.9 per cent. But poverty, more broadly defined, remained a vexing challenge, with 30 per cent of people struggling with less extreme forms of poverty. His country also had far exceeded the Goal of universal primary education, while the health ministry had worked to meet the relevant Goals. Under-5 child mortality had been reduced by almost half and approached developed world standards. The spread of HIV had stabilized.

There were still many obstacles to achieving the Goals in the national, regional and international contexts, he said, citing Goal 8 (global partnership) as that most woefully unmet. As developing countries struggled to advance an increasingly difficult economic environment, development partners had replaced their pledges of assistance with platitudes and empty rhetoric. The developing world had received \$120 billion in 2009, far short of the \$300 billion that had been pledged. Gleneagles commitments to Africa were \$20 billion short. The financial crisis and failed Doha Development Round belie the Goal 8 pledge to develop an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

Many of those unmet pledges of assistance had been made well before those countries had plunged the world into crisis, he said. Yet, illogically, those culpable for the crises had cited the very calamities they created as the basis upon which to avoid commitments. "Somehow, we are expected to soldier on, with less assistance than promised, and in an international environment that is hostile to development," he said. Achieving the Goals was at a critical juncture: internationally, the Goals would be unattainable without reducing the yawning credibility gap between what had been pledged and delivered. For the next five years, Goal 8 must be the engine of development and fulcrum on which States must leverage their national and regional best practices.

JAN PETER BALKENENDE, Prime Minister of the Netherlands, noted that poverty, child mortality and malaria had all been reduced, more girls were in school, and more people had access to clean drinking water, a subject of particular concern to the Crown Prince of his country. But, progress was lagging in other areas, particularly with regard to maternal mortality and gender equality. "We can do better if we are prepared to think and work outside the box," he said.

The Goals were not solely the responsibility of non-governmental organizations, Governments, and multilateral organizations, he said. The private sector was crucial as well; its expertise in science, logistics and innovation could push back the boundaries of

development. It was also both a source and stimulus of employment. Within certain parameters, free-market mechanisms were essential. Investing in developing countries was still regarded as risky, but to get economic growth in gear, a helping hand from the private sector was needed. The Dutch Government was strongly in favour of public-private partnerships. Rather than viewing the private sector as merely a cash dispenser, it must be recognized as an equal partner in development.

He recalled a petition he received prior to departing for New York, signed by thousands of Dutch mothers who found it unacceptable that more than 4,400 women would die during pregnancy or childbirth during this week's summit. They, like the Government, believed that equal rights and opportunities for women would bring achievement of most other Goals closer. Human rights were crucial as well; by ensuring equality and non-discrimination, the poorest and most vulnerable would have access to basic services. Making things accessible and affordable would ensure that the Goals were more than a short-term success.

EMIL BOC, Prime Minister of Romania, said the Millennium Development Goals were the most important acts of reform of international relations of the past two decades. States were gathered to push for achievement of the Goals but the context "is certainly not on our side". They faced the mounting pressures of climate change, pandemics, volatile food and energy prices, lingering conflicts and countering the global economic and financial downturn. The crisis had been a lesson in the value of global solidarity. "Solidarity is not a slogan," he said, and stressed that Romania's work on behalf of its citizens bore the full mark of responsibility.

Since it joined the European Union in 2007, Romania had attained irreversible progress on its Goals, he said. Moving forward, its strategy would revolve around the goals of the EU-2020 Strategy, a plan that shared an evident "synergy" with the Millennium Goals. Also, Romania had a proud history of pleading for tolerance and building bridges within the international community. Whether by bringing together parties in conflict, overcoming the dividing lines between East and West, or promoting cooperation between developed and developing countries, Romania stood for enhanced multilateralism. It would continue to foster international development and contribute to the East-East dimension of development cooperation.

His Government had created a National Report, in anticipation of today's meeting, in order to track its past success and progress. Romania also fully supported the implementation of the European Council's conclusions on the Millennium Development Goals and, therefore, in its own development cooperation, would focus on good governance, strengthening democracy and rule of law, education and health, as well as environmental protection. Finally, he said, despite financial constraints, Romania would maintain its official development assistance (ODA) commitments adopted at the European Union level, and reaffirmed its commitment to contribute to the timely achievement of international objectives and global partnerships.

SEBASTIAN PIÑERA ECHEÑIQUE, President of Chile, speaking on behalf of the Rio Group, said that poverty affected one in three people in Latin America. But, never before had South America had a better opportunity to defeat poverty. It had everything it needed to do so: a large and fertile territory; abundant natural resources; two brother languages; ever-stronger democracies; no wars or religious conflicts; and a people with solidarity and vigour. The twenty-first century would be the century of Latin America and the Caribbean.

He took stock of Chile's progress in achieving the Goals. Free primary and secondary education was universal; the challenge now was to raise the quality of education. Women now made up 40 per cent of the work force; however, the proportion of women in elected office – 13.7 per cent – trailed the Latin American figure of 22.5 per cent. Infant mortality and maternal health indicators resembled those in more developed countries, and no child in Chile was today being infected by HIV/AIDS through transmission from the mother.

Poverty in Chile had fallen from almost 40 per cent in 1990 to just over 13 per cent in 2006, but between 2006 and 2009 the rate had increased to 15.1 percent, affecting 2.5 million people, he said. The Government's goal was to eradicate extreme poverty by 2014 and lay the foundations to eliminate all poverty by the end of this decade. Poverty had many causes, but lack of work, poor-quality education and weakness of the family had the strongest impact, and Chile was addressing these three issues. Chile in 2011 would be introducing an "ethical family income" to supplement the income of the poorest families and vulnerable middle class; it was also creating a Ministry of Social Development and increasing the frequency with which it measured poverty.

DENZIL L. DOUGLAS, Prime Minister of Saint Kitts and Nevis, noted that his country was "the smallest independent nation in the western hemisphere", yet strove towards the highest standards of democratic governance, strict observance of human rights, sound economic principles, and commitment to a high standard of living.

In assessing progress related to the Millennium Development Goals, he stated that extreme poverty fell from 11 per cent in 2000 to 1.4 per cent in 2009; compulsory universal access to primary and secondary education was in effect since 1972; women's participation at all levels of policymaking and governance was the norm; infant and maternal mortality was in a downward positive trend – the latter had been negligible – and geothermal and wind energy projects had been implemented.

His country's progress towards achieving the Goals was the result of careful planning and management, he said. But progress made could be "blown away in a matter of minutes". Saint Kitts and Nevis would be at the mercy of an already tight financial market, particularly difficult for his small nation due to the "unfair" calculation of its gross domestic product (GDP) using per capita, which placed the country in a higher bracket than reality justifiably supported and denied it access to concessional loans. "The fact that we are this concerned", he said, "is not consistent with the spirit of the Millennium Development Goals." He encouraged countries to take action "to promote the kind of collaborative efforts that advance the common good and place partnership above parochialism".

TONIO BORG, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malta, said that his country joined in acknowledging the need to push more strongly to achieve the Millennium Goals by 2015, as that would ensure that populations in middle- and low-income countries, including small and fragile States, enjoyed the basic essentials of decent life. While the Goals had been established during relatively stable times — when planning, growth and aid were relatively predictable — the world was now navigating in unknown and uncertain waters. "As we move closer to 2015, it is more than likely that the international community will have to devise and adopt an adjusted framework, as well as innovative approaches in the search for and mobilization of development mechanisms to respond to these changes."

He said that it would not be appropriate to take for granted the availability of continued support for the Goals, including beyond 2015, without responding to concerns and criticisms voiced by several stakeholders. No development was possible without building an

environment for security and cooperation, and no long-term security could be guaranteed without developing further the global partnership for development. Malta believed that it was of vital importance to make the examination of the successes and failures of the Goals a constant process that reflected the changing political, economic, social environments, with the principal priority to offer support for sustainable progress in poverty reduction.

His country fully accepted its responsibilities both as a United Nations Member State and as a signatory to the Millennium Declaration, he said. It continued to provide its modest share of assistance to developing countries. The basis of that policy was the fact that Malta considered education, health and food security to be the foundations of human and sustainable development, acting as catalysts for the achievement of all development objectives. For that reason, his Government was ensuring that its development policy focused primarily, but not exclusively, on the Horn of Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, which were facing major obstacles towards the Goals' attainment. Through a continued commitment and partnership, Malta would work assiduously and closely with other United Nations Members States to fulfil the Millennium promise to make the Goals a reality.

KANAT SAUDABAYEV, Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, said achieving the Millennium Development Goals was a moral and political imperative to ensure a safer future for all humanity. Achieving simultaneous progress on sustainable social and economic development, security, and human rights was the best guarantee for international peace and the welfare of humanity. That balanced approach characterized Kazakhstan's 2010 Chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) — a key international organization that promoted the concept of common and comprehensive security.

He credited the consistent implementation of Kazakhstan's social, economic and political strategy to President Nursultan Nazarbayev. Reforms achieved in the country's 19 years since its independence showed that the Millennium Development Goals were achievable, provided there was a strong political will of the State, clear development guidelines and close international cooperation.

Kazakhstan had made progress on many of the Goals, he said, most notably, in the area of economic development; since 2000, the country doubled its economy, and expected to triple it by 2015. In addition, there had been a fourfold decrease in the number people with incomes below the subsistence minimum; decreased hunger; and a substantial increase in spending on education and health. Nearly 100 per cent of secondary school enrolment had been ensured, and life expectancy had increased from 65 to 68 years. Additionally, the incidence of tuberculosis had decreased by 30 per cent; maternal mortality had halved; birth rates more than doubled; and women had achieved greater equality. Regarding sustainable development, Kazakhstan had launched the "Green Bridge" initiative, which would deal with ecosystem protection and climate change issues.

BOYKO BORISSOV, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, said much had been achieved over the past two decades as more than 1.6 billion people gained access to safe drinking water, over 400 million people had been lifted out of poverty and advances in science and medicine had made possible vaccination against incurable diseases, while other diseases had been eradicated. Yet at the same time, humankind annually spent \$1.5 trillion to guarantee peace and security, but invested 11 times less in development assistance. While millions in the developing world had to survive on 10 litres of water per day, pieces of equipment in the developed world expended tens of times more water per hour. That was a "world upside-down" and in dire need of change.

He said that Bulgaria, fully aware of the global need for development, would contribute within its capacity to achieve the Millennium Goals. Notwithstanding challenges imposed on all by the economic and financial crisis, Bulgaria was sustaining its effort to build a capacity of donor international assistance. Bulgaria was confronted by many challenges, including problems pertaining to its own development and living standards. Nevertheless, it gradually fulfilled the commitments it had made in the field of international development assistance. Bulgaria was conscious it relied heavily on European solidarity and opportunities it provided for developing its economy and improving Bulgarian livelihoods, and stood ready to provide solidarity to other regions of the world that were in need.

Bulgaria's development cooperation policy aimed to eradicate poverty in all its dimensions and manifestations, making a priority assistance to sectors such as education, socio-economic transition and health-care reforms, infrastructure projects, environmental protection and preservation of cultural diversity. Specialists, expert assistance and know-how were forms of assistance to countries like Bulgaria, which had moderate financial resources and could make use of that to add maximum value to aid. Improving the quality of aid was no less important for achieving the Goals than increasing its volume, and thus, Bulgaria had embraced principles of aid effectiveness laid down in the Paris Declaration and reaffirmed in the Accra Agenda for Action. Through the Goals, the world could be turned upright and kept "as it should stand".

MUSA KOUSA, Secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison and International Cooperation of Libya, said that achieving economic growth in some developing countries was important, but that more important was bringing about a real change in infrastructure and social structure, as those affected the people's lives, their food, environmental and health security, and attainment of the Millennium Goals. Such change could only be achieved through confidence building, cooperation and integration of national efforts for the development and bilateral and multilateral partnerships on the one hand and the enhancement and strengthening the role of the United Nations on the other.

He said that the risk of a second financial crisis remained valid in view of the fact that the relative economic recovery achieved by some countries did not reflect the social repercussions of the financial and economic crisis. The best example of that situation was the sovereign debt crisis that affected many industrialized countries. The macroeconomic indicators did not reflect a complete picture of the social and humanitarian situation in developing countries, especially in Africa. That situation was characterized by increases in unemployment, malnutrition, and famine, and plagued by women and youth issues, illegal immigration and trafficking in persons, drugs and transboundary crimes, as well as desertification and drought. Those exacerbated political and security tensions in communities and countries.

Libya's national efforts had been directed, through social security programmes and fair distribution of income, to improvement in living standards and the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, he said. The Government had also sought to achieve development convergence with remote areas. It had adopted several policies to increase family income, after determining minimum wages, establishing national programmes for small and medium-sized enterprises and providing microfinance for youth and women. In 2007, 98.2 per cent of Libyan children were enrolled in basic education, with females accounting for 48.4 per cent and males 51.6 per cent, owing to a policy of free and compulsory education for all citizens. Libya had also achieved remarkable progress in reducing child and maternal mortality through intensified programmes for vaccination and eradication of diseases, such as polio, and the control of measles.

LUIS ALMAGRO, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, stated that his country's national efforts in achieving the Goals had shown much progress. Several programmes to initiate the eradication of poverty had been implemented, among them the Social Emergency Plan, targeted to extremely impoverished populations, and the ensuing Equity Plan which deepened previous strategies already established. In ensuring work and dignified employment, the Work for Uruguay programme had also been initiated.

However, as a middle-income country, Uruguay still faced serious challenges in impacting their most vulnerable population, he said. Although the One Laptop Per Child programme had made progress in reducing the educational gap for each child in primary education, universalizing secondary and tertiary education required further work in infrastructure and development. The reduction of unemployment between the years 2005 and 2009 was encouraging, but gender equality still needed to be addressed and, with recently adopted national measures, there was hope that would improve.

Turning to child and maternal mortality, he stated that that serious health issue was a priority and that indicators had been satisfying, notably by 2008 reducing by half the mortality rate for children under 1 year old. The implementation of national programmes, including the National Health Programme for Children, the National Health Programme for Adolescents and the National Health Programme for Women would continue to strengthen services for women and the most vulnerable sectors. He noted that 90 per cent of pregnant women received health services in their first two trimesters and that almost all births were medically attended. In closing, he stressed that Goal 8 was essential to achieving all the Millennium Development Goals.

SALI BERISHA, Prime Minister of Albania, recalled memories of the 1992 General Assembly when he represented his country — at that time one of the poorest in the world, with a failed economy. Since then, per capita income had increased tenfold, and Albania now belonged to the group of countries with middle-upper-income levels. Once considered the most “hyper-collectivized” country on earth, his country reduced absolute poverty from 25 to 12 per cent in the last 10 years. Moreover, it had reduced extreme poverty from 4.2 to 1.3 per cent in the same time period. In considering its priority project for European Union integration, Albania upgraded its Millennium Goals in order to realign with the needs and requirements of integration objectives.

To that end, his country had increased budgetary spending in the last four years by over 40 per cent for health care, 60 per cent for education, and 80 per cent for social assistance. Over 90 per cent of students who completed the nine-year basic education programme later enrolled in high school. The number of university students had tripled, and Internet access had become available in every school throughout the country. Life expectancy had increased to 77.96 years, and maternal mortality was now several times lower than that of certain developed countries. Child mortality rates, however, were still not at the level they should be, in spite of a drastic decline. Turning to environmental protection, he noted that tremendous progress had been made, as nearly 98 per cent of electricity in Albania now came from renewable resources.

Despite the major global financial crisis, his country's economy had been able to maintain positive economic growth of 3.5 per cent as of 2009. Some distinguished world economy and finance personalities had labelled Albania's development as a “quantum leap”, yet there was still a long way to go. The unemployment rate remained at 11 per cent, and many citizens faced poverty. Achievements made thus far in Albania were a result of not only the hard work of its citizens, but also of the comprehensive reforms undertaken in the areas of the economy, health, education, social policies, and the fight against corruption.

The phenomenon of corruption, he declared, was “the worst enemy of free people and free societies”. His country’s fight against it, as well as its other reforms, helped to transform it into a secure European country.

PAUL-ANTOINE BOHOUN BOUABRE, Minister of State and Minister of Planning and Development of Côte d’Ivoire, said that, after 10 years, the road ahead for most African countries was still long, and the chances of achieving all the Goals by 2015 were slim. Despite a crisis unprecedented in its young history, Côte d’Ivoire remained committed to the Goals. There had been some encouraging progress, and there was a realistic chance that gender equality in primary education would be achieved.

Regarding HIV/AIDS, for which the Government had set up a dedicated Ministry, the Minister said the rate of infection had fallen from 6.9 per cent in 2000 to 3.7 per cent in 2008. HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis were not only a matter of public health, but a serious burden on economic and social development in Africa. To ensure better care and awareness, there should be a significant increase of funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Poverty had grown in Côte d’Ivoire during the past decade, from 38.4 per cent in 2002 to 48.9 per cent in 2008, the Minister reported. The Government had, nevertheless, pressed ahead with extending the electrical grid to rural communities and expanding the supply of clean drinking water. Efforts have also been made to curb deforestation. Success in easing the debt burden had, meanwhile, enabled the Government to redirect funds to basic social services. Côte d’Ivoire was counting on the support of the international community and on strengthening its partnership with donor countries; in that regard, presidential elections set for 31 October augured well for the country.

WINSTON BALDWIN SPENCER, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Antigua and Barbuda, observed that, years after the establishment of the Goals and with concrete results questionable, “something seems terribly amiss”, and he asked why this commitment made to the world’s most vulnerable people had not been fulfilled. However, despite fragmented results in achieving the Goals, he was not without hope that the international community would be able to fulfil the promises of the Goals if it acted with urgency and with a “massive infusion of focused efforts and resources”.

Continuing, he pointed out that developing countries such as his had been told repeatedly that the Goals were achievable when national development strategy programmes were supported by international partners. His country had developed such programmes and, although the necessary international resources and knowledge existed, support from the international partners had been slow, if at all. He also stressed that trade and debt relief were essential, in order for the developing world to achieve the Goals. To that end, he called for the Doha Round of trade talks to be completed. Least developed countries needed access to duty-free markets for their exports, and with a renewed emphasis on trade, they would be able to “rescue their battered economies and lift their people out of poverty”.

He said it was vital for the international system to work for small developing countries as effectively as it did for large, developed countries. In that regard, the matter of online gaming, which his country had successfully brought against the United States before the World Trade Organization Dispute Settlement Body had yet to produce any benefit. He urged the United States to work with his country to resolve the situation. He called on the international community to recommit to accelerating the implementation of the Millennium Goals; by supporting country-led development and effective governance, as well as ensuring

global partnerships, among other things, the “noble yet practical” Millennium Development Goals could be achieved.

BASILE IKOUEBE, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Congo, said success had been uneven in achieving the Millennium Goals and much remained to be done. Many countries had made huge sacrifices to move in the right direction. Further, all countries had in recent years been overcome with severe challenges, including food scarcity, natural disasters, and the financial and economic crises, among many others. Those challenges, however, must not be used as an excuse or pretext for inaction, but should instead galvanize action. He urged development partners in the global North to keep their promises, particularly with regard to ODA and investments necessary for sustained economic growth. “Without it, the Millennium Goals may be elusive for many countries.”

As a post-conflict country, the Congo had to rebuild everything, mainly at its own expense. The cancelling of most of its foreign debt helped to move forward the initiation of anti-poverty plans. His country had made tremendous progress in the areas of primary education, fighting HIV/AIDS and promoting sustainable development. However, more efforts were needed to combat extreme poverty and hunger, lower child and infant mortality rates, and promote gender equality. He noted that the Congo had undertaken various programmes, including a support fund for agriculture and Government investment in diversifying the petroleum sector. Overall, efforts to combat the effects of climate change were needed to enlarge the productive base of the national economy.

In light of the fiftieth anniversary of the Congo’s independence, the Government had taken measures to strengthen its programmes. To fill gaps in education, it was working to increase enrolment rates at the primary level and to provide students with more textbooks. His country considered gender equality as a part of sustainable development and, therefore, adopted legislation on the representation of women in governmental bodies in order to remove barriers. Measures were also being taken to prevent maternal deaths, and free HIV/AIDS treatment was offered to prevent mother-to-child transmission. The Congo’s President was focused on eradicating poverty, viewing the battle against it as “a cornerstone in achieving human dignity”.

MAMADOU TANGARA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Gambians Abroad of Gambia, said that since the Millennium Summit, his country had not relented in its consideration of poverty reduction and the enhancement of growth as the cornerstone of its national development priorities. Despite resource gaps, it had mobilized a significant level of partnership with genuine friends, both bilaterally and at the multilateral level. Its effort had included the strengthening of national planning capacity with the creation of a Planning Commission in 2006. That commission had been recently transformed into a ministry in charge of directing national planning efforts using a Goal-based poverty reduction strategy paper and the Vision 2020 development blueprint as a basis.

Describing some of his country’s achievements, he said that net enrolment in primary education in the Gambia was now at 77 per cent and that 62.9 per cent of pupils starting grade 1 reached the last grade of primary education. Gender parity almost favoured girls more than boys due to the deliberate creation of a Girls Education Trust Fund and the pioneering use of the highly successful President’s Empowerment of Girls Education Programme, which was promoting both the enrolment and retention of girls in schools. The Gambia continued to be committed to the ideals of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Even though Gambia was among the best performers in Africa with regard to meeting some of the Millennium Development Goals targets, there remained daunting tasks and challenges, he stated. His country intended to respond to those challenges in a more structured and targeted manner through a Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment that would run from 2012 to 2014. Gambia joined the call for the outcome document of the present review meeting to reflect stronger commitment to specific actions, as well as realistic timelines and requisite financing to deliver the Millennium Development Goals. His country held that it was high time wealthier countries provided added and committed assistance to less endowed and poverty-stricken nations. It was also time to prove to those in whose lives the Millennium Development Goals would make a true and realistic difference that the international community “meant what we had promised them”.

MOHAMED BOLKIAH, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Brunei Darussalam, recalled several lessons that he learned in the last decade, most notably, how the Millennium Development Goals enabled government workers, business people, professionals, families, and communities, to come together. As a result, his country was starting to feel a renewed confidence in the future and was “less frightened” by its many challenges.

Since 2000, he said Brunei had made progress, most notably strengthened policies and legislation. In addition, public and private sectors were working together in health and education and all ministries had set long-term development programmes. These achievements, when added to Brunei’s comprehensive housing programmes and its commitment to the rule of law, allowed him to see how striving to reach the Goals helped to strengthen social welfare.

Despite its progress, his small developing country realized an important lesson: “We cannot do everything on our own.” Brunei “needs others”, and that was why its regional association was very important to it. The challenge was to become part of an “ASEAN Community” by 2015. However, regarding issues of natural resources and biodiversity, even though his country had signed key agreements, it had a very real problem — “we don’t know enough”. It did not have enough highly skilled people, and without that some goals would be very hard to achieve. In closing, he stressed that success could not depend entirely on each individual country; it called for a deep level of cooperation, especially sharing ideas and expertise.

ALI JARBAWI, Minister of Planning and Administrative Development of the Palestinian National Authority, recalled world leaders’ acknowledgement, via the Millennium Declaration, of their collective responsibility to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level. As it strove for independence, Palestine was heartened by world leaders’ commitment to the right to self-determination. Palestine was committed to achieving the Millennium Goals, despite the illegal, prolonged military occupation by Israel. However, the occupation was a major obstacle in attaining the Millennium Goals, and must end.

Nevertheless, he said, universal primary education and gender equality in education had been achieved, and great strides were being made to improve maternal health care. Such achievements had been made despite the fact that Palestinian pregnant women and children were still held up routinely at Israeli military checkpoints while travelling to school and health-care facilities. While improvements in basic services had been attained, essential investments in public infrastructure were often obstructed or indefinitely delayed by complex restrictions imposed by the occupation. Israel and its settlers were also systematically overexploiting Palestine’s natural resources. It was Palestine’s firm belief that if the occupation ended and the government could be consolidated into a sovereign and

independent State, then it could not only meet but, in fact, exceed most of the Millennium Development Goals before 2015.

In those geographical areas where the Palestinian Authority had access – nearly 40 per cent of the West Bank – performance in achieving the Millennium Goals was good, he said. Conversely, the situation in areas obstructed by Israeli military forces was very different. Schools in East Jerusalem were in a state of disrepair and hospitals in the area faced perennial shortages in essential medicines and equipment. There were also struggles to provide the most basic services to communities isolated by the “expansionist annexation wall”. Furthermore, the International Monetary Fund had reported that the unemployment rate in the Gaza Strip currently stood at 37 per cent – now the highest in the world.

“If the current status quo is allowed to continue, the socio-economic inequalities that exist between Gaza and the West Bank will widen to unprecedented proportions with tragic consequences,” he stressed. The blockade on the Gaza Strip must be completely lifted. If not, Palestine’s path to attaining the Millennium Goals could be further obstructed or reversed. Concluding, he said Palestine was committed to ensuring equal rights and opportunities for its families. It would strive to do so in line with international law and the spirit of the Millennium Declaration.

ALBERTO D’ALOTTO, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina, said that the Goals were ambitious, but attainable, and achieving them was crucial for the rights of all peoples. Further, the Goals were within the capacity of developed and middle-income countries and, in that regard, he said that Argentina had expanded upon them, in particular in reducing poverty and expanding employment. In 2007, the goal of reducing unemployment had, through national programmes and initiatives, been reached, and despite the global and economic crisis, his country had maintained employment levels.

In order to ensure the integration of the Goals into national policies, a multidiscipline approach through specialized structures had been initiated in the Office of the President. He pointed out that, concerning the objective of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, Argentina had reduced it below 15 per cent by 2008. His country had also reached its Millennium Goal of reducing HIV/AIDS through national initiatives in 2007, as well. Turning to the area of child mortality, he reported their success in reducing the mortality of children under the age of 5 by two thirds, and maternal mortality had been reduced by 75 per cent.

Since 2000, candid and thorough reviews were held to assess the progress made and to adjust course when needed, he said, and the successes were not from magic formulas, but from good practices. He concluded by stating his conviction that the international community, including the most developed countries, had the strength to fulfil their commitments to ensure the success of the Goals.

AFELEE FALEMA PITA (Tuvalu) said that meeting the Millennium Development Goals required the commitment of national Governments in ensuring that the appropriate policies and systems were in place to facilitate their attainment. Such commitment needed not only to be complemented and supported by development partners, but also required that the developed countries deliver their commitments in a timely manner. In his country, despite limited resources, coupled with its unique challenges as a small island developing State and a least developed country most vulnerable to external shocks and environmental disasters, it had been able to make some progress in achieving some of the Goals during the past 10 years. The country’s population did not suffer from extreme poverty and hunger and there was very high participation in primary education. The participation of women in the society was prominent, although representation in Parliament remained an issue.

A lesson that Tuvalu had learned from its review of the Goals was that, while it had made progress in achieving the Goals, those successes could be easily and very quickly reversed by its particular economic and environmental vulnerability, he continued. The global financial and economic crisis had had enormous adverse effect on Tuvalu's economy. Tuvalu's principal source of revenue was its Trust Fund, which was based on investments overseas. Those investments were severely affected by the crisis and would take some time to recover. As a result, Government expenditure declined dramatically, adversely affecting efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Another significant burden on Tuvalu's economic sustainability was the effect of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. At a recent maritime security summit in Hawaii, it was noted that an estimated 20 per cent of the reported catch from the Pacific came from such fishing. Such activities in Tuvalu's exclusive economic zone by distant water fishing nations robbed the country of the few sources of foreign revenue available to it. Addressing that issue was another crucial component of ensuring Tuvalu's efforts to achieve the Goals.

He added that, for Tuvalu, addressing climate change in a substantial way was fundamental for sustainable development. The next climate change conference in Cancun must, therefore, not be allowed to be a failure like the one in Copenhagen. Tuvalu was one of the most vulnerable countries in the world in terms of climate change, especially with regard to sea level rise. Its very survival was threatened by the impacts of climate change. It, therefore, held the view that the unique situation and needs of small island developing States and least developed countries needed to be given special attention, since their extreme vulnerability made it highly likely that their achievements towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals could easily be lost overnight.

ROBERT AISI (Papua New Guinea) said his country had adapted the Millennium Goals to localize them by establishing 15 targets and 67 indicators within the 2005-2012 Medium-Term Development Strategy. The second report on the Goals had recently been completed and it indicated progress had been made towards implementation of the national targets, particularly with regard to Goals 2 and 4, related to education and child mortality, respectively. A new 20-year strategy was focused on transforming the rural sector, which was home to 86 per cent of the population. The aim was to transform those corridors of poverty into robust socio-economic areas, with improved basic services, including road and infrastructure linkages.

He said that in the five years leading up to 2015, Papua New Guinea's development plan would focus on fulfilling the internationally agreed targets. The focus and resources would be dedicated to making progress in improving gender equality, addressing climate change and promoting the role of the private sector. To accelerate the pace of implementation, four provinces had been identified as pilots to test programmes aimed at fast-tracking efforts to achieve the Goals.

Development partners should contribute to joint commitments under the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action beyond 2015, he concluded. At the same time, South-South cooperation and partnerships were equally important in meeting the deadlines. The Asia Pacific Ministerial Meeting in Indonesia, on 3 and 4 August, had culminated in the Jakarta Declaration, aimed at accelerating achievement of the Goals through South-South cooperation. The General Assembly should give consideration to that Declaration.

ALAN GARCÍA PÉREZ, President of Peru, said his country was making progress in achieving the Goals in all areas, despite the challenges, including a drop in ODA funding and the current global economic turmoil. His country's success was due to its focus on investing

in the infrastructural bases for sustainable development. Further, public investment was heavily supported by private sector investments. As a result of those combined efforts, the poverty rate in the country had been reduced from 54.4 per cent to 14 per cent in the last five years. Based on its report with regard to indicators related to the Goals, the United Nations had affirmed that Peru had achieved its 70 per cent point in poverty reduction. By 2011, the 30 per cent rate was expected to have been achieved. By 2015, it was expected that only 10 per cent of the population would be living in poverty.

Continuing, he said the Government's poverty reduction measures had been supported by public investment to create 2 million jobs in other poverty-reducing sectors. One of those was to increase access to water and sanitation, which had benefited 4 million people who had had no access to drinking water before and had provided sewage disposal services to 3 million people. The gap between those who had access to drinking water and those who did not was expected to be closed within the next 10 years. A similar "light for all" campaign was providing electricity to people at the same rapid pace.

Further, he said progress had been achieved in all areas, especially in education-related areas. Enrolment in schools towards the aim of achieving universal primary education had been increased, as had the number of students in attendance at schools. Planning was under way to introduce legislation for compulsory secondary education. The illiteracy rate had been reduced to 5 per cent. Similar progress had been made in achieving the Goals on reducing gender inequality and maternal mortality. The 2015 Goal for reducing child mortality had already been achieved. Vaccination campaigns had eradicated measles and reduced the incidence of diseases such as malaria. Challenges remained, but the aims of the Goals could be achieved, as could those of the United Nations. The time had come to incorporate as a supreme goal the aim of living in peace and reducing the use of weapons. The time had come for the world to embrace the principles of democracy, realism and freedom.

HARIS SILAJDŽIĆ, Chairman of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, noted that, as a country that had received significant international support for reconstruction, the country now invested significant efforts "to achieve sustainability and its own responsibility". The country's National Human Development Report on the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 gave high priority to poverty reduction, development humanization, and development support enhancement. In addition, the nation's development strategy (2010-2013) and social inclusion strategy would provide for a more stable, efficient and competitive economy, while achieving social inclusion and integration into the European Union.

Several initiatives undertaken by the country addressed social inclusion. The country's Disability Policy would enable access to, among other things, the labour market. The nation had also implemented, he said, a project to integrate child social protection through multisectoral cooperation. Further, an action plan to address the educational needs of the Roma, the country's biggest national minority, had been developed, but, he added, the results had not been satisfactory and "much remained to be done in the areas of education and employment" for the Roma.

"We are fully determined to continue working with our partners in the international community in order to strengthen local self-responsibility and stimulate long-term development on the path to full membership in the European Union," he stated. But, the country was witnessing an escalation of open calls for secession, necessitating constitutional reform that would create a single economic space and make the Government functional and rational. "The active support of the international community to Bosnia and Herzegovina in this reform process is of the essence," he said.

BATBOLD SUKHABAATAR, Prime Minister of Mongolia, said that with adequate resources, renewed commitment and intensified collective action, the Millennium Goals could and must be achieved. The journey ahead would not be smooth, as the world was already grappling with the economic crisis, volatile energy and food prices, issues of food security, and climate change. The combined effects had reversed hard-earned development gains. To withstand those and other emerging challenges, an effective global partnership for development should be enhanced. That partnership would include national ownership and leadership, deliver on commitments already made, and take into account the special needs of vulnerable groups of countries, including landlocked developing countries.

He said that the past decade of implementation of the Goals had revealed that sustained economic growth was not sufficient. Everyone, particularly the poor, should be able to participate and benefit from economic opportunities; economic growth should lead to job creation and be complemented by effective social policy. Recently, Mongolia conducted a thorough analysis of its progress on the Goals, and had found that 66 per cent of “our MDGs” were on track or likely to be achieved, including in the ratio of girls to boys in secondary schools, the percentage of children covered by essential immunization, infant mortality and under-5 mortality rates. Overall progress had resulted from mainstreaming the Goals into a long-term development policy document and budgetary framework and establishing a single Government agency responsible for coordinating their implementation, and creating a broad database for progress assessment.

Nonetheless, he noted, the country report sent a warning that the achievement of other targets was slow. The most challenging was poverty reduction, gender equality and environmental sustainability. To effectively address those challenges and ensure that economic growth benefited everyone, the Government was taking pertinent policy measures, including boosting productive employment, especially among youth; equitably distributing income and opportunities; and investing in rural development and agriculture. Financing those policies would be formidable, but his Government would continue working with development partners and seeking their assistance, especially to offset vulnerability to external shocks and the disadvantages of being a landlocked country. Touching on other topics, he mentioned the goal of ensuring gender equality and working to combat the impacts of environmental degradation, such as desertification. He said that Mongolia stood ready to do its part to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

WEN JIABAO, Premier of the State Council of China, said progress towards the Millennium Development Goals was uneven. Many countries had not yet made headway in improving the health of women and children, achieving gender equality and protecting the environment. A number of developing countries were hit hard by the global financial crisis, natural disasters and volatile food and energy markets. The global population living in hunger had increased. Achieving the Goals remained a “long and uphill journey”. China has been an active supporter of the Goals and since 1978 the number of Chinese living in absolute poverty had been lowered by over 200 million, accounting for 75 per cent of those lifted out of poverty in developing countries, as it introduced schemes to improve employment, housing and education for low-income groups.

China still had imbalances in development, as tens of millions of its people were still below the poverty line, but he said it was convinced it would achieve the Goals through greater emphasis on poverty alleviation. He added that China and its Government would contribute its share towards early achievement of the Goals throughout the world. The primary objective of China’s foreign assistance was to help improve livelihoods in developing countries through a number of initiatives. He announced that, within the next three years,

China would donate \$14 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Among its other initiatives, China would also reduce and cancel debts to least developed countries, while deepening financial cooperation, economic and trade ties with developing countries. On top of China's recent humanitarian assistance to fight flooding in Pakistan, he announced it would provide another \$200 million to help rebuild the country.

The international community must, with a greater sense of urgency and responsibility, put the achievement of the Goals on top of its agenda, so they were not interrupted or delayed by other issues. Developed countries should also honour their official commitments, improve coordination and cooperation to implement aid and uphold a durable peace and stability. He called for harder work and closer cooperation for the development of the Goals on schedule and for the progress of all mankind.

The Goals, as important as ever since their adoption 10 years ago even as the world had experienced significant changes, were a common reference point for the joint effort to create a better world for the poorest and most vulnerable people, said LARS LØKKE RASMUSSEN, Prime Minister of Denmark. He said the international community needed to focus on the Goals' implementation during the remaining five years. Without private sector-driven growth, however, the international community would not be successful in eradicating poverty or mobilizing the necessary domestic resources for education, health and other social services. Ensuring that the benefits of growth reached the poor was especially important in Africa.

In 2008, he noted, Denmark had established the Africa Commission with the participation of African leaders and key stakeholders. The Commission stressed the importance of growth and employment, especially for young people, which represented a huge untapped resource. Denmark had co-sponsored an event on Inclusive Growth and Employment in Africa this morning with the President of Liberia and Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania to move this agenda forward, he noted.

He stressed that equality and equal opportunities for women were a vital engine for economic and social development, and there was no chance of achieving the Goals without a strengthened focus on women's empowerment. Women must be able to freely decide if and when they wanted children and they needed access to health services when giving birth. He urged donor countries to live up to their commitments, noting that Denmark was one of only five countries that had exceeded the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for ODA. Stepping up in that way required a willingness to make development cooperation a priority. "We have gained valuable experience over the last 10 years. The challenge has been clearly defined. We have five years left. We have to do it right and we have to start today," he concluded.

ALIK L. ALIK, Vice-President of Federated States of Micronesia, said the alarming population growth of his country had been reduced by almost 50 per cent during the 1990s and stood now at 3.28 per cent annually. The Government understood that the country had to do better in the areas of per capita income generation and human development, because employment and income were at the heart of poverty reduction. Micronesia had adopted a policy of streamlining the size of Government, while taking care that essential services were not adversely impacted. As the economy was dominated by a large public sector, a major challenge in efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals was the reduction of bilateral assistance. He, therefore, underscored the importance for the international community to honour its commitment to provide 0.7 per cent of GDP for ODA.

He said that a special partnership agreement with the United States, enshrined in the Compact of Free Association, included an economic package that could stimulate efforts towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals through the improvement in the health and education sectors. Despite the country's best efforts, growth had stood at 0.4 per cent in 2009. That growth was characterized by sluggishness in real per capita income, reduction in employment and an increase in outward migration. Thirty per cent of the population lived below the national poverty line. It seemed unlikely that that percentage could be halved by 2015.

He reported high enrolment rates at the primary school level, which now stood at over 90 per cent, with near parity between girls and boys. The increased access to education had helped considerably in narrowing the gender gap. Other initiatives had been taken to address issues relating to women's representation in political arena, in maternity leave and domestic violence. The ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women had helped to raise the profile of women in the island communities. The country was on track to achieve the maternal mortality rate target. There was, however, one large challenge that would render all achievements irrelevant. "We cannot meaningfully talk about the MDGs unless the international community addresses the real danger that Micronesia and other small island developing States will disappear because of the adverse impacts of climate change," he said. "In short, we are the least responsible, but the most vulnerable."

NICK CLEGG, Deputy Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, stated that, behind the "officialese" of the Millennium Development Goals Summit, development meant the right of every person to have freedom from hunger, disease, poverty, ignorance and the right to take their life into their own hands and determine their own fate. He noted that progress was uneven and that a number of the goals were off-track. That said, he stated, "the message is: we will keep our promises and we expect the rest of the international community to do the same".

The United Kingdom, he said, was committed to reaching 0.7 per cent of GDP in ODA by 2013. Further, it would be enshrined in law and implemented in ways that would make the biggest difference. Deaths due to malaria in Africa would be halved and targeted towards the 10 worst affected countries. Maternal and infant health would be boosted, saving 50,000 mothers and 250,000 babies by 2015. Making the commitment to a 156 billion pounds sterling budget for aid against the backdrop of a very difficult economy was "not an uncontroversial decision", he noted, but the United Kingdom recognized that it was even more important now than before.

He emphasized the interrelatedness of world economies, stating that, when the world was more prosperous, the United Kingdom would participate in that growth and when the world was less secure, the nation would be less secure within it. Twenty-two of the 44 countries furthest from reaching the Goals were emerging from violent conflict, he noted. So, the Goals were not simply charity or pure altruism, but a key to lasting safety and future prosperity. He called on others to show equal resolve. Developed nations must honour their commitments, but developing nations would not receive "a blank check". Instead, they would be expected to administer aid in ways that were transparent and responsible, and placing priority on areas such as health, basic services, education, sustainable development and empowering women and girls. "There can be no doubt that women and girls hold the key to prosperity," he said. He concluded his statement by saying, "Let them say that we rose to the challenge, that we kept our promises."

BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States, said it was a valid question to ask why a summit on development was being held at a time when traditional donor countries were beset by domestic problems, including high unemployment. The answer, he said, was that the development of any country benefited all others. "Let's put to rest the old myth that development is mere charity and that certain countries are condemned to perpetual poverty," he added. Today's world was one in which a disease such as smallpox had been eradicated after ravaging people the world over throughout history. It was one in which countries such as China and India were leaders in the global economy, where the doors of education had been opened to tens of millions of children, boys and girls, where diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS were down and access to drinking water was up.

However, progress in achieving other Goals had not come nearly fast enough, he continued. Too many women still died in childbirth and children still died from agony of malnutrition. If the international community continued on the same modest path, "we will miss many development goals". The United States would do its part in world development, not just as a moral imperative, but as an economic and strategic priority. A comprehensive review of its foreign policy programmes had been conducted and the new global policy included pursuit of the Millennium Goals and stated clearly that the United States was "changing how it does business" with the world. First, the concept of aid was being redefined. Secondly, the perception about the ultimate goal of development was being revised because the present approach was leading to dependence rather than development.

That approach, he continued, meant that instead of just providing food, the United States would help countries develop their agricultural sectors. Instead of just providing medicines, it would help countries build better delivery systems as it had in Mali. Instead of just treating HIV/AIDS, it would develop pilot programmes to prevent the spread of the disease. He said that the third pillar of the new approach was for the United States to address poverty and to make progress towards achieving the Goals on poverty reduction by using the strongest force possible, the promotion of broad-based economic growth. Countries were most likely to prosper when they pursued their own paths to economic success.

The United States would partner with other countries, and it would ensure that the Doha Round worked for all countries, he said. The G-20 countries would be urged to strengthen their anti-corruption agendas because, in the long run, "democracy and prosperity go hand in hand". The final pillar of the new approach would be to insist on greater responsibility, "both of ourselves and others". "We need to be big-hearted but also hard-headed in making commitments." The United States would put an end to hollow, unmet promises. The moment of taking responsibility had arrived for developing countries as well. "We can be partners but you must lead." No nation could do everything everywhere and still do it well; they must be more selective and focused. There was an opportunity to forge a new division of labour for the new century. "Together, we can collaborate in ways unimaginable just a few years ago," he said. "Together, we can deliver historic leaps in development."

NAOTO KAN, Prime Minister of Japan, said that the remarkable victories and advances made over the past decade towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals notwithstanding; the challenge to achieve those Goals was not yet won. Announcing what he termed Japan's concrete "promises" in the fields of health and education, where he said progress had been particularly slow, he called the new initiative the "Kan commitment", based on his personal determination to see progress in those fields.

The first “promise” was that Japan would contribute to addressing health issues for protecting lives, based on the belief that the role of Government and political leaders was to minimize sources of misery, such as disease, poverty and conflict, and establishing a “society with a minimum level of unhappiness”. Commenting on the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which Japan had helped to found, Mr. Kan said that having paid close attention to the issues of various diseases, including HIV/AIDS, he took the opportunity of the recent photo exhibition held in his country to renew his awareness that in Asia, Africa, South America and elsewhere in the world, a large number of people affected by AIDS continued to lose their lives. He promised that at the Third Replenishment Conference scheduled for next month, his country would announce its intention to make contributions amounting to \$800 million in the coming years.

At the same time, Japan would also propose an assistance model in maternal and child health called “EMBRACE”. That model aimed to deliver a sequence of health services, including antenatal care with routine examinations and neonatal care at facilities with quality equipment and human resources, improvement in access to hospitals and immunization. He said education, in conjunction with good health, formed the basis upon which people’s social participation took place. Without proper education, people were deprived of opportunities for action in their society.

Continuing, the Japanese leader said his country would also provide \$3.5 billion in assistance over five years beginning next year as a contribution to the achievement of the education-related Millennium Development Goals because he believed education led to the creation of jobs and social vitality, which he considered essential. “Today, I have announced Japan’s concrete measures for contribution targeting the fields of health and education, in accordance with the concept of a society with the minimum level of unhappiness. This is our promise to the next generation, who should be the world’s hope for the future,” he declared.

HAN SEUNG-SOO, Special Envoy of the President of the Republic of Korea, said it was critical to find consistent and predictable financial resources for development, if the promise of meeting the Millennium Development Goal targets by 2015 was to be met. Donor countries had to honour their long-standing commitments. Further, financing had to start at home too, raising and allocating more domestic revenues were allocated through improved tax systems and financing mechanisms. The Republic of Korea was moving to increase its ODA to 0.25 per cent of its gross national income (GNI) by 2015 while using innovative financing mechanisms to increase its support to the health sector.

Stressing that the effective use of development resources was equally important, he said his country would host the fourth high-level forum on aid effectiveness in Busan next year. That forum would give Member States an opportunity to assess the relevance of the principles on aid effectiveness, based on data and their close monitoring. Acknowledging the importance of gender equality and women’s empowerment, he said the Republic of Korea had joined the Muskoka Initiative on maternal and children’s health and global efforts, and supported the Secretary-General’s Global Strategy for Women’s and Children’s Health. This year, the Republic of Korea had also become a supporter of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, which focused on improving children’s mortality by vaccinating children less than 5 years old. Korea was the first Asian country to participate in the Alliance.

The international community needed to focus on the regions falling behind, such as sub-Saharan African countries and least developed countries, he said. His country was implementing the Korea-Africa Initiative as a multi-year programme for partnership with African countries and about 50 per cent of its bilateral assistance was allocated to low-income countries. The international community’s work did not stop with the achievement of

the Millennium Development Goals. “We must aim at sustaining them in the long run.” The upcoming G-20 Summit in Seoul was an opportunity to outline ways to ensure development through sustainable growth, he said.

S.M. KRISHNA, Minister of External Affairs of India, said the world had made substantial gains on the Goals, but that progress had been uneven and fell short of expectations. That was visible in the forgotten Goals, involving women’s and children’s health. He was thus pleased that the Secretary-General had set out a global strategy in that regard. Referencing the destruction emanating from the natural disasters in Haiti and Pakistan, he expressed solidarity as a fellow developing country. He also expressed growing concern about the impact of climate change on vulnerable regions. Rain-fed agriculture accounted for 60 per cent of the crop area in India, and climate change aggravated the situation in traditionally drought- and flood-prone regions. A national action plan on climate change would increase the share of clean and renewable energy, increase energy efficiency and expand forest cover.

He said that, with only five years to go to reach the Millennium Goals’ target year, it was imperative to step up efforts. More than 60 million people had slipped back into poverty in 2009, following the economic crisis. It was an important imperative, therefore, that global economic recovery be durable, balanced and sustainable. So far, India’s economy showed resilience and was expected to grow by 8.5 per cent between 2010 and 2011. However, the largest concentration of the poor was in India and South Asia, and he, therefore, urged a push for inclusive growth. He mentioned specific national measures, such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, universal elementary education programmes for children ages 6 to 14 — the largest school-lunch programme in the world — and a special programme focused on female literacy. In addition, India had embarked on the most ambitious affirmative-action programme, mandating that one third of all elected positions in local government be reserved for women.

India faced enormous challenges in women’s health, and the Government had adopted a multi-pronged strategy under the National Rural Health Mission to provide health care in the rural areas, he said. The maternal mortality rate had declined. Progress had also been made in combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. India made valuable use of technology, and had launched the second phase of the Pan-African e-Network project, which linked 53 countries in Africa with centres of excellence in India for telemedicine and tele-education services. Overall, he called for a robust global partnership, technology transfer and capacity-building. India was resolute in its commitment. Quoting Mahatma Gandhi on the limitless potential of human achievement, he said: “A small body of determined spirits fired by an unquenchable faith in their mission can alter the course of history.”

XAVIER ESPOT MIRÓ, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Institutional Relations of Andorra, said that it might not be possible to fulfil the promises made 10 years ago to combat poverty and protect the most vulnerable groups. He listed the persistent problems, noting, in particular, that the people most vulnerable to natural disasters had remained sidelined, the current financial crisis had raised food prices in regions like Africa, some 72 million children in the world did not receive schooling, the AIDS crisis had not been resolved, and shortages of drinking water continued. Although some progress had been made, the results were uneven and fell short of the Goals.

He said his country had endorsed the Goals’ objectives and cooperated to achieve them. For example, his Government had created a Development Cooperation Service in 2001, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs devoted 23 per cent of its financial resources to development cooperation. He asserted that States should increase efforts and that the role

of the United Nations was crucial, and he expressed Andorra's support for the meeting's outcome document.

HUGO ROGER MARTÍNEZ, Minister for External Relations of El Salvador, said it was a priority for his country to comply with the Goals' indicators. The model of an inclusive economic growth emphasized many things regarding the public good, including universal primary education. Several development initiatives should be taken on a regional level, which would increase inclusion within this area. Of particular importance was the creation of jobs for youth, at a time when unemployment was a threat in urban areas. Despite the financial crisis and vulnerability to natural disasters, he said the country had advanced in many areas, including the development of a real estate guarantee fund, land tenure certificates, and a rural solidarity community programme, which reached 100 municipalities. In addition, a universal basic pension plan had been granted to 32 municipalities.

He noted other progress, including the expansion of a school feeding programme and distribution of out-of-work certificates, which guaranteed laid-off workers six months of health-care services. In a framework of health reform, there was growing awareness among the population of the need to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS and boost access to antiretroviral drugs, free of cost. He noted that, in order for policies to be effective, they must include a gender perspective. He urged participation among schools, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to prevent school dropouts.

Social protection needed to be broadly inclusive, he said. In education, the Government had implemented assistance to low-income families, offering school kits that included uniforms and school supplies. That major task had assisted families and promoted employment to those who sewed uniforms, among others. To strengthen aid for the neediest in the country, El Salvador provided a universal basic pension for those over 70 years old. Given the threat of exponential urban poverty, he noted two pilot programmes, the first which gave temporary assistance to unemployed youth, and the second, which provided agricultural kits to help families with their businesses. He was convinced that the best results would come from a commitment of increased commitment by the international community. El Salvador shared the vision that all Member States could achieve the Millennium Goals and improve living standards for all vulnerable groups.

KEVIN RUDD, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, described the challenges two children born into poverty faced each day in their lives. One girl from Soweto ended up in a school with a bright future. The other, a boy living in a slum near a mega-city ended up "without hope". He told their stories because they were the "human face" of what happens when the world "acts with compassion and when it does not". He asked that his description urge the Member States to fulfil their commitments and the promise of the Goals. At this 10-year review, although the failures of achieving the Goals were often used as arguments that international aid was ineffectual, he stated that the Goals were an expression of basic human rights, and their success would benefit the global community. "Eliminating extreme poverty boosts global growth for all. [...] It grows trade and investment. It grows jobs. It acts against political and religious radicalization," he stressed.

With 70 million children unable to attend school, hundreds of thousands of women dying in childbirth and infectious diseases still devastating poor communities, he observed that less than half the funding pledged to Africa five years ago in the Gleneagles declaration of the G-8 had been delivered. He urged that Member States "to do what which we say we will do. To honour our commitments." His own country had reviewed its efforts several years ago and, seeing that there was more to do, had doubled its aid budget of 2005, including a 200 per cent increase in aid to Africa alone. Australia, he stated, planned to double those

figures again, making it the fastest-growing donor country in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and he pointed out it was doing that despite the impacts of the financial crisis.

Continuing, he said, Australia was also allocating \$A5 billion to education in its overseas aid, as well as \$A1.6 billion to women's and children health and \$A1.8 billion to food security. It would also work to open world markets to least developed countries which spurred private commerce, trade and investment, and thus alleviated poverty. He emphasized, in conclusion, that the goals, policies and timetable were clear, and that rather than begin with "another grand plan", the international community "should simply begin by doing that which we say".

MOURAD MEDELICI, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Algeria, noted that today was a chance to review and learn of the obstacles facing the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. However, he pointed out that many countries, in particular African countries, would not be achieving those objectives, as their progress had been complicated by the global economic and financial crisis. The last African Union meeting in Kampala, Uganda, had focused on the Goals, specifically maternal mortality and children's health. But he called for the international community to share the responsibility in achieving all objectives of the Goals. The eradication of poverty and hunger was, in his view, the main priority and "broadly determines" the others.

Continuing, he stated that the G-8 ODA played a "key role" in poverty reduction and that financial mobilization was at the heart of any action to achieve the Goals. To that end, he proposed several ideas for future actions in accomplishing that, among others, a moratorium on debt on countries that were struggling, and either cancelling or mitigating the debt burden on the poorest and the least developed countries, the increase of foreign investments to the poorest countries and an increase and improvement of market access from least developed countries to developed countries.

Algeria, having just completed its second national report on its progress in its efforts to achieve its Millennium Development Goals, showed improvement in reducing poverty from 1.7 per cent in 1990 to 0.5 per cent in 2009, with an additional 1 million housing units built between 2005 and 2009. School enrolment had increased as well, from 93 per cent in 1999 to 97.6 per cent in 2009. He said, in conclusion, that the challenges faced today required a response from the international community that was faster and better. "More than ever, self-reliance both through solidarity and developing everybody's capacity and partnership for the poorest and most underprivileged" would, he emphasized, bring success.

MÁRCIA HELENA CARVALHO LOPES, Minister for Social Development and the Fight against Hunger of Brazil, said that despite sectoral advances in some countries, if current trends were maintained, the Millennium Development Goals would not be reached by 2015. Additional financial resources provided in a predictable manner were needed, particularly for the poorest. International cooperation must be accompanied by substantive reform of the international economic system, including in the area of governance. Overcoming obstacles presented by agricultural subsidies and tariffs, as well as by restrictive payments and unsustainable debt, was necessary.

For its part, she said, Brazil had set, reached and surpassed a more ambitious poverty eradication goal than that established in 2000 — to cut hunger and extreme poverty by three quarters by 2015. By 2008, the extreme poverty level had stood at 4.8 per cent, down from 15.6 per cent in 1990. The Government also had put a wide-ranging social protection system in place, reaching 70 million people each month, and significantly increased the minimum

wage, which had improved the income of workers, retirees and pensioners. Income-generating policies had been expanded, while in education, 95 per cent of children were in school. In other areas, the wage gap between men and women had shrunk over the last five years. However, high levels of violence against women still posed a challenge.

Regarding health care, she said an important result had been a 58 per cent decrease in mortality in children under age 5, meeting the Goal before the deadline. Maternal mortality was a major challenge, despite a drop since 1990, and it required more targeted policies. To address HIV/AIDS, the Government had ensured access to antiretroviral drugs to around 220,000 more people. On Goal 7, Brazil had reduced deforestation in the Amazon, while 45 per cent of its internal energy supply came from renewable sources. As for the global partnership, Brazil was sharing successful experiences and deepening South-South cooperation. Between 2003 and 2009, the Government had concluded over 400 cooperation agreements with other developing nations and had granted \$125 billion in debt relief.

MUHAMMAD MUMUNI, Minister for Foreign Relations and Regional Integration of Ghana, noted how his country had set the Goals as the minimum requirements of its development agenda. Achieving the Goals, however, was no simple task. Halving the proportion of people living in poverty in Ghana would require about \$1.9 billion per year. Its economy still depended on exports of primary commodities, such as cocoa and gold; there was concern, too, that the discovery of oil could aggravate the situation. Agricultural output could meanwhile be affected by climate change.

Despite such constraints, he said Ghana was on track to attain middle-income status by 2020. According to the British Overseas Development Institute, it was on course to become the first African country to halve poverty and hunger by 2015. The maternal mortality rate of 451 deaths per 100,000 live births remained unacceptably high, however, and the challenge of halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS remained daunting, though not insurmountable.

Turning to developing country debt, the Minister recalled that, two years ago, it was said that meeting the Goals, especially poverty reduction, would require increasing the annual flow of ODA by at least \$50 billion to \$60 billion. That figure definitely paled in comparison to what the developed countries have spent on bailouts and other measures to respond to the global financial crisis.

LUÍS FILIPE MARQUES AMADO, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Portugal, urged delegations to seize the moment and implement the commitments made towards the Millennium Goals, and noted that for 2 to 3 October, his Government would host a ministerial meeting on the “mobilization of financial resources for the least developed countries”. That gathering would be an opportunity to review the issues discussed at the current summit and assess ways to collectively address them. He said that many countries, including in Africa, had made progress towards achieving the Goals, but that they all now faced the twofold challenge of adopting measures to produce results in the near future, as well as addressing new challenges beyond 2015.

Commenting on how the world had changed dramatically since the Millennium Declaration, Mr. Amado outlined new problems at hand, including climate change, the financial crisis and new geopolitical tensions. Building resilience to climate change was vital, and Portugal was involved in the global effort on renewable energies, believing that low-carbon development strategies would contribute to sustainable growth. Because mobilizing financial resources was also essential, Portugal supported ongoing work on innovative sources of financing, as well as favoured the creation of a new tax on financial transactions

allocated to development, including the fight against climate change. Finally, concerning the role of emerging economies in achieving the Goals, Portugal stood ready to cooperate with and engage in a constructive dialogue with developing countries.

JORGE LARA CASTRO, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, opened by saying that today's world was in a process of transition to a new world order. Global change was accelerating, and there were many conflicts over the strategic interests of the great Powers, and the weaknesses of interdependent nations. Paraguay was a State that was vulnerable, due to geography and history. As a landlocked State, the country had been crippled by the looting of natural and strategic resources. One of the largest freshwater aquifers, the Guarani aquifer, was a strategic resource that required development on a just and equitable basis for all. Paraguay's aim was to have sustainable development without compromising the needs of future generations. Sustainable human development was possible if the planet was sustained. Living in harmony with Mother Earth must be imperative, and was a historical responsibility for future generations.

Globalization posed a threat and required a shared undertaking for all people. The noble Millennium Development Goals represented the broadest consensus from all mankind, but the world was running out of time. By shouldering responsibility for the Goals, his country had worked with the public and private sector and civil society. The 2020 Plan, known as "Paraguay for All", was a policy and a guiding framework for social policy, and included universal access to public good and social services provided by the State, social and economic equity among people and institutional strengthening. With progress made and challenges pending, next year, Paraguay would celebrate its bicentennial, hopefully with a significant reduction in extreme poverty. There had been a significant absence of social policy for two and a half decades, and thus attainment of the Goals had fallen behind. Favouring more and better social investment, the universalization of human rights was key and an instrument of social coherence. Therefore, developed and developing countries needed to cooperate with financing mechanisms.

PAUL BADJI (Senegal) said that the Assembly's evaluation of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals showed there was an absolute duty to act and at the same time that it was not too late to achieve those agreed targets. His country was committed to doing so and would pursue tough reforms to improve the daily living conditions facing the people of Senegal.

However, the global and economic crisis had a negative impact and many challenges remained. Because of that, Senegal had refocused its efforts and would "opt for success". To that end, it identified three areas of priority to promote development, including developing and encouraging lasting economic growth, which would facilitate young people's access to employment and foster private initiatives; developing and modernizing agriculture, which one third of the population depended on for a livelihood, and which would stabilize food stability and stem the exodus of people; and the expansion and acceleration of basic services, in particular, health-care access, which was a prerequisite to eradicating infectious diseases and improving nutritional access.

There was, he said in conclusion, "no other option but to work together", and he urged that respect for commitments made in the existing partnership for development be honoured. He also told the Assembly that Senegal was more determined than ever to work with others for "this better world we are looking forward to".

Summaries of Round-Table Discussions

Providing insight on round table I, on “poverty hunger and inequality”, Co-Chair SHEIKH HASINA, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, said participants had agreed that concrete national and international actions were needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, which were essential for economic and social development efforts. Member States had committed to pursuing policies for inclusive sustainable development, giving priority attention to alleviating the effects of recent global crises and climate change. The participants had also pledged to mobilize private and public sector resources and increased development assistance. Additionally, they had recognized the promotion of gender equality and the need to include women in all levels of decision-making and to implement gender-responsive laws.

Summing up round table II on “meeting the Goals in health and education”, Co-Chair GERT ROSENTHAL (Guatemala) said that several speakers had underscored the link between education and health. As the two sectors were central to poverty reduction and achieving all the Millennium Goals, many interventions had stressed that they must be closely coordinated in national development plans. Inequalities in education and health were seen as barriers to attaining the Goals. It was therefore crucial to improve access to good-quality education and health services, particularly for women and children, those living in rural and remote areas, vulnerable and poor populations and persons living with disabilities.

On the work of round table III, on “promoting sustainable development”, Co-Chair ETTA ELIZABETH BANDA, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malawi, said that social, economic and environmental policies needed to be better integrated and the link between environment and development strengthened. National ownership of agreed development goals was crucial and commitment to better governance essential. All participants had given priority to improving access to clean water, reducing mortality, facilitating education and promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment. There had been a call to address the most fundamental rights of urban slum dwellers, including access to water and sanitation, adequate shelter, nutrition, health and education. Investment in ecological infrastructure had been underscored, and peace and stability identified as essential preconditions for sustainable development and a better quality of life for all.

Summarizing the work of the round table IV, on “addressing emerging issues and evolving approaches”, Co-Chair TARJA HALONEN, President of Finland, identified an urgent need for a new development paradigm with environmental sustainability and social inclusion at its centre. Moving to a green economy was both necessary and feasible, although several participants had said that financial assistance beyond existing commitments for ODA would be needed. A more comprehensive approach to the global financial and economic crisis had been called for; a long-term solution would require a review of regulatory oversight, pursuing reforms and putting job creation and decent work at the heart of macroeconomic policies. Basic social protection floors were important for combating poverty and rising inequalities. She also said participants were concerned that the importance of food security had been underestimated and had stressed that more investment was needed to feed a growing world and to improve rural livelihoods.

As for round table V on “addressing the needs of the most vulnerable”, Co-Chair WINSTON BALDWIN SPENCER, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda, said the international community must spare no effort to advance equality and non-discrimination in terms of gender, age, disability, ethnicity, geographical location and HIV status. More disaggregated data was needed to determine who were the most vulnerable and why. Adequate resources were needed to tackle basic sources of vulnerability, such as lack of access to adequate nutrition, education, skills training, health services and decent jobs. Speakers had urged the international community to help vulnerable countries meet their

specific needs and development challenges, focusing urgent action on effective aid and trade policies, fulfilling all ODA commitments and further mobilizing financing for development, capacity-building and technology transfer.

On Round table VI, regarding “widening and strengthening partnership”, Co-Chair TIINA INTEL MANN(Estonia) said that, while the responsibility for development lay with both developing and developed countries, the role of civil society and the private sector had also been acknowledged. Increasing the effectiveness and quality of aid according to the Paris Declaration was most essential. Ultimately, participants had said, Governments were responsible for their own development. Another precondition to development was creating a stable and secure environment, involving the rule of law and the fight against crime. The round table had also acknowledged the need for a fair and equitable trading system to strengthen global partnership. Finally, it had recognized that many countries were in debt distress and that more mechanisms were required to deal with sovereign debt.

Action on Draft Resolution

The Assembly took up the draft resolution entitled “Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals” (document A/65/L.1).

A statement of financial implications was read out. It noted that at present, it would be premature to consider the financial implications of two events mentioned in the draft - a 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and a 2013 special event for follow-up on achievements towards the Goals. Those implications would be considered at a later date.

The draft was then adopted without a vote and by acclamation.

Statements

ALI ABDUSSALAM TREKKI, former President of the General Assembly and co-Chair of the High-level Plenary Meeting, said delegates at the Summit had shown a spirit of consensus, inclusiveness and openness. The outcome document conveyed the urgency that only five years remained before the deadline to achieve those Goals. The document also stressed national ownership and outlined strategies to achieve the Goals. Inclusive and equitable growth was essential for achieving and eradicating poverty. Women had a central role and called development of strategies to help the poor pull themselves out of poverty.

He went on to say that the outcome went beyond the previously developed health strategy Goals. It focused on small-holder agriculture as a basis for lifting the poor out of poverty. In addition, the document called for strengthening health systems and recognized the special needs of Africa, as well as of the least developed countries. “We should be proud of this achievement,” he said.

RICHARD BOUCHER, Deputy Secretary-General of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, said that over the past decade hundreds of millions of people had emerged from poverty to build new lives based on their own energy and enterprise, but gains had been uneven. Too many mothers and their children died at birth from scarce sanitation and easily preventable illnesses, while fragile and conflict-ridden States had yet to achieve a single Millennium Development Goal. The economic crisis, threat of climate change and volatility of food prices compounded the challenge. To achieve the Goals by 2015, countries should harness their efforts to provide new economic opportunities. Developing countries should maintain the pace and scope of political and economic reforms,

while developed countries should complement those efforts with stronger action in areas such as taxation, combating illicit capital flows and further liberalizing trade.

He said it remained vital for developed countries to meet their aid targets. Technical cooperation and financial assistance would continue to play a vital role creating infrastructure, education and systems needed by the poorest of the poor to better their lives. New donors, philanthropic organizations and innovative finance were playing a good growing role, but as global aid systems grew more complex, coherence of different programmes and policies needed to improve. The OECD would continue to lead the effort to improve domestic and private investment by putting in place systems to prevent, detect and punish corruption, which victimized the most vulnerable. It also felt a special responsibility towards tracking aid into a concrete set of development objectives, which could be measured and monitored. The OECD was committed, with a broad range of partners, to distil and promote best practices, integrating the development agenda into all aspects of its work.

William Lacy Swing, Director-General for the International Organization for Migration (IOM), said a growing body of research showed the impact of migration on development and that the links between migration and the Millennium Development Goals was complex and uneven. The links varied in each country depending on several factors, including the type of migratory movement; the characteristics, resources and behaviour of the migrant population; and various political social, legal and economic factors in the host country.

He said that migration cut across most, if not all, the Goals, with stronger links to some than others. For example, remittances helped to reduce poverty by providing families in the countries of origin with additional income, which helped to achieve Goal 1, on ending poverty and hunger. According to the World Bank, official remittance flows to developing countries last year totalled \$316 billion, two times the amount of overseas development aid and nearly as substantial as all global foreign direct investment. "When migration is managed humanely, it supports the right to development and the attainment of MDGS," he said. "Towards this goal, IOM has pioneered the integration of migration into development planning."

BEKELE GELETA, Secretary General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), stated that, while progress towards the Millennium Development Goals had been made, success remained uneven and huge gaps existed. He affirmed his organization's commitment to contributing towards the achievement of the Goals, noting that it strove to be the world's leading actor in humanitarian action and disaster response. In 2009 alone, the Red Cross and Red Crescent reached 13.5 million people in 113 countries with disaster preparedness and risk reduction programs.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies also contributed to Goals 4 and 5 (child and maternal health) through campaigns on measles, malaria and polio; support to Government-integrated child health programmes; training traditional birth attendants and community first-aid volunteers; and water and sanitation and blood-donation programmes, he said. Additionally, the Federation worked towards the achievement of universal primary education by providing education facilities in disaster situations; water and sanitation projects for schools; and support to orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.

NAWAL EL MOUTAWAKEL, of the International Olympic Committee, thanked the Assembly for granting the Committee observer status, which confirmed the importance of sports in furthering internationally agreed development targets, including the Millennium Goals. "Time is short and the list is long", yet the goals of the Olympic Committee were closely aligned with the Millennium Development Goals, which worked to eradicate poverty

and hunger and use sports for community development. To that end, she said, the Committee had opened a youth development centre in Zambia, which would address community, health care and educational needs. Furthermore, the Committee was collaborating with relevant partners for children and youth education through the world.

The Committee was also using sport to promote gender equality for girls and women, which was part of its charter, she continued. At the next Olympics, women would be participating in every event. Through these and other efforts, the Committee and the Olympic community were using the power of sports to promote the Goals. “We are doing our best [...] but we are fully aware more must be done,” she said in conclusion, and she reaffirmed efforts to use the power of sports to inspire people to be the best they could be, to foster peace and better citizens of today’s youth.

VIDAR HELGESEN, Secretary-General of the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, said that for development to be truly sustainable, it must be owned and led by those whose development was at stake. Political actors were a critical but often a weak link in ensuring such ownership; too often they had failed to capture citizens’ needs and expectations, or to hold the executive to account. The international community had meanwhile failed to support the strengthening of democratic accountability. Responsive politics were needed in order for development to be truly nationally owned.

Democracy was more likely to bring about development gains than other forms of governance, he said. Elections empowered people to articulate their interests; democracy also facilitated a flow of information about the needs and aspirations of the poor. Democratic Governments were more efficient in providing public services, as well as the rule of law. Making the relationship between democracy and development work in practice was a daily challenge. From experience, the Institute was in a position to stress the importance of supporting the integrity of elections, the central role of parliaments and political parties, and the effectiveness of democratic dialogue.

EL HABIB BENESSAHRAOUI, Secretary-General of the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, said his organization was an important agent in promoting development throughout the world. It promoted progress by disseminating good practices among people and ensuring political solidarity between States, between the global North and South and between generations. It maintained a dialogue between cultures and gave voice to the recognition that culture was a source of social cohesion.

Progress had been made in achieving the Goals within the Francophonie community, but much remained to be done, particularly on the African continent, where the organization was a fertile ground for solidarity in development. New and traditional forms of resources had been mobilized to meet a challenge that endangered a large segment of the human society, the combat of poverty. Yet the multifaceted triple crisis in the financial, energy and food sectors was a threat to the progress that had been made in attaining the Goals. He said the result would be an unfair worsening of poverty. To address the challenge, the global economic crisis should be managed through shared governance in the same way that globalization should be managed. Those issues would be considered at the next Francophone meeting on 24 October in Montreal, Canada.

JULIA MARTON-LEFÈVRE, Director-General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), said her organization was the world’s oldest and largest international conservation network. It had over 1,000 members ranging in size from small non-governmental organizations to States. The 1980 World Conservation Strategy

developed by IUCN stressed the interdependence of conservation and development. It had been the first to give currency to the term “sustainable development”.

She said the concept of sustainable development was now commonplace, and yet 10 years after nearly 200 nations had agreed to integrate environmental sustainability into policy decision, the concept was still being defended and promoted rather than implemented. The latest research supported experience on the ground that achievement of several Goals depended on a rethinking of the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystems on the one hand and human well-being on the other. Among those were food security, poverty reduction, targets in water and sanitation, and natural-resource management.

“Investing in nature is investing in development and, at the same time, investing in the achievement of the Millennium Goals,” she said. The landmark study on “The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity” had gone far to demonstrate the contribution of nature to human well-being. Among those were tropical forests, food fish, coral reefs, medicinal plants and green marketing opportunities. Achieving the Goals would require a renewed focus and a redoubling of efforts by Governments and other actors, including civil society and the private sector. The new approach would put environmental sustainability at the heart of development efforts.

HARUHIKO KURODA, President of the Asian Development Bank, offered a regional perspective on the Goals, noting that Asia and the Pacific encompassed nearly three fifths of humanity, and that no global effort to achieve the Goals would succeed “unless our region succeeds”. Progress had been made, he said, noting that since 1990, 500 million people had overcome poverty in the region. The region was also likely to achieve near-universal primary school enrolment, attain gender parity in education, improve access to safe drinking water, and halt the spread of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. Still, it was home to two thirds of the world’s poor and still faced enormous development challenges, most notably in the areas of sanitation, literacy, infant mortality, gender equality and infrastructure.

He said the Bank had just launched “Paths to 2015”, a report created in partnership with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and it remained committed to increasing its support, with dedicated funds. For example, its financing for clean energy had grown to more than \$1 billion a year; water and sanitation plans had benefited more than 130 million people in the last five years; and school improvement benefited more than 22 million students.

ROBERT L. SHAFER, Permanent Observer for the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, said he was saddened by the dire situation of the more than 1 billion people living in extreme poverty and hunger; the international community should look to the short-term agenda and do as much work as possible, if it ever hoped to succeed in achieving the Millennium Goals by 2015. The targets regarding health were particularly important to Malta, and in the 120 countries on five continents where the Order was active, it was aligned with United Nations efforts to implement them. It was inexcusable that five diseases — pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, measles and HIV/AIDS – accounted for half of the deaths of children under 5, when low-cost prevention and treatment measures could save most of them.

He echoed the Order of Malta’s grave concerns over slow progress to reduce maternal mortality and improve maternal health, stressing its commitment to strengthening efforts in those areas. The Order had also mounted initiatives to provide care for the most underserved and needy in support of the promotion of sustainable public health and worked towards the goal of ensuring environmental sustainability by considerably expanding its activities in underserved populations living in slums. The Order was convinced more than

ever of the importance of achieving the Millennium Goals, which, over the spectrum of human rights and social justice issues, were at the core of its mission.

SETHURAMIAH L. RAO, Permanent Observer for the Partners in Population and Development (PPD), said that, as an intergovernmental organization of 24 developing countries committed to the promotion of South-South cooperation, his organization was actively promoting the Goals. Since all the targets were linked, an integrated and comprehensive approach was necessary to achieve them. Priority areas for his organization included population data and analysis for sustainable development and poverty alleviation, universal access to reproductive health and HIV prevention, reproductive health commodity security and advancing gender equality and women's empowerment.

While drawing attention to the regrettably low rate of progress in areas such as maternal and reproductive health, he said that renewed interest in those areas had nevertheless been shown by Member States, as evidenced by discussions at the last meeting of the Group of Eight (G-8) industrialized countries in Canada, and at the African Union summit in July. The WHO had reported a decline in maternal deaths around the world, but more intensive work was still required to collect and analyse direct data on the issue.

He noted with deep concern that the funding for family planning was lower today than in 1995. If that trend were not reversed, it would have serious implications for countries' abilities to prevent unwanted pregnancies and reduce maternal and infant mortality, as UNFPA had warned. While statistics were lacking for South-South cooperation in those fields, evidence suggested that such cooperation was increasing. First-rate technical capacities existed in such fields in many developing countries, and greater efforts should be extended to fully capitalize on them through South-South and triangular cooperation.

FRANCESCO MARIA AMORUSO, Vice-President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean, stated on behalf of that 25-member group that the Mediterranean region was exposed to every aspect of poverty and extreme poverty with differing levels of development that could jeopardize stability there. It "must therefore be more deeply involved in pursuing the eight Millennium Development Goals".

Public development assistance to the Mediterranean countries had increased but was still inadequate and some countries appeared unlikely to achieve the Goals by 2015 unless a supplementary effort was made. He noted that the region accounted for 60 per cent of the world's water-poor populations, a factor that had "a huge impact on life, health, agriculture, energy production, transport — hence on the economy — the environment and biodiversity".

He was proud to note that the General Assembly had adopted last July a resolution declaring that safe and clean drinking water and sanitation was a human right "essential to the full enjoyment of life". In that context, he added: "I am solemnly requesting, in the name of the Parliamentarians of the Mediterranean, that this historic resolution does not remain a dead letter, but leads to the establishment of tangible rights." The Millennium Development Goals, he said, provided a unique opportunity to do so.

RANSFORD SMITH, Deputy Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, said the incidence of tuberculosis had fallen in most of its 54 member States, while rates of primary education had risen significantly in many of them, and two thirds had eliminated gender disparity in education. Looking across the Commonwealth as a whole, however, much remained to be done. Prevalence of HIV, while falling in 11 of its member States, had risen in 16 others. Only 5 per cent of Commonwealth nations were likely to meet the target for

reducing child mortality, and, “most shockingly of all”, two thirds of all maternal deaths occurred in Commonwealth countries.

He said that trade was essential for economic growth and poverty reduction, but the cost of the failure to agree on trade rules at the global level had largely been borne by the least developed countries and by small and vulnerable States. Political will must be found to deliver a fair, development-oriented conclusion to the current round of trade negotiations. Regional and other trading arrangements also should be pursued in ways that would strengthen productive capacity and improve access to markets, especially for women, youth entrepreneurs and small businesses.

The Commonwealth championed the linkage of governmental, business and civil society networks, he said. It was also guided by recognition of the interdependence of democracy and development. Achieving the Millennium Goals required the full engagement of all citizens; “people ownership” of the objectives was as essential as “country ownership”.

ALI MCHUMO, Managing Director of the Common Fund for Commodities, said that three quarters of the world’s extremely poor — 800 million people — lived in rural areas and depended on commodities and commodity-related jobs for their livelihoods. The implementation of the Millennium Development Goals could not be addressed without taking into account the imperative of commodity development. Commodities were particularly important in eradicating poverty and hunger, but were also relevant to many of the other Goals. Fairer international trade in commodities would result in more opportunities for poor farmers, directly influencing socio-economic conditions in many of the world’s poorest countries. Healthy and robust rural areas from fairer trade would alleviate the influx of people into slums, directly contributing to environmental stability and climate change mitigation.

Considering the importance of commodities for poverty reduction and the attainment of the Goals, he said, several systemic issues in the sector deserved attention, such as supply capacity limitation, including issues of technology, irrigation and seed varieties. Producers, especially smallholders, also needed to participate in the value-chain, while there needed to be appropriate instruments for tackling commodity price fluctuation and volatility, including consideration for the emerging issue of the “financialization” of commodity markets. More resources need to be committed in commodity development assistance by the international community, and he hoped it would be given adequate resources to continue making a modest impact in international development and the achievements of the Goals.

MELINDA FRENCH GATES, co-Chair of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation stated that the Gates Foundation felt an impatient optimism about the future and that the Goals embodied a similar spirit by recognizing “how much there is to be done, while at the same time signalling the scale and scope of the world’s ambition”. Continuing, she said that, although the view that the Goals were off track was technically accurate, that assessment obscured the extraordinary progress across the globe, and she pointed out that 4 million children who would have died in 1990 had survived in 2010.

Turning to the observation that progress hadn’t been evenly spread among all nations, she stressed that the fact that 1.3 billion people had lifted themselves out of poverty was cause for celebration, regardless of where they lived. “Bill and I started our Foundation because we believe that all lives have equal value, and I am not comfortable comparing one person’s suffering to that of another,” she stated. Pointing to the many successes regarding achievement of the Millennium Goals, she urged a sharing of best practices and that, rather than cut back on development spending which would shift an even bigger burden to the poorest, that support be increase in effective interventions.

RAJAT K. GUPTA, Observer and Chairman of the International Chamber of Commerce (India Chapter), said that five years ago when he had first addressed the Assembly, the role of business in the Millennium Goals was just emerging. Today, there was a dramatic impact in saving mothers and children from malaria. In the last 10 years, his organization had saved the lives of nearly three quarters of a million children across endemic countries in Africa. What was critical was a private sector approach to target scaling up and employing a war-room type strategy to meet the goal through better supply-chain planning, improved logistics and innovative financing approaches.

Healthy and developing societies created new business opportunities and new markets. That was why, despite the current economic challenges, investments in health must be increased. He urged stepping up commitments to get maternal and child health on track, and not to lose gains in malaria. Collective success was threatened with domestic budget cuts to health and international aid. Business needed to step up through innovative partnerships, co-investment and direct financial contributions. All three worked together in public-private partnerships. Partnerships could make good business sense and deliver sustainable development outcomes. The Goals could not be achieved without solving the smart urbanization issue. He concluded by saying that there could be no development without business, but added that business needed Governments to be successful.

LU ZHOU, of the Friendship across the Frontiers of China, observed that the old belief that profit was businesses' only responsibility was no longer true. In fact, she said, business leaders from many developing countries, such as China, has shown that sustainable value did not come from profits but "from making a positive difference". Governments alone could not tackle all problems and partnership, collaboration and commitment from the private sectors, and civil society was essential to achieve the Goals.

She called for the mobilization of resources and for enhanced South-South cooperation. With the knowledge of what strategies worked, where gaps existed and that a fairer trading system and private investment was essential, it was time for the private sector and civil society to explore new forms of innovative, multi-stakeholder partnerships focused on investing in the underprivileged. "The world is interconnected, what happens in one part, ripples and affects another part," she stated and she urged focused efforts to achieve the Goals.



Asamblea General

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Sexagésimo quinto período de sesiones

Temas 13 y 117 del programa

**Aplicación y seguimiento integrados y coordinados
de los resultados de las grandes conferencias y
cumbres de las Naciones Unidas en las esferas
económica y social y esferas conexas**

Seguimiento de los resultados de la Cumbre del Milenio

**Proyecto de resolución remitido a la Reunión Plenaria de Alto Nivel
de la Asamblea General por la Asamblea General en su sexagésimo
cuarto período de sesiones**

Cumplir la promesa: unidos para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio

La Asamblea General,

Aprueba el siguiente documento final de la Reunión Plenaria de Alto Nivel de su quincuagésimo quinto período de sesiones sobre los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio:

Cumplir la promesa: unidos para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio

1. Los Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno, reunidos en la Sede de las Naciones Unidas en Nueva York del 20 al 22 de septiembre de 2010, celebramos los progresos realizados desde que nos reunimos por última vez aquí en 2005, al tiempo que expresamos profunda preocupación porque aún están muy lejos de cubrir las necesidades. Recordando los objetivos y compromisos de desarrollo derivados de la Declaración del Milenio¹ y el Documento Final de la Cumbre Mundial 2005², reafirmamos nuestra determinación a trabajar juntos para promover el adelanto económico y social de todos los pueblos.

2. Reafirmamos que seguimos guiándonos por los propósitos y principios de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, respetando plenamente el derecho internacional y sus principios.

¹ Véase la resolución 55/2.

² Véase la resolución 60/1.



3. Reafirmamos también la importancia de la libertad, la paz y la seguridad, el respeto de todos los derechos humanos, incluido el derecho al desarrollo, el estado de derecho, la igualdad entre los géneros y el compromiso general de lograr sociedades justas y democráticas para el desarrollo.

4. Recalcamos la pertinencia constante de los resultados de las grandes conferencias y cumbres de las Naciones Unidas en las esferas económica, social y ámbitos conexos, y los compromisos contenidos en ellos, incluidos los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, que han conseguido suscitar conciencia y siguen cosechando logros reales e importantes en materia de desarrollo. Todos esos resultados y compromisos han desempeñado un papel fundamental en configurar una amplia visión del desarrollo y constituyen el marco general para las actividades de desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas. Reiteramos firmemente nuestra determinación de garantizar la aplicación oportuna y completa de esos resultados y compromisos.

5. Reconocemos que se están haciendo progresos, incluso en la erradicación de la pobreza, a pesar de los contratiempos, como los causados por la crisis financiera y económica. En este contexto, reconocemos los progresos tan ejemplares realizados por los países en todas las regiones del mundo a través de la cooperación, las alianzas, la acción y la solidaridad. Estamos profundamente preocupados, no obstante, porque el número de personas que viven en la pobreza y el hambre extremas sobrepasa los 1.000 millones y las desigualdades entre los países y dentro de ellos siguen siendo un importante desafío. También estamos profundamente preocupados por los alarmantes niveles de mortalidad infantil que se registran en el mundo. Creemos que la erradicación de la pobreza y el hambre, así como la lucha contra las desigualdades a todos los niveles, son fundamentales para crear un futuro más próspero y sostenible para todos.

6. Reiteramos nuestra profunda preocupación por las crisis múltiples y relacionadas entre sí, incluidas la crisis financiera y económica, la inestabilidad de los precios de la energía y los alimentos y los constantes problemas de seguridad alimentaria, así como los crecientes desafíos planteados por el cambio climático y la pérdida de biodiversidad, que han incrementado las vulnerabilidades y las desigualdades y han afectado negativamente a los logros alcanzados en materia de desarrollo, en particular en los países en desarrollo. No obstante, esto no nos hará desistir de esforzarnos por que los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio sean una realidad para todos.

7. Estamos decididos a avanzar colectivamente y reforzar la alianza mundial para el desarrollo, como eje de nuestra cooperación, en los años venideros. La alianza mundial ha sido reafirmada en la Declaración del Milenio¹, el Consenso de Monterrey de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Financiación para el Desarrollo³, el Plan de Aplicación de las Decisiones de la Cumbre Mundial sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible (“Plan de Aplicación de Johannesburgo”)⁴, el Documento Final de la Cumbre Mundial 2005² y la Declaración de Doha sobre la financiación para el desarrollo: documento final de la Conferencia internacional de seguimiento

³ *Informe de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Financiación para el Desarrollo, Monterrey (México), 18 a 22 de marzo de 2002* (publicación de las Naciones Unidas, número de venta: S.02.II.A.7), cap. I, resolución 1, anexo.

⁴ *Informe de la Cumbre Mundial sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible, Johannesburgo (Sudáfrica), 26 de agosto a 4 de septiembre de 2002* (publicación de las Naciones Unidas, número de venta: S.03.II.A.1 y corrección), cap. I, resolución 1, anexo.

sobre la financiación para el desarrollo encargada de examinar la aplicación del Consenso de Monterrey⁵.

8. Estamos comprometidos a hacer todo lo posible por lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015, incluso con las acciones, políticas y estrategias definidas en la presente Declaración en apoyo de los países en desarrollo, en particular los países que están más a la zaga y los objetivos que están más lejos de alcanzarse, mejorando así la vida de los más pobres.

9. Estamos convencidos que se pueden lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, incluso en los países más pobres, con un compromiso renovado, una aplicación efectiva y la acción colectiva intensificada de todos los Estados Miembros y otras partes pertinentes a nivel tanto interno como internacional, utilizando las estrategias de desarrollo y las correspondientes políticas nacionales y los enfoques que han demostrado ser efectivos, con instituciones reforzadas a todos los niveles, una mayor movilización de recursos para el desarrollo, una mayor eficacia de la cooperación para el desarrollo y una alianza mundial para el desarrollo ampliada.

10. Reafirmamos que la implicación y el liderazgo a nivel nacional son indispensables en el proceso de desarrollo. No hay una fórmula que sirva para todos. Reiteramos que los países son los primeros responsables de lograr su propio desarrollo económico y social y que no está de más insistir en la importancia del papel de las políticas nacionales, los recursos internos y las estrategias de desarrollo. Al mismo tiempo, las economías nacionales están ahora vinculadas al sistema económico mundial y, por consiguiente, un aprovechamiento efectivo de las oportunidades de comercio e inversión puede ayudar a los países a luchar contra la pobreza. Los esfuerzos de desarrollo a nivel nacional tienen que contar con el apoyo de un entorno nacional e internacional propicio que complemente las acciones y estrategias nacionales.

11. Reconocemos que la buena gobernanza y el estado de derecho en los niveles nacional e internacional son fundamentales para un crecimiento económico sostenido, inclusivo y equitativo, el desarrollo sostenible y la erradicación de la pobreza y el hambre.

12. Reconocemos también que la igualdad entre los géneros, el empoderamiento de la mujer, el pleno disfrute por la mujer de todos los derechos humanos y la erradicación de la pobreza son esenciales para el desarrollo económico y social, y para el logro de todos los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Reafirmamos la necesidad de la aplicación plena y efectiva de la Declaración y la Plataforma de Acción de Beijing⁶. El logro de la igualdad entre los géneros y el empoderamiento de la mujer son tanto un objetivo clave de desarrollo como un medio importante de lograr todos los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Acogemos con beneplácito el establecimiento de la Entidad de las Naciones Unidas para la Igualdad entre los Géneros y el Empoderamiento de la Mujer (ONU-Mujeres), y nos comprometemos a prestar todo nuestro apoyo para su puesta en marcha.

13. Reconocemos además que la paz y la seguridad, el desarrollo y los derechos humanos son los pilares del sistema de las Naciones Unidas y la base para la

⁵ Resolución 63/239.

⁶ *Informe de la Cuarta Conferencia Mundial sobre la Mujer, Beijing, 4 a 15 de septiembre de 1995* (publicación de las Naciones Unidas, número de venta: S.96.IV.13), cap. I, resolución 1, anexos I y II.

seguridad y el bienestar colectivos. Reconocemos que el desarrollo, la paz, la seguridad y los derechos humanos están relacionados entre sí y se refuerzan mutuamente. Reafirmamos que nuestros valores fundamentales comunes, incluidos la libertad, la igualdad, la solidaridad, la tolerancia, el respeto de todos los derechos humanos, el respeto de la naturaleza y la responsabilidad compartida, son fundamentales para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

14. Estamos convencidos de que las Naciones Unidas, habida cuenta de su composición universal, su legitimidad y su mandato único, desempeñan un papel fundamental en promover la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo y apoyar la aceleración del logro de los objetivos de desarrollo convenidos internacionalmente, incluidos los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Reafirmamos la necesidad de unas Naciones Unidas fuertes para hacer frente a los desafíos del entorno mundial en transformación.

15. Reconocemos que todos los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio están interconectados y se refuerzan mutuamente. Por consiguiente, subrayamos la necesidad de alcanzar estos Objetivos con un enfoque global y amplio.

16. Reconocemos también la diversidad del mundo, y que todas las culturas y civilizaciones contribuyen al enriquecimiento de la humanidad. Ponemos de relieve la importancia de la cultura para el desarrollo y su contribución para el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

17. Exhortamos a la sociedad civil, incluidas las organizaciones no gubernamentales, las fundaciones y asociaciones voluntarias, el sector privado y otras partes interesadas a nivel local, nacional, regional y mundial, a que intensifiquen el papel que les corresponde en los esfuerzos de desarrollo nacionales así como su contribución al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015, y se comprometan como gobiernos nacionales a incluir a esos interesados.

18. Reconocemos el papel que desempeñan los parlamentos nacionales en promover el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015.

Un panorama diverso: éxitos, progreso desigual, problemas y oportunidades

19. Reconocemos que los países en desarrollo han hecho considerables esfuerzos en pro del cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio y han cosechado logros importantes al alcanzar algunas de las metas de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Se han cosechado logros en la lucha contra la pobreza extrema, la mejora de la matriculación escolar y la salud infantil, la reducción de la mortalidad infantil, la ampliación del acceso al agua potable, la mejora de la prevención de la transmisión del VIH de madre a hijo, la ampliación del acceso a la prevención, el tratamiento y el cuidado del VIH/SIDA y la lucha contra la malaria, la tuberculosis y las enfermedades tropicales desatendidas.

20. Reconocemos que hay mucho más por hacer para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, ya que el progreso ha sido desigual de una región a otra y entre los países y dentro de ellos. El hambre y la malnutrición aumentaron de nuevo entre 2007 y 2009, menoscabando parcialmente los logros alcanzados hasta entonces. Se ha progresado lentamente en el logro del empleo pleno y productivo y el trabajo decente para todos, el adelanto de la igualdad entre los géneros y el

empoderamiento de la mujer, el logro de la sostenibilidad ambiental y el suministro de saneamiento básico, y las nuevas infecciones de VIH todavía superan el número de personas que inician el tratamiento. En particular, expresamos nuestra grave preocupación por el lento progreso en reducir la mortalidad materna y mejorar la salud materna y reproductiva. Los progresos en otros Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio son escasos y deben mantenerse para evitar que se echen a perder.

21. Subrayamos el papel fundamental de la alianza mundial para el desarrollo y la importancia del octavo Objetivo para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Reconocemos que sin apoyo internacional sustancial, muchos países en desarrollo no podrán alcanzar los Objetivos para 2015.

22. Estamos profundamente preocupados por el impacto de la crisis financiera y económica, la más grave desde la Gran Depresión. Ha echado a perder algunos logros alcanzados en muchos países en desarrollo y amenaza con menoscabar seriamente el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015.

23. Tomamos nota de la experiencia adquirida y las políticas y los enfoques que han tenido éxito en la aplicación y el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio y reconocemos que con un mayor compromiso político podrían reproducirse y ampliarse para acelerar los progresos, incluso por los siguientes medios:

a) Reforzando la implicación y el liderazgo de los países en las estrategias de desarrollo;

b) Adoptando políticas macroeconómicas con perspectiva de futuro que promuevan el desarrollo sostenible y permitan un crecimiento económico, inclusivo y equitativo, incrementen las oportunidades de empleo productivo y promuevan el desarrollo agrícola e industrial;

c) Promoviendo estrategias nacionales de seguridad alimentaria que refuercen el apoyo a los pequeños agricultores y contribuyan a la erradicación de la pobreza;

d) Adoptando políticas y medidas orientadas a beneficiar a los pobres y solucionar las desigualdades sociales y económicas;

e) Apoyando estrategias participativas dirigidas por la comunidad acordes con las prioridades y estrategias de desarrollo nacionales;

f) Promoviendo el acceso universal a los servicios públicos y sociales y ofreciendo niveles mínimos de protección social;

g) Mejorando la capacidad para prestar servicios de calidad equitativamente;

h) Aplicando políticas y programas sociales, incluso programas adecuados de transferencia monetaria condicionada, e invirtiendo en servicios básicos de salud, educación, agua y saneamiento;

i) Garantizando la plena participación de todos los segmentos de la sociedad, incluidos los pobres y los desfavorecidos, en los procesos de adopción de decisiones;

j) Respetando, promoviendo y protegiendo todos los derechos humanos, incluido el derecho al desarrollo;

k) Intensificando los esfuerzos para reducir las desigualdades y eliminar la exclusión y la discriminación social;

l) Ampliando las oportunidades para las mujeres y las niñas y promoviendo el empoderamiento económico, legal y político de la mujer;

m) Invirtiéndose en la salud de las mujeres y los niños para reducir drásticamente el número de mujeres y niños que mueren por causas evitables;

n) Trabajando para lograr sistemas de gobernanza transparentes y sujetos a la rendición de cuentas en los niveles nacional e internacional;

o) Trabajando para lograr más transparencia y rendición de cuentas en la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo, tanto en los países donantes como en los países en desarrollo, centrándose en lograr recursos financieros adecuados y previsibles, y que estos tengan mejor calidad y destino;

p) Promoviendo la cooperación Sur-Sur y la cooperación triangular, que complementan a la cooperación Norte-Sur;

q) Promoviendo alianzas efectivas entre los sectores público y privado;

r) Ampliando el acceso a los servicios financieros para los pobres, especialmente las mujeres pobres, incluso mediante planes, programas e iniciativas de microfinanciación financiados adecuadamente, apoyados por los asociados en el desarrollo;

s) Reforzando la capacidad estadística para producir datos desglosados fiables que permitan mejorar los programas y la evaluación y formulación de políticas.

24. Reconocemos que la ampliación de tales políticas y enfoques tendrán que complementarse con una alianza mundial para el desarrollo reforzada, como se establece en el programa de acción que figura más adelante.

25. Tomamos nota del primer debate oficial organizado por el Presidente de la Asamblea General, en el que los Estados Miembros presentaron diferentes opiniones sobre el concepto de seguridad humana, así como de las iniciativas en curso para definir dicho concepto, y reconocemos la necesidad de proseguir las deliberaciones y alcanzar un acuerdo sobre la definición de la seguridad humana en la Asamblea General.

26. Reconocemos que el cambio climático plantea riesgos y desafíos graves para todos los países, especialmente los países en desarrollo. Nos comprometemos a hacer frente al cambio climático de conformidad con los principios y las disposiciones de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático⁷, incluido el principio de responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas y capacidades respectivas. Mantenemos la Convención Marco como el principal foro intergubernamental e internacional para la negociación de una respuesta global al cambio climático. La lucha contra el cambio climático tendrá una importancia fundamental para salvaguardar e impulsar los avances en el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

⁷ Naciones Unidas, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, núm. 30822.

27. Reconocemos que la atención debe centrarse en las necesidades particulares de los países en desarrollo y en las grandes y cada vez mayores desigualdades económicas y sociales. Las disparidades entre los países desarrollados y los países en desarrollo y las desigualdades entre ricos y pobres y entre poblaciones rurales y urbanas, entre otras, persisten y son significativas, y es preciso hacerles frente.

28. Reconocemos también que las políticas y las acciones deben centrarse en los pobres y en quienes viven en las situaciones más vulnerables, incluidas las personas con discapacidad, para que puedan beneficiarse de los avances en el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. A este respecto, es especialmente necesario proporcionar un acceso más equitativo a las oportunidades económicas y los servicios sociales.

29. Reconocemos que es urgente prestar atención a los numerosos países en desarrollo que tienen necesidades específicas, y reconocemos los obstáculos singulares a que han de hacer frente para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

30. Reconocemos que los países menos adelantados encuentran limitaciones importantes e impedimentos estructurales en sus iniciativas en pro del desarrollo. Expresamos gran preocupación porque los países menos adelantados se están quedando atrás en la consecución de los objetivos de desarrollo convenidos internacionalmente, incluidos los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. En ese contexto, pedimos que siga aplicándose el Programa de Acción de Bruselas en favor de los países menos adelantados para el decenio 2001-2010⁸ y aguardamos con interés la Cuarta Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Países Menos Adelantados, que tendrá lugar en Estambul en 2011, que daría un nuevo impulso a la colaboración internacional para atender las necesidades especiales de esos países.

31. Reiteramos nuestro reconocimiento de las necesidades especiales y las dificultades de los países en desarrollo sin litoral, causadas por su falta de acceso territorial al mar y agravadas por la distancia que los separa de los mercados mundiales, y también la preocupación porque el crecimiento económico y el bienestar social de los países en desarrollo sin litoral sigue siendo muy vulnerable a las conmociones externas. Destacamos la necesidad de superar esas vulnerabilidades y crear capacidad de recuperación. Pedimos que se aplique de manera íntegra, oportuna y efectiva el Programa de Acción de Almaty: Atención de las necesidades especiales de los países en desarrollo sin litoral dentro de un nuevo marco mundial para la cooperación en materia de transporte de tránsito para los países en desarrollo sin litoral y de tránsito⁹, que se presentó en la Declaración de la reunión de alto nivel del sexagésimo tercer período de sesiones de la Asamblea General dedicada al examen de mitad de período del Programa de Acción de Almaty¹⁰.

32. Reconocemos las vulnerabilidades singulares y particulares de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo y reafirmamos nuestro compromiso de adoptar medidas urgentes y concretas para hacer frente a esas vulnerabilidades mediante la aplicación plena y efectiva de la Estrategia de Mauricio para la ejecución ulterior

⁸ A/CONF.191/13, cap. II.

⁹ *Informe de la Conferencia Ministerial Internacional de Países en Desarrollo sin Litoral y de Tránsito y de Países Donantes y de las Instituciones Financieras y de Desarrollo Internacionales sobre la Cooperación en materia de Transporte de Tránsito, Almaty (Kazajstán), 28 y 29 de agosto de 2003 (A/CONF.202/3), anexo I.*

¹⁰ Véase la resolución 63/2.

del Programa de Acción para el desarrollo sostenible de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo¹¹. Reconocemos que los efectos adversos del cambio climático y el aumento del nivel del mar plantean riesgos significativos para el desarrollo sostenible de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo. Observamos los progresos dispares alcanzados por dichos Estados en el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio y expresamos la preocupación de que los avances en determinadas esferas se han quedado rezagados. A este respecto, acogemos con beneplácito el examen quinquenal de alto nivel de la Estrategia de Mauricio en septiembre de 2010 a fin de evaluar los progresos logrados para hacer frente a las vulnerabilidades de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo.

33. Reconocemos que debe prestarse más atención a África, especialmente a los países que están peor encaminados para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015. Pese a que algunos países africanos han logrado progresos, la situación en otros sigue siendo motivo de grave preocupación, entre otras cosas porque el continente es uno de los más afectados por la crisis económica y financiera. Observamos que la ayuda destinada a África ha aumentado en los últimos años; no obstante, aún está muy por debajo de los compromisos asumidos. Por tanto, pedimos enérgicamente que se cumplan esos compromisos.

34. Reconocemos también los problemas concretos de desarrollo que tienen ante sí los países de ingresos medianos, los cuales se enfrentan a dificultades singulares en sus esfuerzos por lograr sus objetivos de desarrollo nacionales, incluidos los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Reiteramos también que sus esfuerzos a ese respecto deben basarse en planes de desarrollo nacionales que incorporen los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio y que han de contar con apoyo adecuado de la comunidad internacional, en formas diversas, teniendo en cuenta las necesidades y la capacidad que tienen esos países para movilizar recursos internos.

35. Reconocemos que la reducción del riesgo de desastres y el aumento de la capacidad de recuperación frente a todos los tipos de peligros naturales, incluidos los geológicos e hidrometeorológicos, en los países en desarrollo, de conformidad con el Marco de Acción de Hyogo para 2005-2015: Aumento de la resiliencia de las naciones y las comunidades ante los desastres¹², pueden tener efectos multiplicadores y acelerar el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Por consiguiente, la reducción de las vulnerabilidades frente a esos peligros es una prioridad para los países en desarrollo. Reconocemos que los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo continúan esforzándose por hacer frente a los desastres naturales, algunos de los cuales tienen una mayor intensidad, incluso como consecuencia de los efectos del cambio climático, lo que dificulta los avances hacia el desarrollo sostenible.

¹¹ Véase *Informe de la Reunión Internacional para examinar la ejecución del Programa de Acción para el desarrollo sostenible de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo, Port Louis (Mauricio), 10 a 14 de enero de 2005* (publicación de las Naciones Unidas, número de venta: S.05.II.A.4 y corrección), cap. I, resolución 1, anexo II.

¹² A/CONF.206/6, cap. I, resolución 2.

El camino a seguir: un programa de acción para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015

36. Resolvemos promover y fortalecer la implicación y el liderazgo nacionales en relación con el desarrollo como factor determinante clave de los progresos para alcanzar los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, asumiendo cada país la responsabilidad primordial de su propio desarrollo. Alentamos a todos los países a que sigan elaborando, ejecutando y supervisando estrategias de desarrollo adaptadas a sus situaciones particulares, incluso mediante consultas amplias y la participación de todos los interesados pertinentes, según corresponda en cada contexto nacional. Exhortamos al sistema de las Naciones Unidas y a otros agentes del desarrollo a que apoyen la elaboración y la ejecución de esas estrategias, a petición de los Estados Miembros.

37. Reconocemos que, a raíz de la dependencia cada vez mayor entre las economías nacionales en el actual proceso de globalización y la aparición de regímenes basados en normas para las relaciones económicas internacionales, el ámbito de la política económica nacional, es decir, el de las políticas internas, especialmente en las áreas del comercio, la inversión y el desarrollo internacional, se suele ver enmarcado por disciplinas y compromisos internacionales y consideraciones relativas al mercado mundial. Queda a criterio de cada gobierno evaluar el equilibrio entre los beneficios de aceptar normas y compromisos internacionales y las limitaciones que plantea la reducción del margen normativo.

38. Reafirmamos el Consenso de Monterrey³ y la Declaración de Doha sobre la financiación para el desarrollo⁴ en su totalidad, integridad y enfoque global, y reconocemos que la movilización de recursos financieros para el desarrollo y la utilización eficaz de todos esos recursos son fundamentales para la colaboración mundial en pro del desarrollo, incluso en apoyo del logro de los objetivos de desarrollo convenidos internacionalmente, incluidos los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

39. Pedimos que se cumplan cuanto antes los compromisos contraídos por los países desarrollados en el contexto del Consenso de Monterrey y la Declaración de Doha. La liquidez a corto plazo y la financiación y las subvenciones para el desarrollo a largo plazo, de conformidad con esos compromisos, se utilizarán para ayudar a los países en desarrollo a responder adecuadamente a sus prioridades de desarrollo. En nuestro esfuerzo común por lograr el crecimiento, la erradicación de la pobreza y el desarrollo sostenible, uno de los principales desafíos es garantizar las condiciones internas necesarias para movilizar los recursos nacionales, tanto públicos como privados, mantener un nivel suficiente de inversión productiva y aumentar la capacidad humana. Las corrientes internacionales de capital privado, en particular las inversiones extranjeras directas, junto con la estabilidad financiera internacional, son un complemento esencial de las iniciativas nacionales e internacionales en pro del desarrollo.

40. Destacamos la necesidad de seguir reformando y modernizando las instituciones financieras internacionales de modo que estén mejor preparadas para responder a las emergencias financieras y económicas y prevenirlas, promover eficazmente el desarrollo y atender mejor las necesidades de los Estados Miembros. Reafirmamos la importancia de mejorar la participación y representación de los países en desarrollo en el Banco Mundial y el Fondo Monetario Internacional, y

observamos las reformas emprendidas por el Banco Mundial y los avances logrados por el Fondo Monetario Internacional en esa dirección.

41. Pedimos que se redoblen los esfuerzos a todos los niveles para mejorar la coherencia de las políticas para el desarrollo. Afirmamos que el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio exige políticas integradas que se refuercen mutuamente en un amplio espectro de cuestiones económicas, sociales y ambientales para el desarrollo sostenible. Exhortamos a todos los países a que formulen y ejecuten políticas que estén en consonancia con los objetivos de crecimiento económico sostenido, inclusivo y equitativo, erradicación de la pobreza y desarrollo sostenible.

42. Reiteramos el importante papel del comercio como impulsor del crecimiento y el desarrollo y su contribución al logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Ponemos de relieve la necesidad de resistir las tendencias proteccionistas y de rectificar todas las medidas ya adoptadas que distorsionan el comercio que no se ajustan a las normas de la Organización Mundial del Comercio, reconociendo el derecho de los países, en particular los países en desarrollo, a utilizar plenamente su flexibilidad de acuerdo con los compromisos y obligaciones que han contraído en relación con la Organización Mundial del Comercio. La conclusión con éxito en fecha no lejana de la Ronda de Doha, con resultados equilibrados, ambiciosos, amplios y orientados al desarrollo, daría un impulso muy necesario al comercio internacional y contribuiría al crecimiento económico y al desarrollo.

43. Destacamos que, para acelerar los avances en el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, así como para fomentar el desarrollo sostenible, la promoción del crecimiento económico sostenido, inclusivo y equitativo es necesaria pero no suficiente: el crecimiento debe hacer posible que todas las personas, en particular los pobres, participen en las oportunidades económicas y se beneficien de ellas, y debe traducirse en la creación de empleo y las oportunidades de obtener ingresos, además de estar complementado por políticas sociales eficaces.

44. Nos comprometemos a redoblar nuestros esfuerzos por reducir la mortalidad materna e infantil y mejorar la salud de las mujeres y los niños, incluso mediante el fortalecimiento de los sistemas nacionales de salud, las medidas de lucha contra el VIH/SIDA, la mejora de la nutrición y el acceso al agua potable y los servicios básicos de saneamiento, utilizando las asociaciones globales reforzadas. Destacamos que es esencial acelerar los progresos en los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio relativos a la salud a fin de avanzar también en la consecución del resto de los Objetivos.

45. Reiteramos nuestro compromiso de asegurar que, en 2015, los niños y niñas de todo el mundo puedan terminar un ciclo completo de enseñanza primaria.

46. Ponemos de relieve la importancia de abordar los problemas energéticos, en particular el acceso a servicios de energía asequibles, la eficiencia energética y la sostenibilidad de las fuentes y el uso de energía, como parte de las iniciativas mundiales para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio y la promoción del desarrollo sostenible.

47. Reconocemos la importancia de desarrollar la infraestructura social y económica y las capacidades productivas para el crecimiento económico sostenido, inclusivo y equitativo y el desarrollo sostenible, especialmente en los países en

desarrollo, teniendo presente la necesidad de mejorar las oportunidades de empleo y obtención de ingresos para todos, en particular para los pobres.

48. Destacamos la necesidad de crear empleo pleno y productivo y trabajo decente para todos y resolvemos además promover el Pacto Mundial para el Empleo como marco general dentro del cual cada país puede formular conjuntos de medidas normativas adaptadas a su situación concreta y a sus prioridades nacionales a fin de fomentar una recuperación centrada en el empleo y en aras del desarrollo sostenible. Exhortamos a los Estados Miembros a que adopten medidas eficaces para promover la inclusión y la integración sociales y a que incorporen dichas medidas en sus estrategias nacionales de desarrollo.

49. Resolvemos adoptar nuevas medidas y acciones eficaces, de conformidad con el derecho internacional, a fin de eliminar los obstáculos y las trabas, fortalecer el apoyo y atender las necesidades especiales de las regiones y los países que se esfuerzan por lograr el desarrollo económico y social, incluidos los países menos adelantados, los países en desarrollo sin litoral, los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo, los países de ingresos medianos, África y las personas que viven en zonas afectadas por situaciones complejas de emergencia humanitaria y en zonas afectadas por el terrorismo. Además, reconocemos la necesidad de adoptar medidas concertadas de conformidad con el derecho internacional para eliminar los obstáculos a la plena realización de los derechos de los pueblos que viven bajo ocupación extranjera a fin de promover el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

50. Reconocemos los obstáculos particulares para el desarrollo relacionados con la consolidación de la paz y la pronta recuperación de los países afectados por conflictos y los efectos de esos obstáculos en sus esfuerzos por alcanzar los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Solicitamos a los países donantes que aporten asistencia para el desarrollo que sea suficiente, oportuna y previsible en apoyo de esos esfuerzos, adaptada a las necesidades y situaciones específicas de los países, a petición de los países receptores. Estamos decididos a fortalecer las asociaciones internacionales para atender esas necesidades, demostrar los avances y facilitar un mayor apoyo internacional.

51. Consideramos que la promoción del acceso universal a los servicios sociales y el suministro de niveles mínimos de protección social puede contribuir de manera importante a la consolidación y el logro de nuevos beneficios en materia de desarrollo. Para proteger los avances en la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio es esencial contar con sistemas de protección social que aborden y reduzcan las desigualdades y la exclusión social.

52. Destacamos que la lucha contra la corrupción a nivel nacional e internacional es una prioridad y que la corrupción constituye un obstáculo grave para la movilización y asignación eficaces de los recursos y que desvía recursos de actividades que son vitales para la erradicación de la pobreza, la lucha contra el hambre y el desarrollo sostenible. Estamos decididos a adoptar medidas urgentes y decisivas para continuar luchando contra la corrupción en todas sus manifestaciones, para lo cual son necesarias instituciones sólidas a todos los niveles, e instamos a todos los Estados que aún no lo hayan hecho a que estudien la

posibilidad de ratificar la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción¹³, o de adherirse a ella, y de comenzar a aplicarla.

53. Reconocemos que el respeto, la promoción y la protección de los derechos humanos es parte integrante de la labor efectiva para alcanzar los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

54. Reconocemos la importancia de la igualdad entre los géneros y del empoderamiento de la mujer para el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Las mujeres son agentes del desarrollo. Pedimos que se adopten medidas para garantizar la igualdad de acceso de las mujeres y las niñas a la educación, los servicios básicos, la atención de la salud, las oportunidades económicas y los procesos de adopción de decisiones a todos los niveles. Destacamos que la inversión en las mujeres y las niñas tiene un efecto multiplicador en la productividad, la eficiencia y el crecimiento económico sostenido. Reconocemos la necesidad de incorporar la perspectiva de género en la formulación y ejecución de políticas de desarrollo.

55. Reafirmamos que los Estados deberían, de conformidad con el derecho internacional, adoptar medidas positivas y concertadas para asegurar el respeto de todos los derechos humanos y libertades fundamentales de los pueblos indígenas, tomando como base la igualdad y la no discriminación y reconociendo el valor y la diversidad de sus propias identidades, culturas y formas de organización social.

56. Resolvemos trabajar con todos los interesados y fortalecer las asociaciones a fin de alcanzar los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. En muchos países el sector privado desempeña una función vital en el desarrollo, incluso mediante asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado, así como a través de la generación de empleo e inversiones, el desarrollo de nuevas tecnologías y propiciando un crecimiento económico sostenido, inclusivo y equitativo. Exhortamos al sector privado a que siga contribuyendo a la erradicación de la pobreza, incluso mediante la adaptación de sus modelos comerciales a las necesidades y posibilidades de los pobres. Las inversiones extranjeras directas y el comercio internacional, así como las asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado, son importantes para la ampliación de las iniciativas. En tal sentido, señalamos la labor del Pacto Mundial de las Naciones Unidas, en que las empresas se han comprometido a actuar con la responsabilidad social que les incumbe y a adoptar medidas en apoyo de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

57. Destacamos la importancia de reforzar la cooperación regional y subregional a fin de acelerar la ejecución de la estrategia de desarrollo nacional, incluso mediante bancos e iniciativas de desarrollo regionales y subregionales. También subrayamos la importancia de reforzar las instituciones regionales y subregionales a fin de prestar un apoyo eficaz a las estrategias regionales y nacionales de desarrollo.

58. Reafirmamos que los fondos, programas y comisiones regionales de las Naciones Unidas son los organismos especializados del sistema de las Naciones Unidas que, con arreglo a sus mandatos respectivos, desempeñan una función importante en el logro del desarrollo y en proteger lo ganado en tal sentido, de conformidad con las estrategias y prioridades nacionales, incluso los avances en la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Seguiremos adoptando

¹³ Naciones Unidas, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, núm. 42146.

medidas en pro de un sistema de las Naciones Unidas sólido, bien coordinado, coherente y eficaz en apoyo de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Destacamos el principio de la implicación y el liderazgo nacionales, apoyamos las iniciativas de algunos países de utilizar, con carácter voluntario, documentos comunes de programas para los países, y resaltamos nuestro apoyo a todos los países que deseen seguir utilizando los marcos y procesos existentes para la programación por países.

59. Destacamos la necesidad de contar con financiación en cantidad y calidad adecuadas para las actividades operacionales del sistema de desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas, así como la necesidad de que la financiación sea más predecible, eficaz y eficiente. En tal sentido, reafirmamos la importancia de la rendición de cuentas, la transparencia y mejorar la gestión basada en los resultados y de una mayor armonización de los informes basados en los resultados sobre la labor de los fondos, programas y organismos especializados de las Naciones Unidas.

60. Resolvemos ampliar los esfuerzos encaminados a movilizar un apoyo financiero adecuado y predecible y un apoyo técnico de alto nivel, así como a promover el desarrollo y la difusión de tecnologías adecuadas, asequibles y sostenibles y la transferencia de dichas tecnologías en condiciones convenidas de mutuo acuerdo, lo que resulta crucial para la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

61. Consideramos que los mecanismos de financiación novedosos pueden aportar una contribución positiva para ayudar a los países en desarrollo a movilizar recursos adicionales para financiar el desarrollo con carácter voluntario. Dicha financiación debe ser un complemento, y no un sustituto, de las fuentes tradicionales de financiación. Si bien reconocemos que se han logrado progresos considerables respecto de las fuentes novedosas de financiación para el desarrollo, exhortamos a la ampliación de las iniciativas actuales, cuando corresponda.

62. Acogemos complacidos las actividades en curso encaminadas a fortalecer y apoyar la cooperación Sur-Sur y la cooperación triangular. Destacamos que la cooperación Sur-Sur no es un sustituto sino, más bien, un complemento de la cooperación Norte-Sur. Exhortamos a la aplicación eficaz del documento final de Nairobi de la Conferencia de Alto Nivel de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Cooperación Sur-Sur¹⁴, celebrada en Nairobi en diciembre de 2009.

63. Reconocemos los esfuerzos regionales que se están realizando en pro de la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015. En tal sentido, acogemos complacidos la convocación de la Decimoquinta Cumbre de la Unión Africana, celebrada en Kampala del 19 al 27 de julio de 2010, con el tema “Salud materna, del lactante y del niño y desarrollo en África”; el comienzo de la campaña de la Unión Africana sobre la reducción acelerada de la mortalidad materna en África; la campaña “África se preocupa: ninguna mujer debe morir mientras da la vida”; la Reunión Ministerial Especial de Examen de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio en Asia y el Pacífico: el camino hasta 2015, celebrada en Yakarta los días 3 y 4 de agosto de 2010; el informe de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe sobre los progresos alcanzados en América Latina y el Caribe en la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio; así como informes similares preparados por otras comisiones regionales, todos los cuales han constituido una contribución positiva a la reunión plenaria de alto nivel de la

¹⁴ Véase la resolución 64/222.

Asamblea General celebrada en su sexagésimo quinto período de sesiones, así como para la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015.

64. Acogemos complacidos los cada vez mayores esfuerzos hechos para mejorar la calidad de la asistencia oficial para el desarrollo (AOD) y para que tenga más repercusiones en el desarrollo, y reconocemos que el Foro sobre Cooperación para el Desarrollo del Consejo Económico y Social, junto con otras iniciativas recientes como los foros de alto nivel sobre eficacia de la asistencia, que desembocaron en la Declaración de París de 2005 sobre la eficacia de la ayuda al desarrollo, y en el Programa de Acción de Accra de 2008¹⁵, son contribuciones importantes para las actividades de los países que se han comprometido en tal sentido, incluso mediante la adopción de los principios fundamentales de implicación nacional, alineación, armonización y gestión orientada a los resultados. También tenemos presente que no existe una fórmula única que garantice una asistencia eficaz y que se debe considerar a fondo la situación específica de cada país.

65. Alentamos a que prosigan las actividades del Foro sobre Cooperación para el Desarrollo como centro de coordinación dentro del sistema de las Naciones Unidas encargado de examinar de manera holística las cuestiones relacionadas con la cooperación internacional para el desarrollo, con la participación de todos los interesados pertinentes.

66. Consideramos que la dimensión cultural es importante para el desarrollo. Alentamos la cooperación internacional en la esfera de la cultura, encaminada a la consecución de los objetivos de desarrollo.

67. Reconocemos que el deporte, como instrumento para la educación, el desarrollo y la paz, puede promover la cooperación, la solidaridad, la tolerancia, la comprensión, la inclusión social y la salud en los planos local, nacional e internacional.

68. Reconocemos que todos los países necesitan datos adecuados, oportunos, fiables y desagregados, incluidos los datos demográficos, a fin de poder elaborar mejores programas y políticas de desarrollo sostenible. Nos comprometemos a reforzar nuestros sistemas estadísticos nacionales, incluso para supervisar de manera eficaz los progresos en la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. También reiteramos la necesidad de esforzarnos más en apoyo de la creación de capacidad estadística en los países en desarrollo.

69. Tomamos nota de la iniciativa Pulso Mundial, encaminada a contar con datos más actualizados y útiles para adoptar medidas, como actividad conjunta de todos los participantes interesados en un rápido análisis de los impactos y la vulnerabilidad.

Primer Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio Erradicar la pobreza extrema y el hambre

70. Nos comprometemos a acelerar los progresos en la consecución del primer Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio, incluso:

¹⁵ A/63/539, anexo.

a) Haciendo frente a las causas fundamentales de la pobreza extrema y el hambre, señalando al mismo tiempo que la erradicación de la pobreza extrema y el hambre tiene repercusiones directas en la consecución de todos los demás Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio;

b) Adoptando políticas económicas orientadas al futuro que lleven a un crecimiento económico sostenido, inclusivo y equitativo y al desarrollo sostenible, y que aumenten las oportunidades de empleo, promuevan el desarrollo agrícola y reduzcan la pobreza;

c) Aumentando a todos los niveles las actividades encaminadas a mitigar las consecuencias sociales y económicas, particularmente en la pobreza y el hambre, de las múltiples crisis mediante respuestas globales que sean amplias, eficaces, inclusivas y sostenibles, teniendo en cuenta las necesidades de los países en desarrollo;

d) Procurando un crecimiento económico centrado en el empleo, sostenido, inclusivo y equitativo, y el desarrollo sostenible, a fin de promover un empleo pleno y productivo y trabajo decente para todos, incluso mujeres, pueblos indígenas, jóvenes, personas con discapacidades y poblaciones rurales, y promoviendo las empresas pequeñas y medianas mediante iniciativas como el mejoramiento de la capacidad y programas de capacitación técnica, capacitación profesional y fomento de los conocimientos empresariales. Los representantes de empleadores y trabajadores deben asociarse estrechamente a esas iniciativas;

e) Mejorando las oportunidades para que los jóvenes tengan acceso al empleo productivo y al trabajo decente mediante el aumento de las inversiones en el empleo de los jóvenes, el apoyo activo al mercado de trabajo y las asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado, así como mediante la creación de entornos propicios que faciliten la participación de los jóvenes en los mercados de trabajo, en consonancia con las normas y los compromisos internacionales;

f) Adoptando medidas adecuadas para ayudarnos mutuamente a eliminar las peores formas de trabajo infantil, reforzando los sistemas de protección de la infancia y luchando contra la trata de niños mediante, entre otras cosas, el mejoramiento de la cooperación y asistencia internacionales, incluido el apoyo al desarrollo social y económico, los programas de erradicación de la pobreza y la educación universal;

g) Promoviendo sistemas integrales de protección social con acceso universal a los servicios sociales esenciales, coherentes con las prioridades y circunstancias nacionales, mediante el establecimiento de un nivel mínimo de seguridad social y atención de la salud para todos;

h) Promoviendo servicios financieros inclusivos, en particular la microfinanciación, que incluyan crédito a bajo costo y accesible, ahorros, productos de seguros y pagos para todos los sectores de la sociedad, en especial la mujer, las personas en situaciones de vulnerabilidad y aquellos a quienes las instituciones financieras tradicionales no atienden o atienden insuficientemente, así como para microempresas y empresas pequeñas y medianas;

i) Promoviendo el empoderamiento y la participación de la mujer de las zonas rurales como agentes fundamentales para el mejoramiento del desarrollo agrícola y rural y la seguridad alimentaria, y asegurando su acceso en igualdad de

condiciones a los recursos productivos, la tierra, la financiación, las tecnologías, la capacitación y los mercados;

j) Reafirmando el compromiso internacional de eliminar el hambre y asegurar el acceso de todos a los alimentos y reiterando, en tal sentido, la importante función que desempeñan las organizaciones pertinentes, en particular el sistema de las Naciones Unidas;

k) Apoyando los cinco Principios de Roma para la seguridad alimentaria mundial sostenible establecidos en la Declaración de la Cumbre Mundial sobre la Seguridad Alimentaria;

l) Reforzando la coordinación y la gobernanza internacionales para la seguridad alimentaria, por conducto de la Alianza Global para la Agricultura, Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición, de la que el Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial es un componente central, y reiterando que es esencial mejorar la gobernanza mundial, sobre la base de las instituciones existentes y alentando la creación de alianzas eficaces;

m) Promoviendo las actividades encaminadas a mejorar la creación de capacidad en materia de ordenación sostenible de las pesquerías, especialmente en los países en desarrollo, ya que el pescado es una importante fuente de proteína animal para millones de personas y es un componente esencial de la lucha contra la malnutrición y el hambre;

n) Apoyando una respuesta integral y coordinada para hacer frente a las múltiples y complejas causas de la crisis alimentaria mundial, incluida la adopción de soluciones políticas, económicas, sociales, financieras y técnicas en el corto, mediano y largo plazo por los gobiernos nacionales y la comunidad internacional, incluso mitigando las consecuencias que la gran volatilidad de los precios de los alimentos tiene en los países en desarrollo. En tal sentido, las organizaciones pertinentes de las Naciones Unidas pueden desempeñar un papel importante;

o) Promoviendo a todos los niveles un entorno sólido y propicio para el mejoramiento de la producción, la productividad y la sostenibilidad agrícolas en los países en desarrollo, incluso mediante inversiones públicas y privadas, la planificación del uso de la tierra, una eficaz gestión del agua, una infraestructura rural adecuada, incluido el riego, y el fomento de firmes cadenas de valor agrícola y mejorando el acceso de los agricultores a los mercados y a la tierra, y políticas e instituciones económicas que los apoyen a nivel nacional e internacional;

p) Prestando apoyo a los productores en pequeña escala, incluida la mujer, para aumentar la producción de una amplia gama de cultivos y ganado tradicionales y de otro tipo, y mejorando el acceso de esos productores a los mercados, el crédito y los insumos, aumentando así las oportunidades de ingreso de los pobres y su capacidad de comprar alimentos y mejorar sus medios de vida;

q) Aumentando la tasa de crecimiento de la productividad agrícola en los países en desarrollo promoviendo el desarrollo y la difusión de tecnología agrícola adecuada, asequible y sostenible, así como mediante la transferencia de esas tecnologías en condiciones convenidas mutuamente y apoyando las investigaciones y la innovación agrícolas, los servicios de difusión y la educación agrícola en los países en desarrollo;

r) Aumentando la producción sostenible y la disponibilidad y calidad de los alimentos, incluso mediante inversiones a largo plazo, acceso de los pequeños agricultores a los mercados, el crédito y los insumos, mejorando la planificación del uso de la tierra, la diversificación de los cultivos, la comercialización y el fomento de una infraestructura rural adecuada y el mejoramiento del acceso de los países en desarrollo a los mercados;

s) Cumpliendo los compromisos contraídos de lograr la seguridad alimentaria mundial y aportando recursos adecuados y predecibles por vías bilaterales y multilaterales, incluidos los compromisos establecidos en la Iniciativa de L'Aquila sobre Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial;

t) Haciendo frente a los retos ambientales que plantea el desarrollo agrícola sostenible, como la calidad y disponibilidad del agua, la deforestación y la desertificación, la degradación del suelo y la tierra, el polvo, las inundaciones, la sequía y las pautas climáticas impredecibles y la pérdida de la diversidad biológica, y promoviendo el desarrollo y la difusión de tecnologías agrícolas adecuadas, asequibles y sostenibles y la transferencia de esas tecnologías en condiciones convenientes mutuamente;

u) Reafirmando el derecho de todos de tener acceso a alimentos seguros, suficientes y nutritivos, en consonancia con el derecho a una alimentación adecuada y el derecho fundamental de todos de no sufrir hambre, a fin de poder desarrollar y mantener plenamente la capacidad física y mental;

v) Haciendo un esfuerzo especial para satisfacer las necesidades nutricionales de las mujeres, los niños, las personas de edad y las personas con discapacidades, así como las de quienes viven en situaciones de vulnerabilidad, mediante una programación selectiva y eficaz;

w) Acelerando los progresos en los retos que afrontan los pueblos indígenas en el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria y, en tal sentido, adoptando medidas especiales para luchar contra las causas fundamentales del nivel desproporcionadamente alto de hambre y malnutrición entre los pueblos indígenas.

Segundo Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio Lograr la enseñanza primaria universal

71. Nos comprometemos a acelerar los progresos en la consecución del segundo Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio, incluso:

a) Realizando el derecho de todos a la educación y haciendo una vez más hincapié en que la educación debe estar encaminada al desarrollo pleno de la personalidad humana y el sentido de su dignidad, y que debe reforzar el respeto por los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales;

b) Logrando nuevos progresos en la consecución del objetivo de la educación primaria universal sobre la base de los avances logrados en el decenio pasado;

c) Eliminando obstáculos, fuera y dentro de los sistemas educativos, a fin de dar a todos los niños oportunidades equitativas de educación y aprendizaje, ya que el conocimiento y la educación son factores fundamentales para el crecimiento económico sostenido, inclusivo y equitativo y para la consecución de los Objetivos

de Desarrollo del Milenio, haciendo un continuo hincapié político en la educación y promoviendo, con el apoyo de la comunidad internacional, la sociedad civil y el sector privado, medidas adecuadas y concretas, basadas en pruebas empíricas, como la abolición de los aranceles escolares, sirviendo comidas en las escuelas, asegurando que las escuelas cuenten con instalaciones sanitarias separadas para niños y niñas y, de otras maneras, haciendo que la educación primaria puesta a disposición de todos los niños sea accesible y asequible;

d) Haciendo frente a las causas fundamentales de las desigualdades, disparidades y distintas formas de exclusión y discriminación que afectan a los niños, en particular a los que no asisten a la escuela, entre otras cosas aumentando la matriculación, retención, participación y los logros de los niños mediante la elaboración y puesta en práctica de una educación inclusiva y definiendo estrategias, políticas y programas selectivos y proactivos que incluyan criterios intersectoriales que promuevan la accesibilidad y la inclusión. En tal sentido, hay que esforzarse más por colaborar entre los distintos sectores a fin de reducir las tasas de deserción, repetición y fallo, especialmente entre los pobres, y eliminar la brecha de género en la educación;

e) Asegurando la calidad de la educación y la progresión a lo largo del sistema escolar. Para ello hay que establecer escuelas e instituciones que faciliten el aprendizaje, aumentar el número de maestros y mejorar su calidad mediante políticas integrales que hagan frente a las cuestiones de contratación, capacitación, retención, desarrollo profesional, evaluación, empleo y condiciones de la enseñanza, así como la situación de los maestros, mediante el aumento de la capacidad nacional y construyendo más aulas y mejorando las condiciones materiales de los edificios y la infraestructura escolares y la calidad del contenido de los programas, la pedagogía y los materiales de enseñanza y aprendizaje, aprovechando las capacidades de las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones (TIC) y la evaluación de los resultados del aprendizaje;

f) Reforzando la sostenibilidad y previsibilidad de la financiación de los sistemas educativos nacionales asegurando que los presupuestos nacionales para educación sean adecuados, entre otras cosas, para hacer frente a las limitaciones de infraestructura, recursos humanos, financieras y administrativas. Esos sistemas deben recibir el apoyo de una asistencia para el desarrollo y una cooperación internacional para la educación adecuadas y predecibles, incluso mediante nuevos criterios voluntarios y novedosos para la financiación de la educación, que deben ser un complemento y no un sustituto de las fuentes tradicionales de financiación;

g) Seguir ejecutando programas y medidas nacionales para eliminar el analfabetismo en todo el mundo como parte de los compromisos contraídos en el Marco de Acción de Dakar sobre educación para todos¹⁶, aprobado en el Foro Mundial sobre la Educación celebrado en 2000, y en los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. En tal sentido, reconocemos la importante contribución de la cooperación Sur-Sur y triangular mediante, entre otras cosas, los métodos pedagógicos novedosos en materia de alfabetización;

¹⁶ Véase Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura, *Informe Final del Foro Mundial sobre la Educación, Dakar (Senegal), 26 a 28 de abril de 2000* (París, 2000).

h) Apoyando las actividades de los gobiernos nacionales encaminadas a reforzar su capacidad de planificar y gestionar los programas educativos mediante la participación de todos los proveedores de servicios educativos en consonancia con las políticas y los sistemas educativos nacionales;

i) Prestando mayor atención a la transición de la enseñanza primaria al acceso a la secundaria, la capacitación profesional y la educación no escolar y el ingreso al mercado de trabajo;

j) Reforzando las medidas para asegurar que la educación primaria sea un elemento fundamental de la respuesta a las emergencias humanitarias y la preparación frente a éstas, asegurando que los países afectados reciban apoyo, a su solicitud, de la comunidad internacional en sus esfuerzos por restablecer sus sistemas de educación.

Tercer Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio **Promover la igualdad entre los sexos y el empoderamiento de la mujer**

72. Nos comprometemos a acelerar los progresos a fin de lograr el tercer Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio, entre otras cosas:

a) Tomando medidas para cumplir los objetivos de la Declaración y Plataforma de Acción de Beijing⁶ y sus 12 esferas de especial preocupación, los compromisos que asumimos en el Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo¹⁷ y las obligaciones y compromisos de los Estados partes en la Convención sobre la eliminación de todas las formas de discriminación contra la mujer¹⁸ y en la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño¹⁹;

b) Asegurando el acceso a la educación y la escolarización efectiva de las niñas eliminando los obstáculos al respecto y ampliando el apoyo para su educación mediante medidas como ofrecerles enseñanza primaria gratuita, un entorno seguro para la escolarización y asistencia financiera como becas y programas de transferencia de efectivo, promoviendo políticas de apoyo para poner fin a la discriminación contra las mujeres y niñas en la educación y supervisando las tasas de asistencia y finalización de estudios a fin de retener a las niñas en los niveles de enseñanza secundaria;

c) Empoderando a la mujer, en particular a la mujer pobre, por medios como políticas sociales y económicas que le garanticen un acceso pleno y en igualdad de condiciones a una enseñanza y capacitación de calidad a todos los niveles y a la formación profesional, incluida la formación técnica, empresarial y de gestión, y a servicios públicos y sociales adecuados y asequibles;

d) Asegurando que la mujer se beneficie de políticas para generar empleo pleno y productivo y trabajo decente para todos, de conformidad con los compromisos asumidos por los Estados en las convenciones de la Organización

¹⁷ *Informe de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo, El Cairo, 5 a 13 de septiembre de 1994* (publicación de las Naciones Unidas, número de venta: S.95.XIII.18), cap. I, resolución 1, anexo.

¹⁸ Naciones Unidas, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, núm. 20378.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, núm. 27531.

Internacional del Trabajo, como políticas para promover, entre otras cosas, el acceso de las mujeres y niñas, incluidas las madres y las mujeres embarazadas, a la educación académica y no académica, al desarrollo de iguales aptitudes y a oportunidades de empleo, eliminando las diferencias salariales entre la mujer y el hombre y reconociendo el trabajo no remunerado de la mujer, incluido el cuidado de personas;

e) Invirtiéndose en infraestructura y en tecnologías que permitan ahorrar trabajo, en especial en las zonas rurales, que redunden en beneficio de las mujeres y niñas al reducir su carga de actividades domésticas y dar la oportunidad a las niñas de asistir a la escuela y a las mujeres de trabajar por cuenta propia o participar en el mercado de trabajo;

f) Tomando medidas para aumentar el número de mujeres que participan en todos los procesos de adopción de decisiones políticas y económicas y lograr que su participación sea más activa, entre otras cosas desarrollando la capacidad de liderazgo de la mujer en las estructuras y procesos locales de adopción de decisiones, alentando la aprobación de medidas legislativas adecuadas y creando igualdad de condiciones para la participación del hombre y la mujer en las instituciones políticas y gubernamentales, e intensificando nuestros esfuerzos para la participación en pie de igualdad de la mujer y el hombre como interesados clave en todos los niveles de los procesos de prevención y solución de conflictos y de consolidación de la paz;

g) Reforzando leyes, políticas y programas nacionales amplios para aumentar la rendición de cuentas y la conciencia, prevenir y combatir todas las formas de violencia contra las mujeres y niñas en todas partes, que menoscaban su pleno disfrute de todos los derechos humanos, y asegurar que las mujeres tengan acceso a la justicia y protección y que todos los autores de esos actos de violencia sean debidamente investigados, enjuiciados y sancionados para poner fin a la impunidad, de conformidad con la legislación nacional, el derecho internacional humanitario y las normas internacionales de derechos humanos;

h) Mejorando la capacidad nacional para hacer el seguimiento e informar de los progresos, carencias y oportunidades gracias a una mejor producción y empleo de datos desglosados por sexo y edad, entre otras cosas con el apoyo de la comunidad internacional;

i) Potenciando los efectos de la asistencia para el desarrollo en la promoción de la igualdad entre los géneros y el empoderamiento de la mujer y la niña mediante actividades concretas, como la creación de capacidad, y mediante la incorporación de la perspectiva de género y un mayor diálogo entre los donantes y los asociados, en el que participen, según proceda, la sociedad civil y el sector privado, con miras a asegurar una financiación adecuada;

j) Facilitando el acceso de la mujer a formas asequibles de microfinanciación, en particular microcréditos, que pueden contribuir a la erradicación de la pobreza, la igualdad entre los géneros y el empoderamiento de la mujer;

k) Promoviendo y protegiendo el acceso de la mujer en pie de igualdad a viviendas adecuadas, propiedades y tierras, incluidos los derechos sucesorios, y permitiéndole acceder a créditos mediante la adopción de las medidas constitucionales, legislativas y administrativas pertinentes;

l) Promoviendo el empoderamiento económico de la mujer y asegurando su acceso a los recursos productivos y, a este respecto, reforzando la gestión pública en la que se tengan en cuenta las cuestiones de género a fin de asegurar la igualdad entre los géneros en la asignación de recursos, el desarrollo de la capacidad y el reparto de beneficios en todos los sectores, incluidos los gobiernos a nivel central y local.

Promover la salud pública mundial para todos a fin de lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio

73. Nos comprometemos a acelerar los progresos en la promoción de la salud pública mundial para todos, entre otras cosas:

a) Haciendo efectivos los valores y principios de la atención primaria de la salud, entre ellos la equidad, la solidaridad, la justicia social, el acceso universal a los servicios, la acción multisectorial, la transparencia, la rendición de cuentas, la participación de la comunidad y el empoderamiento, como base para el fortalecimiento de los sistemas de salud, y recordamos a este respecto la Declaración de Alma-Ata²⁰;

b) Reforzando la capacidad de los sistemas de salud nacionales de prestar servicios de atención de la salud de calidad y en condiciones de equidad, y promoviendo el acceso más amplio posible a los servicios de atención de la salud en los establecimientos en que se prestan, en especial para las personas que se encuentran en situaciones de vulnerabilidad, mediante políticas públicas que eliminen los obstáculos al acceso y uso de dichos servicios, con el apoyo complementario de programas, medidas y políticas internacionales que se ajusten a las prioridades nacionales;

c) Prestando y fortaleciendo servicios amplios y asequibles de atención primaria de la salud basados en la comunidad para asegurar una continuidad desde la promoción de la salud y la prevención de la enfermedad hasta los cuidados y la rehabilitación, prestando al mismo tiempo especial atención a las personas y poblaciones pobres, en particular en las zonas rurales y remotas, a fin de ampliar la protección de la salud de todos los necesitados;

d) Mejorando la calidad y eficacia de la prestación de los servicios de atención de la salud proporcionando servicios integrados de atención de la salud mediante enfoques coordinados en el plano nacional, un mayor uso de plataformas comunes y la integración de los servicios pertinentes de otros sectores, incluidos los sectores del agua y el saneamiento;

e) Haciendo efectivo el compromiso internacional de apoyar las iniciativas nacionales para fortalecer los sistemas de salud que tienen resultados equitativos como base de un enfoque amplio que incluye la financiación de la sanidad, la capacitación y retención del personal sanitario, la adquisición y distribución de medicamentos y vacunas, la infraestructura, los sistemas de información y la prestación de servicios;

²⁰ Véase *Informe de la Conferencia Internacional sobre Atención Primaria de la Salud, Alma-Ata (Kazajstán), 6 a 12 de septiembre de 1978* (Ginebra, Organización Mundial de la Salud, 1978).

f) Reforzando la infraestructura básica, los recursos humanos y técnicos y la creación de instalaciones sanitarias a fin de mejorar los sistemas de salud y garantizar la accesibilidad, asequibilidad y calidad, en especial en las zonas rurales y remotas, de los servicios de atención de la salud, así como el acceso sostenible al agua potable y a servicios básicos de saneamiento, teniendo presente el compromiso de reducir a la mitad, para 2015, la proporción de personas sin acceso sostenible al agua potable y a servicios básicos de saneamiento como forma de luchar contra las enfermedades transmitidas por el agua;

g) Destacando la importancia de los enfoques multisectoriales e interministeriales en la formulación y aplicación de políticas nacionales cruciales para la promoción y protección de la salud, y reiterando que los gobiernos desempeñarán el papel central, en colaboración con las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, incluidas las instituciones académicas y el sector privado, en la aplicación de estrategias y planes de acción nacionales sobre la prestación de servicios sociales y en el fomento de una mayor equidad en la esfera de la salud;

h) Mejorando la gobernanza nacional en materia de salud, entre otras cosas mediante la participación de la sociedad civil, el sector privado y otros interesados pertinentes, así como reforzando el apoyo internacional, según proceda, para asegurar que los sistemas de salud nacionales sean sostenibles, estén bien preparados y sean capaces de responder a los problemas, incluidas las crisis y pandemias;

i) Elaborando políticas y medidas adecuadas para promover la educación y los conocimientos en materia de salud, en particular entre los jóvenes, a fin de remediar el desconocimiento en el ámbito de la salud y, en algunos casos, las prácticas perjudiciales que obstaculizan de manera significativa el acceso de las mujeres y niños a los servicios de atención de la salud, y asegurar el respeto de los derechos humanos, promover la igualdad entre los géneros y el empoderamiento de la mujer como medios esenciales para tratar la cuestión de la salud de las mujeres y niñas y abordar la estigmatización de las personas que viven con el VIH/SIDA y están afectadas por este;

j) Apoyando el uso de sistemas nacionales de recopilación, supervisión y evaluación de datos que permiten hacer un seguimiento desglosado por sexos del acceso a los servicios de atención de la salud y proporcionan retroinformación rápidamente para mejorar la eficacia y calidad de los sistemas de salud;

k) Aumentando la efectividad de los sistemas de salud y las intervenciones de eficacia demostrada para hacer frente a problemas de salud en evolución como la mayor incidencia de las enfermedades no transmisibles, las lesiones y muertes causadas por accidentes de tráfico y los riesgos para la salud relacionados con el medio ambiente y el trabajo;

l) Examinando las políticas nacionales de contratación, capacitación y retención y elaborando planes nacionales en materia de personal sanitario, sobre la base de la experiencia adquirida, que hagan frente a la falta de trabajadores sanitarios y su desigual distribución dentro de los países, en particular en las zonas remotas y rurales, y en todo el mundo, que socavan los sistemas de salud de los países en desarrollo, en particular la insuficiencia existente en África, y reconociendo, a este respecto, la importancia de las medidas nacionales e internacionales para el fomento del acceso universal a los servicios de atención de la

salud que tienen en cuenta las dificultades a que se enfrentan los países en desarrollo para retener al personal sanitario cualificado a la luz de la aprobación del código de prácticas de la Organización Mundial de la Salud sobre la contratación internacional de personal de salud, cuya observancia es voluntaria;

m) Intensificando aún más la cooperación internacional, entre otras cosas mediante el intercambio de mejores prácticas para el fortalecimiento de los sistemas de salud, la mejora del acceso a los medicamentos, el fomento del desarrollo de tecnología y la transferencia de tecnología en condiciones mutuamente convenidas, la producción de medicamentos asequibles, seguros, eficaces y de buena calidad, el fomento de la producción de medicamentos, genéricos, vacunas y otros productos básicos de salud innovadores, la capacitación y retención del personal sanitario y la adopción de medidas para asegurar que la cooperación y la asistencia internacionales, en particular la financiación externa, sean más previsibles, estén mejor armonizadas y se adecuen mejor a las prioridades nacionales para la creación de capacidad y se orienten a fortalecer los sistemas de salud nacionales de los países receptores;

n) Promoviendo en mayor medida la investigación y el desarrollo, el intercambio de conocimientos y el suministro y utilización de la tecnología de la información y las comunicaciones en el ámbito de la salud, entre otras cosas facilitando el acceso asequible de todos los países, especialmente los países en desarrollo;

o) Fortaleciendo las asociaciones entre los sectores público y privado para la prestación de servicios de atención de la salud, promoviendo el desarrollo de tecnologías nuevas y asequibles y su aplicación de manera innovadora y elaborando vacunas y medicamentos nuevos y asequibles que se necesitan, en particular, en los países en desarrollo;

p) Acogiendo con beneplácito la Estrategia Mundial del Secretario General para la Salud de la Mujer y el Niño, elaborada por una amplia coalición de asociados, como apoyo de los planes y estrategias nacionales, cuya preocupación inmediata es reducir de manera significativa el número de muertes maternas, de recién nacidos y de niños menores de 5 años mediante la ampliación de un conjunto prioritario de intervenciones de gran impacto y la integración de actividades en sectores como los de la salud, la educación, la igualdad entre los géneros, el agua y el saneamiento, la reducción de la pobreza y la nutrición;

q) Acogiendo con beneplácito también las distintas iniciativas nacionales, regionales e internacionales sobre todos los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, incluidas las emprendidas de manera bilateral y a través de la cooperación Sur-Sur, en apoyo de los planes y estrategias nacionales en sectores como los de la salud, la educación, la igualdad entre los géneros, la energía, el agua y el saneamiento, la reducción de la pobreza y la nutrición como medio de reducir el número de muertes maternas, de recién nacidos y de niños menores de 5 años.

Cuarto Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio **Reducir la mortalidad infantil**

74. Nos comprometemos a acelerar los progresos a fin de lograr el cuarto Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio, entre otras cosas:

a) Ampliando las iniciativas para lograr una gestión integrada de las enfermedades de la infancia, en particular las medidas para abordar y prevenir las principales causas de mortalidad infantil, incluida la mortalidad de recién nacidos y de lactantes, como la neumonía, la diarrea, la malaria y la malnutrición, lo cual puede lograrse elaborando, aplicando y evaluando estrategias, políticas y programas nacionales adecuados para la supervivencia infantil, medidas preventivas de atención prenatal, paranatal y postnatal, vacunaciones e inmunizaciones, y realizando esfuerzos por asegurar que los medicamentos, los productos médicos y las tecnologías sean asequibles y estén disponibles; también puede lograrse mediante una mejora de la nutrición, incluida la nutrición antes del parto, y un fortalecimiento de intervenciones específicas en materia de salud como la atención obstétrica de emergencia y la asistencia cualificada en los partos para reducir la mortalidad materna e infantil; el apoyo internacional a las iniciativas nacionales, incluida la prestación de recursos financieros, seguirá siendo fundamental a este respecto;

b) Manteniendo y ampliando programas eficaces de prevención y vacunación como uno de los medios más eficientes para reducir la mortalidad infantil, incluidas las campañas contra el sarampión, la poliomielitis, la tuberculosis y el tétanos, velando por que haya financiación suficiente, compromiso político y una ejecución escrupulosa de actividades de control, en especial en los países prioritarios;

c) Tomando medidas para mejorar la nutrición infantil mediante un conjunto integrado de intervenciones y servicios esenciales, en particular el acceso a alimentos nutritivos y a suplementos adecuados, la prevención y el tratamiento en fase temprana de las enfermedades diarreicas y la información y apoyo en materia de lactancia materna exclusiva y tratamiento de la malnutrición aguda grave;

d) Manteniendo los progresos logrados en la lucha contra la malaria y la ampliación del uso de mosquiteros tratados con insecticida;

e) Intensificando la lucha contra la neumonía y la diarrea mediante un mayor uso de medidas preventivas y de tratamiento que hayan demostrado su gran eficacia y nuevos medios, como nuevas vacunas, asequibles incluso en los países más pobres;

f) Ampliando los esfuerzos, incluidos los de concienciación, para abordar la cuestión relativa a los efectos fundamentales de un aumento del acceso al agua potable, la cobertura de saneamiento y los cuidados higiénicos, incluido el lavado de las manos con jabón, en la reducción de la tasa de mortalidad infantil ocasionada por enfermedades diarreicas;

g) Tratando de asegurar que la próxima generación nazca sin VIH prestando, con carácter urgente, servicios sostenibles, más amplios y de mejor calidad para prevenir la transmisión de madre a hijo y mejorando el acceso a los servicios de tratamiento pediátrico del VIH.

Quinto Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio

Mejorar la salud materna

75. Nos comprometemos a acelerar los progresos a fin de lograr el quinto Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio, entre otras cosas:

a) Tomando medidas para realizar el derecho de todos a disfrutar del más alto nivel posible de salud física y mental, incluida la salud sexual y reproductiva;

b) Abordando la salud reproductiva y maternoinfantil, incluida la salud neonatal, en forma amplia, entre otras cosas mediante la prestación de servicios de planificación familiar, atención prenatal, asistencia cualificada en el parto, atención obstétrica y neonatal de emergencia, y métodos de prevención y tratamiento de las enfermedades e infecciones de transmisión sexual, como el VIH, en sistemas de salud fortalecidos que presten servicios de atención de la salud integrados, accesibles y asequibles e incluyan servicios de atención preventiva y clínica de base comunitaria;

c) Basándonos en enfoques efectivos, multisectoriales e integrados, hacemos hincapié en la necesidad de proporcionar acceso universal a la salud reproductiva para 2015, incluida la integración de los servicios de planificación familiar, salud sexual y atención de la salud en las estrategias y los programas nacionales;

d) Tomando medidas a todos los niveles para abordar las causas profundas e interrelacionadas de la mortalidad y morbilidad materna, como la pobreza, la malnutrición, las prácticas nocivas, la falta de servicios de atención de la salud accesibles y adecuados, y de información y educación, y la desigualdad entre los géneros, y prestando particular atención a la eliminación de todas las formas de violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas;

e) Asegurando que todas las mujeres, los hombres y los jóvenes tengan información sobre la variedad más amplia posible de métodos de planificación familiar seguros, eficaces, asequibles y aceptables, tengan acceso a ellos y puedan elegir los que prefieran;

f) Ampliando la prestación de servicios de atención obstétrica integral y fortaleciendo el papel del personal sanitario cualificado, incluidas las parteras y los enfermeros, mediante actividades de capacitación y medidas de retención a fin de aprovechar plenamente su potencial como proveedores de confianza de servicios de salud materna, ampliando la planificación familiar en las comunidades locales, y ampliando y mejorando la capacitación formal e informal en materia de atención de la salud sexual y reproductiva y planificación familiar para todo el personal, los educadores y administradores del sector de la salud, incluida la capacitación sobre la comunicación interpersonal y el asesoramiento.

Sexto Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio Combatir el VIH/SIDA, la malaria y otras enfermedades

76. Nos comprometemos a acelerar los progresos a fin de lograr el sexto Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio, entre otras cosas:

a) Redoblando los esfuerzos para lograr el acceso universal a la prevención, el tratamiento, la atención y los servicios de apoyo en materia de VIH/SIDA como paso esencial para lograr el sexto Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio y contribuir a alcanzar los otros Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio;

b) Intensificando en forma considerable los esfuerzos de prevención y aumentando el acceso al tratamiento mediante la ampliación de programas alineados

estratégicamente, que tengan por objetivo reducir la vulnerabilidad de las personas con más probabilidades de ser infectadas por el VIH y combinen intervenciones biomédicas, conductuales, sociales y estructurales, y mediante el empoderamiento de las mujeres y las adolescentes para aumentar su capacidad de protegerse contra el riesgo de infección por el VIH y la promoción y protección de todos los derechos humanos. Los programas de prevención deberían tener en cuenta las circunstancias locales, las normas éticas y los valores culturales, incluir actividades de información, educación y comunicación en los idiomas que mejor comprendan las comunidades locales y deberían respetar sus culturas, y tener como objetivos la reducción de las conductas de riesgo y la promoción de una conducta sexual responsable, incluidas la abstinencia y la fidelidad, un mayor acceso a artículos esenciales como condones masculinos y femeninos, y equipo esterilizado para inyecciones, actividades para la reducción de los daños causados por el consumo de drogas, un mayor acceso a servicios de asesoramiento y de detección voluntarios y confidenciales, suministros de sangre no contaminada y el tratamiento temprano y eficaz de las infecciones de transmisión sexual, y deberían promover políticas que aseguraran una prevención eficaz y aceleraran la investigación y el desarrollo de nuevos instrumentos de prevención, como los microbicidas y las vacunas;

c) Enfrentando al VIH/SIDA desde una perspectiva de desarrollo, lo que requiere una red nacional de instituciones sólidas y eficientes y estrategias multisectoriales de prevención, tratamiento, atención y apoyo, abordando la estigmatización y la discriminación de las personas que viven con el VIH y promoviendo su integración social, rehabilitación y mayor participación en la respuesta contra el VIH, y redoblando los esfuerzos nacionales de prevención, tratamiento, atención y apoyo en materia de VIH/SIDA y redoblando los esfuerzos para eliminar la transmisión del VIH de madre a hijo;

d) Forjando nuevas alianzas estratégicas para profundizar y capitalizar la relación entre el VIH y otras iniciativas relacionadas con la salud y el desarrollo, ampliando, en la mayor medida posible y con el apoyo de la cooperación y las asociaciones internacionales, la capacidad nacional para ejecutar programas amplios en materia de VIH/SIDA, y proporcionar tratamientos antirretrovirales nuevos y más eficaces, de modo de fortalecer los sistemas sociales y sanitarios nacionales existentes, en particular utilizando las plataformas de lucha contra el VIH como base para expandir la prestación de servicios. Acelerando, a este respecto, la adopción de medidas para integrar la información y los servicios en materia de VIH en los programas de atención primaria de la salud, salud sexual y reproductiva, incluidas la planificación familiar voluntaria y la salud maternoinfantil, tratamiento de la tuberculosis, la hepatitis C y las infecciones de transmisión sexual, y atención de los niños afectados, huérfanos o vulnerables por el VIH/SIDA, así como los programas de nutrición y educación formal e informal;

e) Planificando con miras a lograr la sostenibilidad a largo plazo, teniendo en cuenta el aumento previsto de la demanda de tratamientos con medicamentos de segunda y tercera línea para tratar el VIH, la malaria y la tuberculosis;

f) Reforzando el apoyo a los países afectados para responder a la coinfección del VIH con la tuberculosis, así como a la tuberculosis resistente a múltiples medicamentos y la tuberculosis altamente resistente a los medicamentos, entre otras cosas mediante la detección más temprana de todas las formas de tuberculosis;

g) Manteniendo los esfuerzos y programas nacionales para hacer frente a los retos que plantea la malaria, con el apoyo de la comunidad internacional, mediante el fortalecimiento de estrategias eficaces de prevención, diagnóstico y tratamiento, en particular asegurando la accesibilidad y disponibilidad de medicamentos y medicamentos genéricos asequibles, de buena calidad y eficaces, incluidos los tratamientos combinados a base de artemisina, así como el progreso en el uso de mosquiteros tratados con insecticida inocuo de larga duración para combatir la malaria, y las investigaciones en curso para desarrollar rápidamente vacunas contra la malaria;

h) Renovando los esfuerzos relativos a la prevención y el tratamiento de las enfermedades tropicales desatendidas, los servicios de prevención y tratamiento de la malaria y la tuberculosis mediante, entre otras cosas, la mejora de los sistemas nacionales de información sobre la salud, el fortalecimiento de la cooperación internacional, la aceleración y la ampliación de la labor de investigación y desarrollo, la creación de vacunas y medicinas innovadoras y la adopción de estrategias integrales de prevención;

i) Tomando medidas concertadas y dando una respuesta coordinada a nivel nacional, regional y mundial a fin de enfrentar adecuadamente los desafíos de desarrollo y de otra índole que plantean las enfermedades no transmisibles, a saber, las enfermedades cardiovasculares, el cáncer, las enfermedades respiratorias crónicas y la diabetes, y trabajando para que la reunión de alto nivel de la Asamblea General en 2011 sea exitosa;

j) Aumentando los esfuerzos para lograr el acceso universal a la prevención, el tratamiento, la atención y el apoyo en materia de VIH, redoblando la lucha contra la malaria, la tuberculosis y otras enfermedades, en particular a través de la financiación adecuada del Fondo Mundial de Lucha contra el SIDA, la Tuberculosis y la Malaria y a través de los organismos, fondos y programas de las Naciones Unidas y otros canales multilaterales y bilaterales, fortaleciendo mecanismos de financiación innovadores, según corresponda, y contribuyendo a la sostenibilidad de la respuesta a largo plazo.

Séptimo Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio Garantizar la sostenibilidad del medio ambiente

77. Nos comprometemos a acelerar los progresos a fin de lograr el séptimo Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio, entre otras cosas:

a) Procurando el desarrollo sostenible, de conformidad con los principios de la Declaración de Río sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo²¹, incluido el principio de las responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas, y teniendo en cuenta las capacidades respectivas de los países, con miras a aplicar efectivamente los resultados de las principales cumbres sobre el desarrollo sostenible y hacer frente a las nuevas dificultades que están surgiendo;

²¹ *Informe de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo, Río de Janeiro, 3 a 14 de junio de 1992, vol. I, Resoluciones aprobadas por la Conferencia* (publicación de las Naciones Unidas, número de venta: S.93.I.8 y corrección), resolución 1, anexo I.

b) Procurando la sostenibilidad ambiental mediante marcos de planificación amplios y coherentes que sean controlados por los propios países, y la adopción de legislación nacional, con arreglo a las circunstancias nacionales y la capacidad adecuada de aplicación; apoyando a los países en desarrollo a este respecto mediante el fomento de la capacidad y el suministro de recursos financieros; y promoviendo el desarrollo y la difusión de tecnología adecuada, asequible y sostenible, y la transferencia de esas tecnologías en condiciones mutuamente convenidas;

c) Apoyando la aplicación de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación en los Países Afectados por Sequía Grave o Desertificación, en particular en África²², mediante la adopción de medidas conjuntas de la comunidad internacional para hacer frente a las causas de la desertificación y la degradación de las tierras en las zonas áridas, semiáridas y subhúmedas secas y sus repercusiones en la pobreza, que se ajusten a lo dispuesto en los artículos 1, 2 y 3 de la Convención, teniendo en cuenta el marco y plan estratégico decenal para mejorar la aplicación de la Convención (2008-2018), apoyando el intercambio de mejores prácticas y enseñanzas adquiridas, incluidas las de la cooperación regional, y la movilización de recursos financieros suficientes y predecibles;

d) Intensificando el compromiso político y la adopción de medidas a todos los niveles para aplicar eficazmente los objetivos mundiales sobre los bosques y la ordenación sostenible de todos los tipos de bosques, a fin de reducir la pérdida de cubierta forestal y mejorar los medios de vida de las personas que dependen de los bosques, mediante el desarrollo de un enfoque amplio y más eficaz de las actividades de financiación²³, la participación de las comunidades locales e indígenas y otras partes interesadas pertinentes, promoviendo la buena gobernanza a nivel nacional e internacional, y mejorando la cooperación internacional para hacer frente a las amenazas planteadas por las actividades ilícitas;

e) Procurando constantemente la aplicación más eficiente y coherente de los tres objetivos del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica²⁴, y abordando las lagunas en materia de aplicación, cuando corresponda, entre otras cosas mediante el cumplimiento de los compromisos de reducir significativamente el ritmo de pérdida de la diversidad biológica, incluso a través de la preservación y el mantenimiento de los conocimientos, las innovaciones y las prácticas de las comunidades indígenas y locales, y continuando los esfuerzos actuales con miras a la elaboración y negociación de un régimen internacional de acceso y distribución de los beneficios. Esperamos que la décima reunión de las Partes en el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica, que se celebrará en Nagoya (Japón), del 18 al 29 de octubre, sea un éxito;

f) Apoyando la aplicación de estrategias y políticas nacionales para combinar, según corresponda, el mayor uso de fuentes de energía nuevas y renovables y tecnologías de baja emisión, el uso más eficiente de la energía, la mayor dependencia de tecnologías energéticas avanzadas, incluidas las tecnologías menos contaminantes para el aprovechamiento de los combustibles fósiles, y el uso sostenible de recursos energéticos tradicionales, así como la promoción del acceso a

²² Naciones Unidas, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, núm. 33480.

²³ De conformidad con el mandato establecido en la resolución aprobada por el Foro de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Bosques, véase E/2009/118-E/CN.18/SS/2009/2, cap. I.B, párr. 3.

²⁴ Naciones Unidas, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, núm. 30619.

servicios energéticos modernos, fiables, asequibles y sostenibles, y fomentando la capacidad nacional para satisfacer la demanda energética en aumento, según corresponda, mediante el apoyo de la cooperación internacional en este ámbito, la promoción del desarrollo y la difusión de tecnologías energéticas adecuadas, asequibles y sostenibles, y la transferencia de esas tecnologías en condiciones mutuamente convenidas;

g) Manteniendo que la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático⁷ es el principal foro intergubernamental internacional para negociar la respuesta mundial al cambio climático, exhortando a los Estados a adoptar urgentemente medidas de alcance mundial con el objeto de hacer frente al cambio climático, de conformidad con los principios indicados en la Convención, incluido el principio de las responsabilidades comunes pero diferenciadas y las capacidades respectivas, y esperando un resultado exitoso y ambicioso del 16° periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia de las Partes en la Convención y el sexto periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia de las Partes en calidad de Reunión de las Partes en el Protocolo de Kyoto, que se celebrarán del 29 de noviembre al 10 de diciembre de 2010 en Cancún (México);

h) Aumentando constantemente el acceso sostenible al agua potable y el saneamiento básico, mediante la asignación de prioridad a aquellas estrategias integradas en materia de agua y saneamiento que incluyan la restauración, la modernización y el mantenimiento de la infraestructura, incluidos los conductos de agua y las redes de alcantarillado, la promoción de una ordenación integrada de los recursos hídricos en la planificación nacional, y el estudio de formas innovadoras para mejorar el seguimiento y la vigilancia de la calidad del agua;

i) Promoviendo sistemas integrados de gestión de desechos, en asociación con todas las partes interesadas pertinentes y con el apoyo financiero y tecnológico internacional, según corresponda;

j) Redoblando los esfuerzos para cerrar la brecha de saneamiento mediante una mayor labor sobre el terreno, apoyada en una fuerte voluntad política y una participación comunitaria más amplia, de conformidad con las estrategias nacionales de desarrollo, promoviendo la movilización y la aportación de recursos financieros y tecnológicos adecuados, conocimientos técnicos y actividades de fomento de la capacidad para los países en desarrollo a fin de aumentar la cobertura del saneamiento básico, especialmente para los pobres, y haciendo notar a este respecto el esfuerzo mundial para realizar la iniciativa “Saneamiento sostenible: campaña quinquenal hasta 2015”;

k) Trabajando para lograr ciudades sin barrios de tugurios, superando incluso las metas actuales, mediante la reducción de la población de los tugurios y la mejora de sus condiciones de vida, con apoyo adecuado de la comunidad internacional, dando prioridad a las estrategias nacionales de planificación urbana en las que participen todos los interesados, promoviendo el acceso en pie de igualdad de los habitantes de los tugurios a los servicios públicos, incluidos la salud, la educación, la energía, el agua y el saneamiento, y a la vivienda adecuada, y promoviendo el desarrollo urbano y rural sostenible;

l) Tomando medidas para asegurar la ordenación sostenible de la biodiversidad y los ecosistemas marinos, incluidas las poblaciones de peces, las cuales contribuyen a los esfuerzos de seguridad alimentaria y erradicación del

hambre y la pobreza, mediante, entre otras cosas, enfoques de ordenación de los océanos basados en los ecosistemas, y para hacer frente a los efectos adversos del cambio climático sobre el medio marino y la biodiversidad marina;

m) Apoyando los esfuerzos de los países para preservar los frágiles ecosistemas de montaña, que son una importante fuente de agua dulce y una reserva de rica diversidad biológica, con miras a lograr el desarrollo sostenible y erradicar la pobreza;

n) Promoviendo modalidades de consumo y producción sostenibles, de conformidad con el Plan de Aplicación de las Decisiones de la Cumbre Mundial sobre el Desarrollo sostenible (Plan de Aplicación de las Decisiones de Johannesburgo)⁴;

o) Fomentando una mayor coordinación entre las instituciones nacionales y locales competentes en materia de desarrollo económico y social y protección ambiental, incluida la promoción de inversiones pertinentes para el desarrollo sostenible;

p) Trabajando para que la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible de 2012 sea un éxito.

Octavo Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio Fomentar una alianza mundial para el desarrollo

78. Nos comprometemos a acelerar los progresos a fin de lograr el octavo Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio, entre otras cosas:

a) Acelerando los esfuerzos para cumplir plenamente los compromisos contraídos en relación con el octavo Objetivo de Desarrollo del Milenio mediante el fortalecimiento de la alianza mundial para el desarrollo, a fin de asegurar la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015;

b) Apoyando las estrategias nacionales de desarrollo que aplican los países en desarrollo para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015, incluso con apoyo financiero y técnico externo, a fin de promover el crecimiento económico y responder a los problemas más graves creados por los efectos de las múltiples crisis, así como a los obstáculos estructurales de larga data;

c) Reconociendo que los compromisos contraídos por los países desarrollados y en desarrollo en relación con los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio requieren una rendición de cuentas mutua;

d) Reforzando la función central que desempeñan las Naciones Unidas en el fortalecimiento de la alianza mundial para el desarrollo, con miras a crear un entorno mundial propicio para alcanzar los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio;

e) Aumentando la financiación para el desarrollo en las esferas de la movilización de recursos internos, la inversión extranjera directa, el comercio internacional, la cooperación financiera y técnica internacional para el desarrollo y la deuda y las cuestiones sistémicas mediante el cumplimiento de los compromisos contraídos en el Consenso de Monterrey de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Financiación para el Desarrollo³ y reafirmados en la Declaración de Doha sobre la financiación para el desarrollo⁵ y en otros documentos pertinentes de las principales

conferencias y cumbres sobre temas económicos, sociales y conexos, ampliando así la capacidad fiscal para financiar las actividades encaminadas a lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio;

f) Es crucial que se respeten todos los compromisos relativos a la AOD, como los contraídos por numerosos países desarrollados de alcanzar, para 2015, la meta de dedicar el 0,7% del producto nacional bruto (PNB) a la AOD para los países en desarrollo y al menos el 0,5% para 2010, así como la meta de dedicar entre el 0,15% y el 0,20% del PNB a los países menos adelantados. A fin de cumplir los calendarios convenidos, los países donantes deberían tomar todas las medidas necesarias y apropiadas para elevar la tasa de desembolsos de asistencia hasta satisfacer sus compromisos actuales. Instamos a los países desarrollados que aún no lo hayan hecho a que hagan más esfuerzos concretos con el fin de alcanzar la meta de dedicar el 0,7% del PNB a la AOD para los países en desarrollo, incluida la meta específica de dedicar entre el 0,15% y el 0,20% del PNB a los países menos adelantados en consonancia con el Programa de Acción de Bruselas en favor de los países menos adelantados para el decenio 2001-2010⁸, de conformidad con sus compromisos. A fin de aprovechar los progresos logrados en la labor de garantizar que la AOD se utilice eficazmente, destacamos la importancia de la gobernanza democrática, una mayor transparencia y rendición de cuentas y la gestión basada en los resultados. Alentamos vivamente a todos los donantes a que elaboren, cuanto antes, calendarios indicativos evolutivos que ilustren cómo piensan alcanzar sus objetivos de conformidad con sus respectivos procesos de asignación de recursos presupuestarios. Destacamos la importancia de movilizar un mayor apoyo nacional en los países desarrollados para el cumplimiento de sus compromisos, incluso mediante la sensibilización pública, facilitando datos sobre la eficacia de la ayuda y demostrando resultados tangibles;

g) Avanzando rápidamente para cumplir los compromisos contraídos en Gleneagles y otros compromisos sustantivos de los donantes de aumentar la ayuda de diversas maneras. Nos preocupa que, al ritmo actual, no se cumplirá el compromiso de doblar la ayuda a África para 2010;

h) Estudiando mecanismos de financiación nuevos e innovadores y fortaleciendo y ampliando los establecidos, cuando proceda, ya que pueden contribuir a lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio. Estos mecanismos voluntarios deben ser eficaces, destinarse a movilizar recursos estables y previsibles y complementar las fuentes tradicionales de financiación, en lugar de sustituirlas, y deben reembolsar los fondos de conformidad con las prioridades de los países en desarrollo y no suponer una carga innecesaria para ellos. Señalamos la labor que se está desarrollando a este respecto especialmente la del Grupo directivo sobre financiación innovadora para el desarrollo, el Equipo de tareas sobre transacciones financieras internacionales para el desarrollo y el Equipo de tareas sobre financiación innovadora para la educación;

i) Mejorando y reforzando la movilización de recursos internos y el margen fiscal, incluso, cuando proceda, con sistemas tributarios modernizados, una recaudación más eficiente de los impuestos, la ampliación de la base tributaria y la lucha eficaz contra la evasión de impuestos y la fuga de capitales. Si bien cada país es responsable de su sistema tributario, es importante apoyar los esfuerzos nacionales en estos ámbitos mediante el fortalecimiento de la asistencia técnica y el aumento de la cooperación y participación internacionales para abordar cuestiones

internacionales de tributación. Esperamos con interés el próximo informe del Secretario General en el que se examinará el fortalecimiento de los acuerdos institucionales para promover la cooperación internacional en cuestiones de tributación;

j) Aplicando medidas para frenar las corrientes financieras ilícitas en todos los niveles, promoviendo prácticas de divulgación de información financiera y promoviendo la transparencia de esta información. A este respecto, es fundamental reforzar las actividades nacionales y multinacionales para abordar esta cuestión, incluso prestando apoyo y asistencia técnica a los países en desarrollo para aumentar su capacidad. Deben aplicarse nuevas medidas para prevenir la transferencia al exterior de activos robados y prestar asistencia para su recuperación y devolución, en particular a sus países de origen, de conformidad con la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción¹³;

k) Apoyando plenamente y desarrollando un sistema comercial multilateral abierto a la participación de todos, basado en normas, no discriminatorio y equitativo, entre otras cosas, trabajando con rapidez para que los resultados de las negociaciones comerciales multilaterales del Programa de Doha para el Desarrollo²⁵ sean unos resultados equilibrados y ambiciosos, amplios y orientados hacia el desarrollo, a fin de beneficiar a todos y contribuir a fomentar la integración de los países en desarrollo en el sistema comercial, reconociendo al mismo tiempo la importancia de avanzar en esferas clave del Programa de Doha para el Desarrollo de especial interés para los países en desarrollo, y reafirmando la importancia del tratamiento especial y diferenciado a que se hace referencia en él;

l) Poniendo de relieve la importancia fundamental de rechazar el proteccionismo y no encerrarse en sí mismo en épocas de incertidumbre financiera, teniendo presente la importancia del comercio para el crecimiento económico y el desarrollo y la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio para 2015;

m) Aplicando las medidas adoptadas para dar acceso pleno, libre de derechos y de contingentes a todos los países menos adelantados de conformidad con la Declaración Ministerial de Hong Kong aprobada por la Organización Mundial del Comercio en 2005²⁶;

n) Siguiendo aplicando la iniciativa de ayuda para el comercio, incluso mediante el Marco Integrado mejorado de asistencia técnica relacionada con el comercio para los países menos adelantados, a fin de reforzar y mejorar la capacidad comercial y la competitividad internacional de los países en desarrollo a fin de asegurar que las mayores oportunidades comerciales tengan beneficios equitativos y promover el crecimiento económico;

o) Fortaleciendo el comercio y la integración regional, una medida crucial para lograr beneficios considerables para el desarrollo, impulsar un crecimiento y empleo significativos y generar recursos para mantener los progresos hacia la consecución de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio;

p) Incorporando en el Programa de Doha para el Desarrollo la promesa hecha en 2005 por los miembros de la Organización Mundial del Comercio de

²⁵ Véase A/C.2/56/7, anexo.

²⁶ Organización Mundial del Comercio, documento WT/MIN(05)/DEC. Puede consultarse en <http://docsonline.wto.org>.

asegurar la eliminación paralela de todas las formas de subvenciones a la exportación de productos agrícolas y la introducción de disciplinas respecto de todas las medidas de exportación con efectos equivalentes, y terminar esa tarea a fines de 2013;

q) Ayudando a los países en desarrollo a asegurar la sostenibilidad de la deuda a largo plazo con políticas coordinadas para fomentar la financiación, el alivio y la reestructuración de la deuda, según proceda, observando también que los países en desarrollo pueden tratar de negociar, como último recurso, en función de las características de cada caso y a través de los mecanismos existentes, moratorias temporales de pagos entre deudores y acreedores para ayudar a mitigar los efectos perjudiciales de la crisis y estabilizar la situación macroeconómica;

r) Estudiando la aplicación de enfoques perfeccionados a los mecanismos de reestructuración de la deuda soberana que se basen en los marcos y principios vigentes con amplia participación de los acreedores y los deudores, el trato comparable de todos los acreedores y una importante participación de las instituciones de Bretton Woods, y a este respecto acogiendo con beneplácito el debate que tiene lugar en el Fondo Monetario Internacional, el Banco Mundial y otros foros sobre la necesidad y viabilidad de un marco más estructurado para la cooperación internacional en este ámbito, y pidiendo a todos los países que contribuyan a tal debate;

s) Aumentando la colaboración con las empresas para lograr resultados positivos en materia de desarrollo mediante la movilización de los recursos del sector privado que contribuyan a lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio;

t) Reafirmando el derecho de aplicar plenamente las disposiciones del Acuerdo sobre los aspectos de los derechos de propiedad intelectual relacionados con el comercio (Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC)²⁷, la Declaración de Doha relativa al Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC y la salud pública²⁸ y la decisión adoptada por el Consejo General de la Organización Mundial del Comercio el 30 de agosto de 2003 sobre la aplicación del párrafo 6 de la Declaración de Doha relativa al Acuerdo sobre los ADPIC y la salud pública²⁹ y, cuando concluyan los procedimientos de aceptación oficial, la enmienda al artículo 31 del Acuerdo³⁰, que ofrecen flexibilidad para la protección de la salud pública y, en particular para promover el acceso a los medicamentos para todos, y alientan la prestación de asistencia a los países en desarrollo a este respecto. También pedimos que se acepte amplia y oportunamente la enmienda al artículo 31 del Acuerdo sobre los aspectos de los derechos de propiedad intelectual relacionados con el comercio, en la forma propuesta por el Consejo General de la Organización Mundial del Comercio en su decisión de 6 de diciembre de 2005³⁰;

²⁷ Véase *Instrumentos jurídicos que contienen los resultados de la Ronda Uruguay de negociaciones comerciales multilaterales, hechos en Marrakech el 15 de abril de 1994* (publicación de la secretaría del GATT, número de venta: GATT/1994-7).

²⁸ Organización Mundial del Comercio, documento WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2. Puede consultarse en <http://docsonline.wto.org>.

²⁹ Véase Organización Mundial del Comercio, documento WT/L/540 y Corr.1. Puede consultarse en <http://docsonline.wto.org>.

³⁰ Véase Organización Mundial del Comercio, documento WT/L/641. Puede consultarse en <http://docsonline.wto.org>.

u) Promoviendo la función estratégica de la ciencia y la tecnología, incluida la tecnología de la información y las innovaciones, en ámbitos relacionados con el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, en particular la productividad agrícola, la ordenación de los recursos hídricos y el saneamiento, la seguridad energética y la salud pública. Es necesario fomentar considerablemente la capacidad de los países en desarrollo para la innovación tecnológica y es urgente que la comunidad internacional proporcione tecnologías ecológicamente racionales y los conocimientos correspondientes promoviendo el desarrollo y la difusión de tecnologías apropiadas, económicas y sostenibles y la transferencia de esas tecnologías en condiciones mutuamente convenidas, a fin de reforzar la capacidad para la innovación nacional y la investigación y el desarrollo;

v) Fortaleciendo las asociaciones entre el sector público y el sector privado para reducir las grandes diferencias que aún existen en el acceso y la asequibilidad de las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones entre países y grupos de ingresos, incluso mejorando la cantidad y calidad de la infraestructura de telecomunicaciones existente, en particular en los países menos adelantados, a fin de apoyar aplicaciones de tecnología de la información y las comunicaciones más modernas y aumentar en gran medida la conectividad, el acceso y la inversión en la innovación y el desarrollo y el uso eficaz de las tecnologías de la información y las comunicaciones y la gobernanza electrónica; y alentando a este respecto un mayor funcionamiento del Fondo de Solidaridad Digital;

w) Reforzando la cooperación entre los países de origen y los países receptores a fin de reducir los costos de transacción de las remesas, especialmente promoviendo condiciones para enviar remesas de una manera más barata, rápida y segura que pueda contribuir a los esfuerzos nacionales en pro del desarrollo.

Mantener el compromiso de lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio

79. Solicitamos a la Asamblea General que continúe examinando anualmente los progresos realizados hacia el cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, incluidos los relacionados con la aplicación del presente documento final. Solicitamos al Presidente del sexagésimo octavo período de sesiones de la Asamblea General que organice un acto especial en 2013 para examinar las medidas adoptadas para lograr los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio.

80. Reafirmamos la función que la Carta de las Naciones Unidas y la Asamblea General han asignado al Consejo Económico y Social en su calidad de principal órgano encargado de la coordinación, el examen de políticas, el diálogo sobre políticas y la formulación de recomendaciones sobre cuestiones de desarrollo económico y social, así como del cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio, en particular mediante el examen ministerial anual y el Foro de Cooperación para el Desarrollo. Esperamos con interés el próximo examen del fortalecimiento del Consejo Económico y Social durante el período de sesiones de la Asamblea en curso.

81. Solicitamos al Secretario General que informe anualmente sobre los progresos realizados hacia el cumplimiento de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio hasta 2015 y que en sus informes anuales formule recomendaciones, cuando proceda, sobre las nuevas medidas que deban adoptarse para avanzar el programa de desarrollo de las Naciones Unidas después de 2015.

RESOLUCIÓN APROBADA POR LA ASAMBLEA GENERAL¹

[SIN REMISIÓN PREVIA A UNA COMISIÓN PRINCIPAL (A/55/L.2)]

55/2. DECLARACIÓN DEL MILENIO

*8ª sesión plenaria
8 de septiembre de 2000*

La Asamblea General

Aprueba la siguiente Declaración:

Declaración del Milenio

I. Valores y principios

1. Nosotros, Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno, nos hemos reunido en la Sede de las Naciones Unidas en Nueva York del 6 al 8 de septiembre de 2000, en los albores de un nuevo milenio, para reafirmar nuestra fe en la Organización y su Carta como cimientos indispensables de un mundo más pacífico, más próspero y más justo.
2. Reconocemos que, además de las responsabilidades que todos tenemos respecto de nuestras sociedades, nos incumbe la responsabilidad colectiva de respetar y defender los principios de la dignidad humana, la igualdad y la equidad en el plano mundial. En nuestra calidad de dirigentes, tenemos, pues, un deber que cumplir respecto de todos los habitantes del planeta, en especial los más vulnerables y, en particular, los niños del mundo, a los que pertenece el futuro.
3. Reafirmamos nuestra adhesión a los propósitos y principios de la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, que han demostrado ser intemporales y universales. A decir verdad, su pertinencia y su capacidad como fuente de inspiración han ido en aumento conforme se han multiplicado los vínculos y se ha consolidado la interdependencia entre las naciones y los pueblos.
4. Estamos decididos a establecer una paz justa y duradera en todo el mundo, de conformidad con los propósitos y principios de la Carta. Reafirmamos nuestra determinación de apoyar todos los esfuerzos encaminados a hacer respetar la igualdad soberana de todos los Estados, el respeto de su integridad territorial e independencia política; la solución de los conflictos por medios pacíficos y en consonancia con los principios de la justicia y del derecho internacional; el derecho de libre determinación de los pueblos que siguen sometidos a la dominación colonial y la ocupación extranjera; la no injerencia en los asuntos internos de los Estados; el respeto de los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales; el respeto de la igualdad de derechos de todos, sin distinciones por motivo de raza, sexo, idioma o religión, y la cooperación internacional para resolver los problemas internacionales de carácter económico, social, cultural o humanitario.
5. Creemos que la tarea fundamental a que nos enfrentamos hoy es conseguir que la mundialización se convierta en una fuerza positiva para todos los habitantes del mundo, ya que, si bien ofrece grandes posibilidades, en la actualidad sus beneficios se distribuyen de forma muy desigual al igual que sus costos. Reconocemos que los países en desarrollo y los países con economías en transición tienen dificultades especiales para hacer frente a este problema fundamental. Por eso, consideramos que solo desplegando esfuerzos amplios y sostenidos para crear un futuro común, basado en nuestra común humanidad en toda su diversidad, se podrá lograr que la mundialización sea plenamente incluyente y equitativa. Esos esfuerzos deberán incluir la adopción de políticas y medidas, a nivel mundial, que correspondan a las necesidades

¹ <http://www.un.org/spanish/millenniumgoals/ares552.html>

- de los países en desarrollo y de las economías en transición y que se formulen y apliquen con la participación efectiva de esos países y esas economías.
6. Consideramos que determinados valores fundamentales son esenciales para las relaciones internacionales en el siglo XXI:
 - **La libertad.** Los hombres y las mujeres tienen derecho a vivir su vida y a criar a sus hijos con dignidad y libres del hambre y del temor a la violencia, la opresión o la injusticia. La mejor forma de garantizar esos derechos es contar con gobiernos democráticos y participativos basados en la voluntad popular.
 - **La igualdad.** No debe negarse a ninguna persona ni a ninguna nación la posibilidad de beneficiarse del desarrollo. Debe garantizarse la igualdad de derechos y oportunidades de hombres y mujeres.
 - **La solidaridad.** Los problemas mundiales deben abordarse de manera tal que los costos y las cargas se distribuyan con justicia, conforme a los principios fundamentales de la equidad y la justicia social. Los que sufren, o los que menos se benefician, merecen la ayuda de los más beneficiados.
 - **La tolerancia.** Los seres humanos se deben respetar mutuamente, en toda su diversidad de creencias, culturas e idiomas. No se deben temer ni reprimir las diferencias dentro de las sociedades ni entre éstas; antes bien, deben apreciarse como preciados bienes de la humanidad. Se debe promover activamente una cultura de paz y diálogo entre todas las civilizaciones.
 - **El respeto de la naturaleza.** Es necesario actuar con prudencia en la gestión y ordenación de todas las especies vivas y todos los recursos naturales, conforme a los preceptos del desarrollo sostenible. Sólo así podremos conservar y transmitir a nuestros descendientes las incommensurables riquezas que nos brinda la naturaleza. Es preciso modificar las actuales pautas insostenibles de producción y consumo en interés de nuestro bienestar futuro y en el de nuestros descendientes.
 - **Responsabilidad común.** La responsabilidad de la gestión del desarrollo económico y social en el mundo, lo mismo que en lo que hace a las amenazas que pesan sobre la paz y la seguridad internacionales, debe ser compartida por las naciones del mundo y ejercerse multilateralmente. Por ser la organización más universal y más representativa de todo el mundo, las Naciones Unidas deben desempeñar un papel central a ese respecto.
 7. Para plasmar en acciones estos valores comunes, hemos formulado una serie de objetivos clave a los que atribuimos especial importancia.

II. La paz, la seguridad y el desarme

8. No escatimaremos esfuerzos para liberar a nuestros pueblos del flagelo de la guerra —ya sea dentro de los Estados o entre éstos—, que, en el último decenio, ha cobrado más de cinco millones de vidas. También procuraremos eliminar los peligros que suponen las armas de destrucción en masa.
9. Por todo lo anterior, decidimos:
 - Consolidar el respeto del imperio de la ley en los asuntos internacionales y nacionales y, en particular, velar por que los Estados Miembros cumplan las decisiones de la Corte Internacional de Justicia, con arreglo a la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, en los litigios en que sean partes.
 - Aumentar la eficacia de las Naciones Unidas en el mantenimiento de la paz y de la seguridad, dotando a la Organización de los recursos y los instrumentos que necesitan en sus tareas de prevención de conflictos, resolución pacífica de controversias, mantenimiento de la paz, consolidación de la paz y reconstrucción después de los conflictos. En este sentido, tomamos nota del informe del Grupo sobre las Operaciones de Paz de las Naciones Unidas, y pedimos a la Asamblea General que examine cuanto antes sus recomendaciones.

- Fortalecer la cooperación entre las Naciones Unidas y las organizaciones regionales, de conformidad con las disposiciones del Capítulo VIII de la Carta.
 - Velar por que los Estados Partes apliquen los tratados sobre cuestiones tales como el control de armamentos y el desarme, el derecho internacional humanitario y el relativo a los derechos humanos, y pedir a todos los Estados que consideren la posibilidad de suscribir y ratificar el Estatuto de Roma de la Corte Penal Internacional.
 - Adoptar medidas concertadas contra el terrorismo internacional y adherirnos cuanto antes a todas las convenciones internacionales pertinentes.
 - Redoblar nuestros esfuerzos para poner en práctica nuestro compromiso de luchar contra el problema mundial de la droga.
 - Intensificar nuestra lucha contra la delincuencia transnacional en todas sus dimensiones, incluidos la trata y el contrabando de seres humanos y el blanqueo de dinero.
 - Reducir al mínimo las consecuencias negativas que las sanciones económicas impuestas por las Naciones Unidas pueden tener en las poblaciones inocentes, someter los regímenes de sanciones a exámenes periódicos y eliminar las consecuencias adversas de las sanciones sobre terceros.
 - Esforzarnos por eliminar las armas de destrucción en masa, en particular las armas nucleares, y mantener abiertas todas las opciones para alcanzar esa meta, incluida la posibilidad de convocar una conferencia internacional para determinar formas adecuadas de eliminar los peligros nucleares.
 - Adoptar medidas concertadas para poner fin al tráfico ilícito de armas pequeñas y armas ligeras, en particular dando mayor transparencia a las transferencias de armas y respaldando medidas de desarme regional, teniendo en cuenta todas las recomendaciones de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre Comercio Ilícito de Armas Pequeñas y Ligeras.
 - Pedir a todos los Estados que consideren la posibilidad de adherirse a la Convención sobre la prohibición del empleo, almacenamiento, producción y transferencia de minas antipersonal y sobre su destrucción, así como al Protocolo enmendado relativo a las minas de la Convención sobre armas convencionales
10. Instamos a los Estados Miembros a que observen la Tregua Olímpica, individual y colectivamente, ahora y en el futuro, y a que respalden al Comité Olímpico Internacional en su labor de promover la paz y el entendimiento humano mediante el deporte y el ideal olímpico.

III. El desarrollo y la erradicación de la pobreza

11. No escatimaremos esfuerzos para liberar a nuestros semejantes, hombres, mujeres y niños, de las condiciones abyectas y deshumanizadoras de la pobreza extrema, a la que en la actualidad están sometidos más de 1.000 millones de seres humanos. Estamos empeñados en hacer realidad para todos ellos el derecho al desarrollo y a poner a toda la especie humana al abrigo de la necesidad.
12. Resolvemos, en consecuencia, crear en los planos nacional y mundial un entorno propicio al desarrollo y a la eliminación de la pobreza.
13. El logro de esos objetivos depende, entre otras cosas, de la buena gestión de los asuntos públicos en cada país. Depende también de la buena gestión de los asuntos públicos en el plano internacional y de la transparencia de los sistemas financieros, monetarios y comerciales. Propugnamos un sistema comercial y financiero multilateral abierto, equitativo, basado en normas, previsible y no discriminatorio.
14. Nos preocupan los obstáculos a que se enfrentan los países en desarrollo para movilizar los recursos necesarios para financiar su desarrollo sostenible. Haremos, por consiguiente, todo cuanto esté a nuestro alcance para que tenga éxito la Reunión intergubernamental de alto nivel sobre la financiación del desarrollo que se celebrará en 2001.
15. Decidimos, asimismo, atender las necesidades especiales de los países menos adelantados. En este contexto, nos felicitamos de la convocación de la Tercera Conferencia de las Naciones

- Unidas sobre los Países Menos Adelantados, que se celebrará en mayo de 2001, y donde haremos todo lo posible por lograr resultados positivos. Pedimos a los países industrializados:
- que adopten, preferiblemente antes de que se celebre esa Conferencia, una política de acceso libre de derechos y cupos respecto de virtualmente todas las exportaciones de los países menos adelantados;
 - que apliquen sin más demora el programa mejorado de alivio de la deuda de los países pobres muy endeudados y que convengan en cancelar todas las deudas bilaterales oficiales de esos países a cambio de que éstos demuestren su firme determinación de reducir la pobreza; y
 - que concedan una asistencia para el desarrollo más generosa, especialmente a los países que se están esforzando genuinamente por destinar sus recursos a reducir la pobreza.
16. Estamos decididos, asimismo, a abordar de manera global y eficaz los problemas de la deuda de los países de ingresos bajos y medios adoptando diversas medidas en los planos nacional e internacional para que su deuda sea sostenible a largo plazo.
17. Resolvemos asimismo atender las necesidades especiales de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo poniendo en práctica rápida y cabalmente el Programa de Acción de Barbados y las conclusiones a que llegó la Asamblea General en su vigésimo segundo período extraordinario de sesiones. Instamos a la comunidad internacional a que vele por que, cuando se prepare un índice de vulnerabilidad, se tengan en cuenta las necesidades especiales de los pequeños Estados insulares en desarrollo.
18. Reconocemos las necesidades y los problemas especiales de los países en desarrollo sin litoral, por lo que pedimos encarecidamente a los donantes bilaterales y multilaterales que aumenten su asistencia financiera y técnica a ese grupo de países para satisfacer sus necesidades especiales de desarrollo y ayudarlos a superar los obstáculos de su geografía, mejorando sus sistemas de transporte en tránsito.
19. Decidimos, asimismo:
- Reducir a la mitad, para el año 2015, el porcentaje de habitantes del planeta cuyos ingresos sean inferiores a un dólar por día y el de las personas que padezcan hambre; igualmente, para esa misma fecha, reducir a la mitad el porcentaje de personas que carezcan de acceso a agua potable o que no puedan costearlo.
 - Velar por que, para ese mismo año, los niños y niñas de todo el mundo puedan terminar un ciclo completo de enseñanza primaria y por que tanto las niñas como los niños tengan igual acceso a todos los niveles de la enseñanza.
 - Haber reducido, para ese mismo año, la mortalidad materna en tres cuartas partes y la mortalidad de los niños menores de 5 años en dos terceras partes respecto de sus tasas actuales.
 - Para entonces, haber detenido y comenzado a reducir la propagación del VIH/SIDA, el flagelo del paludismo y otras enfermedades graves que afligen a la humanidad.
 - Prestar especial asistencia a los niños huérfanos por causa del VIH/SIDA.
 - Para el año 2020, haber mejorado considerablemente la vida de por lo menos 100 millones de habitantes de tugurios, como se propone en la iniciativa “Ciudades sin barrios de tugurios”.
20. Decidimos también:
- Promover la igualdad entre los sexos y la autonomía de la mujer como medios eficaces de combatir la pobreza, el hambre y las enfermedades y de estimular un desarrollo verdaderamente sostenible.
 - Elaborar y aplicar estrategias que proporcionen a los jóvenes de todo el mundo la posibilidad real de encontrar un trabajo digno y productivo.
 - Alentar a la industria farmacéutica a que aumente la disponibilidad de los medicamentos esenciales y los ponga al alcance de todas las personas de los países en desarrollo que los necesiten.

- Establecer sólidas formas de colaboración con el sector privado y con las organizaciones de la sociedad civil en pro del desarrollo y de la erradicación de la pobreza.
- Velar por que todos puedan aprovechar los beneficios de las nuevas tecnologías, en particular de las tecnologías de la información y de las comunicaciones, conforme a las recomendaciones formuladas en la Declaración Ministerial 2000 del Consejo Económico y Social

IV. Protección de nuestro entorno común

21. No debemos escatimar esfuerzos por liberar a toda la humanidad, y ante todo a nuestros hijos y nietos, de la amenaza de vivir en un planeta irremediadamente dañado por las actividades del hombre, y cuyos recursos ya no alcancen para satisfacer sus necesidades.
22. Reafirmamos nuestro apoyo a los principios del desarrollo sostenible, incluidos los enunciados en el Programa 21, convenidos en la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo.
23. Decidimos, por consiguiente, adoptar una nueva ética de conservación y resguardo en todas nuestras actividades relacionadas con el medio ambiente y, como primer paso en ese sentido, convenimos en lo siguiente:
 - Hacer todo lo posible por que el Protocolo de Kyoto entre en vigor, de ser posible antes del décimo aniversario de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo, en el año 2002, e iniciar la reducción de las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero.
 - Intensificar nuestros esfuerzos colectivos en pro de la ordenación, la conservación y el desarrollo sostenible de los bosques de todo tipo.
 - Insistir en que se apliquen cabalmente el Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica y la Convención de las Naciones Unidas de lucha contra la desertificación en los países afectados por sequía grave o desertificación, en particular en África
 - Poner fin a la explotación insostenible de los recursos hídricos formulando estrategias de ordenación de esos recursos en los planos regional, nacional y local, que promuevan un acceso equitativo y un abastecimiento adecuado.
 - Intensificar la cooperación con miras a reducir el número y los efectos de los desastres naturales y de los desastres provocados por el hombre.
 - Garantizar el libre acceso a la información sobre la secuencia del genoma humano.

V. Derechos humanos, democracia y buen gobierno

24. No escatimaremos esfuerzo alguno por promover la democracia y fortalecer el imperio del derecho y el respeto de todos los derechos humanos y las libertades fundamentales internacionalmente reconocidos, incluido el derecho al desarrollo.
25. Decidimos, por tanto:
 - Respetar y hacer valer plenamente la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos.
 - Esforzarnos por lograr la plena protección y promoción de los derechos civiles, políticos, económicos, sociales y culturales de todas las personas en todos nuestros países.
 - Aumentar en todos nuestros países la capacidad de aplicar los principios y las prácticas de la democracia y del respeto de los derechos humanos, incluidos los derechos de las minorías
 - Luchar contra todas las formas de violencia contra la mujer y aplicar la Convención sobre la eliminación de todas las formas de discriminación contra la mujer
 - Adoptar medidas para garantizar el respeto y la protección de los derechos humanos de los migrantes, los trabajadores migratorios y sus familias, eliminar los actos de racismo

y xenofobia cada vez más frecuentes en muchas sociedades y promover una mayor armonía y tolerancia en todas las sociedades.

- Trabajar aunadamente para lograr procesos políticos más igualitarios, en que puedan participar realmente todos los ciudadanos de nuestros países.
- Garantizar la libertad de los medios de difusión para cumplir su indispensable función y el derecho del público a la información.

VI. Protección de las personas vulnerables

26. No escatimaremos esfuerzos para lograr que los niños y todas las poblaciones civiles que sufren de manera desproporcionada las consecuencias de los desastres naturales, el genocidio, los conflictos armados y otras situaciones de emergencia humanitaria reciban toda la asistencia y la protección que necesiten para reanudar cuanto antes una vida normal.

Decidimos, por consiguiente:

- Ampliar y reforzar la protección de los civiles en situaciones de emergencia complejas, de conformidad con el derecho internacional humanitario.
- Fortalecer la cooperación internacional, incluso compartiendo la carga que recae en los países que reciben refugiados y coordinando la asistencia humanitaria prestada a esos países; y ayudar a todos los refugiados y personas desplazadas a regresar voluntariamente a sus hogares en condiciones de seguridad y dignidad, y a reintegrarse sin tropiezos en sus respectivas sociedades.
- Alentar la ratificación y la plena aplicación de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño y sus protocolos facultativos relativos a la participación de niños en los conflictos armados y a la venta de niños, la prostitución infantil y la utilización de niños en la pornografía

VII. Atención a las necesidades especiales de África

27. Apoyaremos la consolidación de la democracia en África y ayudaremos a los africanos en su lucha por conseguir una paz duradera, erradicar la pobreza y lograr el desarrollo sostenible, para que de esa forma África pueda integrarse en la economía mundial.

28. Decidimos, por tanto:

- Apoyar plenamente las estructuras políticas e institucionales de las nuevas democracias de África.
- Fomentar y mantener mecanismos regionales y subregionales de prevención de conflictos y promoción de la estabilidad política, y velar por que las operaciones de mantenimiento de la paz en ese continente reciban una corriente segura de recursos.
- Adoptar medidas especiales para abordar los retos de erradicar la pobreza y lograr el desarrollo sostenible en África, tales como cancelar la deuda, mejorar el acceso a los mercados, aumentar la asistencia oficial para el desarrollo e incrementar las corrientes de inversión extranjera directa y de transferencia de tecnología.
- Ayudar a África a aumentar su capacidad para hacer frente a la propagación de la pandemia del VIH/SIDA y otras enfermedades infecciosas.

VIII. Fortalecimiento de las Naciones Unidas

29. No escatimaremos esfuerzos por hacer de las Naciones Unidas un instrumento más eficaz en el logro de todas las prioridades que figuran a continuación: la lucha por el desarrollo de todos los pueblos del mundo; la lucha contra la pobreza, la ignorancia y las enfermedades; la lucha contra la injusticia; la lucha contra la violencia, el terror y el delito; y la lucha contra la degradación y la destrucción de nuestro planeta.

30. Decidimos, por consiguiente:

- Reafirmar el papel central que recae en la Asamblea General en su calidad de principal órgano de deliberación, adopción de políticas y representación de las Naciones Unidas, y capacitarla para que pueda desempeñar ese papel con eficacia.
- Redoblar nuestros esfuerzos por reformar ampliamente el Consejo de Seguridad en todos sus aspectos.
- Fortalecer más el Consejo Económico y Social, sobre la base de sus recientes logros, de manera que pueda desempeñar el papel que se le asigna en la Carta.
- Fortalecer la Corte Internacional de Justicia a fin de que prevalezcan la justicia y el imperio del derecho en los asuntos internacionales.
- Fomentar la coordinación y las consultas periódicas entre los órganos principales de las Naciones Unidas en el desempeño de sus funciones.
- Velar por que la Organización cuente, de forma oportuna y previsible, con los recursos que necesita para cumplir sus mandatos.
- Instar a la Secretaría a que, de conformidad con normas y procedimientos claros acordados por la Asamblea General, aproveche al máximo esos recursos en interés de todos los Estados Miembros, aplicando las mejores prácticas y tecnologías de gestión disponibles y prestando una atención especial a las tareas que reflejan las prioridades convenidas de los Estados Miembros.
- Promover la adhesión a la Convención sobre la Seguridad del Personal de las Naciones Unidas y el Personal Asociado.
- Velar por que exista una mayor coherencia y una mejor cooperación en materia normativa entre las Naciones Unidas, sus organismos, las instituciones de Bretton Woods y la Organización Mundial del Comercio, así como otros órganos multilaterales, con miras a lograr criterios perfectamente coordinados en lo relativo a los problemas de la paz y el desarrollo.
- Seguir fortaleciendo la cooperación entre las Naciones Unidas y los parlamentos nacionales por intermedio de su organización mundial, la Unión Interparlamentaria, en diversos ámbitos, a saber: la paz y seguridad, el desarrollo económico y social, el derecho internacional y los derechos humanos, la democracia y las cuestiones de género.
- Ofrecer al sector privado, las organizaciones no gubernamentales y la sociedad civil en general más oportunidades de contribuir al logro de las metas y los programas de la Organización.

31. Pedimos a la Asamblea General que examine periódicamente los progresos alcanzados en la aplicación de lo dispuesto en la presente Declaración, y al Secretario General que publique informes periódicos para que sean examinados por la Asamblea y sirvan de base para la adopción de medidas ulteriores.

32. Reafirmamos solemnemente, en este momento histórico, que las Naciones Unidas son el hogar común e indispensable de toda la familia humana, mediante el cual trataremos de hacer realidad nuestras aspiraciones universales de paz, cooperación y desarrollo. Por consiguiente, declaramos nuestro apoyo ilimitado a estos objetivos comunes y nuestra decisión de alcanzarlos

*8ª sesión plenaria
8 de septiembre de 2000*