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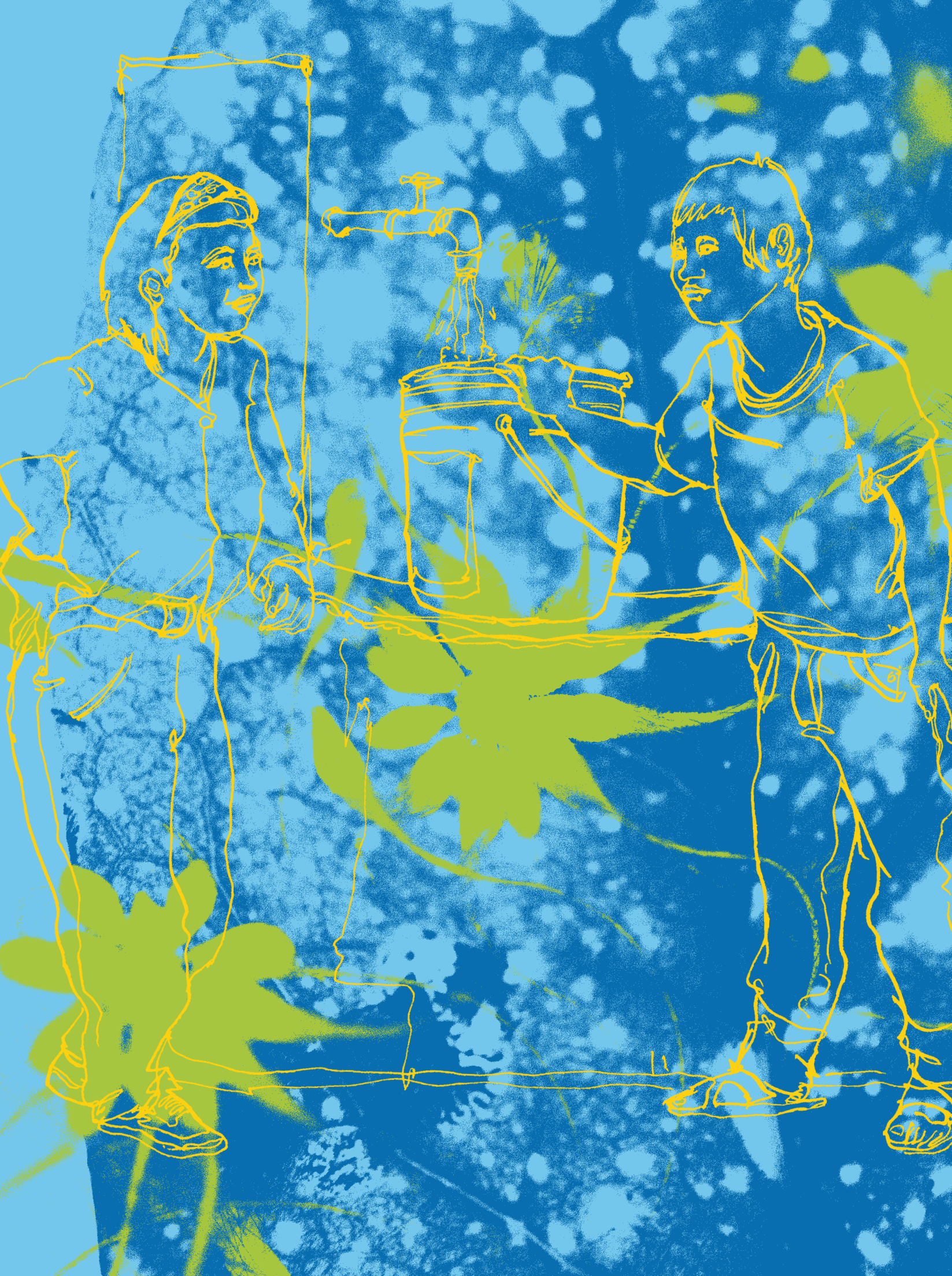
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Young people and our future



The June 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, Rio+20) will constitute a milestone in the international agenda. The decisions that will be taken there with respect to the green economy, eradication of poverty and governance of sustainable development will continue to commit all the stakeholders (states, local communities, businesses, NGOs, individuals, etc.) to following a path that leads towards progress that is more respectful of the great balances between environmental, economic and social factors.

The globalisation movement is unprecedented and has coincided with a similarly unmatched phenomenon of urbanisation. As of today, half of the world's people live in towns and cities. Planetary urbanization presents new challenges to the environment, while offering at the same time a promising source of solutions. The issue is to identify the conditions in which the world's population, primarily urban dwellers, can pursue their material development while respecting human dignity and the generations to come.

Twenty years after the first Rio Conference, which gathered more than 100 Heads of State and was the origin of conventions on climate change and biodiversity, Rio+20 is the occasion to restate the importance of these issues, to make known the state of global awareness and to reaffirm the need for a universal commitment.

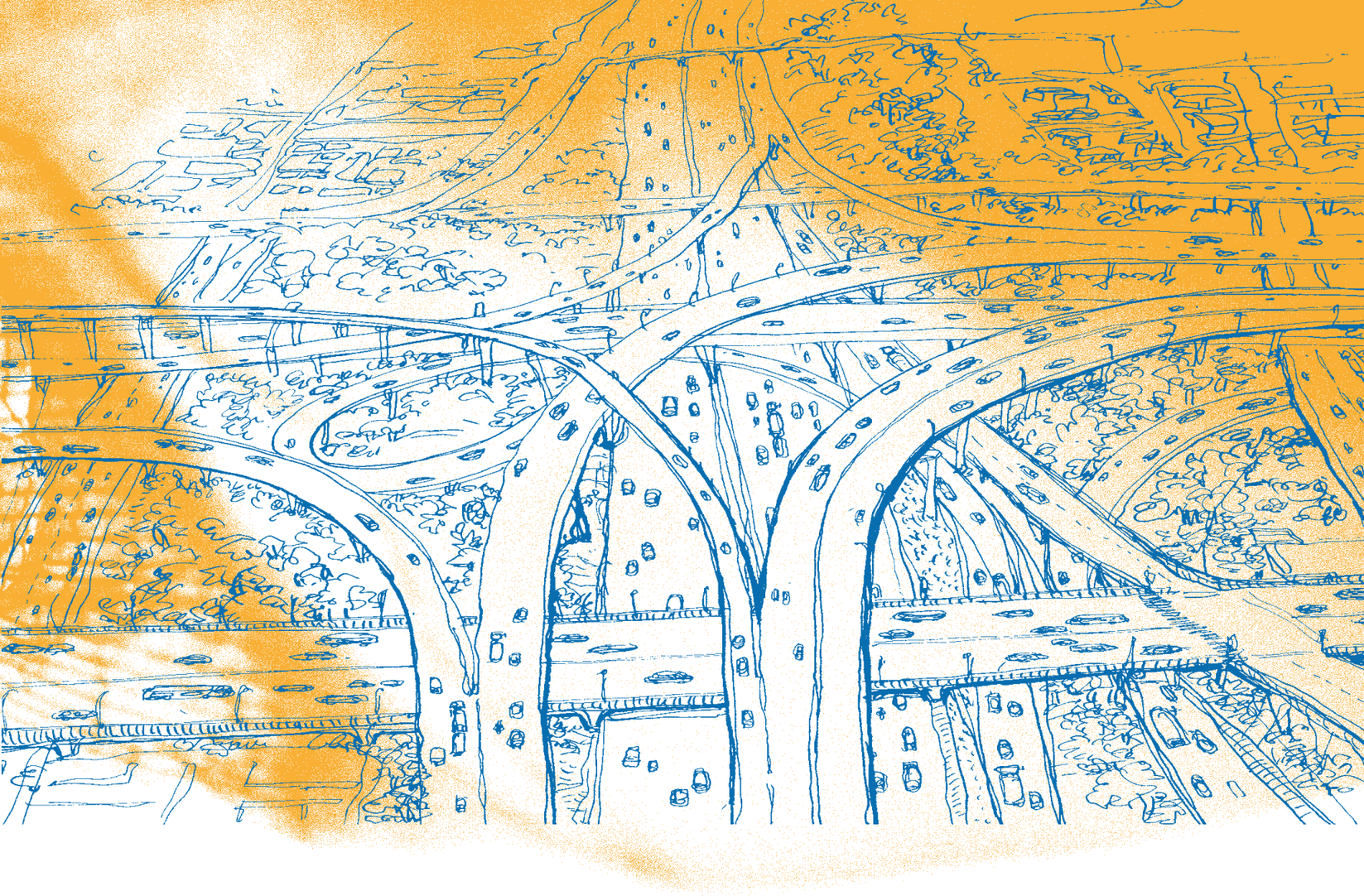
Young people aged between 16 and 29 make up almost a quarter of the world's population. They are the youth of the planet and as such are a vital part of humankind. What distinguishes the new generation is its acute sense of belonging to a planetary community that shares the same fate. More than a billion people, mostly young, use social media and make a major contribution to ensuring that every crisis, whether social, economic or environmental, becomes a topic of worldwide discussion.

With the opening of Rio+20 it is therefore essential to shed fresh light on the expectations of the world's youth with respect of sustainable development. For this purpose, Nomadéis and Fondapol joined forces to create ScenaRio 2012 to carry out the first worldwide survey making it possible to listen to the voice of young people with regard to sustainable development.

We were delighted to be sponsored by the United Nations and a range of partners, institutions, corporations and foundations. The survey was conducted on an unprecedented scale. We collected the views of 30,000 young people aged between 16 and 29 from 30 different countries on five continents.

At the same time we asked 100 prominent people with an intellectual or professional commitment at the global level to let us share their vision of the issues linking the environment, development and governance with a view to preparing the ground together for the Rio+20 Conference.

Young people have a full understanding of today's world; they know how to identify what promises and opportunities it holds. They advocate for an ideal world but they do not live outside present day realities: access to education, housing, jobs, water and energy services, etc. Aware that tensions over the environment are often the product of a clash between



the ideal world and reality, they express their wish for increased protection of natural resources while supporting a vision of human reality that places greater emphasis on quality and rejects the idea that progress is simply a matter of economic growth or technological innovation.

The world's youth wish to experience the benefits of development in its multiple forms. This implies taking into account territorial, political and cultural specificities.

This publication, to be presented at the Rio+20 Conference on the occasion of a number of official events organised with our United Nations partners[1], suggests a number of paths to be explored. It seeks in particular to initiate a dialogue between generations, highlighting the views expressed by young people and backing them up with quotations from interviews conducted with 100 prominent people who have rallied around our cause and actively participated in our initiative. This study is published in five languages and demonstrates our determination to promote thought and discussion not only at a global level but also in the setting of the new world. It will be expanded in a more developed publication that we will produce before the end of the year.

Young people and sustainable development? It's hard to imagine a more fundamental issue. ■

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[1] June 11th: "Youth Blast", the official youth conference for Rio+20 organised by the UNCSD Major Group for Children and Youth (MGCY); June 19th: Reception in presence of H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco, patron of the ScenaRio 2012 Project; June 20th: official meeting organised at the Riocentro convention centre in partnership with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

Method



The ScenaRio 2012 project was created and produced by Nomadéis and Fondation pour l'innovation politique in the hope that we could make a lasting contribution from a planetary civil society to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). We asked TNS opinion to survey over 30,000 individuals, aged 16 to 29, in 30 different countries. Surveys were taken on the basis of national samples consisting of approximately 1,000 individuals. The questionnaire was translated into the official language of each of the respective countries, 21 languages in total. Data collection was performed within a limited time frame of seven weeks in order to limit short-term seasonal variations (between February 24 and April 9, 2012).
Considering the economic disparity among the countries, specifically regarding access to the Internet, data were collected in two different ways. In 25 countries, the survey was carried out via an electronic questionnaire, whereas in the remaining five ones (Ecuador, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria and Senegal) face-to-face interviews were conducted, a method ensuring greater social diversity among the respondents.

Aware of the bias inherent in each collection method, we decided to present in this publication the data collected face-to-face separately from those collected electronically. Each of the three chapters will therefore encompass an insert devoted to the answers given by the individuals from the five countries mentioned above, while the online data will be presented in the body of the publication.

The objective of the study was to piece together representative samples in terms of age, gender or geographic region in each country. However, we must admit that the samples taken in emerging countries mainly represent a wealthier segment of the population. This particularly applies to the young people who took the survey online. In these countries the respondents are more likely to belong to the social classes that have the most contact with globalisation.

The survey investigates questions of opinion and intention rather than behavior. To compare behavioral patterns of the respondents would imply to take infrastructure and environmental policies into account, which vary a great deal from one country to the next.

Most of the questions required that the interviewees answer according to a scale consisting of four levels: "totally agree", "tend to agree", "tend to disagree", "totally disagree" (for example, to define a level of agreement). In this document, we present the results that merge the "totally agree" and "tend to agree" answers or the "tend to disagree" and "totally disagree" answers. In other cases, the interviewees were allowed to choose between two or three different responses. For example, we asked them if they believed it possible to combine material progress and environmental protection and gave them a choice between a simple "yes" or "no". Finally, in some questions, participants were able to choose several options and could rank their preferences in terms of their first choice and their second choice. For the sake of brevity, the results, at this stage in the analysis, are presented as a percentage of the respondents who chose any particular response, without differentiating between first and second choices. For multiple choice questions, the reader should not be alarmed if the sum of the percentages exceeds 100.

As the goal of this publication, prepared for the Rio+20 Conference, was to present the most significant findings from the ScenaRio 2012 study, the key messages are discussed summarily. The salient points are illustrated with graphs and charts as well as a series of thematic and geographic inserts. The graphs demonstrate the differences between countries; the data they present correspond to either one response among the different available options or a set of responses with similar tendencies, for example "totally agree" and "tend to agree". For the purpose of clarity, these only show the results gathered online, the data collected through face-to-face interviews appear in the inserts as mentioned above. Even though the text of this paper has been published in five languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Portuguese) the chart titles will only appear in English because of technical formatting constraints. Furthermore, the graphs do not provide country names in order to avoid unnecessary clutter in the illustrations, but the cover of this document has a flap with a reference guide to the flags appearing in the graphs.

Finally, this summary presentation containing the preliminary findings of the quantitative survey has been supplemented and enhanced by quotations taken from interviews with the 100 personalities making up ScenaRio 2012's special panel. This panel brings together prominent representatives of ten spheres of influence: politics, academia, media, business, nonprofit, creation & art, sports, intercultural dialogue, youth empowerment and the United Nations. The panel was structured according to two guiding principles, male-female parity and geographic balance. The interviews took place either in person or via telephone and e-mail and focused on eight questions regarding the importance of sustainable development. These participants were also encouraged to share their message with young people the world over in the form of a tweet. The complete list of personalities who took part in ScenaRio 2012 as well as each of their messages appear at the end of this publication.

Grazyna MARCINKOWSKA
Research Coordinator at Fondapol

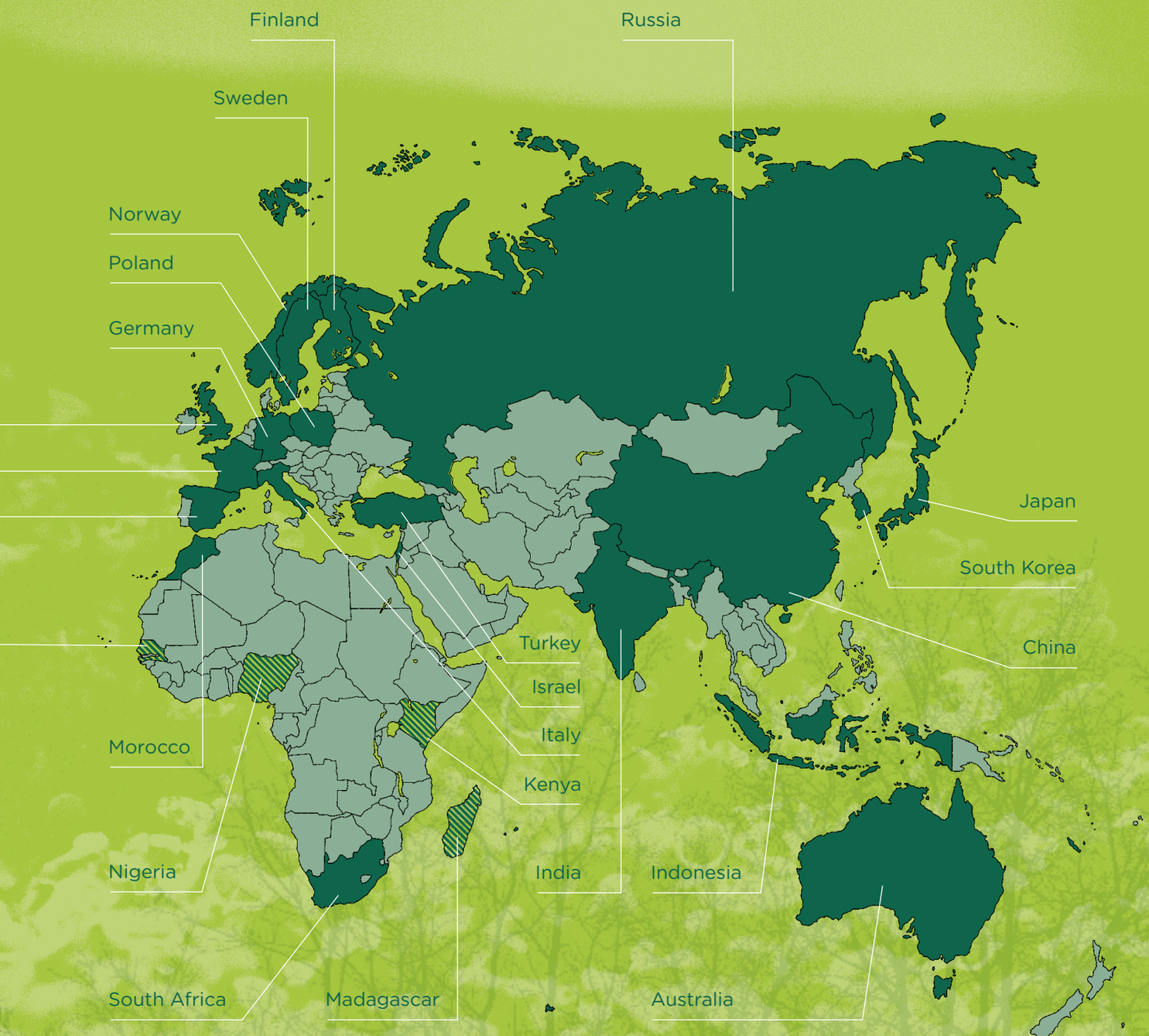
30,000 young people, 30 countries …



Quantitative survey among 30,000 young people aged 16 to 29 (1,000 per country)

Countries included in the online quantitative survey

Countries included in the face-to-face quantitative survey



… and 100 personalities

See the names and titles of the 100 personalities interviewed pages 76 – 77



North America:
16 personalities interviewed

South and Central America:
16 personalities interviewed

Academia:	Business:	Creation and art:	Intercultural dialogue:	Media:
13 personalities interviewed	9 personalities interviewed	10 personalities interviewed	6 personalities interviewed	8 personalities interviewed

Interviews with personalities: 50 women & 50 men

● Women ■ Men

Europe:
21 personalities interviewed



Asia and Oceania:
19 personalities interviewed

Middle East:
10 personalities interviewed

Africa:
18 personalities interviewed

Nonprofit:	Politics:	Sports:	United Nations:	Youth empowerment:
14 personalities interviewed	15 personalities interviewed	4 personalities interviewed	11 personalities interviewed	10 personalities interviewed



1

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE

可持续发展：一个环境问题

Desenvolvimento sustentável: uma questão ambiental

التنمية المستدامة: رهان بيئي

Développement durable : un enjeu environnemental



Environment: Do young people worry about this?

环境：青年人是否担心？

بيئة: الشباب قلق؟

Meio ambiente: os jovens preocupam-se?

Environnement : les jeunes préoccupés ?

“

Amy Gutmann (USA), President of the University of Pennsylvania

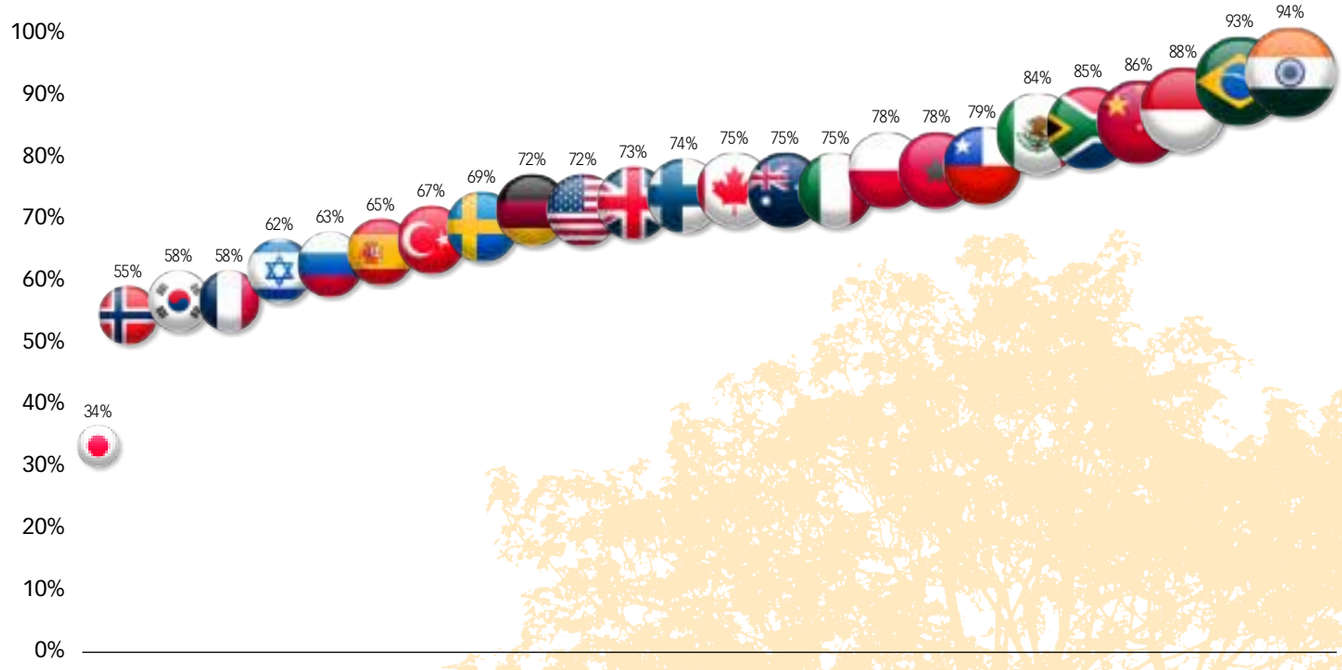
In our interconnected world, we need to break down traditional silos of academic disciplines, for our graduates to be better prepared to address the emerging issues of sustainability, grounded in the humanitarian values and cross-disciplinary thinking that can and should be one of the hallmarks of a great liberal arts and science education.

”

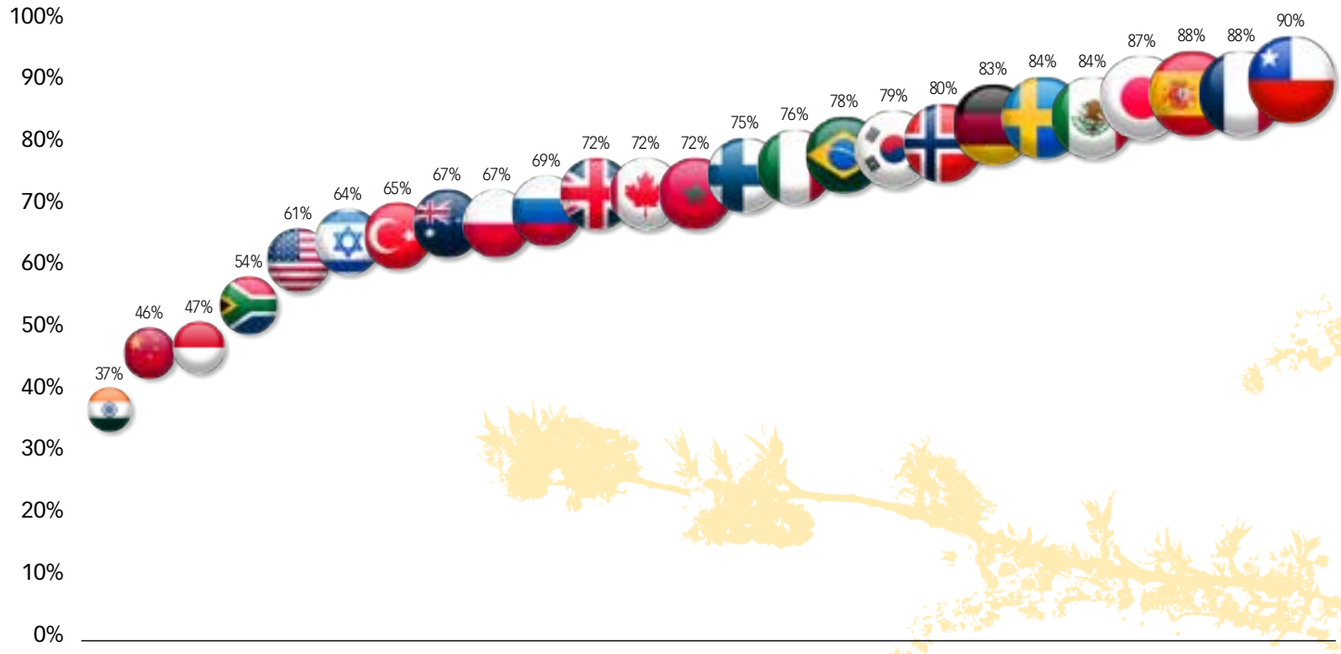
Les jeunes du monde se considèrent bien informés sur l'état de l'environnement : seule la jeunesse japonaise s'estime majoritairement (66 %) mal informée. On peut voir dans cette exception les conséquences de la catastrophe de Fukushima qui, par l'effet de surprise, a pu conduire les Japonais à douter de l'information mise à leur disposition en la matière.

Informés, les répondants jugent que l'état de l'environnement dans le monde est mauvais : c'est le cas par exemple des Chiliens (90 %), des Sud-Coréens (79 %) ou des Australiens (67 %). À l'inverse, l'état de l'environnement est estimé bon par les Indiens (63 %), les Chinois (53 %) et les Indonésiens (53 %). En revanche, tous les répondants s'accordent sur le fait que l'environnement est plus menacé aujourd'hui qu'il ne l'était il y a vingt ans : les niveaux d'adhésion à cette opinion se situent entre 85 % (pour les Finlandais) et 97 % (pour les Marocains). Enfin, peu de jeunes contestent la réalité de la dégradation de l'environnement : les plus sceptiques, les Norvégiens, ne sont que 18 % à dire qu'elle a été surestimée. ■

I consider myself well informed regarding environmental issues



I consider the world to be in a poor environmental condition



يعتبر شباب العالم نفسه مُلِمًّا بحالة المناخ، إذ يعتبر الشباب اليابانيون فقط أنفسهم بأغلبية (66٪) غير مطلعين على الموضوع بما فيه الكفاية. ويمكننا أن نرى في هذا الاستثناءِ عواقب كارثة فوكوشيما التي قادت اليابانيين بشكل مفاجئ إلى التشكيك في المعلومات التي قدمت إليهم في هذا المجال.

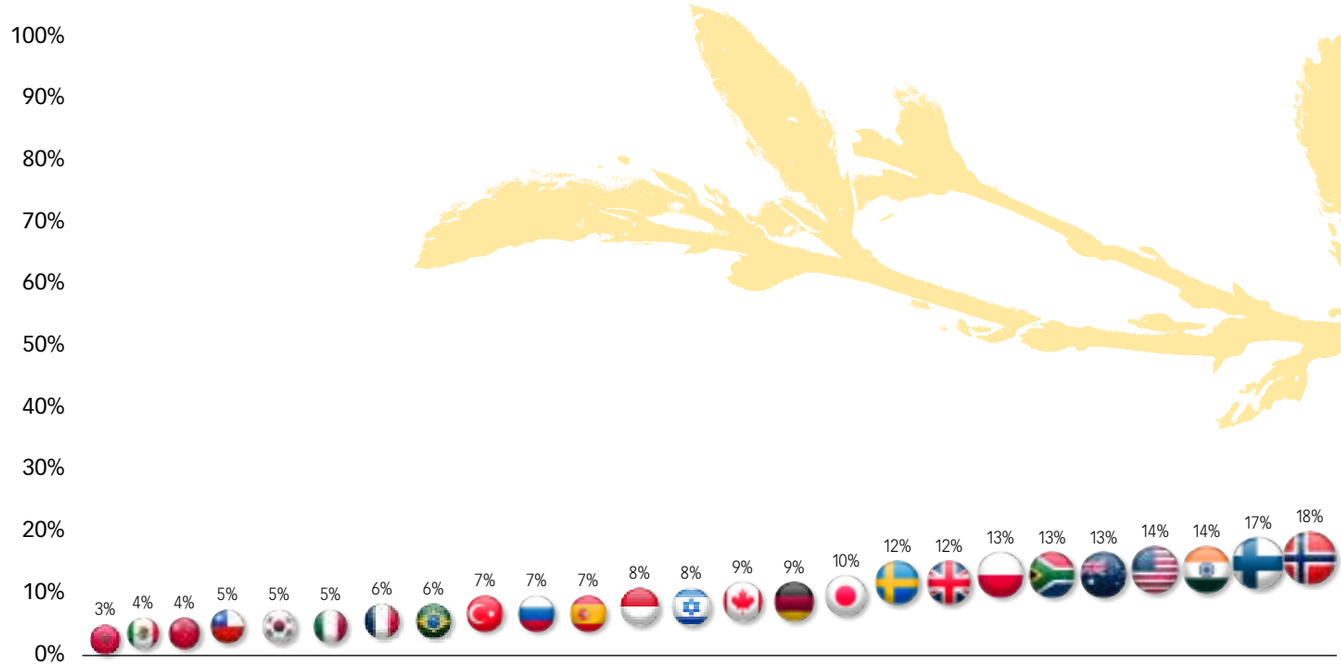
وبعد الاطلاع على الموضوع، يعتبر المجيبون بأن حالة المناخ في العالم سيئة، وهو الحال بالنسبة للشيليين (90٪) والكوريين الجنوبيين (79٪) والأستراليين (67٪). وعلى العكس من ذلك، تعتبر حالة المناخ جيدة من قبل الهنود (63٪) والصينيين (53٪) والإندونيسيين (53٪). من ناحية أخرى، كل المستجوبين يتفقون على أن المناخ بات اليوم مهددا أكثر مما كان عليه قبل عشرين عاما مضت، ويتراوح مستوى الاتفاق مع هذه الفكرة بين 85٪ (بالنسبة للفنلنديين) و97٪ (بالنسبة للمغاربة). وفي النهاية، قلة هم الشباب الذين ينازعون في تدهور حالة المناخ، ويبقى النرويجيون، ويمثلون فقط نسبة 18٪، الأكثر تشكيكا، إذ يعتبرون أن مستوى التدهور مبالغ فيه. ■

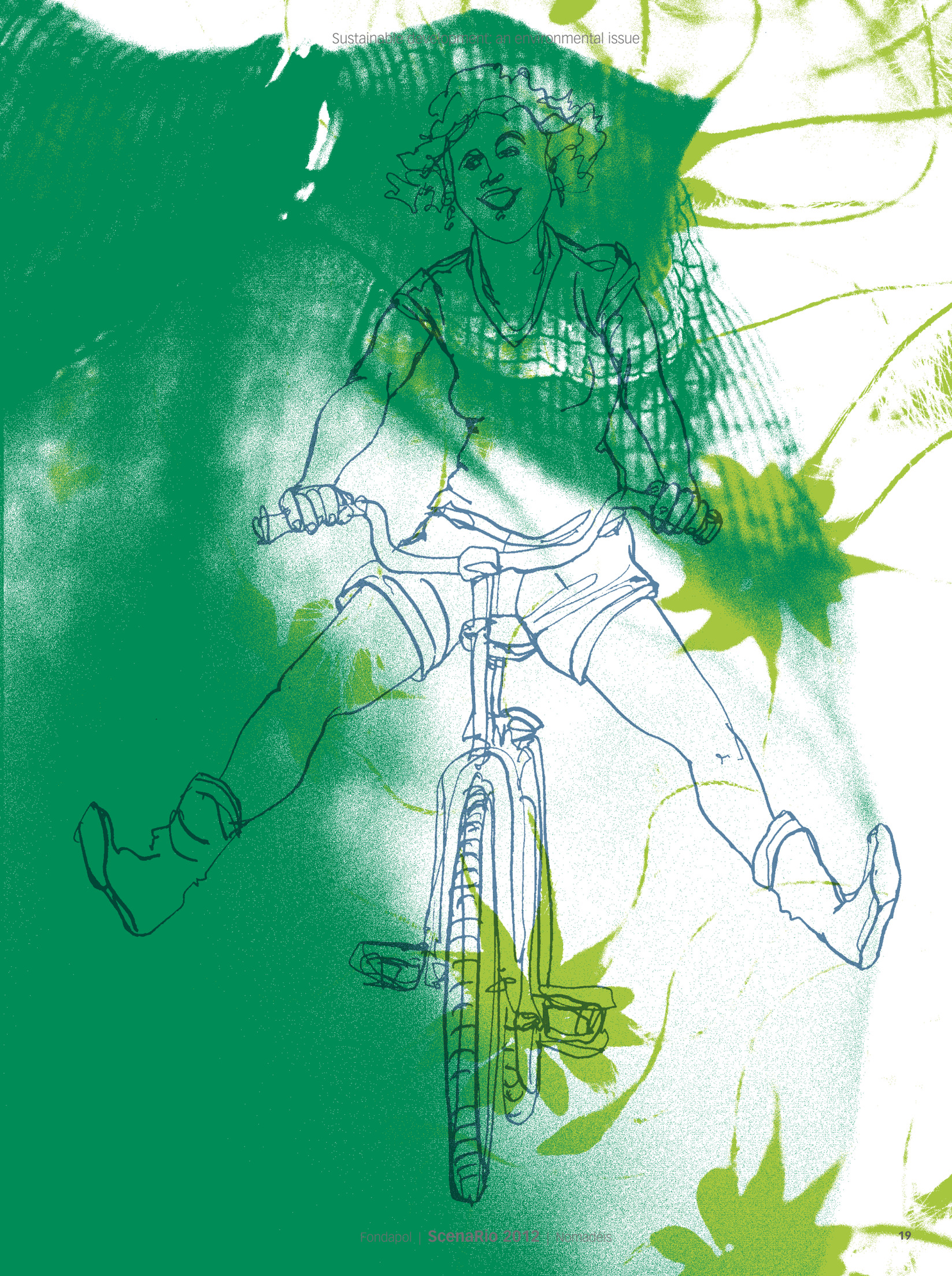
全球青年普遍自我认为对环境问题有好的认知，只有日本的大多数（66%）青年认为信息不足。这一例外反映了福岛核灾后受到震惊的日本人民开始怀疑自己被告知的环境信息。接受调查者认为全球的环境状况糟糕：比如90%的智利青年、79%的韩国青年、67%的澳大利亚青年。相反，63%的印度青年、53%的中国青年、53%的印度尼西亚青年认为环境状况不错。然而，所有的接受调查者都认为，目前的环境比20年受到更大的威胁：同意这一观点的比例介于85%（芬兰青年）到97%（摩洛哥青年）之间。最后，很少青年否认环境恶化这一现实：对此最抱怀疑态度的挪威人，也只有18%认为环境恶化问题被夸大了。 ■

Os jovens em todo o mundo consideram-se bem informados sobre a situação do meio ambiente: apenas no Japão é que os jovens consideram-se majoritariamente (66%) mal informados. Esta exceção pode ser reflexo das consequências da catástrofe de Fukushima, que, por conta do elemento surpresa, levaria os japoneses a duvidar das informações que lhes são divulgadas no que diz respeito a esse tema. Informados, os entrevistados julgam que a situação do meio ambiente no mundo é ruim: é o caso, por exemplo, dos chilenos (90%), dos sul-coreanos (79%) ou dos australianos (67%). Inversamente, a situação do meio ambiente é considerada boa pelos indianos (63%), pelos chineses (53%) e pelos indonésios (53%). No entanto, todos os entrevistados concordam que o meio ambiente encontra-se mais ameaçado hoje do que há 20 anos, os níveis de adesão a esta opção situando-se entre 85% (para os finlandeses) e 97% (para os marroquinos). Por fim, poucos jovens contestam a realidade da degradação do meio ambiente: apenas 18% deles, os mais céticos (os noruegueses) dizem que ela foi superestimada. ■

On the whole, the youth of the world consider themselves to be well-informed about the current state of the environment: only the majority of Japanese young people (66%) consider themselves to be ill-informed. This exception could be viewed in light of the Fukushima catastrophe, which took Japan by surprise and could lead Japanese people to doubt the information that they had been given in that matter.
Considering themselves well-informed, the respondents believe that the environment is in a bad state: this is the case, for example, for Chileans (90%), South Koreans (79%) and Australians (67%). On the opposite end of the spectrum are Indians (63%), the Chinese (53%) and Indonesians (53%) who consider the environment to be in good shape. However, all the respondents agree that the environment is under greater threat today than it was twenty years ago: this opinion is shared by the vast majority of the interviewees, between 85% (for Finns) and 97% (for Moroccans). Finally, very few young people dispute the fact that the environment is getting worse: the most skeptical being Norwegians, of whom only 18% say that this degradation has been overestimated. ■

I think environmental degradation has been over-estimated during recent years





Climate: a perceived threat?

气候：是否认识到受到威胁？

Clima: uma ameaça visível?

مناخ: تهديد ملحوظ؟

Climat : une menace perçue ?

While the world's youth has no doubt regarding the degradation of the environment, climate change is more open to debate. 50% of Russians, 43% of Poles, 36% of Americans and 34% of both the British and Norwegians believe global warming to be a false or exaggerated problem. Perhaps this can be explained because it is easier to deny the existence of a phenomenon when one does not feel the direct consequences thereof.
This does not change the fact that climate change is viewed as one of the principal threats to society. Global warming ranks only after poverty and famine, war and terrorism and is considered more pressing than the failure of international finance system or the spread of diseases. Koreans (44%) and Swedes (39%) are most sensitive to climate change.
In the developed world, most of the youth do not feel personally threatened by global warming. This is the case for Germans (55%), Israelis (55%) and Swedes (61%). However, they are still fearful of its effects on future generations.
In developing countries, on the other hand, the largest number of survey participants (from 46% in South Africa up to 62% in Indonesia) state that they are not only fearful of the effects of climate change on their children but also of the effects that they themselves may endure. ■

فيما لم يعد تدهور حالة البيئة محل شك لدى الشباب، أصبحت حقيقة التهديد المناخي تحظى بنقاشات أوسع. وبالتالي يعتبر 50٪ من الروس و43٪ من البولونيين و36٪ من الأمريكيين وحتى 34٪ من البريطانيين والنرويجيين الاحترار المناخي مشكلة زائفة أو وقع المبالغة فيها. وقد يكمُن تفسير ذلك في أنه من الأسهل نفي وجود ظاهرة لا نشعر بعواقبها مباشرة.

إلا أن هذا لا ينفي أن التحولات المناخية تظهر من بين أكبر الأخطار التي تُحدق بالمجتمع. فالاحترار المناخي يلي الفقر والمجاعة والحرب والإرهاب، لكنه يسبق انهيار المنظومة المالية الدولية و تفشي الأمراض. ويبدو الكوريون (44٪) والسويديون (39٪) هم الأكثر وعيا بالخطر المناخي.

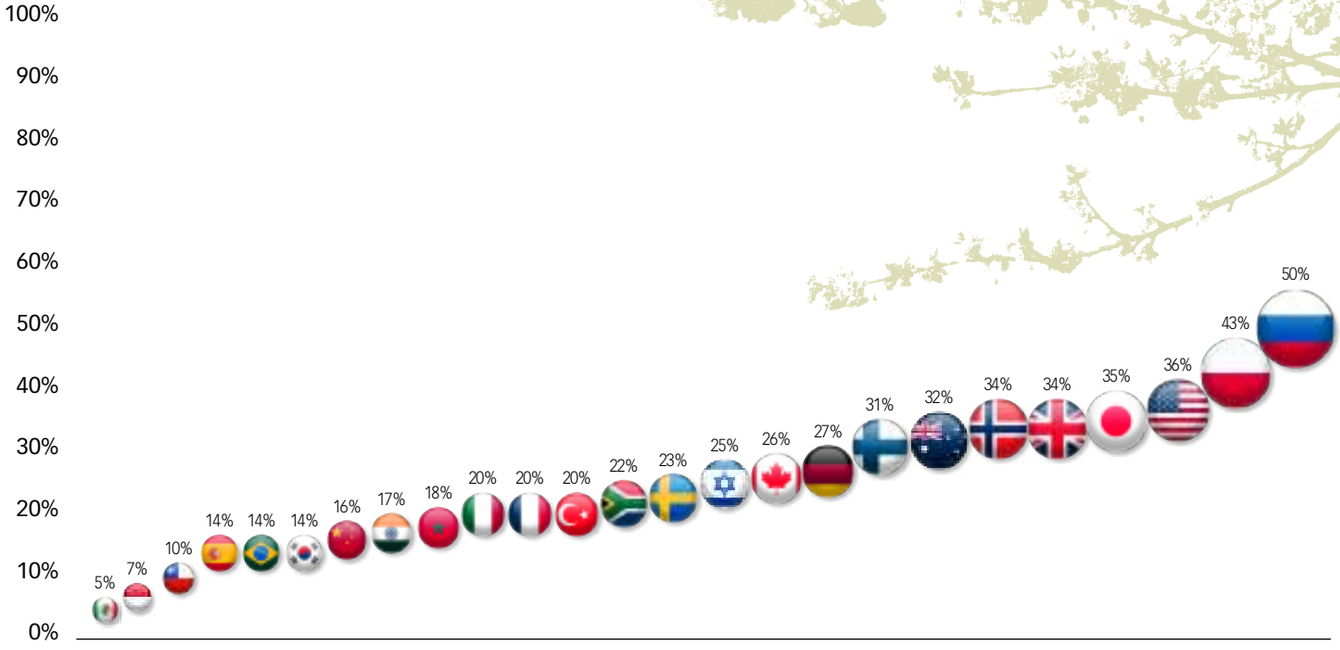
في البلدان المتقدمة، كثيرون هم الشباب الذين لا يشعرون بأنهم مهددون شخصيا بالاحترار المناخي. وهو الحال بالنسبة للألمانيين (55٪) والإسرائيليين (55٪) والسويديين (61٪). مع ذلك، فهم يخشون الآثار على الأجيال القادمة. في البلدان النامية، من ناحية أخرى، يصرح أكبر عدد من المستجوبين في الدول النامية (من 46٪ بالنسبة لجنوب إفريقيا إلى 62٪ بالنسبة لاندونيسيا) بأنهم يخشون العواقب ليس فقط على أطفالهم بل وحتى على أنفسهم. ■

Alors que la dégradation de l'environnement ne fait plus de doute parmi les jeunes, la réalité de la menace climatique fait davantage l'objet de discussions. Ainsi 50 % des Russes, 43 % des Polonais, 36 % des Américains ou encore 34 % des Britanniques et des Norvégiens considèrent que le réchauffement climatique est un faux problème ou qu'il est exagéré. Peut-être cela s'explique-t-il par le fait que l'on peut plus facilement nier l'existence d'un phénomène dont on ne ressent pas directement les conséquences.

Il n'en demeure pas moins que le changement du climat figure parmi les plus grandes menaces perçues comme pesant sur la société. Le réchauffement climatique vient après la pauvreté et la famine, la guerre et le terrorisme, mais avant l'effondrement du système financier international ou la propagation des maladies. Les Coréens (44 %) et les Suédois (39 %) se montrent les plus sensibles à la menace climatique.

Dans les pays développés, nombreux sont les jeunes qui ne se sentent pas personnellement menacés par le réchauffement climatique. C'est le cas des Allemands (55 %), des Israéliens (55 %) ou des Suédois (61 %). Cependant, ils en redoutent les effets pour les générations futures. Dans les pays émergents, en revanche, le plus grand nombre des enquêtés (de 46 % pour l'Afrique du Sud jusqu'à 62 % pour l'Indonésie) déclarent qu'ils en redoutent les conséquences non seulement pour leurs enfants, mais aussi pour eux-mêmes.

I am skeptical about global warming



Reading example: 35% of the Japanese declare either that "global warming is a false problem" or that "global warming is a problem but it is exaggerated". Two other answers provided were: "global warming is a problem but it is possible to find solutions" and "global warming is a problem but it is already too late".



尽管青年人公认环境在恶化，气候威胁是否真实存在这一问题还是引起了众多争论：50%的俄罗斯青年，43%的波兰青年，36%的美国青年，34%的英国青年和挪威青年认为，全球暖化是个虚假的问题、或者是一个被夸大了的问题。对这一现象的解释可能是，当人们无法直接感受后果时更加容易否认一个问题的存在。
但是也无法否认，全球暖化被看作对人类社会的最大威胁之一，仅次于贫困和饥饿、战争和恐怖主义之后，并且排在全球金融体系崩溃和疾病传播之前。韩国青年（44%）和瑞典青年（39%）对气候威胁更为敏感。

在发达国家，很多年轻人都不认为全球暖化问题对其本人产生了威胁，比如德国青年（55%），以色列青年（55%）或者瑞典青年（61%）。然而，他们还是担心这一问题对下一代的影响。相反，在发展中国家，更多的接受调查者（从46%的南非青年到62%的印度尼西亚青年）表示他们不仅担心这一问题对下一代的影响，也担心对自己的影响。 ■

Embora a degradação do meio ambiente já não suscite dúvidas entre os jovens, a realidade da ameaça climática é um tópico bem mais discutido. Assim, 50% dos russos, 43% dos poloneses, 36% dos americanos ou ainda 34% dos britânicos e dos noruegueses consideram que o aquecimento global é um falso problema ou que é exagerado. Uma explicação para isto talvez seja o fato de se conseguir negar mais facilmente a existência de um fenômeno quando não se sente diretamente as suas consequências.
Nem por isso as mudanças climáticas deixam de estar entre as maiores ameaças que se estima pesar sobre a sociedade humana. O aquecimento global vem depois da pobreza e da fome, das guerras e do terrorismo, mas antes do colapso do sistema financeiro internacional ou da propagação de doenças. Os coreanos (44%) e os suecos (39%) mostram ser os mais sensíveis à ameaça climática.
Nos países desenvolvidos é grande o número de jovens que não se sentem pessoalmente ameaçados pelo aquecimento global, como, por exemplo, os alemães (55%), os israelenses (55%) e os suecos (61%), que temem, no entanto, os efeitos disso para as gerações futuras. Já nos países emergentes, é significativo o número de jovens entrevistados (de 46% para a África do Sul até 62% para a Indonésia) que declaram temer as consequências disso não somente para seus filhos, mas também para si próprios. ■



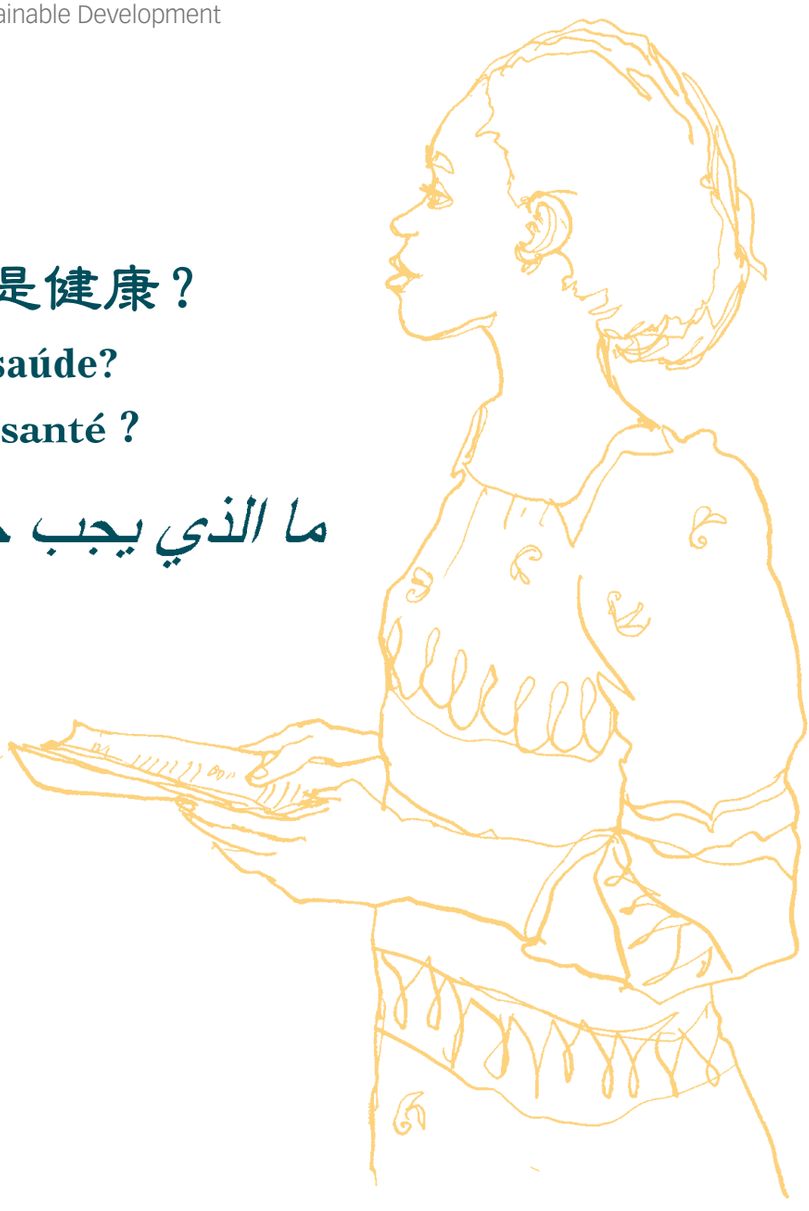
What to protect? Nature or health?

应该保护什么？ 自然还是健康？

O que proteger? A natureza ou a saúde?

Que protéger ? La nature ou la santé ?

ما الذي يجب حمايته؟ الطبيعة أم الصحة ؟



当涉及到对环境恶化的影响进行思考时，全球青年表示，比起健康问题和疾病传播，他们更加担心对自然遗产的破坏：58％的西班牙青年和78％巴西青年持这样的看法。表示对人类健康更加担心仅有中国和日本的青年人（分别是54％和51％）。俄罗斯青年对此问题意见平分（50％）。这一调查结果和青年人对自身健康状况的不满相吻合。对健康状况的不满在中国（43％）、日本（42％）和俄罗斯（46％）特别明显。

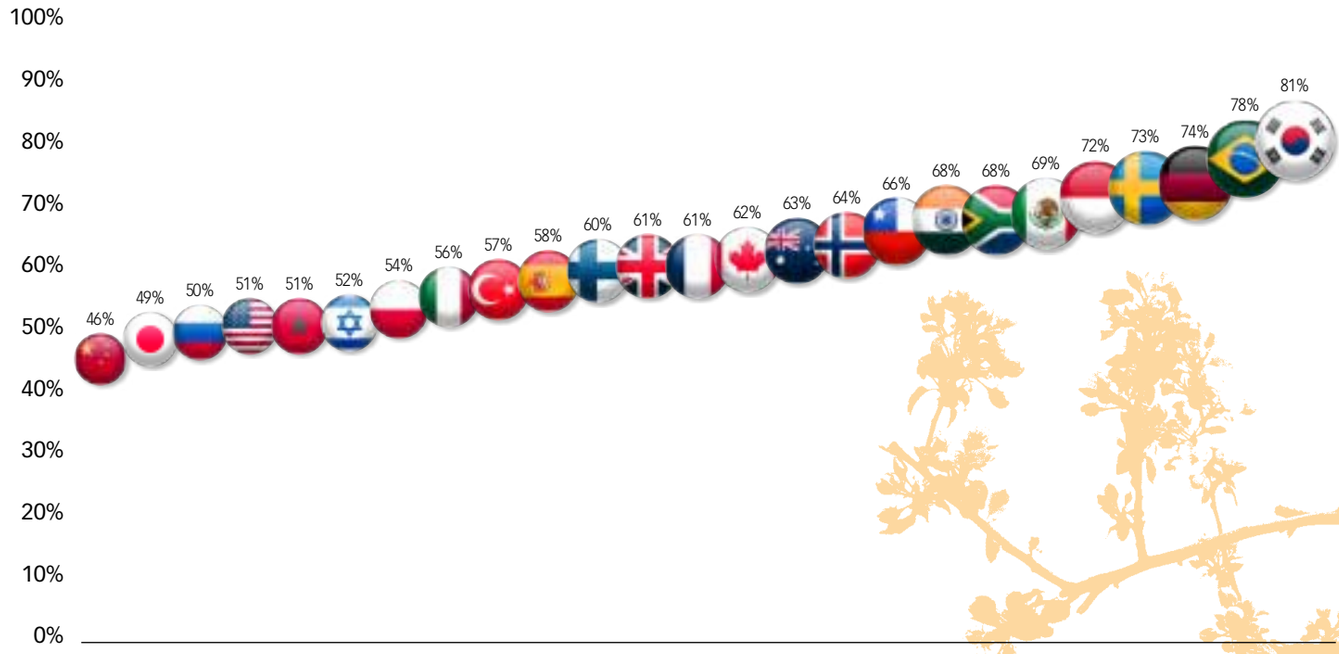
Quando a questão é refletir sobre os efeitos da degradação do meio ambiente, a juventude em todo o mundo exprime-se mais preocupada com a alteração do patrimônio natural do que com a deterioração da saúde e o desenvolvimento das doenças: é o caso de 58% dos espanhóis e de 78 % dos brasileiros. Os jovens chineses e os japoneses são os únicos a chamar mais atenção às consequências sobre a saúde humana (respectivamente 54% e 51%). A opinião dos jovens russos está perfeitamente dividida ao meio (50%). Esses resultados vêm ao encontro do descontentamento dos jovens no que diz respeito à sua saúde, descontentamento este particularmente elevado na China (43%), no Japão (42%) e na Rússia (46%).

When asked to consider the effects of environmental degradation, the youth of the world expresses more concern regarding the alteration of the earth's natural heritage than for the deterioration of human health and the spread of diseases: this is this case for 58% of Spaniards and 78% of Brazilians. Chinese and Japanese youth are the only populations to emphasize the impacts on humans rather than on nature (54% and 51% respectively). The Russian youth is split on the issue (50%). These figures are telling when taken together with the discontent among the world's youth regarding their health. The numbers are particularly high in China (43%), Japan (42%) and Russia (46%).

• **Janine Benyus (USA),** Founder of the Biomimicry Institute

When faced with a design challenge, go outside. 3.8 billion years of well-adapted ideas are waiting for you. Ask nature!

I am more concerned about the alteration of the natural heritage than about health impairments and the development of diseases



“

Noeleen Heyzer (Singapore), Executive Secretary of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Health is wealth. It is perhaps the most important enabler of development. There is no life if health is not prioritized. This is why we must ensure that the pollution of our water supplies, our air, our food, and our other common natural goods, does not continue. Ecosystems are no longer able to take care of themselves – we must be the stewards of our environment. There is no point in investing in healthcare systems or building access to these systems if we are, at the same time, making ourselves sick by polluting our most basic environmental resources.

”

Lorsqu'il s'agit de réfléchir sur les effets de la dégradation de l'environnement, la jeunesse du monde exprime une préoccupation pour l'altération du patrimoine naturel plus grande que pour la détérioration de la santé et le développement des maladies : c'est le cas de 58 % des Espagnols comme de 78 % des Brésiliens. Les jeunesses chinoise et japonaise sont les seules à souligner davantage les conséquences sur la santé humaine (respectivement 54 % et 51 %). La jeunesse russe est partagée (50 %). Ces résultats rejoignent le mécontentement des jeunes en ce qui concerne leur santé. Il est particulièrement élevé en Chine (43 %), au Japon (42 %) et en Russie (46 %). ■

عندما يتعلق الأمر بالتفكير حول الآثار المترتبة عن تدهور حالة البيئة، الشباب في العالم يعرب عن قلقهم فيما يتعلق بتغير التراث الطبيعي أكثر من تدهور الصحة وتفشي الأمراض. وهذا هو الحال بالنسبة الإسبانيين بنسبة 58٪ والبرازيليين بنسبة 78٪. أما الشباب الصيني والياباني فهم الوحيدون الذين يؤكدون أكثر على العواقب بالنسبة لصحة للإنسان (بنسبة 54٪ و51٪ على التوالي)، في حين أن الشباب الروسي منقسم إلى نصفين (50٪). وتلتحق هذه النتائج بعدم رضا الشباب فيما يتعلق بصحتهم، الذي ترتفع نسبته بصفة خاصة في الصين (43٪) وفي اليابان (42٪) وفي روسيا (46٪). ■

Animal rights

动物问题

A causa animal

La cause animale

القضية الحيوانية

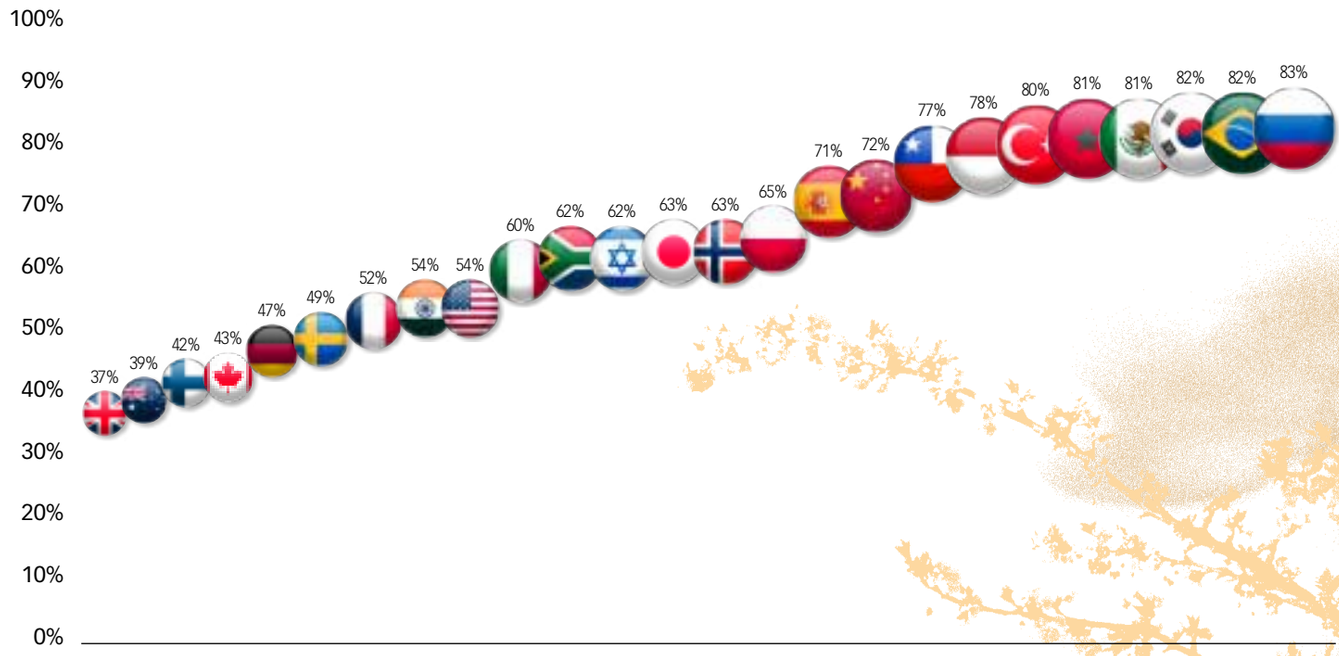
في أغلبية البلدان، يعتبر الشباب أن الرفق بالحيوان لا يحظى بالاعتبار الكافي. وهو الحال خاصة بالنسبة للروسيين (83٪) والكوريين (82٪) والبرازيليين (82٪). وتمثل شرائح أخرى من الشباب استثناءا، إذ تعتبر أن بلدانها تأخذ مسألة الرفق بالحيوان بعين الاعتبار بما فيه الكفاية، ويتلعق الأمر بالبريطانيين (62٪) والأستراليين (61٪) والكنديين (57٪) والفنلنديين (58٪) والألمانيين (53٪). ومع ذلك، فإن هذه النتائج لا تمكننا من معرفة ما إذا كانت الأجوبة تنم عن لا مبالاة بقضية الحيوان أو، على العكس من ذلك، عن اعتبار أكبر في هذه البلدان للرفق بالحيوان.

ومن جهة أخرى، لايذهب الشباب، عن وعي بأهمية الرفق بالحيوان، إلى حد إعادة النظر في استهلاك اللحوم والأسماك، باستثناء أقلية منهم، ونذكر على سبيل المثال 10٪ من الأمريكيين و14٪ من البرازيليين و15٪ من الجنوب إفريقيين و16٪ من الألمانيين. وتجدر الإشارة هنا إلى أن الشباب الهندي يتميز فيما يتعلق بهذه النقطة، بحيث يعتبر 34٪ من بينهم أن استهلاك اللحوم والأسماك يمثل بالنسبة إليهم مشكلة بدعوى أنه يتسبب في معاناة للحيوانات. ■

Dans la majorité des pays, les jeunes estiment que le bien-être animal n'est pas suffisamment pris en compte. C'est particulièrement le cas des Russes (83%), des Coréens (82%) et des Brésiliens (82%). D'autres jeunesses font exception, en estimant que le bien-être animal est suffisamment pris en compte dans leur pays : les Britanniques (62%), les Australiens (61%), les Canadiens (57%), les Finlandais (58%) et les Allemands (53%). Toutefois, ces résultats ne nous permettent pas de savoir si ces réponses traduisent un désintérêt pour la cause animale ou, bien différemment, l'existence dans ces pays d'une meilleure prise en compte du bien-être animal.
Sensibles à l'importance du bien-être animal, les jeunes ne vont cependant pas jusqu'à remettre en cause la consommation de viande ou de poisson, à l'exception d'une minorité d'entre eux, comme, par exemple, 10% des Américains, 14% des Brésiliens et 15% des Sud-Africains ou encore 16% des Allemands. Notons que les jeunes Indiens se distinguent sur ce point : 34% d'entre eux estiment en effet que la consommation de viande ou de poisson leur pose problème au motif que cela fait souffrir les animaux. ■

大多数国家的青年认为动物福利在本国没有得到足够的重视，特别是俄罗斯青年（83%），韩国青年（82%）和巴西青年（82%）。另外一些国家的青年人持相反意见，认为动物福利在他们国家得到了足够的重视：英国青年（62%），澳大利亚青年（61%），加拿大青年（57%），芬兰青年（58%），德国青年（53%）。但这些结果无法让我们判断：这到底是表明青年人对动物生存状况的漠视，还是这些国家动物的福利真的得到了更好的重视。
青年人关心动物的福利，但除了少数外（比如，10%的美国青年、14%的巴西青年，15%南非青年和16%的德国青年），大多数青年人并不反对食用肉类或鱼类。印度青年在这个问题上比较特殊：34%的印度青年对食用肉类和鱼类有反感，因为这会对动物造成痛苦，所以这对他们构成问题。 ■

Animal welfare is not sufficiently taken into account in my country



Na maioria dos países, os jovens estimam que o bem-estar dos animais não é suficientemente levado em conta. É o caso, em especial, dos russos (83%), dos coreanos (82%) e dos brasileiros (82%). Já outros jovens são exceção e estimam que o bem-estar dos animais é suficientemente levado em conta nos seus respectivos países: britânicos (62%), australianos (61%), canadenses (57%), finlandeses (58%) e alemães (53%). Entretanto, esses resultados não nos permitem saber se essas respostas traduzem um desinteresse pela causa animal ou, bem ao contrário, a existência nesses países de uma consciência mais aguçada em prol do bem-estar dos animais.

Os jovens sensibilizam-se com a importância do bem-estar dos animais, mas nem por isso chegam a questionar o consumo de carne ou de peixe, exceção feita a uma minoria, como, por exemplo, 10% dos americanos, 14% dos brasileiros e 15% dos sul-africanos ou ainda 16% dos alemães. É digno de nota que os jovens indianos distinguem-se neste aspecto: 34% deles de fato estimam que o consumo de carne ou de peixe representa para eles um problema, uma vez que isso causa sofrimento aos animais. ■

In the majority of the participating countries, young people believe that animal rights are not taken seriously enough. This is particularly the case in Russia (83%), Korea (82%) and Brazil (82%). Other populations appear to be an exception to the general rule in that they believe that animal welfare is properly taken into account in their countries: the British (62%), Australians (61%), Canadians (57%), Finns (58%) and Germans (53%). However, these results do not demonstrate whether the answers are premised upon indifference for animal rights or, conversely, that the country has effective measures in place with regard to animal welfare.

Though highly aware of the importance of animal welfare, young people do not go so far as to question eating meat and fish, except for a small minority, such as, for example, 10% of Americans, 14% of Brazilians, 15% of South Africans and up to 16% of Germans. It should be noted that young Indians stand out in this regard with 34% indicating that eating meat or fish is a problem for them because it leads to animals suffering. ■

Focus

聚焦 **Focus** محور **Foco**

O que é a proteção ao meio ambiente?

Frequentemente os jovens assemelham a proteção ao meio ambiente à luta contra a poluição do ar e da água. Os russos (91%) e os poloneses (84%) são os que mais pensam em medidas antipoluição quando o tema é proteção ao meio ambiente. O combate ao aquecimento global ocupa a segunda posição nos conceitos mais comumente associados à ecologia, sendo os suecos (71%) e os indianos (66%) os que o evocam com mais frequência. Os jovens da América Latina tendem mais a associar a proteção da natureza à preservação da biodiversidade, como se dá com 73% dos brasileiros, 66% dos mexicanos ou 62% dos chilenos, ao passo que a proteção dos animais é citada por 59% dos russos e 54% dos sul-africanos. Por fim, para 63% dos marroquinos e 60% dos chilenos, a proteção ao meio ambiente acha-se associada à preservação da qualidade de vida.

ما حماية البيئة؟

غالبا ما يربط الشباب حماية البيئة بمقاومة تلوث الهواء والماء. ويُعَد الروسيون (91٪) والبولونيين (84٪) الأكثر عددا في التفكير بتدابير مكافحة التلوث عندما يتحدث عن حماية البيئة. ويحتل الصراع ضد احترار المناخ المرتبة الثانية بالنسبة للمفاهيم المرتبطة اعتياديا بالبيئة. السويديون (71٪)و الهنود(66٪) غالبا ما يذكرونه. أما شباب أمريكا اللاتينية، فهم أكثر من يميل إلى ربط حماية البيئة بالمحافظة على التنوع البيولوجي (73٪ من البرازيليين و66٪ من المكسيكيين و62٪ من الشيليين)، في حين أن حماية الحيوانات 59٪ من الروسيين و54٪ من الجنوب إفريقيين ذكروا حماية الحيوانات. أما 63٪ من المغاربة و60٪ من الشيليين، فيعتبرون حماية البيئة مرتبطة بالمحافظة على جودة الحياة.

保护环境意味著什么?

青年人中最常见的看法是把环境保护和对抗空气污染和水污染联系起来。当谈到保护环境时，更多的俄罗斯青年（91%）和波兰青年（84%）想到要推出抗污染措施。与环保有关的概念排第二位的是：对抗全球暖化。提到对抗全球暖化最多的是瑞典青年（71%）和印度青年（66%）。拉丁美洲的青年人更倾向于把保护自然与保护生物多样性联系起来（73%的巴西人，66%的墨西哥青年，62%的智利青年），59%的俄罗斯青年和54%的南非青年谈到保护动物。最后，63%的摩洛哥青年和60%的智利青年把保护环境和保护生活质量联系在一起。

Qu'est-ce que la protection de l'environnement ?

Les jeunes assimilent le plus souvent la protection de l'environnement à la lutte contre la pollution de l'air et de l'eau. Les Russes (91%) et les Polonais (84%) sont les plus nombreux à penser aux mesures anti-pollution quand on parle de la protection de l'environnement. Le combat contre le réchauffement climatique figure en deuxième position des concepts les plus couramment associés à l'écologie. Ce sont les Suédois (71%) et les Indiens (66%) qui le citent le plus souvent. Les jeunes d'Amérique latine ont davantage tendance à associer la protection de la nature avec la préservation de la biodiversité (c'est le cas de 73% des Brésiliens, 66% des Mexicains ou 62% des Chiliens), tandis que la protection des animaux est citée par 59% des Russes et 54% des Sud-Africains. Enfin, pour 63% des Marocains et 60% des Chiliens la protection de l'environnement est associée à la préservation de la qualité de vie.



What is environmental protection?

Young people most often associate environmental protection with the fight against air and water pollution. Russians (91%) and Poles (84%) are the most likely to think of anti-pollution legislation when they are asked about environmental protection. The fight against global warming is the second most important issue associated with care for the ecosystem. Swedes (71%) and Indians (66%) mention this problem the most. The young people of Latin America are more likely to associate nature conservation with the preservation of biodiversity (as is the case for 73% of Brazilians, 66% of Mexicans and 62% of Chileans), whereas protection of animals is quoted by 59% of Russians and 54% of South Africans. Finally, environmental protection is associated with quality of life by 63% of Moroccans and 60% of Chileans.



Focus Face-to-Face

聚焦: 面对面 **Focus : Face-à-face** محور: وجه لوجه **Foco: Face a face**

À l'exception des Équatoriens, très préoccupés par la protection de la nature, les jeunesses interrogées en face-à-face semblent être indécises quant à l'importance de l'enjeu environnemental. D'une part, 20% des Kényans, 19% des Nigérians, 16% des Malgaches et 13% des Sénégalais (contre seulement 5% des Équatoriens) déclarent que la dégradation de l'environnement a été surestimée ces dernières années ; 13% des Malgaches considèrent que le réchauffement climatique est un faux problème et 23% que ce problème a été exagéré. D'autre part, une majorité des Malgaches (55%), des Kényans (54%), des Sénégalais (51%), ainsi qu'un tiers des Nigérians (33%) redoutent le changement climatique pour eux-mêmes. Il en va de même pour 62% des Équatoriens. La plupart des Malgaches jugent mauvais l'état de l'environnement tant dans le monde que dans leur pays et là où ils habitent. Les jeunes Équatoriens partagent ce jugement, alors que la majorité des Nigérians, Kényans et Sénégalais estime bon l'état de l'environnement.

Cette ambivalence réside peut-être en partie dans une certaine méconnaissance des sujets environnementaux (un Malgache sur deux se dit mal informé sur ces questions), ou bien dans le caractère secondaire de l'enjeu environnemental dans certains pays africains aux prises avec d'autres difficultés, notamment d'ordre socio-économique. Ainsi, quand on leur demande quelles sont les plus grandes menaces pesant sur la société, le changement climatique arrive loin derrière la pauvreté et la famine, voire le chômage (cité par 68% des Nigérians), les pandémies (citées par 44% des Sénégalais) ou le sida (cité par 48% des Kényans).

Com exceção dos equatorianos, muito preocupados com a proteção da natureza, os jovens entrevistados face a face parecem indecisos quanto à importância da questão ambiental. Por um lado, 20% dos quenianos, 19% dos nigerianos, 16% dos malgaches e 13% dos senegaleses (contra apenas 5% dos equatorianos) declaram que a degradação do meio ambiente foi superestimada nos últimos anos. Dos malgaches, 13% consideram que o aquecimento global é um falso problema e 23% que este problema foi exagerado. Por outro lado, uma maioria de malgaches (55%), de quenianos (54%), de senegaleses (51%), bem como um terço de nigerianos (33%), temem a mudança climática por si próprios. Também é o caso de 62% de equatorianos. A maior parte dos malgaches acha ruim a situação do meio ambiente tanto no mundo quanto no seu país e no lugar em que moram. Os jovens equatorianos são da mesma opinião, ao passo que a maioria dos nigerianos, dos quenianos e dos senegaleses estima que a situação do meio ambiente é boa. Esta ambivalência talvez resida em parte num certo desconhecimento dos assuntos ambientais (um malgache em cada dois considera-se mal informado sobre essas questões) ou talvez no caráter secundário da questão ambiental em certos países africanos confrontados com outras dificuldades, notadamente de ordem socioeconômica. Assim, quando inquiridos sobre quais são as maiores ameaças sobre a sociedade, a mudança climática fica bem para trás da pobreza e da fome, ou mesmo do desemprego (citado por 68% dos nigerianos), das pandemias (citadas por 44% dos senegaleses) ou da AIDS (citada por 48% dos quenianos).

With Ecuadorians as the exception, being very concerned about the protection of nature, the young people surveyed seem to be fairly undecided with regard to the importance of the environment. On the one hand, 20% of Kenyans, 19% of Nigerians, 16% of Malagasy and 13% of Senegalese (compared with only 5% of Ecuadorians) consider that environmental degradation has been overestimated over the past few years; 13% of Malagasy deem global warming to be a false problem and 23% feel that the problem has been exaggerated. On the other hand, a majority of the Malagasy (55%), Kenyans (54%), Senegalese (51%), as well as a third of Nigerians (33%) are fearful of the effects that climate change will have on them. This is the same for Ecuadorians, 62% of whom are under this belief. The majority of the Malagasy believe the environment to be in poor condition in their country as

well as in the rest of the world. Young Ecuadorians are in agreement with this sentiment while most Nigerian, Kenyan and Senegalese respondents believe the environment to be in good shape.

This ambivalence arises perhaps in part due to a lack of knowledge regarding environmental subjects (one out of every two Malagasy claims to be ill-informed with regard to these issues), or perhaps because of the secondary importance of environmental issues in certain African countries struggling to overcome other difficulties, such as socio-economic problems. As such, when asked what they consider to be the greatest threat to society, climate change ranks far behind poverty and famine and even unemployment (quoted by 68% of Nigerians), pandemics (mentioned by 44% of Senegalese) and AIDS (quoted by 48% of Kenyans).

除非常关心保护自然的厄瓜多尔青年外，接受面对面调查的年轻人看起来对环境问题的重要性犹豫不决。一方面，20％的肯尼亚青年，19％的尼日利亚青年，16％的马达加斯加青年和13％的塞内加尔青年（于此相比，只有5％厄瓜多尔青年）认为环境恶化问题在近几年中被夸大；13％的马达加斯加青年认为全球暖化问题不存在，23％认为全球暖化问题被夸大了。另一方面，大多数的马达加斯加青年（55％）、肯尼亚青年（54％）、塞内加尔青年（51％）以及三分之一的尼日利亚青年（33％）担心全球暖化对他们有影响。这一比例在厄瓜多尔青年中高达62％。大多数马达加斯加青年认为全球环境以及他们所居住国家和地区的环境状况糟糕。厄瓜多尔青年也持同样看法，相反大多数尼日利亚青年、肯尼亚青年和塞内加尔青年认为环境状况良好。

这一矛盾认识的原因可能部分在于对环境问题的不了解（一半的马达加斯加青年自认为对环境问题的认识差）；或者是由于在某些非洲国家，环境问题与其他问题，特别是社会经济动乱问题相比，处于次要地位。因此，当向他们问到人类社会所面临的最大威胁有哪些时，全球暖化问题远远排在贫困和饥饿之后，甚至在失业问题（68％的尼日利亚青年这样认为）、流行病（44%的塞内加尔青年这样认为）或艾滋病（48％的肯尼亚青年这样认为）之后。

باستثناء الإكوادوريين، الذين يولون اهتماما كبيرا بحماية الطبيعة، يبد الشباب المستجوبون وجها لوجه مترددين فيما يتعلق بأهمية المسألة البيئية. فمن جهة، 20٪ من الكينيين و19٪ من النيجيريين و16٪ من الشباب الملغاشي و13٪ من السنغاليين (مقابل 5٪ من الإكوادوريين فقط) يصرحون بأنه وقعت المبالغة في تقدير تدهور حالة البيئة في السنوات الأخيرة؛ بينما يعتبر 13٪ من الشباب الملغاشي الاحترار المناخي مشكلة زائفة و23٪ أن هذه المشكلة مبالغ فيها.

من جهة أخرى، تخشى أغلبية الشباب الملغاشي (55٪) والكينيين (54٪) والسنغاليين (51٪)، وحتى ثلث النيجيريين (33٪) على أنفسهم التغيير المناخي. والحال نفسه بالنسبة إلى 62٪ من الإكوادوريين. أما معظم الشباب الملغاشي، فيعتبرون حالة البيئة سيئة سواء في العالم أو في بلادهم وحيث يقطنون. في حين أن الشباب الإكوادوري يشاطرون هذا الحكم، يعتبر معظم النيجيريين والكينيين والسنغاليين حالة البيئة جيدة.

ويكمن هذا الاختلاف ربما جزئيا في جهل المواضيع البيئية (يعتبر ملغاشي من بين اثنين أنه لم يتم إخباره جيدا بهذه القضايا) أو في الطابع الثانوي الذي تكتسيه القضية البيئية في بعض البلدان الإفريقية التي تواجه تحديات أخرى، ذات طابع اجتماعي واقتصادي.

وهكذا، وردا على السؤال حول أكبر التهديدات التي تُحدق بالمجتمع، يحتل التغير المناخي درجة بعيدة وراء الفقر والمجاعة، وحتى البطالة (ذَكَرَها 68٪ من النيجيريين) والوباء (ذكرها 44٪ من السنغاليين) أو مرض السيدا (ذكرها 48٪ من الكينيين).

Focus

聚焦 Focus محور Foco

América Latina: proteger a natureza é um dever

Os jovens da América Latina exprimem-se preocupadíssimos com o meio ambiente. Observa-se forte adesão – medida pelas respostas "Concorda totalmente" – à ideia de que "a natureza é sagrada, e protegê-la é nosso dever" por parte dos equatorianos (85%, ou seja, a segunda taxa mais elevada após os marroquinos), dos chilenos (75%), dos mexicanos (73%) e dos brasileiros (72%). Estes jovens, em peso, são igualmente favoráveis à ideia de que é preciso "priorizar a proteção ao meio ambiente, mesmo que isso desacelere o desenvolvimento econômico", como mostram as respostas dos mexicanos (95%), dos brasileiros ou dos chilenos (92%) e dos equatorianos (79%).

Embora a maior parte dos jovens relacione a proteção ao meio ambiente com a luta contra a poluição, os jovens latino-americanos frisam a preservação da biodiversidade (40% dos brasileiros, 33% dos mexicanos e 28% dos equatorianos e dos chilenos citam este critério em primeiro lugar).

Para os jovens da América Latina, a mudança climática é uma ameaça que pesa não apenas sobre os seus filhos e as gerações futuras, mas também diretamente sobre eles próprios. Este sentimento de perigo iminente é compartilhado por uma maioria de equatorianos (62%), de brasileiros (60%), de mexicanos (56%) e de chilenos (52%).

Apesar do desafio climático, a juventude latino-americana permanece otimista. Para os mexicanos (82%) e para os brasileiros (77%), a mudança climática pode até ser um problema, mas é possível encontrar soluções. Esta confiança mantém-se elevada entre os chilenos (69%) e entre os equatorianos (71%). No entanto, uma minoria significativa das juventudes chilena (21%) e equatoriana (20%) acha que já é tarde demais.

拉丁美洲：保护环境是人们的义务

拉丁美洲青年对环境问题表示强烈的关心。通过回答"十分同意"的人数，我们观察到厄瓜多尔青年（85%，排第二位，仅次于摩洛哥）、智利青年（75%）、墨西哥青年（73%）和巴西青年（72%）强烈认同"大自然是神圣的，我们有责任保护大自然"这一观点。同时，他们中的绝大多数也赞同"应优先考虑环境保护，即使这样会减慢经济发展"，其中95%的墨西哥青年，92%的巴西和智利青年，79%的厄瓜多尔青年持此一态度。

大多数的年轻人把保护环境和对抗污染联系起来，拉丁美洲的年轻人更加重视保护生物多样性（40%的巴西青年，33%的墨西哥青年，28%的厄瓜多尔青年和智利青年把生物多样性放在首位）。

对于拉丁美洲的青年而言，全球暖化不仅是对下一代造成威胁，也直接影响到他们自己。全球暖化危险这一观点被多数的厄瓜多尔青年（62%）、巴西青年（60%）、墨西哥青年（56%）和智利青年（52%）认同。

面对气候挑战，拉丁美洲青年还是保持乐观。对于墨西哥青年（82%）和巴西青年（77%），全球暖化是一个问题，但是有可能找到解决方法。这一信心在智利青年（69%）和厄瓜多尔青年（71%）中也很高。但是，部分智利青年（21%）和厄瓜多尔年青（20%）认为现在补救这一问题已经太迟了。

Latin America: protecting nature is our duty

Young people in Latin America express a considerable amount of preoccupation regarding the environment. The vast majority of respondents identify strongly – measured by the "totally agree" responses – with the idea that "nature is sacred and it is our duty to protect it" among Ecuadorians (85%, or the second highest rate after Moroccans), Chileans (75%), Mexicans (73%) and Brazilians (72%). They are also overwhelmingly in favor of the idea that priority must be given to protecting the environment, even if it slows down economic development as the Mexican (95%), Brazilian and Chilean (92%) and Ecuadorian (79%) responses show.

While most young people associate environmental protection with the fight against pollution, Latin American young people tend to emphasize conservation of biodiversity (40% of Brazilians, 33% of Mexicans and 28% of Ecuadorians and Chileans place this criterion first).

For Latin American young people, climate change not only threatens the future generations but also themselves. This sentiment of imminent danger is shared by Ecuadorians (62%), Brazilians (60%), Mexicans (56%) and Chileans (52%).
Faced with the climate change conundrum, Latin American young people remain nevertheless optimistic. For Mexicans (82%) and Brazilians (77%), even though climate change is a problem there are possible solutions. Confidence in an eventual solution remains high among Chileans (69%) and Ecuadorians (71%). However, a significant minority of Chilean (21%) and Ecuadorian (20%) young people believe that it is too late for anything to be done.

Amérique latine : protéger la nature est un devoir

Les jeunesses d'Amérique latine expriment une forte préoccupation pour l'environnement. On relève une forte adhésion – mesurée par les réponses « tout à fait d'accord » – à l'idée selon laquelle « la nature est sacrée, nous avons le devoir de la protéger » parmi les Équatoriens (85 %, soit le deuxième taux le plus élevé après les Marocains), les Chiliens (75 %), les Mexicains (73 %) et les Brésiliens (72 %). Ils sont également massivement favorables à l'idée qu'il faut « en priorité protéger l'environnement, même si cela ralentit le développement économique », comme le montrent les réponses des Mexicains (95 %), des Brésiliens ou des Chiliens (92 %) et des Équatoriens (79 %).
Tandis que la plupart des jeunesses associent protection de l'environnement et lutte contre la pollution, la jeunesse latino-américaine met l'accent sur la préservation de la biodiversité (40 % des Brésiliens, 33 % des Mexicains et 28 % des Équatoriens et des Chiliens citent ce critère en premier).
Pour les jeunes d'Amérique latine, le changement climatique est une menace qui pèse non seulement sur leurs enfants et les générations futures mais aussi directement sur eux-mêmes. Ce sentiment de danger imminent est partagé par une majorité des Équatoriens (62 %), des Brésiliens (60 %), des Mexicains (56 %) et des Chiliens (52 %).
Face au défi climatique, la jeunesse latino-américaine reste néanmoins optimiste. Pour les Mexicains (82 %) et les Brésiliens (77 %), si le changement climatique est un problème, il est possible de trouver des solutions. Cette confiance reste élevée chez les Chiliens (69 %) et Équatoriens (71 %). Cependant, une forte minorité au sein des jeunesses chilienne (21 %) et équatorienne (20 %) considère qu'il est déjà trop tard.

أمريكا الاتنية: حماية الطبيعة واجب

يعرب شباب أمريكا اللاتينية عن قلق شديد فيما يتعلق بالبيئة، إذ نسجل اعتقادا راسخا، تم قياسه على أساس الإجابات "أتفق تماما"، بفكرة أن "الطبيعة مقدسة وحمايتها واجب علينا" بين الإكوادوريين (85٪، ثاني أعلى نسبة بعد المغاربة) والشيليين (75٪) والمكسيكيين (73٪) والبرازيليين (72٪). كما يحبذون بشدة فكرة "حماية البيئة أولوية حتى لو ترتب عنها تخفيض وثيرة النمو الاقتصادي"، كما تشير إلى ذلك إجابات المكسيكيين (95٪) والبرازيليين والشيليين (92٪) والإكوادوريين (79٪).
وفي الوقت الذي ينسب معظم الشباب حماية البيئة إلي مكافحة التلوث، يركز شباب أمريكا اللاتينية على المحافظة على التنوع البيولوجي (يذكر 40٪ من البرازيليين و33٪ من المكسيكيين و28٪ من الإكوادوريين والشيليين هذا المعيار بالدرجة الأولى).
بالنسبة لشباب أمريكا اللاتينية، يشكل التغيير المناخي تهديدا ليس فقط لأطفالهم وللأجيال القادمة بل على أنفسهم مباشرة. وتشاطر أغلبية الإكوادوريين (62٪)، البرازيليين (60٪) والمكسيكيين (56٪) والشيليين (52٪) هذا الشعور بالخطر المداهم.
أما عند مواجهة التحدي المناخي، يبقى شباب أمريكا اللاتينية مع ذلك متفائلا رغم ذلك. فإذا كان تغير المناخ بشكل معضلة بالنسبة للمكسيكيين (82٪) والبرازيليين (77٪)، فإيجاد الحل ممكن. وتبقى هذه الثقة عالية لدى الشيليين (69٪) والإكوادوريين (71٪). وعلى العكس من ذلك، ترى أقلية قليلة من بين الشباب الشيلي (21٪) والإكوادوري (20٪) بأن الأوان فات.



• **Marguerite Barankitse (Burundi),** Founder of the NGO Maison Shalom and laureate of the Chirac Foundation Prize for Conflict Prevention (2011)

Even when you are facing extreme adversity, like wars or natural disasters, dare to dream of a world it is pleasant to live in.

“

Jason deCaires Taylor (UK), Co-Founder and Artistic Director of the Museo Subacuático de Arte

We are all aware of the arguments from politicians and biologists, but for people to really want to change you have to connect with their emotions and artists have an essential role to play in that. My underwater sculptures are designed to ensure they aggregate fish and provide a suitable substrate for corals to settle, while diverting tourists away from natural reefs. They have no ownership; they belong to the sea, a communal space, with no visual boundaries that really demonstrates how we are all part of the same planet.

”

“

Mie Kajikawa (Japan), Social entrepreneur, Founder of “Sport For Smile”

As the legend speech by the 12-year-old Severn Suzuki at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio, 1992) proved, the youth can better understand the truth of the world and they can even lead high-level experts to take action. I assume that young people are good at crossing the borders and using technologies, and I believe that they can be adaptive to the needs with regards to sustainable development, or whatever happens in this fast-moving world. Most importantly, we need to listen to the youth and delegate leadership to them in order to create a better future together.

”

Julia Marton-Lefèvre (Hungary), Director General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature

The deep-seated and long-awaited changes for our planet will come to fruition through our youth. Their immediate participation as decision-makers and actors in the transformation of society to preserve mother earth is urgent. Youth throughout the world needs to stand up and actively engage in order to build a sustainable future.

Park Wan-su (South Korea), Mayor of Changwon

In an era when a country's competitiveness depends on its cities' competitiveness, the Koreans search for solutions in their traditional philosophy of living together in harmony. This lifestyle is not limited to human beings, but embraces all components of the world, whether animate or inanimate. When we plan a city, construct buildings, and create spaces in a spirit of co-prosperity, we should not only make microscopic judgments, but put into consideration the harmony of today and possible circumstantial changes of tomorrow both in planning and practice. […] It is also very important to restore the original equilibria of things, which have been disturbed due to development.

Sukanta Sen (Bangladesh), Executive Director of the Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge

To deal properly with the challenges related to sustainable development, we must take into account as many perceptions and experiences as possible. Everywhere in the world, local and indigenous communities have a role to play, and their knowledge must be mobilized and incorporated when designing new solutions to progress towards more sustainability. As growing unplanned urbanization and pollution increase people's vulnerabilities, environmental health and sanitation should be considered first priorities in the name of collective interest, in cities but also in rural areas.



2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: AN ECONOMIC ISSUE

可持续发展：一个经济问题

Desenvolvimento sustentável: uma questão econômica

التنمية المستدامة: رهان إقتصادي

Développement durable : un enjeu économique



A dedicated generation

任的一代人

جيل ملتزم

Geração engajada

Génération engagée

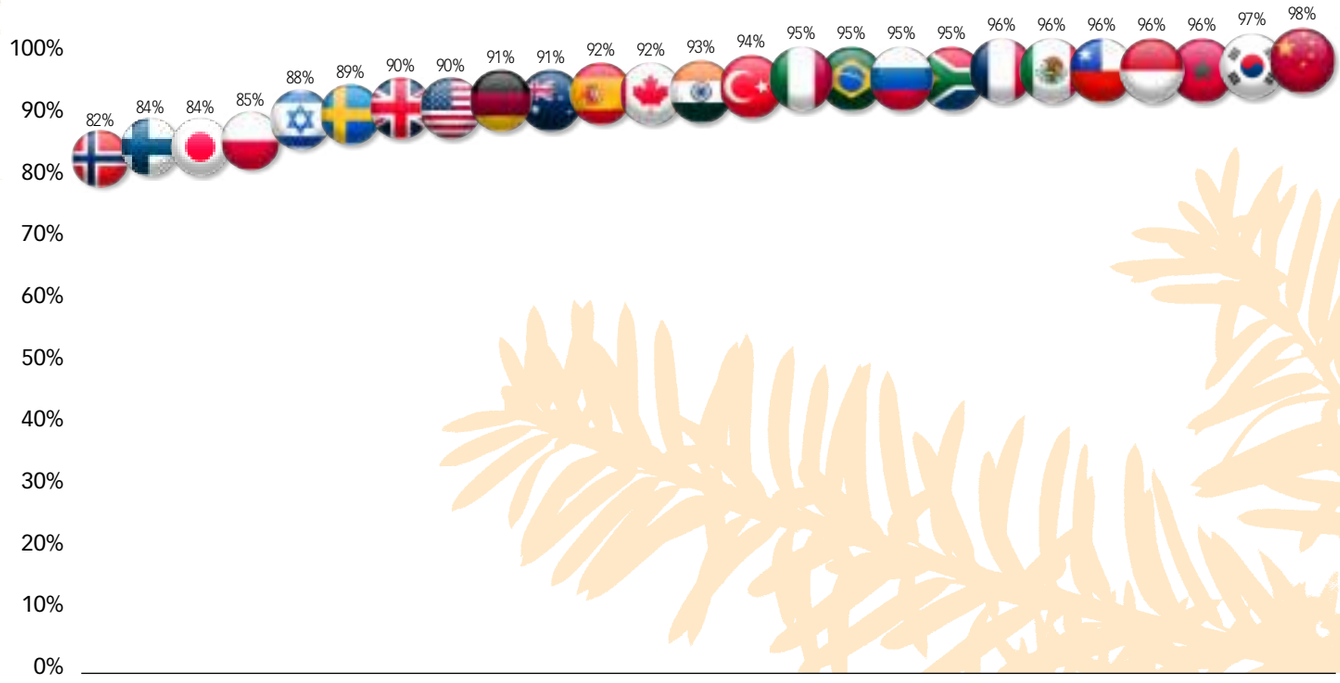
> **Naomi Tsur (Israel),** Environmentalist and Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem
>
> In the final analysis the choice of an environmentally responsible lifestyle is a personal one, based on a moral or even faith-based position. More of our educational resources should be geared to creating this much needed mindset, currently shared by a minority, certainly not a majority of the world's citizens.

The youth of the world expresses a strong feeling of responsibility towards future generations regarding the environment. Almost all of the young people surveyed believe that we must protect nature so that future generations will be able to enjoy the world's natural heritage. This opinion is shared by more than 90% of the young people who participated in this survey. This percentage approaches 100% in Indonesia, Chile, China, South Korea and Morocco. The idea of it being our duty to protect nature is met with wide approval: 98% of Chinese young people identify with the statement "nature is sacred and it is our duty to protect it", along with 97% of Koreans, 96% of Chileans, the French, Moroccans and Mexicans. ■

Os jovens do mundo inteiro têm um forte sentimento de responsabilidade para com o meio ambiente e as gerações futuras. A quase totalidade deles crê que é preciso proteger a natureza para que a transmitam às gerações futuras. Esta opinião é partilhada por mais de 90% dos jovens entrevistados. Esta cifra chega perto de 100% na Indonésia, no Chile, na China, na Coreia do Sul e no Marrocos. A ideia do dever de proteger a natureza também é largamente aprovada: 98% dos chineses aprovam a afirmação segundo a qual "a natureza é sagrada, e protegê-la é nosso dever", bem como 97% dos coreanos, 96% dos chilenos, dos franceses, dos marroquinos ou dos mexicanos. ■

يشعر شباب العالم بإحساس قوي بالمسؤولية تجاه البيئة والأجيال القادمة. ويرى جميع شباب العالم تقريبا على أنه يجب حماية الطبيعة حتى يتسنى نقلها للأجيال القادمة. ويشاطر هذا الرأي 90٪ من الشباب المستجوب، إذ نقترب من 100٪ في اندونيسيا وفي الشيلي وفي الصين وفي كوريا الجنوبية وفي المغرب، بينما تحظى فكرة وجوب حماية الطبيعة بموافقة واسعة النطاق، فنسبة 98٪ من الصينيين تتفق على التأكيد على أن "الطبيعة مقدسة وحمايتها واجب علينا"، و97٪ من الكوريين و96٪ من الشيليين والفرنسيين والمغاربة والمكسيكيين. ■

Nature is sacred and it is our duty to protect it



“

Arianna Huffington (USA), President and Editor-in-chief of The Huffington Post Media Group

The environment is a cause that completely transcends political ideology, and that is truly beyond left and right. It’s a health issue, it’s a moral issue, it’s our deepest obligation to our children.

”

La jeunesse du monde éprouve un fort sentiment de responsabilité envers l’environnement et les générations futures. La quasi-totalité de la jeunesse mondiale estime qu’il faut protéger la nature afin de pouvoir la transmettre aux générations futures. Cette opinion est partagée par plus de 90% des jeunes interrogés. On approche les 100% en Indonésie, au Chili, en Chine, en Corée du Sud et au Maroc. L’idée d’un devoir de protection de la nature suscite également une large approbation : 98% des Chinois approuvent l’affirmation selon laquelle « la nature est sacrée, nous avons le devoir de la protéger », de même que 97% des Coréens, 96% des Chiliens, des Français, des Marocains ou des Mexicains. ■

全球青年对环境和下一代都具有非常强烈的责任感。全球几乎所有的青年都认为应该保护自然，以便把大自然传承给下一代。90%以上接受调查的青年人都同意这一观点。在印度尼西亚、智利、中国、韩国和摩洛哥，这一比例几乎达到100%。有责任保护大自然这一观点受到98%的中国青年，97%的韩国人，96%的智利、法国、摩洛哥和墨西哥青年的同意，他们都同意“大自然是神圣的，我们有责任保护大自然”。 ■

Economic slow-down or green growth?

负增长还是绿色增长 ?

Desaceleração econômica ou crescimento verde?

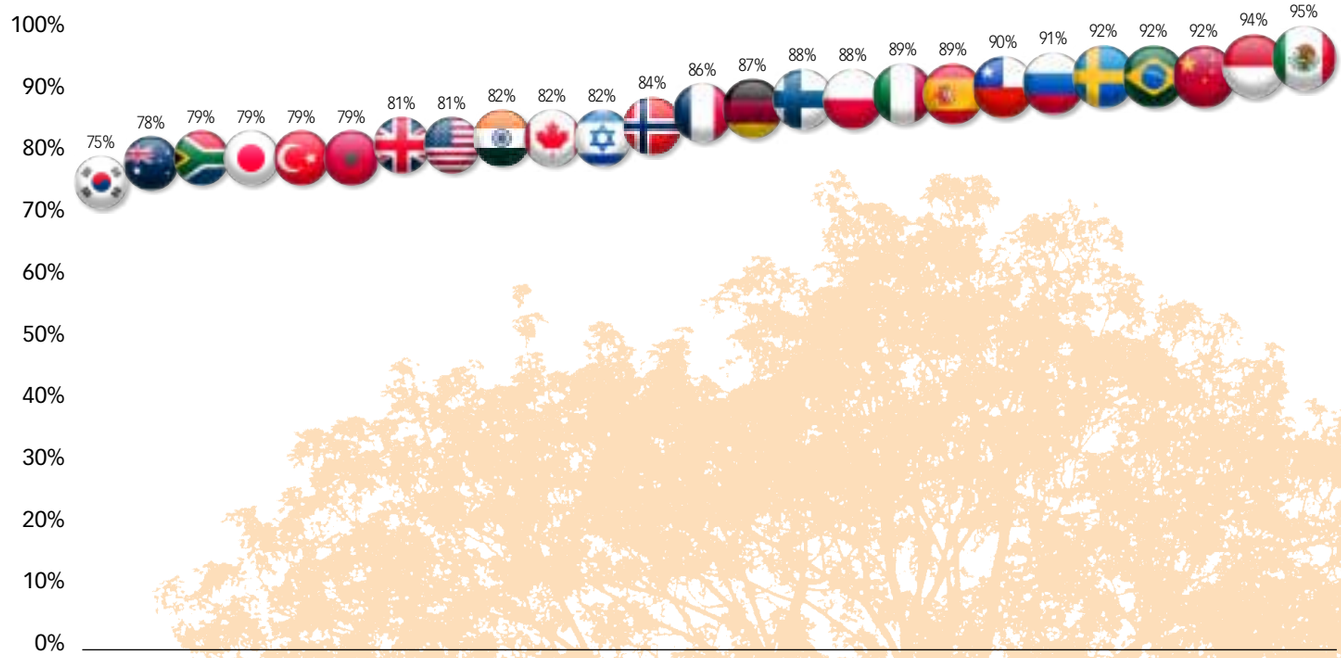
Décroissance ou croissance verte ?

إبطاء في النمو أم نمو أخضر؟

La jeunesse du monde approuve très majoritairement l'idée qu'il est possible d'associer progrès matériel et protection de l'environnement : c'est le cas notamment des Mexicains (95 %) et des Indonésiens (94 %). Si les Coréens sont relativement les moins convaincus, leur niveau d'adhésion reste très élevé (75 %).

Majoritariamente os jovens do mundo inteiro aprovam a ideia segundo a qual é possível associar progresso material e proteção ao meio ambiente: é o caso sobretudo dos mexicanos (95%) e dos indonésios (94%). O nível de adesão dos coreanos é bastante elevado (75%), embora eles estejam relativamente menos convencidos.

It appears to me that it is possible to combine material progress and environmental protection



Miguel Ángel Carreón Sánchez (Mexico), Director-General of the Mexican Institute of Youth

All levels of governance must be involved actively in the effort of preserving the necessary balance between four key elements of the equation in today's world: population, urbanization, production and the environment. Governments, corporations and actors from the civil society all play a role in the delivery of public goods and services, which places them in a situation of joint liability to build, operate and continuously improve vital infrastructure networks in an equitable manner. Young professionals are powerful agents of change.

يؤيد شباب العالم بأغلبية كبرى فكرة إمكانية الجمع بين النمو المادي وحماية البيئة، كما هو الحال بالنسبة للمكسيكيين (95٪) والاندونيسيين (94٪) وإن كان الكوريون أقل اقتناعا بهذه الفكرة، فإن هذا لا يحول دون تبنيها بمعدل مرتفع جدا (75٪).

全球的大多数青年都认为有可能把物质发展和保护环境结合起来，比如墨西哥青年（95%）和印度尼西亚青年（94%）。如果说韩国青年同意这一观点的人数相对来说比较低，但其比例仍高达75%。

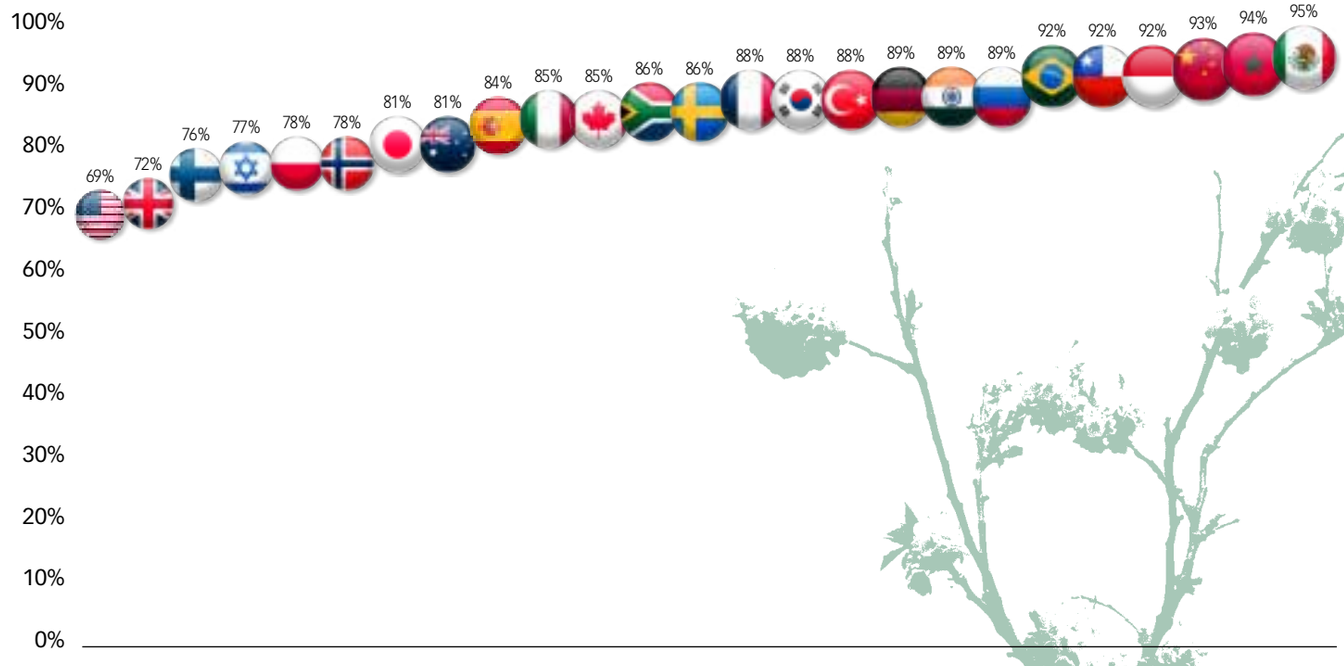
A strong majority of the world's youth approves of the idea that it is possible to combine material progress and environmental protection: this is notably the case with Mexicans (95%) and Indonesians (94%). Though Koreans are relatively less convinced, the percentage of young people who share this sentiment remains high (75%).

Toutefois, invitée à choisir entre le développement économique et la protection de l'environnement, la jeunesse tranche majoritairement en faveur de l'écologie, même au prix d'un ralentissement économique. À titre d'illustration, 95 % des Mexicains, 94 % des Marocains, 93 % des Chinois, 92 % des Chiliens, des Indonésiens ou des Brésiliens privilégient l'environnement par rapport au développement économique. Fait marquant, moins d'un tiers des jeunes Américains (30 %) affirment qu'il faut en priorité favoriser le développement économique même si cela nuit à l'environnement. Ce chiffre pourrait témoigner d'un progrès de la préoccupation environnementale aux États-Unis.

No entanto, convidados a escolher entre o desenvolvimento econômico e a proteção ao meio ambiente, os jovens optam majoritariamente pela ecologia, ainda que à custa de uma desaceleração econômica. A título de ilustração, 95% dos mexicanos, 94% dos marroquinos, 93% dos chineses e 92% dos chilenos, dos indonésios ou dos brasileiros priorizam o meio ambiente, não o desenvolvimento econômico. Vale notar que menos de um terço dos jovens americanos (30%) afirma que a prioridade é favorecer o desenvolvimento econômico ainda que isto resulte em danos ao meio ambiente. Esta cifra pode ser sinal de progresso no que diz respeito à preocupação com o meio ambiente nos Estados Unidos.

غير أن الشباب، بعد أن طُلب منهم الاختيار بين النمو الاقتصادي وحماية البيئة، اختاروا البيئة بالأغلبية، حتى لو كان ذلك يكلف انخفاضا في وثيرة الاقتصاد. وعلى سبيل التوضيح، يمنح 95٪ من المكسيكيين و94٪ من المغاربة و93٪ من الصينيين و92٪ من الشيليين ومن الاندونيسيين والبرازيليين الأفضلية للبيئة على النمو الاقتصادي. والواقع الواجب الإشارة إليه، هو أن أقل من ثلث الشباب الأمريكي (30٪) يؤكدون على أن الأولوية يجب أن تُمنَح للنمو الاقتصادي حتى وإن كان ذلك يضر بالبيئة. وقد ينم هذا الرقم عن التقدم الذي أحرزه الانشغال بالبيئة في الولايات المتحدة.

I think priority must be given to protecting the environment, even if this slows down economic development



• **Peggy Liu (China),** Chairperson of Joint US-China Collaboration on Clean Energy

Societal change is catalyzed by the passionate call of trusted voices but only comes alive with feet that touch the ground.

然而，当被邀请在发展经济和保护环境二者中做出选择时，大多数的年轻人认为应优先考虑环境保护，即使这样会减慢经济发展。比如，95%的墨西哥青年、94%的摩洛哥青年、93%的中国青年、92%的智利、印度尼西亚和巴西青年认为环境优先于经济发展。引人注意的是，约三分之一（30%）的美国青年认为应优先考虑经济发展，即使这样会对环境造成负面影响。这一数据可能可以证明美国在环境保护重视的加强。

However, when asked to choose between economic development and environmental protection, young people primarily tend to side in favor of the ecosystem. As an example, 95% of Mexicans, 94% of Moroccans, 93% of Chinese young people, and 92% of Chileans, Brazilians and Indonesians tend to place their priorities on environmental protection over economic development. An important point to note is that less than one-third of American young people (30%) indicate their interest in promoting economic development if this would mean harming the environment. This figure could be seen as confirming an increase in the importance of environmental issues in the United States.

Melody Moezzi (Iran), author, founder of the NGO Hooping for Peace

There is no dividing line between the stories of nature and humanity. They are one and the same: human beings are dependent on the natural world for air, water, food, shelter, warmth and so much more. Nature is much more resilient than we are as a single species within it. Once we, as proponents of sustainable development, give up any claims to moral superiority and admit that sustainable development is an initiative created by humans to protect humans, as opposed to the environment, I believe we'll see more people jumping on the bandwagon.

“

Jeremy Rifkin (USA), Founder and President of the Foundation on Economic Trends

We need to enter in a post-carbon, sustainable 21st century. In the coming era, hundreds of millions of people will produce their own green energy in their homes, offices, and factories, and share it with each other in an “energy Internet”, just like we now create and share information online. Five pillars of this Third Industrial Revolution are: shifting to renewable energy; transforming the building stock of every continent into micro-power plants; deploying hydrogen and other storage technologies; using Internet technology to transform the power grid into an energy-sharing intergrid; transitioning the transport fleet to electric plug-in and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

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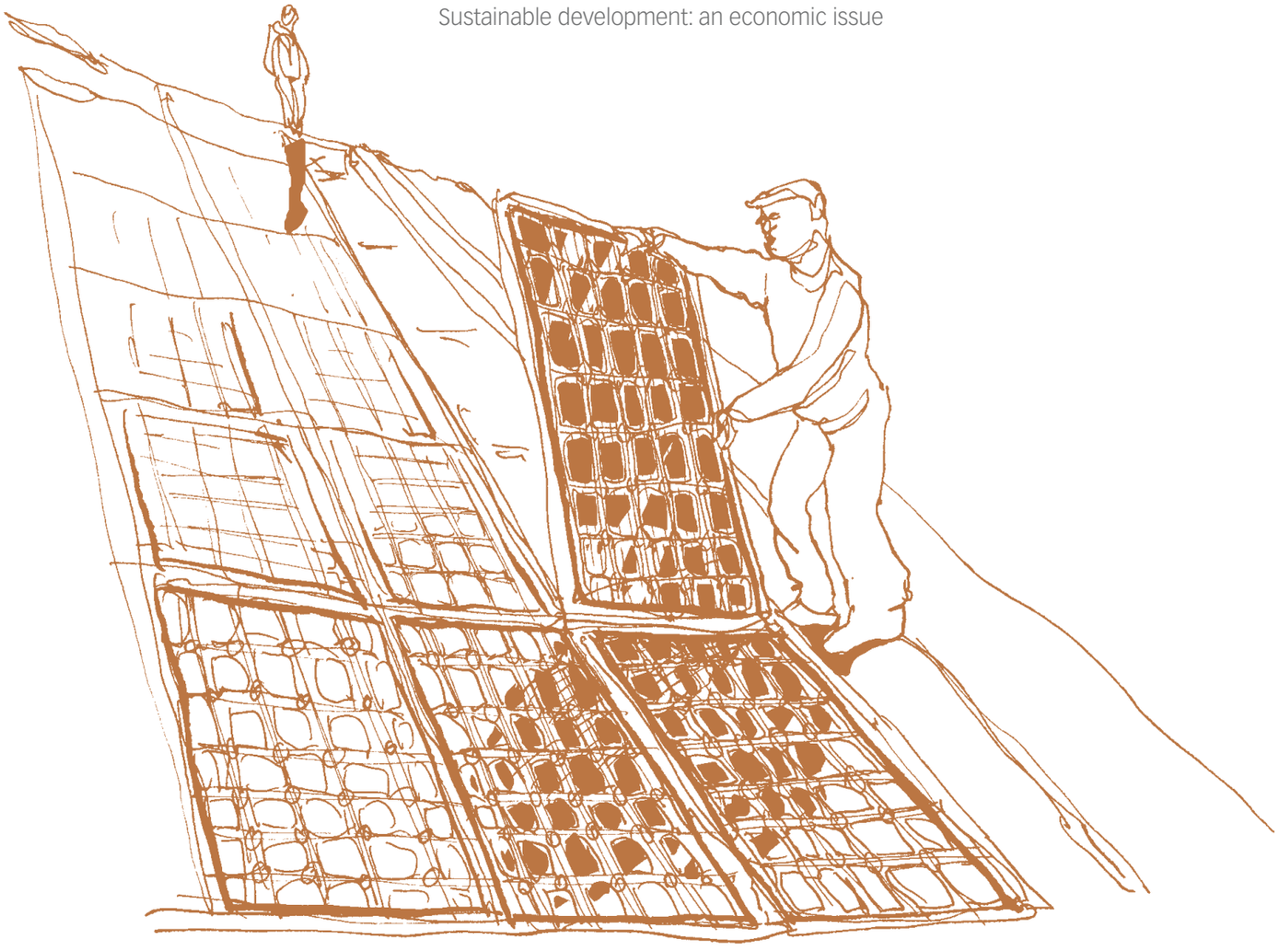
Signe de son haut degré de préoccupation, la jeunesse mondiale juge acceptable de contraindre les gens à protéger l’environnement. Le niveau d’adhésion à cette option est particulièrement élevé parmi les Italiens, les Indonésiens et les Marocains (88 % dans les trois pays), les Mexicains (87 %) et les Espagnols (85 %). La jeunesse japonaise fait exception (46 %).
À la question de savoir quelles sont les meilleures solutions pour satisfaire les besoins énergétiques mondiaux, les jeunes plébiscitent le développement des énergies renouvelables. L’économie d’énergie et la réduction de la consommation constituent la deuxième solution la plus populaire. Les jeunesses russe et marocaine se distinguent en plaçant l’invention de nouvelles sources d’énergie immédiatement après les énergies renouvelables.
Soucieux de l’état de la nature et confiants quant au rôle du progrès dans sa protection, les jeunes semblent opter moins pour une décroissance que pour une croissance verte. C’est pour eux une manière de combiner leur soutien à la croissance économique et leur exigence d’une protection de l’environnement. ■

Como sinal de seu alto grau de preocupação, a juventude mundial acredita que é aceitável forçar as pessoas a proteger o meio ambiente. O nível de adesão a esta opção é particularmente elevado entre os italianos, os indonésios e os marroquinos (88% nesses três países), os mexicanos (87%) e os espanhóis (85%). Os jovens japoneses são a exceção (46%).
Inquiridos sobre quais são as melhores soluções para satisfazer as necessidades energéticas mundiais, os jovens mostram-se a favor do desenvolvimento de energias renováveis. A economia de energia e a redução do seu consumo constituem a segunda solução mais popular. Os jovens russos e os marroquinos distinguem-se por colocarem a invenção de novas fontes de energia imediatamente depois das energias renováveis.
Preocupados com a situação da natureza e confiantes no papel que o progresso desempenha na sua proteção, os jovens parecem optar menos pela desaceleração econômica do que pelo crescimento verde. Para eles é uma maneira de conciliar apoio ao crescimento econômico e exigência de proteção ao meio ambiente. ■

ومما يُبرِز قلق الشباب البالغ، يرى شباب العالم أنه من المقبول إجبار الناس على حماية البيئة. وترتفع نسبة الاتفاق مع هذا الخيار بشكل خاص ما بين الإيطاليين والاندونيسيين والمغاربة (88٪ في البلدان الثلاثة) والمكسيكيين (87٪) والإسبانيين (85٪) ويُعَد الشباب الياباني حالة خاصة (46٪).

وفيما يتعلق بالتساؤل حول أفضل الحلول لتلبية الاحتياجات الطاقية على المستوى العالمي، الشباب يدعم تطوير الطاقات المتجددة. ويعد توفير الطاقة وخفض الاستهلاک ثاني الحلول الأكثر شعبية. ويتميز الشباب الروسي والمغربي بترتيب اختراع مصادر جديدة للطاقة في مركز يأتي مباشرة بعد الطاقات المتجددة.

وبقدر ما ينشغل الشباب بحالة الطبيعة ويثق في دور النمو في حمايتها، يبدو أن الشباب يميل أقل إلى اختيار التراجع الاقتصادي من إلى إختيار النمو "الأخضر"، أكثر منه إلى. وهذه طريقة تجمع بالنسبة لهم بين تأييدهم النمو الاقتصادي ومطالبتهم بحماية البيئة. ■



作为高度重视的一种表现，全球的青年认为强迫人们保护环境是可以接受的。同意这一观点的人数在意大利、印度尼西亚和摩洛哥（在这三个国家中达88%）、墨西哥（87%）和西班牙青年（85%）中特别高。日本青年是一个例外（46%）。

当被问到满足全球能源需要的最好方法是什么时，青年们都把票投给了发展可再生能源。排第二位的是节省能源、降低能源消耗。俄罗斯和摩洛哥青年较为特别，他们把发明新能源排在再生能源之后。

担心大自然的状况，同时又对保护大自然抱有信心，青年们看起来更倾向于绿色增长而不是负增长。对于他们来说，这是一个能兼顾经济增长和保护环境二重要求的途径。 ■

A sign attesting to the high degree of environmental sensitivity, the world's youth believes that forcing people to respect the environment is an acceptable practice. The percentage of young people who subscribe to this belief is particularly high among Italians, Indonesians and Moroccans (88% in each of the three countries), Mexicans (87%) and Spaniards (85%). Japanese young people deviate from this trend (46%).

In response to the question of what are the best solutions to meet global energy requirements, young people are overwhelmingly in favor of further development of renewable energy sources. Efficient energy practices and reduction in consumption is the second most favored response. Russian and Moroccan young people distinguish themselves by putting a premium on inventing new energy sources directly after the use of renewable energy sources.

Ever conscious of the state of the natural habitat and confident regarding the role progress will play, young people seem to favor green growth rather than economic slow-down. For them, this is a way to combine their support for economic growth with their demands for environmental protection. ■



Focus Face-to-Face

聚焦: 面对面 **Focus : Face-à-face** **محور: وجه لوجه** **Foco: Face a face**

بخصوص الأسئلة المرتبطة بالعلاقة بين الطبيعة والتنمية المادية للبشرية، جميع الشباب يفضل حماية البيئة. مع ذلك، فإن جزءا هاما نسبيا من الشباب النيجيري (40٪) والكيني (30٪) يرى بأنه يجب إعطاء الأولوية للنمو الاقتصادي حتى ولو كان ذلك يضر بالطبيعة. وهذا الرأي أقل انتشارا بين الشباب في مدغشقر (24٪) والسنغال (18٪) والإكوادور (16٪).

نلاحظ أن الشباب الكيني (55٪) والشباب الإكوادوري (53٪) يتفق على أن التخفيض في استهلاك الطاقة هو الحل الأكثر نجاعة لتلبية الاحتياجات العالمية للطاقة، في حين يختار غيرهم من الشباب تطوير الطاقات المتجددة في أغلب الأحيان.

On questions regarding the relationship between nature and humanity's material development, all of the young people place their priority on environmental protection. However, a relatively significant proportion of Nigerians (40%) and Kenyans (30%) feel that economic development should have priority even if this is harmful to the environment. This opinion is less likely to be shared by Malagasy (24%), Senegalese (18%) and Ecuadorian (16%) young people.

It should be noted that young Kenyans (55%) and young Ecuadorians (53%) strongly support the reduction of energy consumption as the most efficient means to meet world energy demands, while other youthful populations are more likely to opt for the development of renewable energy sources.

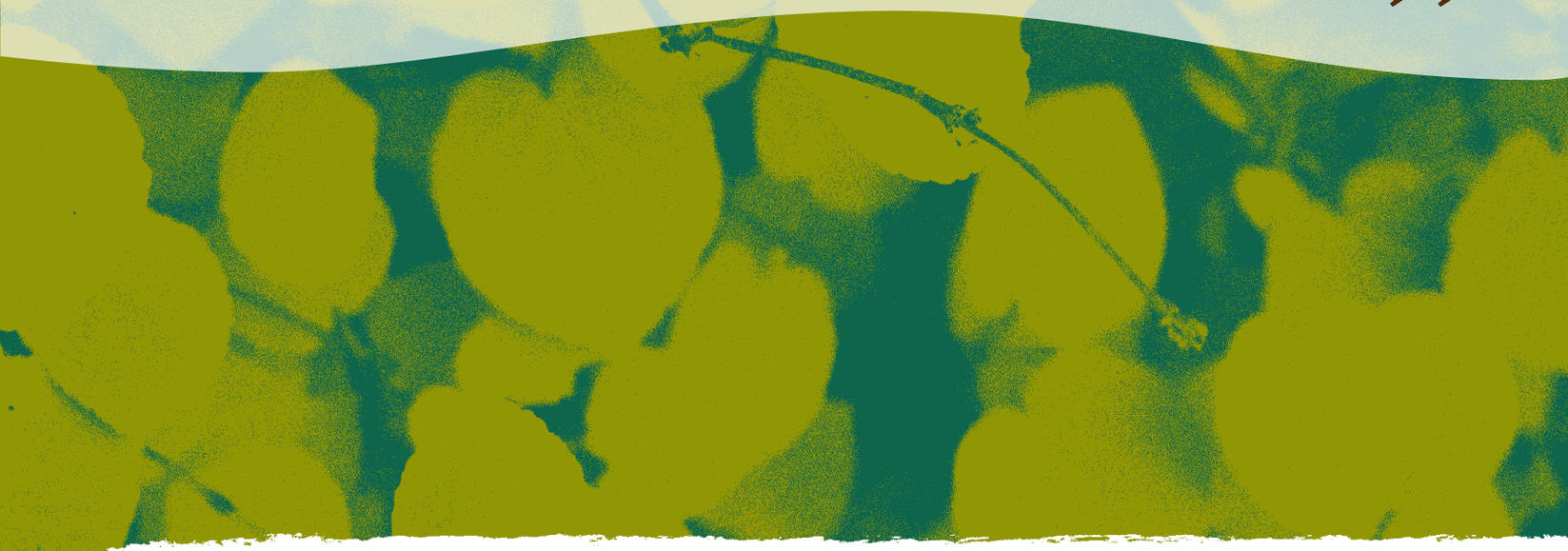
就有关自然和人类物质发展的关系问题上，所有的青年都优先考虑保护环境。然而，相当一定数量的尼日利亚青年（40％）和肯尼亚青年（30％）认为鼓励经济发展应获优先考虑，即使这样会对环境做成负面影响；持这一观点的青年的比例在马达加斯加（24％）、塞内加尔（18％）和厄瓜多尔（16％）青年中更小。我们注意到，肯尼亚青年（55％）和厄瓜多尔青年（53％）认为降低能源消耗是满足全球能源需要的最有效方法，而全球其他青年多认为这一方法应该是发展可再生能源。

“

Maidah Zeinabou (Niger), Executive Director of Niger Lait

The youth accounts for 50% of the population in Sub-Saharan countries, with some of the world’s highest unemployment rates. Young people represent the most powerful agents for change towards sustainable development and it is our responsibility to generate sound employment opportunities. Green jobs can be created all along the value chain, in both the agricultural sector (our farms) and the industrial sector (our plants). This is our very ambition: contributing to achieve food security, crucial for our countries affected by the climate change, while developing economic opportunities for the youth.

”



Nas perguntas sobre a relação entre a natureza e o desenvolvimento material da humanidade, todos os jovens privilegiam a proteção ao meio ambiente. Entretanto, uma parte relativamente importante dos jovens nigerianos (40%) e dos quenianos (30%) estima que a prioridade é favorecer o desenvolvimento econômico ainda que com danos para o meio ambiente. Esta opinião é menos sentida entre os jovens malgaches (24%), os senegaleses (18%) e os equatorianos (16%).
É digno de nota que os jovens quenianos (55%) e os jovens equatorianos (53%) são a favor da redução do consumo de energia como a solução mais eficaz para satisfazer as necessidades energéticas mundiais, ao passo que os demais jovens optam com maior frequência pelo desenvolvimento de energias renováveis.

Sur les questions portant sur la relation entre la nature et le développement matériel de l’humanité, toutes les jeunesses privilégient la protection de l’environnement. Cependant, une partie relativement importante de jeunes Nigérians (40 %) et Kényans (30 %) estime qu’il faut en priorité favoriser le développement économique même si cela nuit à l’environnement. Cette opinion est moins présente parmi les jeunes Malgaches (24 %), Sénégalais (18 %) et Équatoriens (16 %).
On remarquera que les jeunes Kényans (55 %) et les jeunes Équatoriens (53 %) plébiscitent la réduction de la consommation d’énergie comme la solution la plus efficace pour satisfaire les besoins énergétiques mondiaux, alors que les autres jeunesses optent le plus souvent pour le développement des énergies renouvelables.

Focus

聚焦 Focus محور Foco

西欧：环保活动积极分子

南欧的青年人以严肃的态度看待全球暖化威胁。42%的法国青年和西班牙青年，以及41%的意大利青年感觉自己受到全球变暖的威胁，而只有15%的挪威青年，17%的芬兰青年和21%的瑞典青年这样认为。

忧心于环境状况，南欧的青年却不信任一般人能保护自然（这一怀疑态度在西班牙青年中占53%，意大利63%，法国69%）；他们也不信任国家保护自然的工作（82%的西班牙青年，79%的法国青年，78%的意大利青年）。

可能是因为对社会和国家的不信任，绝大多数的南欧青年同意强迫人们保护环境（85%的西班牙青年、82%的法国青年和88%的意大利青年这样认为，相反只有63%的德国青年持相同观点）。同样，南欧青年更加信任国际组织。56%的西班牙青年，53%的法国青年和57%的意大利青年表示对联合国保护大自然所做的工作有信心。在这三个国家中，几乎所有的青年（93%）都接受一个全球性的环保组织有权力检查他们国家的环保情况。

Europeus do Sul: militantes pelo meio ambiente

Os jovens da Europa do Sul levam a sério a ameaça climática. De fato, 42% dos franceses e dos espanhóis, bem como 41% dos italianos, sentem-se eles próprios ameaçados pela mudança climática, contra apenas 15% dos noruegueses, 17% dos finlandeses ou 21% dos suecos.

Preocupados com a situação do meio ambiente, os jovens da Europa do Sul declaram, porém, que não confiam que as pessoas em geral venham a proteger a natureza, cepticismo este revelado por 53% dos espanhóis, 63% dos italianos e 69% dos franceses. Neste respeito, tampouco confiam no Estado 82% dos espanhóis, 79% dos franceses e 78% dos italianos.

Talvez seja por causa dessa falta de confiança na sociedade e no Estado que os jovens da Europa do Sul são favoráveis, em peso, à ideia de forçar as pessoas a proteger o meio ambiente, conforme o que pensam 85% dos espanhóis, 82% dos franceses e 88% dos italianos, contra 63% dos alemães por exemplo. Além disso, os jovens da Europa do Sul tendem muito mais a confiar em instituições supranacionais. De fato, 56% dos espanhóis, 53% dos franceses e 57% dos italianos declaram confiar na ONU no que concerne à preservação da natureza. Por fim, em cada um desses três países, quase todos os jovens (93%) aceitam que um órgão ambiental global especializado possa inspecionar a proteção ao meio ambiente nos seus respectivos países.

Southern Europeans: environmental champions

Southern European young people take climate change seriously. Indeed, 42% of the French and Spaniards as well as 41% of Italians feel as though they themselves are threatened by climate change compared with only 15% of Norwegians, 17% of Finns and 21% of Swedes.

Increasingly worried about environmental conditions, Southern European young people declare that they do not, however, trust people in general to protect the environment (this skepticism being expressed by 53% of Spaniards, 63% of Italians and 69% of French young people). They do not place any more trust in the state in these matters (82% of Spaniards, 79% of the French and 78% of Italians).

Les Européens du Sud : des militants de l'environnement

Les jeunes de l'Europe du Sud prennent au sérieux la menace climatique. En effet, 42 % des Français et des Espagnols, ainsi que 41 % des Italiens se sentent eux-mêmes menacés par le changement de climat, contre seulement 15 % des Norvégiens, 17 % des Finlandais ou 21 % des Suédois.

Préoccupés par l'état de l'environnement, les jeunes de l'Europe du Sud déclarent cependant ne pas faire confiance aux gens en général pour protéger la nature (ce scepticisme est ressenti par 53 % des Espagnols, 63 % des Italiens et 69 % des Français). Ils ne font pas non plus confiance à l'État en la matière (82 % des Espagnols, 79 % des Français et 78 % des Italiens).

C'est peut-être en raison de cette méfiance vis-à-vis de la société et de l'État que les jeunes Européens du Sud sont massivement favorables à l'idée de contraindre les gens à protéger l'environnement (ce que pensent 85 % des Espagnols, 82 % des Français et 88 % des Italiens, contre 63 % des Allemands par exemple). De même, les jeunes de l'Europe du Sud ont davantage tendance à accorder leur confiance aux institutions supranationales. En effet, 56 % des Espagnols, 53 % des Français et 57 % des Italiens déclarent faire confiance à l'ONU pour la préservation de la nature. Enfin, dans chacun de ces trois pays, presque tous les jeunes (93 %) acceptent qu'une institution mondiale spécialisée dans les questions environnementales puisse vérifier l'état de la protection de l'environnement dans leur pays.

الأوروبيين الجنوبيين: ناشطين في مجال البيئة

يأخذ الشباب في أوروبا الجنوبية الخطر المناخي على محمل الجد. في الواقع، 42٪ من الفرنسيين والإسبانيين وكذلك 41٪ من الإيطاليين، يشعرون بأنفسهم مهددون بتغير المناخ، مقابل فقط 15٪ من النرويجيين و17٪ من الفنلنديين و21٪ من السويديين.

وإذ ينشغل الشباب في جنوب أوروبا بحالة البيئة، يصرحون مع ذلك أن الناس لا يثقون عامة بحماية البيئة (يشعر 53٪ من الإسبانيين و63٪ من الإيطاليين و69٪ من الفرنسيين بانعدام الثقة هذا). كما لا يثق بالدولة في هذا المجال (82٪ من الإسبانيين و79٪ من الفرنسيين و78٪ من الإيطاليين). وربما كان انعدام الثقة هذا تجاه المجتمع والدولة من طرف شباب جنوب أوروبا سبب دعمه بمعدل ساحق لفكرة إجبار الناس على حماية البيئة (85٪ من الإسبانيين و82٪ من الفرنسيين و88٪ من الإيطاليين مقابل 63٪ من الألمانيين، على سبيل المثال). كما يميل شباب أوروبا الجنوبية إلى منح ثقته إلى مؤسسات تتخطى الحدود الوطنية، إذ يصرح 56٪ من الإسبانيين و53٪ من الفرنسيين و57٪ من الإيطاليين بأنهم يثقون بمنظمة الأمم المتحدة للمحافظة على الطبيعة. وأخيرا، وفي كل من البلدان الثلاثة، يقبل كل الشباب تقريبا (93٪) أن تتمكن مؤسسة عالمية متخصصة في المسائل البيئية من التحقق من حماية البيئة في بلدانهم.

This societal and governmental distrust may be the reason why Southern European young people are overwhelmingly in favor of forcing people to respect the environment (which 85% of Spaniards, 82% of French young people and 88% of Italians think versus 63% of Germans, for example). Furthermore, Southern European young people tend to place more trust in international institutions. Indeed, 56% of Spanish, 53% of French and 57% of Italian young people claim to trust the U.N. for nature conservation. Finally, in each of these three countries almost all of the young people surveyed (93%) react favorably to an international institution specialized in environmental matters being able to verify the effectiveness of the environmental protection measures in place in their countries.

Focus

聚焦 **Focus** محور **Foco**

مدينة: أي خدمة أساسية؟

عن التساؤل حول الخدمات التي يجب على المدينة توفيرها لسكانها بشكل أولوي، يأتي على رأس قائمة الخدمات الأكثر ذكرا الماء الصالح للشرب والسكن. وليس من الغريب أن يكون الماء الصالح للشرب مذكورا في أغلب الحالات. فالفرنسيون والإسرائيليون والّروس والمغربيون والصينيون والنيجيريون يضعون المسكن قبل الماء الصالح للشراب. وذكرت أغلبية اليابانيين وجزء واسع من الألمانيين والأتراك والكوريين والأمريكيين الطاقة كأولوية. ومن ناحية أخرى، كان الإيطاليون والاندونيسيون والهنود كثيرين بصفة خاصة في اعتبار معالجة النفايات خدمة على المدينة توفيرها بصفة أولية.

Cidades: quais serviços são essenciais?

Para a pergunta sobre quais serviços as cidades devem oferecer prioritariamente aos seus habitantes, água potável e habitação foram os dois mais comumente citados. Não surpreende a constatação de que o primeiro serviço da lista seja água potável na maioria dos casos. Os franceses, os israelenses, os russos, os marroquinos, os chineses e os nigerianos colocam habitação antes de água potável. Energia é citada pela maioria dos japoneses e por grande parte de alemães, de turcos, de coreanos e de americanos. Por outro lado é grande a quantidade de italianos, de indonésios e de indianos que consideram o tratamento do lixo como um serviço que as cidades deveriam assegurar prioritariamente.

Cities: what will be the essential services of the future?

In response to the question of which services a city should offer as a priority to its inhabitants, drinking water and housing are the two most frequently quoted services. It should not be surprising to find that the first thing people think of is drinking water in a majority of instances. However, the French, Israelis, Russians, Moroccans, the Chinese and Nigerians place housing ahead of drinking water. Energy is mentioned by the majority of Japanese respondents and a large portion of Germans, Turks, Koreans and Americans. Finally, a large number of Italians, Indonesians and Indians consider waste processing to be the most important service that a city should provide.

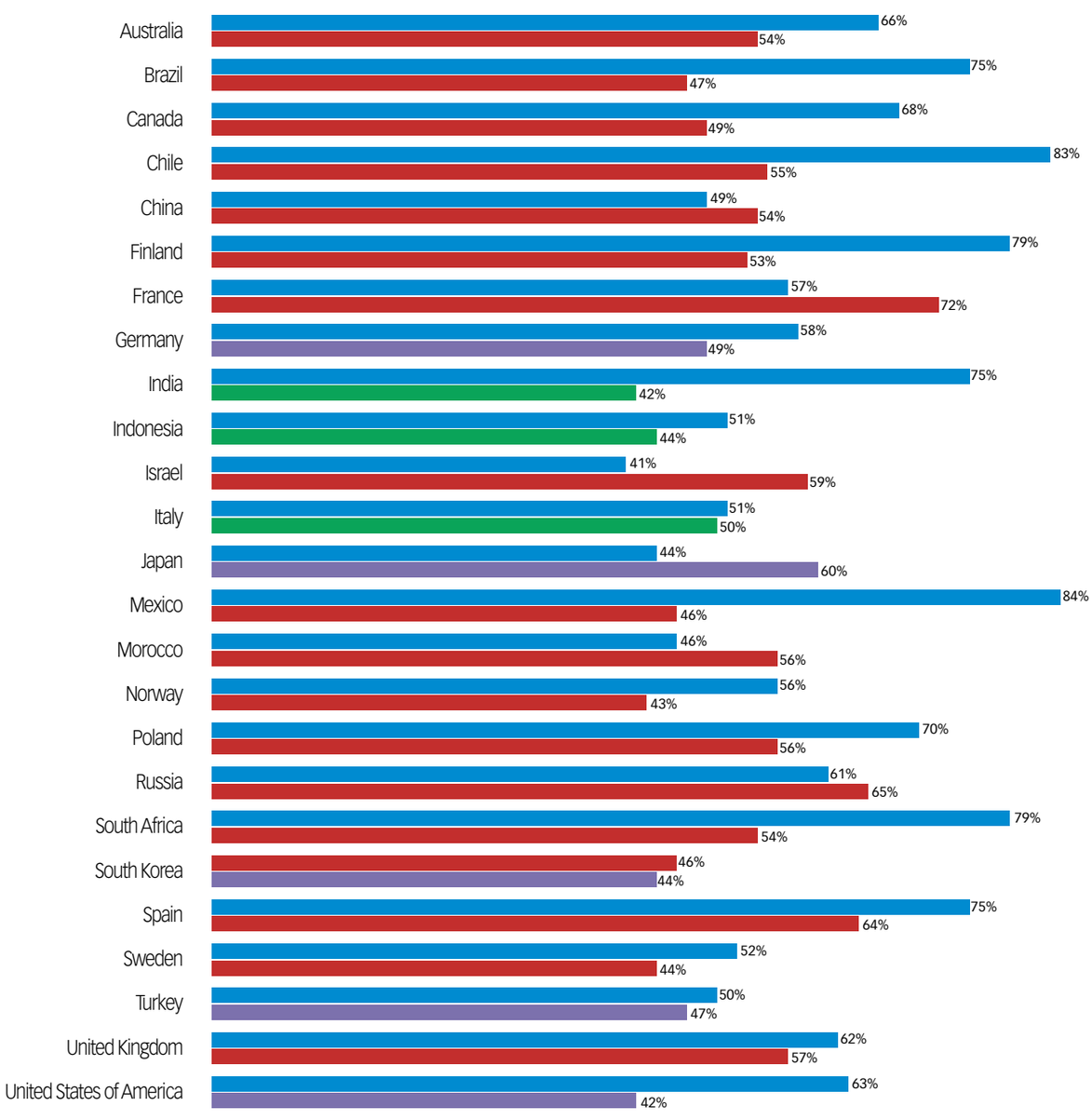
城市：哪一个是主要服务？

在关于城市应首先向其居民提供何类服务这一问题上，饮用水和住房被最多提及。饮用水在绝大多数国家都排在第一位，这并不让人惊讶。法国、以色列、俄罗斯、摩洛哥、中国和尼日利亚青年把住房放在饮用水之前。大多数日本青年和相当数量的德国青年、土耳其青年、韩国青年和美国青年都提到了能源。相反，相当数量的意大利、印度尼西亚和印度青年把废物处理问题放在城市应向其居民提供的服务之首位。

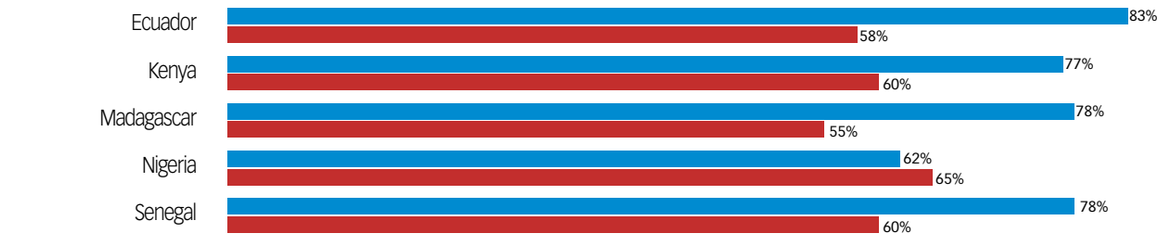
Ville : quels services essentiels ?

À la question de savoir quels sont les services qu'une ville doit offrir en priorité à ses habitants, l'eau potable et le logement constituent les deux services le plus souvent cités. Il n'est pas surprenant de constater que l'eau potable arrive en tête dans la majorité des cas. Les Français, les Israéliens, les Russes, les Marocains, les Chinois et les Nigérians placent le logement devant l'eau potable. L'énergie est citée par la majorité des Japonais et par une large partie des Allemands, des Turcs, des Coréens et des Américains. En revanche, les Italiens, les Indonésiens et les Indiens sont particulièrement nombreux à considérer le traitement des déchets comme un service que la ville devrait assurer en priorité.

Top two priority services in a city









drinking water | housing | energy | waste processing

The graph above shows two priority services for the cities that are most frequently quoted in each country, e.g. in Australia it is the case for drinking water (mentioned by 66% of the respondents) and housing (quoted by 54%). The other answers provided were: energy, transport and waste processing.

• **Beatrice Faumuinã (New-Zealand),** Gold medalist at the 1997 World Championships in Athletics and CEO of BEST Pasifika Leadership Academy

Empowerment is to encourage, support and be mindful of others, so therefore one can lead with willing heart and soul.

Jennifer Corriero (Canada), Co-Founder and Executive Director of TakingITGlobal

In order for cities to reconcile urban realities with the need for sustainable development, intergenerational participatory planning should be integrated into design processes. As urban areas grow and cities are planned, incorporating youth voices would invigorate decision-making, through interdisciplinary and intergenerational teams. Greater connectivity among young people has resulted in an increased ability to organize and mobilize around issues that matter to them. Enhanced civic participation is key to reconnect the science of sustainability with daily realities.

Alejandro Aravena (Chile), Architect, member of the Pritzker Prize Jury

Urbanization is great news: cities are concentration of opportunities so they are powerful vehicles to create wealth and at the same time shortcuts towards equality. But the 3 «S» of the process - scale, speed and scarcity - will require the coordination of academic knowledge, public policy framework, socioeconomic and cultural constraints, market implementation and a core professional chain to make urbanization sustainable. As any complex issue, the capacity to go beyond mere diagnosis and mobilize all available energies in the form of smart proposals will come from the power of synthesis. This will be the challenge and the potential contribution of strategic design.

Kongjian Yu (China), Dean of the College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture at Peking University

What would an alternative city look like if its natural forces are respectfully used and not controlled? Vegetable and food would be produced on the streets or in the parks, floods would come and go to the benefits of the city, waste would be absorbed and cleansed by the natural processes, birds and native species would cohabit the city with human beings and the beauty of nature would be appreciated in its authenticity, not tamed nor heavily maintained. Ecological urbanism doesn't rely on grey infrastructures, but on green infrastructures to deliver the goods and services needed by the city.

Rafiq Husseini (Palestine), Deputy Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean for Environment and Water

The declaration by the United Nations General Assembly on 28 July 2010, considering safe and clean drinking water and sanitation a human right essential to the full enjoyment of life and all other human rights, is not a revolution per se, but a pronouncement that may trigger many revolutions in years to come. […] As we move along in the era of more – not less – water scarcity, many more people […] will be demanding their "right to fresh clean water" as has been deemed by the UN in 2010.

Dominic Barton (Canada), Global Managing Director of McKinsey & Company

Demand for resources is set to continue to rise precipitously in coming decades, even as supply constraints multiply, posing challenges for economic growth, the environment and social well-being. Environmental effects such as the over-exploitation of groundwater resources further increase the vulnerability of resource supply systems. Institutions of every stripe will need to rethink how they manage resources and bolster long-term resilience: a resource revolution.

Rajendra Kumar Pachauri (India), Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Gandhi's "Antyodaya" philosophy which focused on the bottom stratum of society is a step in the process of the Gandhian concept of development whereby individual and community-level efforts are accomplished out of self-initiative to provide basic necessities to the poorest people. It emphasizes that progress for the welfare of all should be achieved without collision of interest, but rather through harmonious daily conduct. To the young generation of today I would like to suggest the Antyodaya approach as an inspiration to measure their actions by which they do not forget, and even try estimating, the impact that their actions have on the planet and on opportunities for others. In a very subtle but significant way the concept of Antyodaya also highlights the issue of externalities associated with private decisions. Sustainable development needs to incorporate externalities in decision making at all levels.



3

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A GLOBAL ISSUE

可持续发展：一个全球性问题

Desenvolvimento sustentável: uma questão mundial

التنمية المستدامة: رهان عالمي

Développement durable : un enjeu mondial

Who is at fault?

谁应该负责?

De quem é a culpa?

لمن يعود الخطأ؟

À qui la faute ?

大多数青年认为，比起发展中国家，环境恶化的主要责任在发达国家：对工业发达国家提出质疑的主要是西班牙和智利青年（87%）。持这一观点的在美国青年（63%）和俄罗斯青年中（69%）也占多数，虽然其比例相对较低。

对于多数青年，环境恶化对世界所有国家的影响是一样的。然而，62%的南非青年、54%的摩洛哥和土耳其青年、以及51%的挪威青年、48%的英国青年和47%的瑞典青年认为贫穷国家受到更直接的影响。 ■

A majority of young people impute the degradation of the environment to developed countries rather than to developing countries: the percentage of young people most likely to blame industrialized nations is highest among Spaniards and Chileans (87%). This opinion is shared by the majority of young people, though to a lesser extent, in the United States (63%) and Russia (69%).

Most young people feel that environmental degradation affects all countries in the same way. However, 62% of South Africans, 54% of Moroccans and Turks as well as 51% of Norwegians, 48% of the British and 47% of Swedes believe that developing countries are the most directly affected. ■

A maioria dos jovens imputa a responsabilidade pela degradação do meio ambiente mais aos países desenvolvidos do que aos países em desenvolvimento: os que em maior número responsabilizam os países industrializados são os espanhóis e os chilenos (87%). Esta opção é igualmente dominante, ainda que menos significativamente, entre os jovens americanos (63%) e entre os russos (69%).

Para a maior parte dos jovens, a degradação do meio ambiente atinge todos os países da mesma maneira. No entanto, 62% de sul-africanos, 54% de marroquinos ou de turcos, bem como 51% de noruegueses, 48% de britânicos e 47% de suecos, creem que os países mais pobres são os mais diretamente atingidos. ■

تنسِب أغلبية الشباب مسؤولية التدهور البيئي إلى الدول المتقدمة بدلا من البلدان النامية والأكثر عددا في الطعن في البلدان المصنعة هم الإسبان والشيليون (87٪) ويسود هذا الرأي، وإن كان بدرجة أقل، بين الشباب الأمريكي (63٪) والروسي (69٪).

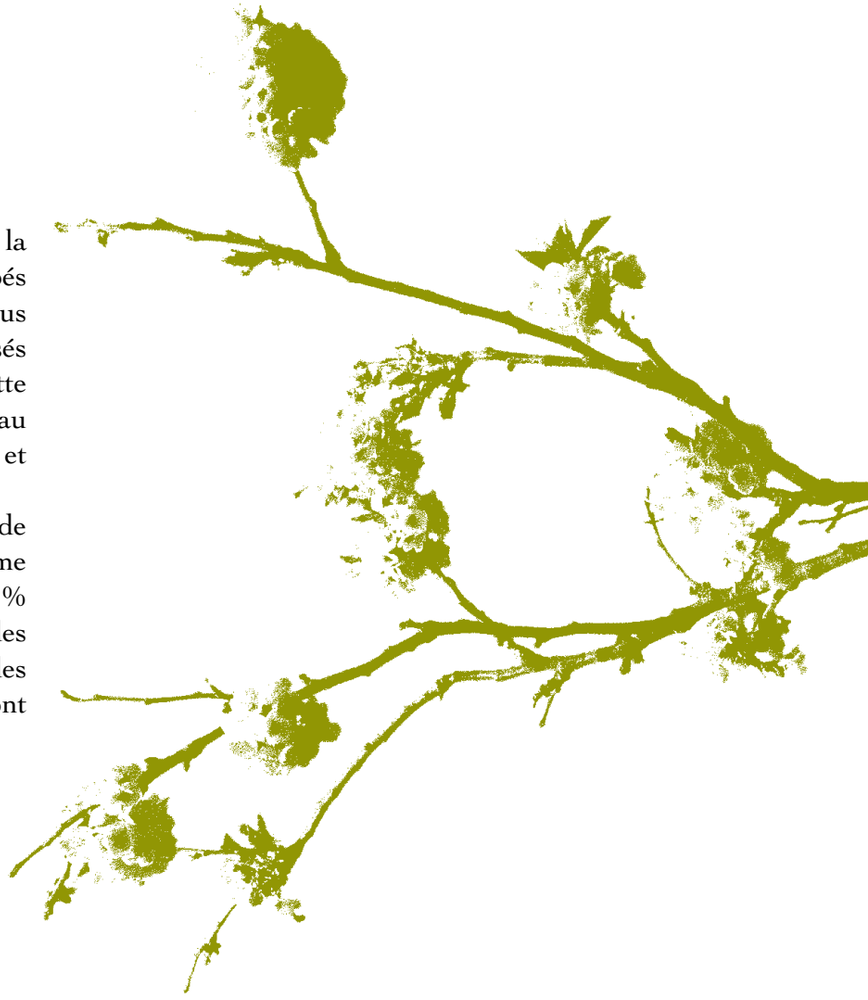
بالنسبة لأغلبية الشباب، يمس التدهور البيئي جميع البلدان بالطريقة نفسها. وبالرغم من ذلك، ترى 62٪ من الجنوب الإفريقيين و54٪ من المغاربة والأتراك وحتى 51٪ من النرويجيين و48٪ من البريطانيين و47٪ من السويديين أن البلدان الأكثر فقرا هي البلدان الأكثر تأثرا بشكل مباشر. ■

Emilio Lèbre La Rovere (Brazil), Coordinator of the Environmental sciences Laboratory at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro

We must use our imagination to push forward a new lifestyle. How do we convince the Northern countries to reduce their consumption? How do we tell Southern countries that they can't have the same wasteful consumption pattern prevailing in the U.S.? In this case, the role played by youth is fundamental. The valorization of free time and of a lifestyle which is slower, healthier and more respectful towards nature is growing among the youth, even in developing countries like Brazil.

La majorité des jeunes impute la responsabilité de la dégradation de l'environnement aux pays développés plutôt qu'aux pays en développement : les plus nombreux à mettre en cause les pays industrialisés sont les Espagnols et les Chiliens (87%). Cette opinion est également dominante, bien qu'à un niveau moindre, parmi les jeunesses américaine (63%) et russe (69%).

Pour la plupart des jeunes, la dégradation de l'environnement affecte tous les pays de la même manière. Cependant, 62% des Sud-Africains, 54% des Marocains ou des Turcs, ainsi que 51% des Norvégiens, 48% des Britanniques et 47% des Suédois pensent que les pays les plus pauvres sont les plus directement touchés.



Michael Scoullos (Greece), Chairman of the Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development

In theory, we all want global rules, but we also need to ensure that they are properly implemented locally. We need "to think globally and act locally", but also to "think locally and act globally". Both are needed. We also need to enhance the United Nations to help effectively in the management of Natural resources, but at the same time improve the internal management of the United Nations themselves to serve efficiently the peoples.

Young people overwhelmingly choose a planetary solution

青年人一致同意须全球性应对

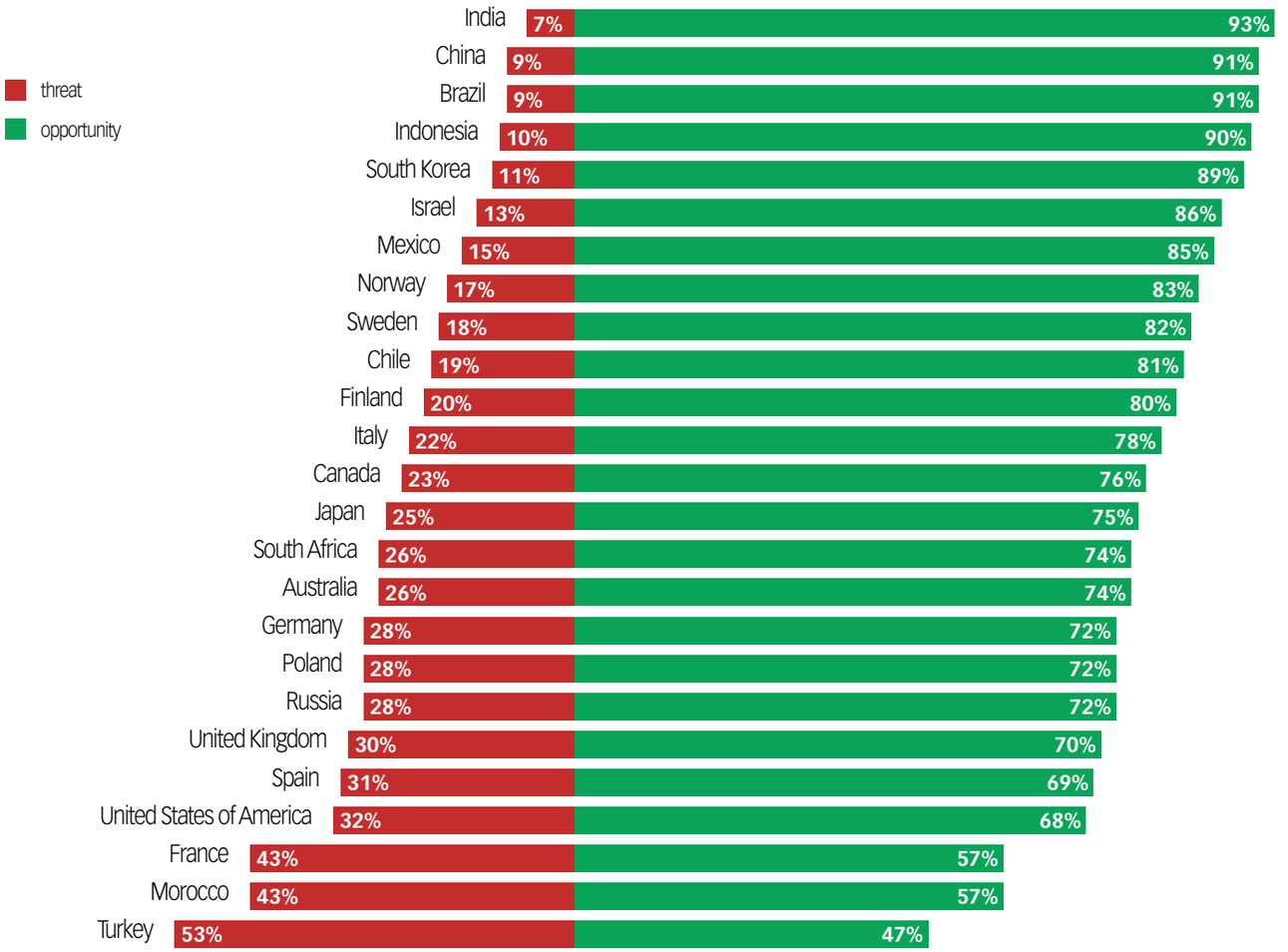
Os jovens ambicionam uma solução planetária

Les jeunes plébiscitent une réponse planétaire

الشباب يختار إجابة عالمية

Les jeunes considèrent très majoritairement que la mondialisation est une opportunité. Ceux qui la regardent avec le plus d'enthousiasme sont les jeunes des pays émergents, comme par exemple les Indiens (93%), les Chinois (91%) et les Brésiliens (91%). Cependant, parmi les pays « gagnants » de la mondialisation, la Turquie constitue une exception, puisque sa jeunesse regarde majoritairement (53%) la globalisation comme une menace. Dans l'ensemble, les jeunes des pays les plus riches portent sur la globalisation un jugement moins enthousiaste mais qui reste largement favorable. C'est en France que la mondialisation suscite le niveau de scepticisme le plus élevé (43%).

Globalization: threat or opportunity?



Martha Delgado (Mexico), Minister of the Environment of the Government of Mexico City

Territorial solidarity is the key to local sustainability. Beyond solely rural and solely urban areas, we must maintain transitional and hybrid spaces over the long term, contributing to food security (through local supply chains) as well as providing vital ecosystem services (e.g. climate regulation through water cycles, wooden areas, etc.). Such territorial solidarity requires economic linkages, reinforced by cultural bridges among communities to share resources and mobilize our collective intelligence in order to achieve a better quality of life.

Majoritariamente os jovens veem na mundialização uma oportunidade. Os mais entusiastas desta perspectiva são os jovens dos países emergentes, como, por exemplo, os indianos (93%), os chineses (91%) e os brasileiros (91%). No entanto, entre os países "contemplados com o prêmio" da mundialização, a Turquia constitui uma exceção, porque a juventude turca considera majoritariamente (53%) que a globalização é uma ameaça.
No geral, a avaliação que os jovens dos países mais ricos fazem sobre a mundialização é menos entusiástica, mas ainda amplamente favorável. É na França que a mundialização suscita o nível de cepticismo mais elevado (43%).

يعتبر الشباب بأغلبية ساحقة العولمة فرصة مواتية. وشباب البلدان النامية هم الذين ينظرون لها بأكبر قدر من الحماس، ونذكر على سبيل المثال الهنود (93٪) والصينيين (91٪) والبرازيليين (91٪). ومع ذلك، من بين "المستفيدين" من العولمة، تمثل تركيا استثناءا إذ أن أغلبية شبابها (53٪) يرى في العولمة تهديدا.
عموما، شباب البلدان الأكثر غناء أقل حماسا تجاه العولمة ولكنهم يرونها بعين التأييد إلى حد كبير. وفي فرنسا، تثير العولمة أعلى مستوى من الشكوك (43٪).

A majority of young people consider globalization to be an opportunity. Those who greet it with more enthusiasm are the young people in emerging economies such as Indians (93%), the Chinese (91%) and Brazilians (91%). However, among the countries considered as "winners", Turkey stands out as an exception since its youth primarily (53%) sees globalization as a threat.
Overall, the youth in rich countries tend to be less enthusiastic about globalization but remain largely in favor thereof. The highest level of skepticism is observed in France (43%).

大多数青年认为全球化是一个机会。新兴国家的青年对全球化抱有更大热情，比如印度（93％）、中国（91％）和巴西（91％）。然而，在全球化的"获利国"中，土耳其是一个例外：53％的土耳其青年把全球化看作一个威胁。
总体而言，富裕国家的青年对全球化的评价热情较低，但仍然属于正面评价。法国青年对全球化持怀疑态度的比例最高（43％）。

• **Pavan Sukhdev (India),** Lead author of UNEP's report "Towards a Green Economy"
2012 could be a turning point in building a global consensus for a green economy. Believe in change. See you in Rio!

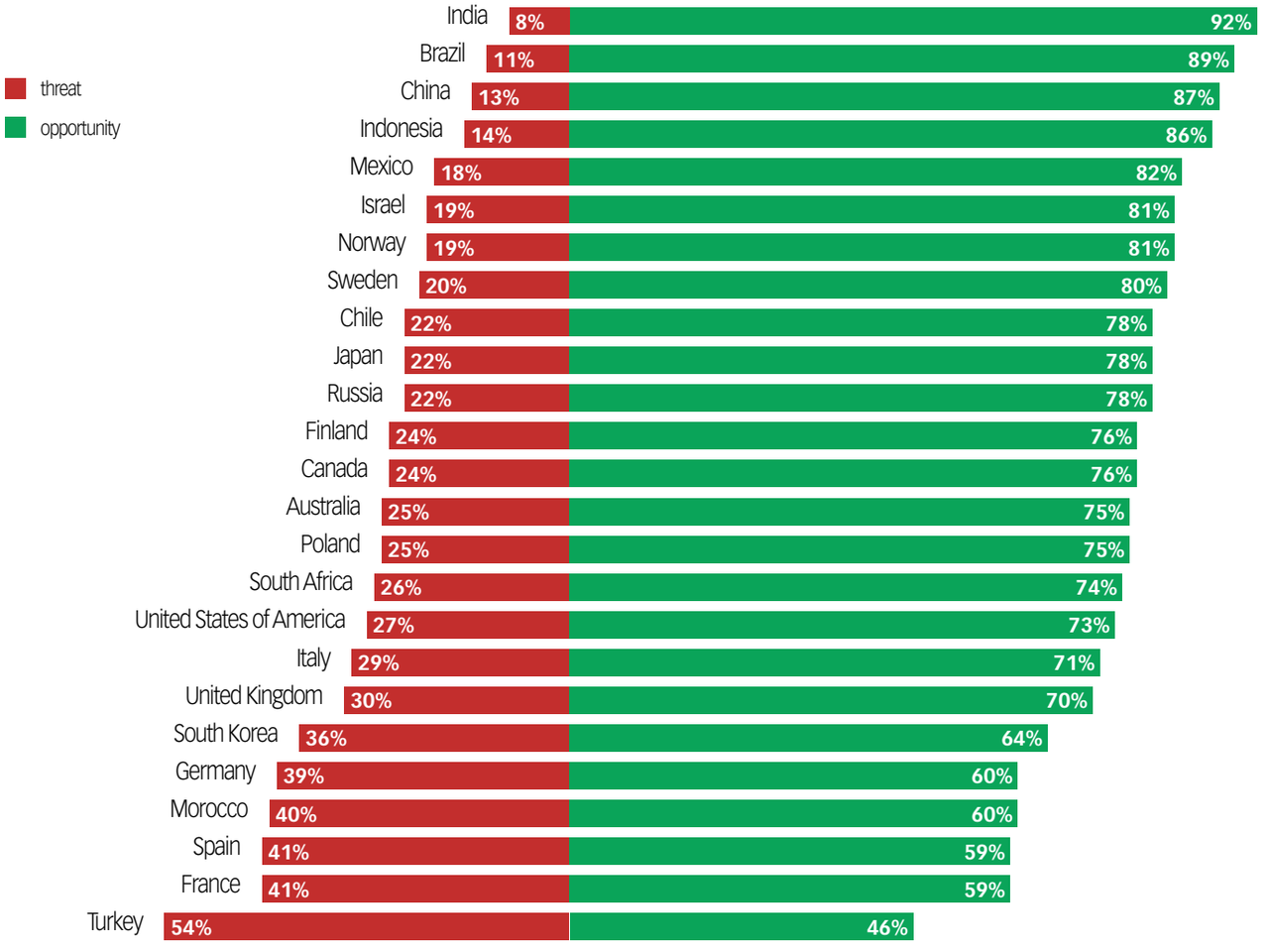
إذا كانت الأغلبية الكبرى من الشباب ترى في العولمة فرصة للنمو الاقتصادي في البلدان الفقيرة، ترتفع نسبة انقسام الآراء حول أثرها المحتمل على البيئة. فبالنسبة لعدد كبير من الشيليين (60٪) والفرنسيين (71٪)، تشكل العولمة تهديدا للبيئة العالمية. ومع ذلك، تجدر الإشارة إلى أنه في بلدان أخرى، يرى الشباب العولمة كفرصة تمكّن على العكس من ذلك من حماية البيئة بطريقة أفضل. وهو الحال مثلا في ما يخص الاندونيسيين بنسبة 80٪. وتبين نتائج بحثنا أن الشباب يعرف تبني مقاربة عالمية للبيئة.

Si la grande majorité des jeunes voit dans la globalisation une opportunité pour le développement économique des pays pauvres, les avis sont plus partagés quant à son impact potentiel sur l'environnement. Ainsi, pour de nombreux Chiliens (60 %) et Français (71 %) la mondialisation est une menace pour l'environnement mondial. Cependant, il faut noter que dans d'autres pays la jeunesse regarde la globalisation comme une opportunité permettant au contraire de mieux protéger la nature. C'est le cas, par exemple, de 80 % des Indonésiens.

Brice Lalonde (France), Executive Coordinator of Rio+20

We need to find a way to go forward without having to be forced to do so by a major crisis. I think that the international community must create a framework to address planetary issues globally. Ideally, there should be a Ministry of Planetary Affairs in each government worldwide. A more global level of governance should gradually arise and reinforce itself.

Globalization: threat or opportunity for the development of poorer countries?

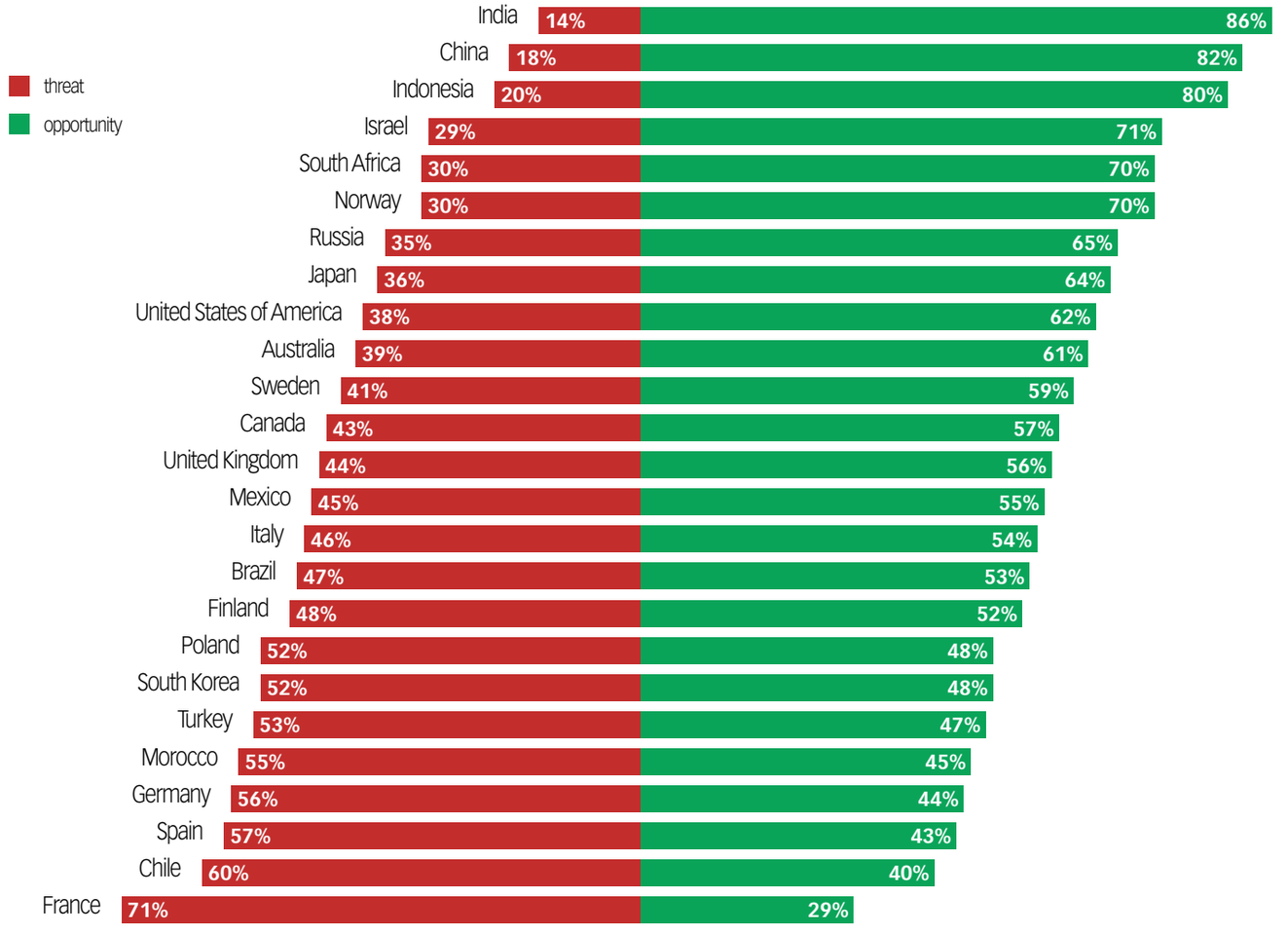


É verdade que a grande maioria dos jovens vê na globalização uma oportunidade para o desenvolvimento dos países mais pobres, mas as opiniões são mais divergentes quanto ao seu potencial de impacto sobre o meio ambiente. Assim, para inúmeros chilenos (60%) e franceses (71%), a mundialização é uma ameaça para o meio ambiente. É preciso notar, porém, que já em outros países os jovens consideram a globalização como uma oportunidade que permite proteger a natureza mais eficazmente. É o que se dá, por exemplo, no caso de 80% dos indonésios.

Though the vast majority of young people see in globalization an opportunity for the economic development of emerging economies, opinions are more divided with respect to its potential environmental impact. As such, many Chilean (60%) and French respondents (71%) believe that globalization represents a threat to the world's ecosystems. However, it should be noted that in other countries, young people see globalization as an opportunity to improve environmental protection. This is the case, for example, for 80% of Indonesians.

大多数的青年把全球化看作是贫穷国家发展经济的一个机遇，但他们在全球化对环境的影响这一点上的却各有看法。有些国家的青年，比如智利（60%）和法国（71%），把全球化看成是对世界环境的一个威胁。而另外一些国家的青年则把全球化看作能促进更好地保护大自然的一个机遇；80%的印度尼西亚青年就持这种观点。

Globalization: threat or opportunity for better environmental protection?



Les résultats de notre enquête montrent que les jeunes savent adopter une approche planétaire de l'environnement. Ainsi, une majorité d'entre eux rejette l'idée selon laquelle « chaque pays est propriétaire de son héritage naturel et [qu'] il est libre de l'utiliser comme il le veut ». Le rejet de cette idée est particulièrement net chez les Japonais (82 %), les Espagnols (83 %) ou les Brésiliens (81 %). Font exception les Russes (63 %), les Américains (53 %) et les Indiens (52 %), qui estiment au contraire que chaque pays est propriétaire de son héritage naturel et qu'il demeure libre de l'utiliser comme il le souhaite.

Lorsqu'il s'agit de savoir comment assurer la préservation de l'environnement, dans la mesure où cet enjeu dépasse les frontières nationales, les différences socioculturelles ou les disparités économiques et financières, les jeunes semblent davantage faire confiance à des institutions internationales (Nations Unies), à des acteurs de la société civile (les ONG) ou aux scientifiques.

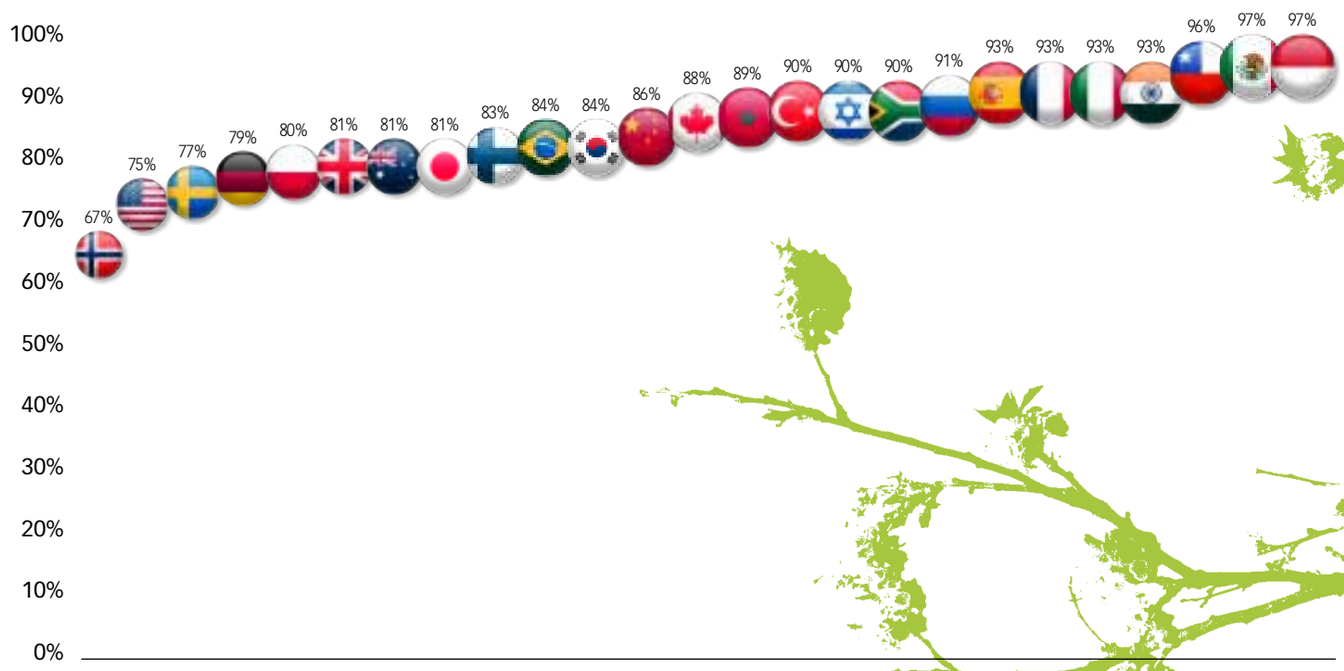
La plupart des jeunes sont ainsi favorables à ce qu'une institution mondiale spécialisée dans les questions environnementales puisse vérifier l'état de la protection de l'environnement dans chaque pays. Le soutien à cette idée dépasse les deux tiers en Norvège (67 %) et confine à l'unanimité au Chili (96 %), au Mexique (97 %) et en Indonésie (97 %). ■

Os resultados desta enquete mostram que os jovens sabem adotar uma postura planetária no que concerne o meio ambiente. Assim, a maioria deles rejeita a ideia segundo a qual "cada país tem sua própria herança natural e pode usá-la como quiser". A rejeição desta ideia é notavelmente clara entre os japoneses (82%), os espanhóis (83%) ou os brasileiros (81%). A exceção são os russos (63%), os americanos (53%) e os indianos (52%), que estimam, contrariamente, que cada país é proprietário da sua herança natural e que permanece livre para utilisá-la como desejar.

Quanto a saber como assegurar a preservação do meio ambiente, levando-se em conta que esta questão extrapola fronteiras nacionais, diferenças socioculturais ou disparidades econômicas e financeiras, os jovens parecem confiar bem mais em instituições internacionais (Nações Unidas), em atores da sociedade civil (ONGs) ou nos cientistas.

Portanto, a maior parte dos jovens é favorável a que um órgão ambiental global especializado possa inspecionar a proteção ao meio ambiente em cada país. O apoio a esta ideia passa de dois terços na Noruega (67%) e beira a unanimidade no Chile (96%), no México (97%) e na Indonésia (97%). ■

I would be open to a global agency verifying the state of environmental protection in my country



我们的调查结果显示，年轻人能用全球视角来看待环境问题。大多数青年不同意“每个国家都拥有其自然遗产，可以自由地按其意愿使用”这一观点。对这一观点持反对态度的人在日本（82%）、西班牙（83%）和巴西青年（81%）中尤为突出。相反，俄罗斯（63%）、美国（53%）和印度（52%）的大多数青年认为每个国家都拥有其自然遗产，可以自由地按其意愿使用。

当被问到，在影响超出国界以及在不同的社会文化和经济金融的条件下，如何确保对环境的保护，青年人似乎更加信任国际组织（联合国）、非政府组织或科学家。
大多数青年也赞成国际专业环保组织有权力检查各国的环保情况。三分之二的挪威青年（67%）、以及几乎所有的智利（96%）、墨西哥（97%）和印度尼西亚（97%）青年都同意这一观点。 ■

The results of our survey show that young people are able to adopt a planetary approach to the environment. Indeed, a majority of young people patently reject the idea that “each country owns its natural heritage and is free to use it as it wants”. The Japanese, the Spanish and Brazilians are particularly loath to accept this idea and the rejection rate among them is very high (82%, 83% and 81% respectively). The exceptions to this line of thought are the Russians (63%), Americans (53%) and Indians (52%), who believe that, on the contrary, each country does indeed own its natural heritage and is free to use it as it deems fit.
When asked how to best conserve the environment, insofar as the issue does go beyond national borders, socio-cultural differences or economic and financial disparities, young people appear to be more trusting of international institutions (UN), civil society players (NGOs) and scientists.
Most young people would be favorable to the proposition of an international institution specialized in environmental matters being able to verify the effectiveness of the environmental protection measures in each country. Support for this idea exceeds two-thirds in Norway (67%) and is almost unanimous in Chile (96%), Mexico (97%) and Indonesia (97%). ■

وبالتالي، ترفض الأغلبية فكرة أن "كل بلد مالك لتراثه الطبيعي وأنه حر في استعماله كما يحلو له". وقد رفض هذه الفكرة بوضوح وبصفة خاصة اليابانيون (82٪) والإسبان (83٪) والبرازيليون (81٪). بينما يمثل الروس (63٪) والأمريكيين (53٪) والهنود (52٪) استثناءا، إذ يعتبرون على العكس من ذلك أن كل بلد مالك لتراثه الطبيعي وأنه يبقى حرا في استعماله كما يشاء.
وعندما يتعلق الأمر بمعرفة كيفية ضمان الحفاظ على البيئة، باعتبارها قضية تتجاوز الحدود الوطنية والاختلافات الاجتماعية والثقافية والفوارق الاقتصادية والمالية، يبدو أن الشباب يثق أكثر بالمؤسسات الدولية (الأمم المتحدة)، والجهات الفاعلة في المجتمع المدني (المنظمات الغير حكومية) والعلماء. وهكذا، فإن معظم الشباب يؤيدون قدرة مؤسسة عالمية مختصة في القضايا البيئية على التحقق من حماية البيئة في كل بلد. ويفوق دعمَ هذه الفكرة الثلثين في النرويج (67٪) ويصل إلى الإجماع في الشيلي (96٪) وفي المكسيك (97٪) وفي اندونيسيا (97٪). ■



Focus Face-to-Face

聚焦: 面对面 **Focus : Face-à-face** محور : وجه لوجه **Foco: Face a face**

Como no caso dos jovens nos países em que a enquete foi realizada via internet, os jovens entrevistados face a face consideram a mundialização mais como oportunidade do que como ameaça. É o caso de 88% dos nigerianos, 81% dos senegaleses, 66% dos malgaches e 52% dos equatorianos. Os jovens desses países também veem na globalização uma oportunidade para acelerar o desenvolvimento dos países pobres, mas igualmente para proteger o meio ambiente de forma mais eficaz. A juventude queniana está mais dividida: 43% dos quenianos veem a mundialização como oportunidade; 34% a veem como ameaça; e os demais (quase um quarto) dizem não saber responder a essas perguntas.
Por fim, no Equador, os entrevistados consideram majoritariamente (56%) a globalização como ameaça ao meio ambiente, o que os aproxima dos jovens chilenos, entrevistados via internet, os quais também expressam reservas quanto a esta questão (60%).

Tout comme les jeunes des pays où l'enquête a été administrée par Internet, les jeunesses interrogées en face-à-face considèrent la mondialisation comme une opportunité plutôt qu'une menace. C'est le cas de 88 % des Nigérians, 81 % des Sénégalais, 66 % des Malgaches et 52 % des Équatoriens. De même, les jeunes de ces pays voient dans la globalisation une opportunité pour accélérer le développement des pays pauvres, mais aussi pour mieux protéger l'environnement. La jeunesse kényane est plus partagée : 43 % des Kényans regardent la mondialisation comme une opportunité, 34 % comme une menace, alors que près d'un quart des jeunes de ce pays déclarent ne pas savoir répondre à ces questions.
Enfin, en Équateur, les répondants considèrent majoritairement (56 %) la globalisation comme une menace pour l'environnement, ce qui les rapproche des jeunes Chiliens, interrogés *via* Internet, eux aussi formulant leurs réserves à ce sujet (60 %).

同参与网上问卷调查国家的青年一样，参与面对面调查的青年也赞同全球化所代表的更多是机会而非威胁，如88%的尼日利亚青年、81%的塞内加尔青年、66%的马达加斯加青年和52%的厄瓜多尔青年。同样，这些国家的青年人把全球化看作既是贫穷国家发展经济的机遇，也是更好地保护大自然的一个机遇。看法不统一的主要是肯尼亚青年：43%的肯尼亚青年认为全球化是一个机遇，34%认为是威胁，另外四分之一的肯尼亚青年则认为对此问题不知道如何回答。
最后，在接受调查的在厄瓜多尔青年中，多数人（56%）把全球化看作对环境的威胁，这一比例接近通过网络回答问卷的智利青年，他们对这一问题也持保留意见（60%）。



Nana-Fosu Randall (Ghana), Founder and President of the NGO Voices of African Mothers

The youth must be analytical and get involved in all aspects of development. They are increasingly recognized in decision-making processes and as future leaders must begin to be part of the process until they are fully recognized.

على غرار شباب الدول التي تم إجراءِ البحث فيها عن طريق الانترنيت، الشباب الذي طُرحت عليه الأسئلة مباشرة يعتبر العولمة فرصة أكثر منها تهديد. وهو الحال بالنسبة إلى 88٪ من النيجيريين و81٪ من السنغاليين و66٪ من الشباب الملغاشي و52٪ من الإكوادوريين. كما يرى شباب هذه البلدان في الحكومة فرصة لتسريع النمو في الدول الفقيرة. وينقسم الشباب الكيني حول هذه المسالة، بنسبة 43٪ ترى العولمة كفرصة و34٪ تراها كتهديد، في حين أن ربع شباب هذا البلد يصرح بعدم معرفة الإجابة على هذه الأسئلة.

وأخيرا، في الإكوادور، تعتبر أغلبية المستجوبين (56٪) العولمة كتهديد للبيئة، مما يقربهم من الشباب الشيلي (60٪)، عند استجوابهم عن طريق الانترنيت، الذي عَبَّر أيضا عن تحفظه بشان هذا الموضوع.

As was the case in countries in which the survey was conducted online, the young people surveyed face-to-face tend to view globalization more as an opportunity than a threat. This is the case for 88% of Nigerians, 81% of the Senegalese, 66% of the Malagasy and 52% of Ecuadorians. Moreover, the young people in these countries see globalization as an opportunity to accelerate the development of poorer countries but also as an opportunity to better protect the environment. Kenyan youth is more divided on the issue: 43% of Kenyans view globalization as an opportunity, 34% see it as a threat, whereas nearly one-fourth of the young people in this country claim that they are unable to answer these questions.

Finally, in Ecuador, the respondents generally consider globalization as a threat (56%) to the environment, which closely resembles the answers provided by Chilean young people, interviewed online, who also voiced concern with regard to this matter (60%).

Focus

聚焦 **Focus** محور **Foco**

Les Scandinaves optimistes

De manière surprenante, les Scandinaves font partie des jeunesses les moins préoccupées par l'état de l'environnement. Certes, ils n'en nient pas la dégradation, mais une partie relativement importante ne redoute le réchauffement climatique ni pour elle-même ni pour les générations futures (c'est le cas de 26 % des Norvégiens, 24 % des Finlandais et 17 % des Suédois, contre seulement 11 % des Canadiens ou 4 % des Coréens). Ces résultats peuvent relever moins d'un écoscepticisme croissant que de l'optimisme qui caractérise le regard que les jeunes Scandinaves portent sur l'avenir de la planète.

Ainsi 83 % des Norvégiens, 82 % des Suédois et 80 % des Finlandais considèrent la mondialisation comme une opportunité. Ils voient même la globalisation comme une opportunité pour protéger l'environnement (70 % des Norvégiens, 59 % des Suédois et 52 % des Finlandais, contre 44 % des Allemands et 43 % des Espagnols). Seuls 9 % des Finlandais et des Norvégiens, et 10 % des Suédois considèrent qu'il est déjà trop tard pour remédier au problème du réchauffement climatique, alors que 20 % des Allemands et 21 % des Français partagent cette vision pessimiste. Les Nordiques expriment massivement leur confiance dans le rôle positif de la science dans la résolution des problèmes environnementaux. Seuls 9 % des Finlandais et des Suédois, ainsi que 6 % des Norvégiens (contre 21 % des jeunes en France et au Japon) estiment que la science constitue un danger pour l'environnement.

Enfin, l'état de la nature dans les pays scandinaves peut également contribuer à leur optimisme : 91 % des Finlandais, 75 % des Suédois et 71 % des Norvégiens jugent bon l'état de l'environnement dans leur pays. Ce n'est le cas que de 23 % des Espagnols, 30 % des Italiens, ou 49 % des Américains.

Escandinavos otimistas

Surpreendentemente, os escandinavos fazem parte dos jovens menos preocupados com a situação do meio ambiente. É verdade que não ignoram sua degradação, mas uma parte relativamente importante deles não teme o aquecimento global nem por si próprios nem pelas gerações futuras (como é o caso de 26% dos noruegueses, 24% dos finlandeses e 17% dos suecos, contra somente 11% dos canadenses ou 4% dos coreanos). Estes resultados podem ser indício menos de um crescente ecocepticismo do que do otimismo que caracteriza a visão que os jovens escandinavos têm do futuro do planeta.

Assim, 83% dos noruegueses, 82% dos suecos e 80% dos finlandeses consideram a mundialização como oportunidade. Chegam mesmo a considerá-la como oportunidade para proteger o meio ambiente (70% dos noruegueses, 59% dos suecos e 52% dos finlandeses, contra 44% dos alemães e 43% dos espanhóis). Apenas 9% dos finlandeses e dos noruegueses e 10% dos suecos consideram que já é tarde demais para remediar o problema do aquecimento global. Partilham do mesmo pessimismo 20% dos alemães e 21% dos franceses. Os nórdicos exprimem em peso sua confiança no papel positivo da ciência na resolução dos problemas ambientais. Apenas 9% dos finlandeses e dos suecos e 6% dos noruegueses (contra 21% dos jovens na França e no Japão) estimam que a ciência constitui um perigo para o meio ambiente.

Por fim, a situação da natureza nos países escandinavos pode igualmente contribuir para seu otimismo: 91% dos finlandeses, 75% dos suecos e 71% dos noruegueses consideram boa a situação do meio ambiente nos seus respectivos países. Este é o caso de não mais do que apenas 23% dos espanhóis, 30% dos italianos ou 49% dos americanos.

Optimistic Scandinavians

More surprisingly perhaps, Scandinavian young people are among the least concerned about the environment. To be sure, they do not deny worsening conditions, but a significant proportion do not fear global warming, either as it may affect them or future generations (as is the case for 26% of Norwegians, 24% of Finns and 17% of Swedes compared to merely 11% of Canadians and 4% of Koreans). These results may reveal less of growing eco-skepticism and more of optimism that is characteristic of Scandinavian young people's perception of the planet's future.

As such 83% of Norwegians, 82% of Swedes and 80% of Finns believe that globalization is an opportunity. They even go so far as to view globalization as an opportunity for environmental protection (70% of Norwegians, 59% of Swedes and 52% of Finns, versus 44% of Germans and 43% of Spaniards).

السكنديناڤيون متفائلون

من المثير الاستغراب أن يكون شباب البلدان الاسكندنافية من الشباب الأقل قلقا إزاءِ حالة البيئة. فالأكيد أنهم لا ينفون تدهور البيئة. لكن جزءِ هاما لا يخشي نسبيا انحرار المناخ لا بالنسبة لنفسه ولا بالنسبة للأجيال القادمة (وهو الحال بالنسبة إلى 26٪ من النرويجيين و24٪ من الفنلنديين و17٪ من السويديين، مقابل 11٪ فقط من الكنديين و4٪ من الكوريين). ويمكن أن تعود هذه النتائج للتشكيك الذي يطبع نظرة الشباب الاسكندنافي إلى مستقبل الكوكب الأرضي.

وبالتالي، يعتبر 83٪ من النرويجيين و82٪ من السويديين و80٪ من الفنلنديين العولمة فرصة. يرو حتى أن العولمة فرصة سانحة لحماية البيئة (70٪ من النرويجيين و59٪ من السويديين و52٪ من الفنلنديين، مقابل 44٪ من الألمان و43٪ من الإسبان). بينما يعتبر 9٪ من الفنلنديين والنرويجيين و10٪ من السويديين فقط أن الأوان فات لحل مشكلة الإنحرار البيئي، في حين أن 20٪ من الألمان و21٪ من الفرنسيين يتفقون مع هذه الفكرة المتشائمة. أما سكان المناطق الشمالية، فيعبرون في نطاق واسع عن ثقتهم في الدور الإيجابي للعلوم في حل المشكلات البيئية. ويعتبر 9٪ من الفنلنديين والسويديين فقط، وحتى 6٪ من النرويجيين (مقابل 21٪ من الشباب في فرنسا واليابان) العلوم خطرا على البيئة.

وأخيرا، يمكن لحالة الطبيعة في البلدان الإ سكندنافية أيضا أن تساهم في تفاؤلهم، إذ يرى 91٪ من الفنلنديين و75٪ من السويديين و71٪ من النرويجيين بأن حالة البيئة في بلدانهم جيدة. ويختلف الحال بالنسبة إلى 23٪ من الإسبانيين و30٪ من الإيطاليين و49٪ من الأمريكيين.

斯堪的纳维亚的乐观

令人意外的是，斯堪的纳维亚青年对环境的忧患意识最低。当然，他们不否认环境的恶化，但是他们中相当一部分人不担心全球暖化，认为全球暖化既不会对他们自己也不会对未来一代产生影响（26％的挪威青年、24％的芬兰青年、17％的瑞典青年持这一观点，相反只有11％ 的加拿大青年和4％的韩国这样认为）。这一结果幷不能说明环保怀疑主义的增长，而更应该被看成斯堪的纳维亚青年对地球的未来充满信心。

83％的挪威青年、82％的瑞典青年和80％的芬兰青年认为全球化是一个机遇。同时也认为这是保护环境的机遇（70％的挪威青年、59％的瑞典青年和52％的芬兰青年这样认为，相反只有44％的德国青年和43％的西班牙青年持这一观点）。只有9％的芬兰和挪威青年和10％的瑞典青年认为现在补救全球暖化已经太迟，相反有20％的德国和21％法国青年持这一悲观看法。大量的北欧青年表示对科学在解决环保问题上所能起到的作用抱有信心。只有9％的芬兰青年和瑞典青年、以及6％的挪威青年（对比于21％的法国和日本青年）认为科学对环境来说是一个危险。

最后，斯堪的纳维亚各国的自然环境状况也可能对当地青年的乐观态度起到了作用：91％的芬兰青年、75％的瑞典青年和71％的挪威青年认为本国的环境状况良好。相反，只有23％的西班牙青年、30％的意大利青年、49％的美国青年这样认为。

Only 9% of Finns and Norwegians and 10% of Swedes think that it is too late to remedy the problem of global warming, whereas 20% of Germans and 21% of the French share this pessimistic outlook. The Nordic people overwhelmingly stress their trust in the positive role that science will play in the resolution of environmental problems. Only 9% of Finns and Swedes as well as 6% of Norwegians (compared to 21% of French and Japanese young people) believe that science is above all an environmental hazard.

Finally, the current state of nature in the Scandinavian countries may also contribute to their sense of optimism: 91% of Finns, 75% of Swedes and 71% of Norwegians consider the environment in their countries to be in good condition. This is the case for only 23% of Spaniards, 30% of Italians and 49% of Americans.

Focus

聚焦 Focus محور Foco

Les femmes en faveur d'un consensus mondial

Pour les jeunes la protection de l'environnement passe par le multilatéralisme, mais parmi eux, ce sont les femmes plus que les hommes qui le plébiscitent. Pour les jeunes femmes, le patrimoine naturel est un bien collectif qu'une institution supranationale doit préserver.

De fait, les femmes sont moins enclines que les hommes à penser que chaque pays est propriétaire de son patrimoine naturel et qu'il est donc libre d'en faire ce qu'il souhaite. La majorité des Suédois (56 %) considère que leur pays peut disposer de son patrimoine naturel comme bon lui semble, alors que les Suédoises sont une minorité (41 %) à partager cette opinion. De même, en Norvège, 53 % des hommes et 30 % des femmes seulement accordent aux États le droit de décider de leur héritage naturel. 43 % des Turcs sont d'avis que leur pays est seul propriétaire de son patrimoine naturel, contre seulement 27 % des Turques. Au total, ce constat est généralisable pour 21 des 25 pays interrogés *online*.

De même, dans de nombreux pays, les femmes sont plus favorables que les hommes à ce qu'une institution internationale spécialisée dans les questions environnementales puisse vérifier l'état de la protection de l'environnement dans chaque pays. Par exemple, 86 % des Japonaises soutiennent l'existence d'une telle institution contre 77 % des Japonais. En Pologne, 90 % des femmes y sont favorables alors que les hommes ne l'approuvent qu'à 72 %.

النساء من أجل إجماع عالمي

بالنسبة للشباب حماية المحيط تكون عبر التعددية، ولكن من بين هذا الشباب يساند النساء أكثر من الرجال هذه الفكرة. فبالنسبة للشابات، الإرث الطبيعي هو ملك عام يجب على مؤسسة دولية الحفاظ عليه.

في الواقع، تميل النساء أقل من الرجال إلى فكرة أن كل بلد ممتلك لإرثه الطبيعي و هو حر بأن يفعل به ما يشاء.يعتبر أغلبية السويديين (56٪) أنه يمكن لبلادهم التصرف في إرثه الطبيعي كما يحل له في حين أن أقلية من السويديات (41٪) تشاطر هذا الرأي. كذلك في النرويج حيث يمنح 53٪ من الرجال و 30٪ من النساء بلدهم الحق في التقرير في إرثهم الوطني. و يرى 43٪ من الأتراك أن بلدهم هو الممتلك الوحيد لإرثه الطبيعي مقابل 27٪ من التركيات. يمكن تعميم هذا الاستنتاج إلى 21 من 25 بلد شملهم الاستطلاع عن طريق الأنترنات.

في العديد من البلدان أيضا النساء أكثر دعما من الرجال لتمكين مؤسسة دولية متخصصة في المسائل البيئية من التثبت من مدى حماية البيئة في كل بلد. عل سبيل المثال يساند 86٪ من اليابانيات وجود مثل هذه المؤسسات مقابل 77٪ من اليابانيين. في بولندا 90٪ من النساء تؤيد هذا الرأي في حين 72٪ من الرجال يخالفونه.

“

Michelle Bachelet (Chile), Executive Director of UN Women and former President of the Republic of Chile

Every day men and women make decisions that affect our environment, families, economy, the fate of our lives and our community. Working to reduce poverty, to secure equal rights and opportunities between men and women and to find a development model that protects our environment is not only the work of men. It's the work of all of us. The world needs all the strength, all the intelligence, and the voices of all of us. Women and girls cannot be outside this global challenge. To put our world into greater balance, women need to be on equal terms with men. We are working for this.

”

Mulheres a favor de um consenso mundial

Para os jovens, a proteção ao meio ambiente passa pelo multilateralismo, mas, dentre eles, são as mulheres, mais do que os homens, que sustentam esta opinião. Para as jovens, o patrimônio natural é um bem coletivo que um órgão supranacional deve preservar.

De fato, as mulheres estão menos inclinadas do que os homens a pensar que cada país é proprietário de seu patrimônio natural e que por isso está livre para fazer o que quiser. A maioria dos homens suecos (56 %) considera que seu país pode fazer o que bem entenda com seu patrimônio natural, ao passo que as mulheres suecas que têm a mesma opinião são minoria (41 %). Da mesma forma, na Noruega, 53 % dos homens e apenas 30 % das mulheres aceitam que o Estado tenha o direito de decidir o que fazer com sua herança natural. Dos homens turcos, 43 % acham que seu país é o único proprietário de seu patrimônio natural, contra apenas 27 % das mulheres turcas. De modo geral, esta constatação aplica-se a 21 dos 25 países pesquisados via internet.

Em inúmeros países, as mulheres também são mais favoráveis do que os homens a que um órgão ambiental global especializado possa inspecionar a proteção ao meio ambiente em cada país. Por exemplo, 86 % das mulheres japonesas apoiam a existência de um órgão global desta natureza contra 77 % dos homens japoneses. Na Polônia, 90 % das mulheres são favoráveis a isto, ao passo que somente 72 % dos homens aprovam a ideia.

女性青年更倾向于一致的全球共识

对于青年人而言保护环境需要多边主义，这一点女性青年比男性青年的认同感更强烈。对于女性青年而言，自然遗产是人们共同的财产，应有一个超国家机构来负责保护。

所以，女性比男性更少认为每个国家是其自然遗产的所有人，更不赞同各国可以自由地按其意愿使用。大部分的瑞典男青年（56％）认为他们的国家可以根据自己的决定处置本国自然遗产，然而这一观点仅获得了少部分瑞典女青年（41％）的支持。同样在挪威，53％的男青年赞成国家可以自由处置本国自然遗产，而女性这一观点的支持率仅为30％。

在土耳其，43%的男性认为国家是本国自然遗产的唯一所有人，而女性这一观点的支持率仅为27％。这个结论适用于25个进行网上调查的国家中的21个。

同样，在很多国家，女性比男性更赞成设立一个专门针对环境问题的国际组织以便检查每个国家的环境保护工作。举例而言，86％的日本女性希望能有这样一个机构，而支持这一观点的日本男性仅占77％。90％的波兰女性希望能有这样一个机构，而支持这一观点的波兰男性仅占72％。

Women in favor of a global consensus

Young people consider environmental protection to be a multilateral issue, but among them women are more likely than men to champion this cause. For young women, the natural heritage belongs to all of us and should be protected by an international institution.

As such, women are less inclined than men to believe that each country owns its natural heritage outright and is free to use it as it wants. Most Swedish men (56%) believe that their country may use its natural resources however it pleases while only a minority of Swedish women (41%) shares this opinion. Similarly, in Norway 53% of men and only 30% of women believe that states should have the right to decide the fate of their natural heritage. 43% of Turkish men believe that their country is the sole owner of its natural heritage, compared with only 27% of Turkish women. In all, this general trend holds true in 21 of the 25 countries that took part in the online survey.

Much in the same vein, in many countries women are more likely to be in favor of an international institution specialized in environmental matters being able to verify the effectiveness of the environmental protection measures in each country. For example, 86% of Japanese women support such an institution whereas only 77% of Japanese men are of the same opinion. In Poland, 90% of women approve of this proposition versus 72% of men.

Gro Brundtland (Norway), former Chair of the World Commission on Environment and Development

The concept of sustainable development stands the test of time. However, the world needs to take new steps to agree on its effective implementation. This is a challenge for Rio+20, when "Green Economy" and Institutional framework are key points on the agenda. I believe Rio+20 should agree on a process towards "Sustainable Development Goals", all countries reporting regularly and transparently and held to account for progress towards such agreed goals. The MDG's now need to be supplemented by new sustainable development goals.

Joaquin Ruiz (USA), Director of Biosphere 2, an Earth systems science research facility

Reaching the goal of long-tem sustainability of the biosphere requires us to coordinate and collaborate on a scale that has never been seen before. We cannot simply design a program to "save the biosphere". Rather, the first prerequisite for solving such a large and complex system is to guide the development of a "global brain", an emergent property arising from the integration of people and knowledge on a vast, unparalleled scale. We must promote open innovation through non-traditional structures, which can facilitate interaction among all stakeholders, including scientists, entrepreneurs, young leaders, and professional artists seeking to explore and nurture the vibrant intersection between art and science. This is precisely one of the strategic objectives of the B2 Institute at the University of Arizona—a unique think tank and research incubator that addresses the scientific Grand Challenges of our time.

• **Kamel Abu Jaber (Jordan),** Director of the Jordan Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies

Youth, birth of life and hope, a new born is a promise of spring: renewal of God's wondrous variety of creation.

"

Bertrand Piccard (Switzerland), Initiator and President of Solar Impulse

In 1999, during my tour around the world in a hot air balloon (www.bertrandpiccard.com), I got a feeling for what sustainable development means. The expedition's meteorologists had advised me to fly at an altitude of 8,000 meters, where the wind would push us at only 60km/h. When I proudly told them that I found a jet stream enabling me to fly twice as fast, they retorted "Do you want to fly very quickly in the wrong direction or slowly in the right one?". I had to bring myself to lose altitude and slow down, but that's what enabled me to stay in the right stream and to accomplish the world tour. Today's problem is that companies and governments don't listen to the advice of "meteorologists" who promote a long-term vision, and our world is still going very quickly in the wrong direction…

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Sampath Perera (Sri Lanka), Chairman of the Sri Lanka Young Councillors National Platform

Increase role of local authorities will be a key solution to the situation and I believe it will not have a threat to the sovereignty of the state. Devolution of authority will increase the autonomy and responsibility of the local governments in local development. They can find their own solutions that are more suitable to their own environment.

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André Trigueiro (Brazil), Environmental journalist and author of the bestseller «Mundo Sustentável»

We are in the midst of a cultural revolution. Semantic confusion is inherent to such a process, which is about shifting values and adopting new behaviors for a better and more equitable world. The definition of sustainable development may not be perfect yet, but beyond the quest for the best terminology, from an academic and scientific point of view, we should focus our attention on the concrete efforts made by millions of people in the world, especially young people sometimes with little or no education at all, who already converted themselves into committed actors for a more sustainable future.

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A pioneer consulting agency for sustainable development

An independent consulting agency focusing on sustainability issues, Nomadéis was created in 2002 by Cédric Baecher and Nicolas Dutreix, two ESSEC graduates, after they accomplished a one-year world tour on water and poverty (this project was sponsored by UNESCO and French writer Jacques Attali; its findings were presented at the UN Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development).

Over the past 10 years, Nomadéis' interdisciplinary team has accomplished 200+ assignments in 40+ countries, working with a variety of stakeholders (public institutions, corporations, foundations, NGOs…) and acquiring both a conceptual and operational experience of sustainability issues in different contexts.

Key areas of expertise include social responsibility programs (water and energy management, stakeholder dialogue, philanthropy…), strategic research and action plans (socioeconomic & environmental diagnostics), sustainable urbanization projects (Agendas 21) and partnerships for international cooperation.

Nomadéis is a member of the UN Global Compact French network.

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Youth birth of life, and hope a new born is a promise of spring: renewal of God's wondrous variety of creation. **Kamel Abu Jaber** *• Let the change start with you and gradually spread to your family, your community, your country and then the world.* **Edith Achamukong** *• You have the tools & ability, like no other generation before, to make a difference. So the choice to act is truly yours.* **Rohit Aggarwala** *• Accept the constraints and start suggesting ideas straight away. Trust in your intuition.* **Alejandro Aravena** *• Ayons toujours l'audace de rêver un monde où il fait bon vivre.* **Marguerite Barankitse** *• Je fais appel à la jeunesse mondiale, de respecter l'environnement pour leurs bien-êtres et celui de notre planète.* **Mohammed Bennani Moa** *• When faced with a design challenge, go outside. 3.8 billion years of well adapted ideas are waiting for you. Ask nature!* **Janine Benyus** *• No penséis que una persona sola no puede hacer nada, porque cada gesto cuenta.* **María Blasco Yago** *• If you really believe in something, go fight for it. Follow your gut instinct. Use the technology; don't be used by it.* **Laurence Brahm** *• Reality appears to justify pessimism, but to live with hope is a birthright. Hope, when applied, produces new realities.* **Jeb Brugmann** *• Humanity and Planet Earth now depend upon our youth to take charge of the destiny of their own and future generations.* **Gro Brundtland** *• ScenaRío 2012 es una firme respuesta a los retos de la generación del bono demográfico. Construimos un mundo mejor, más justo y digno.* **Miguel Ángel Carreón Sánchez** *• Conduisez votre vie de manière responsable en accord avec vous-même et votre environnement, à l'écoute de vos ressentis.* **Christine Clivaz-Giachino** *• Youth have the power to create ripples and waves of change, which is critical to sustainable development.* **Jennifer Corriero** *• A vision without execution is an illusion.* **Sofana Dahlan** *• Always search out the small things in life as the large things will always find you anyway.* **Jason deCaires Taylor** *• Las decisiones de hoy para el #MedioAmbiente impactarán nuestro futuro: tomemos acción hoy.* **Martha Delgado Peralta** *• Youngness means: Power, Hope, Creation, Action and Future. So don't lose the time and use it ALL, the best way you*

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can! **Zahra Farmani** *• Empowerment is to encourage, support and be mindful of others, so therefore one can lead with a willing heart and soul.* **Beatrice Faumuinã** *• Do your best to lose arrogance and the effort to understand the others. Trust on you. Never complain... move your brain!* **Amanda Figueras** *• To spread the conviction that we can make the Earth a pleasant place is the challenge of those who will make the future.* **Mario Garnero** *• Soyons des grands Hommes, incarnons nos convictions, prenons des risques s'il le faut, osons, car rien n'est impossible.* **Leïla Ghandi** *• Dare to dream big, this is how the cycle of life & change is possible! Energy of youth shapes the world & its future.* **Dala Ghandour** *• A new generation of scientists could solve the problems that are threatening sustainable development today.* **José Goldemberg** *• Plus que jamais, c'est le moment de permettre à la jeunesse de s'engager pour le développement durable et la paix.* **Moufida Goucha** *• Advances in sustainability will result from integrating new knowledge into practice. Old ways won't create a new future.* **Amy Gutmann** *• The future is in your hands.* **Noeleen Heyzer** *• Don't wait on others, turn to the leader in the mirror. Tap into your leadership potential because the world needs you.* **Arianna Huffington** *• From ancient times farmers planted olive trees for FUTURE generations to benefit. Youth MUST now care 4 the ENVIRONMENT.* **Rafiq Husseini** *• Envision a world that works for everyone and hold that vision close—people will try to take it from you, don't let them.* **Ellie Johnston** *• Globalization has caused the transfer of pollution. The world's youth expressing their concern for this is a big help!* **Ma Jun** *• Appreciate and enjoy the miracle of your life, respect others, and give back to society more than what you are given.* **Mie Kajikawa** *• Desenchúfate. Observa, aprende, comparte. Respira aire puro, camina descalzo, siente la vida en cada paso que das. Viaja.* **Gabriela Keseberg Dávalos** *• Assumam a liderança do futuro. Lhes*

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damos as armas para conquistarem a sustentabilidade, a paz e saúde do planeta. **Israel Klabin** • *Agir, pas gémir.* **Brice Lalonde** • *Libérez votre créativité et inventez un nouveau mode de vie, sain pour l'homme et l'#environnement, centré sur l'être et non plus l'avoir !* **Emilio Lèbre La Rovere** • 一个绿色的中国是实现全球可持续发展不可或缺的一部分。一个中国梦应该是一种可持续的生活方式 更多地体验生活，而不是占有资源。刘佩琪和她的聚思JUCCCE团队希望多维度融合政府、企业、社会志愿者等多方资源，展现愿景、绘制蓝图，帮助中国成为清洁能源方面的世界领导者。 **Peggy Liu** • *Las soluciones no son sencillas, encontrarlas necesita interdisciplinaridad, dedicación, perseverancia y respeto cultural.* **Juan Mayr Maldonado** • *La jeunesse du monde entier doit se mobiliser et s'engager activement pour construire un avenir durable.* **Julia Marton-Lefèvre** • *You deserve a seat at the table. Don't ask for it. Take it.* **Melody Moezzi** • *When things change at lightning speed, slow down and decide your values that won't.* **Dalia Mogahed** • *You are the Possibility of a Greener tomorrow.* **Keneilwe Moseki** • *The youth are leaders of today and tomorrow and have the power to shape their world.* **Pauline Muchina** • *Future is tapping into the knowledge and power of the past and present; sustainability is managing this for generations.* **Grace Mwaura** • *Please think outside the box, and come up with your own solutions to foster sustainable development!* **Toshi Nakamura** • *Access the collective wisdom of the world's religions to promote sustainability.* **Yonatan Neril** • *Never forget that your actions impact the planet and be inspired by the "Antyodaya" philosophy, focused on the least privileged.* **Rajendra Kumar Pachauri** • 미래의 지구 디자이너들인 젊은이여..관심과 참여로 지속가능한 유일한 지구를 디자인하라. **Park Wan-su** • *We are the future. So, let's hold hands to create a better world for all.* **Sampath Perera** • *¡Utilicen el poder que les otorgan sus conocimientos, su información global y las redes sociales para cambiar el mundo!* **Guillermo Perry** • *We give you a world in a horrible state but with a huge potential. Develop the potential and forgive us for the rest!* **Bertrand**

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Piccard • *When you work on symptoms, you create solidarity, but when you work on causes, you create social change.* **Nana-Fosu Randall** • *We need to give youth space and legitimacy, so they can be better leaders tomorrow while also showing us the way today.* **William Reese** • *Never limit to the necessary, always give the best out of yourself, even in hard times like today.* **Michael Scoullos** • *Change is possible and it is with youth's hands, now they have to decide what should be right and wrong.* **Sukanta Sen** • *Vocês vão governar um mundo que está sendo definido por outras pessoas. Assumam o mais rápido possível o comando deste mundo!* **Ronaldo Seroa da Motta** • *Il est urgent de changer nos paradigmes de pensées de la croissance économique pour que notre planète puisse survivre.* **Jean-Michel Severino** • *2012 could be a turning point in building a global consensus for a green economy. Believe in change. See you in Rio!* **Pavan Sukhdev** • *Osez pour une foi prendre des décisions justes et équitables pour la planète.* **Marie Tamoifo Nkom** • *O combustível da vida jorra em abundância no sangue dos jovens. Essa é a energia da transformação. O mundo reclama atitude. A escolha é sua.* **André Trigueiro** • *When you take over from us, will you have the wisdom we lacked and make it your goal to "leave a positive footprint"?* **Naomi Tsur** • *La globalisation doit devenir socialement soutenable. Mais elle a contribué à réduire la misère dans les pays émergents.* **Gérard Worms** • 未来不是继承而来的，而是青年们创造的。要想有光明的未来，必须要有一场绿色的革命，而它注定要由青年人发起。 **Kongjian Yu** • *Les jeunes vous êtes redevables du développement durable de vos pays respectifs, concevez-le comme un état d'esprit.* **Maidah Zeinabou**

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Personalities

人物

Personalidades

الشخصيات

Personnalités

Kamel Abu Jaber, Director of the Jordan Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies, former Senator and former Jordanian Minister of Foreign Affairs • **Edith Achamukong**, Co-founder of African Female Journalists' Action on Climate Change, journalist with state media in Cameroon (CRTV) • **Rohit Aggarwala**, Special Advisor to Bloomberg Philanthropies and the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, and Former Director of Long-Term Planning and Sustainability for the City of New York • **Rym Ali**, Founder of the Jordan Media Institute and friend of Global Experts, a project of the UN Alliance of Civilizations • **Alejandro Aravena**, Architect, member of the Pritzker Prize jury, International Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and laureate of the Global Award for Sustainable Architecture (2008) • **Jacques Attali**, Writer, economist, founder of PlaNet Finance, a leading international aid organization focusing on microfinance and on poverty alleviation • **Michelle Bachelet**, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director of UN Women and Former President of the Republic of Chile • **Xuemei Bai**, Professor of Urban Environment and Human Ecology at the Australian National University • **Marguerite Barankitse**, Founder of the NGO Maison Shalom and laureate of the Chirac Foundation Prize for Conflict Prevention (2011) • **Jacques Barrot**, Member of the Constitutional Council of the French Republic and former Vice-President of the European Commission • **Dominic Barton**, Global Managing Director of McKinsey & Company • **Mohammed Bennani Moa**, Artist, Knight of the Moroccan Order of Ouissan Alaouite • **Assia Bensalah Alaoui**, Itinerant ambassador of H.M. King Mohammed VI of Morocco. • **Janine Benyus**, Natural sciences writer, author of «Biomimicry: Innovation Inspired by Nature» and founder of the Biomimicry Guild and of the Biomimicry Institute • **María Blasco Yago**, Paralympic sport technical manager at the Spanish High Council for Sport • **Laurence Brahm**, Leading advocate of The Himalayan Consensus, political economist, international mediator lawyer, social entrepreneur and author • **Jeb Brugmann**, Urban strategist, Founder of ICLEI-Local Governments for sustainability, gathering 1220 members from 70 countries and Founding Partner of The Next Practice • **Gro Brundtland** , Former Prime Minister of Norway, former Director-General of the World Health Organisation, former Chair of the World Commission of Environment and Development, and member of The Elders • **Miguel Ángel Carreón Sánchez**, Director-General of the Mexican Institute of Youth (IMJUVE) • **Biliana Cicin-Sain**, Co-Chair of the Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands and Director of the Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy • **Christine Clivaz-Giachino**, President of RAME (Architecture Music Ecology Meetings) • **Joan Clos**, United Nations Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director of UN-Habitat, former Mayor of Barcelona, former Spanish Minister of Industry and Tourism and co-founder of UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments) • **Jennifer Corriero**, Co-Founder and Executive Director of TakingITGlobal, a leading online social network for global citizenship • **Sofana Dahlan**, Founder & CEO Tashkeil, a social enterprise that promotes and incubates creative entrepreneurs • **Jason deCaires Taylor**, Sculptor, Co-Founder and Artistic Director of the Museo Subacuático de Arte of Cancún • **Martha Delgado Peralta**, Minister of the Enviroment for the Government of Mexico City • **Anas Dharweesh**, Head of SHABAB, the division of the Syria Trust for Development that addresses youth empowerment, employability and entrepreneurship • **Abdou Diouf**, Secretary-General of the International Organization of the Francophonie, former President of the Republic of Senegal • **Zahra Farmani**, Community Development Program administration and Communication Coordinator at ACDI/VOCA, a nonprofit international development organization and Fellow of the UN Alliance of Civilizations • **Beatrice Faumuinã**, Gold medalist at the 1997 World Championships in Athletics, CEO of BEST Pasifika Leadership Academy and friend of Global Experts, a project of the UN Alliance of Civilizations • **Amanda Figueras**, Journalist at the Foreign Desk section of the Spanish daily El Mundo, founder of the European Affairs section and Fellow of the UN Alliance of Civilizations • **Mario Garnero**, Founder, Chairman of the Board and principal shareholder of the Brasilinvest Group and President of Fórum das Américas and of United Nations Association – Brazil (UNA-Brazil) • **Lauranne Germond**, Co-Founder and Co-Director of the Coal Prize Art & Environment, rewarding each year a project about the environment by a contemporary artist • **Leïla Ghandi**, Independent author, photographer and documentary director, recipient of the literature prize of the American Agency for International Development (2009) • **Dala Ghandour**, Lawyer and mediator, specialized in family status legal matters, independent candidate for Beirut municipality elections in 2010 and Fellow of the UN Alliance of Civilizations • **Jacques Godfrain**, Former Mayor of Millau (France), President of the French Alliance against hunger and former French Minister of Cooperation • **José Goldemberg**, Physicist, former Brazilian Interim Secretary of the Environment during the 1992 Earth Summit • **Moufida Goucha**, Team Leader for Youth-led Social Innovation at the Social and Human Sciences Sector at UNESCO • **Amy Gutmann**, President of the University of Pennsylvania, Christopher H. Browne Distinguished Professor of Political Science • **Luc Guyau**, Independent Chairperson of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), former President of the FNSEA (France's National Federation of Farmers' Unions) • **Anna Heringer**, Architect, Director of BASEhabitat - Studio for Architecture in Developing Countries and Honorary Professor of the UNESCO Chair "Earthen Architecture" • **Noeleen Heyzer**, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific • **Arianna Huffington**, Co-Founder of The Huffington Post, President and Editor-in-chief of The Huffington Post Media Group • **Rafiq Husseini**, Deputy Secretary General of the Union for the Mediterranean for Environment and Water, a multilateral partnership focusing on regional cooperation and prosperity through concrete projects • **Ellie Johnston**, Chair of SustainUS, a nonprofit, youth-led organization of young people advancing sustainable development and youth empowerment in the United States and at the United Nations • **Ma Jun**, Environmentalist and Director of the Institute of Public & Environmental Affairs, which developed the

first public database of pollution information in China • **Mie Kajikawa**, Social entrepreneur, Founder of "Sport For Smile," the first-ever platform in Japan to use sport as a tool for a social change, and recipient of the Ernst & Young Groundbreakers Award (2011) • **Gabriela Keseberg Dávalos**, Senior Communications Officer at the International Crisis Group, Co-Founder & Board Member of the International Young Women Partnership and Fellow of the UN Alliance of Civilizations • **Israel Klabin** , Environmentalist, Founder and President of the Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development and former Mayor of Rio de Janeiro • **Brice Lalonde**, Executive Coordinator of the Rio+20 Conference and former French Minister of the Environment • **Emilio Lèbre la Rovere**, Professor of Energy and Environmental Planning and Coordinator of the Environmental sciences Laboratory at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro • **Peggy Liu**, Chairperson of Joint US-China Collaboration on Clean Energy (JUCCCE), a non-profit organization, aiming to accelerate the greening of China through international collaboration • **Carlos Lopes**, UN Assistant Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research • **Julia Marton-Lefèvre**, Director General of IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature), the world's oldest and largest global environmental organization • **Juan Mayr Maldonado**, Ambassador of Colombia to Germany and former Minister of the Environment of the Republic of Colombia • **Rabia Mehmood**, Journalist at The Express Tribune and recipient of the Elizabeth Neuffer Fellowship (2010-2011) • **Melody Moezzi**, Iranian-American award-winning author, attorney, founder of the activist NGO Hooping for Peace, and a member of Global Experts, a project of the UN Alliance of Civilizations • **Dalia Mogahed**, Executive Director of the Gallup Center for Muslim Studies, and member of Global Experts, a project of the UN Alliance of Civilizations • **Mohsin Mohi-Ud-Din**, Fulbright Scholar alum, artist, writer and founder of the Lollipops Crown Arts Initiative, an artistic program for disadvantaged youth, and Fellow of the UN Alliance of Civilizations • **Keneilwe Moseki**, Chief Executive Officer of Somarelang Tikologo (Environment Watch Botswana) • **Dambisa Moyo**, Economist and author of the bestseller «Winner Take All: China's Race for Resources and What it Means for the Rest of the World» • **Pauline Muchina**, Member of the Circle of Concerned African Women Theologians, Senior Partnership Advisor at UNAIDS and member of Global Experts, a project of the UN Alliance of Civilizations • **Vik Muniz**, Artist, best known for his work with scavengers of recyclables from Jardim Gramacho, one of the world's largest landfills, near Rio de Janeiro • **Grace Mwaura**, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Councillor representing the youth and Commission on Education and Communication member • **Toshi Nakamura**, Co-Founder and CEO of Kopernik, a pioneer on-line marketplace of innovative, life-changing technologies designed for the developing world • **Yonatan Neril**, Rabbi, Founder and Executive Director of the Interfaith Center for Sustainable Development • **Mary Jane Ortega**, Secretary General of CITYNET Asia-Pacific (The Regional Network of Local Authorities for the Management of Human Settlements) and former Mayor of San Fernando (Philippines) • **Rajendra Kumar Pachauri**, Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Mr. Al Gore (2007), Director General of The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and Director of Yale Climate and Energy Institute • **Park Wan-su**, Mayor of Changwon, the 8th most populous city in South Korea, and member of the UCLG World Council (United Cities and Local Governments) • **Veronica Pedrosa**, Journalist and anchor at Al Jazeera (Kuala Lumpur Broadcast Centre), nominated for «Best News Anchor» for the Asian Television Awards (2004) • **Sampath Perera**, Chairman of the Sri Lanka Young Councillors National Platform, committed to the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals • **Guillermo Perry**, Non-Resident Fellow at the Center for Global Development and former Chief Economist for Latin America and the Caribbean at the World Bank • **Jan Peterson**, Founder and Chair of the Coordinating Council of The Huairou Commission, an NGO focused on grassroots women empowerment, and recipient of the UN-Habitat Scroll of Honor (2009) • **Bertrand Piccard**, Initiator and president of the Solar Impulse project, a long-range solar powered plane scheduled to a round-the-world flight in 2012, and renowned balloonist • **Nana-Fosu Randall**, Founder and President, Voices of African Mothers, an NGO which is Co-Chair of the Women UN Major Group in the Rio+20 Process • **William Reese**, President and CEO of the International Youth Foundation and board member of the Alliance for International Youth Development • **Jeremy Rifkin**, American essayist, specialist in economic and social prospective, Founder and President of the Foundation on Economic Trends and senior lecturer at the Wharton School's Executive Education Program • **Mary Robinson**, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice, former President of the Republic of Ireland, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and member of The Elders • **Cynthia Rosenzweig**, Senior Research Scientist at NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, co-Chair of the New York City Panel on Climate Change, and co-Editor of the First UCCRN Assessment Report on Climate Change and Cities (ARC3) • **Joaquin Ruiz**, Executive Dean of the Colleges of Letters, Arts and Science, Professor of Geochemistry at the University of Arizona and Director of Biosphere 2, an Earth systems science research facility • **Ahmet Mete Saatçi**, President of the Turkish Water Institute and Professor of Environmental Engineering at Marmara University • **Michèle Sabban**, President of the Assembly of European Regions and Vice-President of the Regional Council of Ile-de-France • **Michael Scoullos**, Chairman of the Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development and Chairman of the Global Water Partnership-Mediterranean • **Jean-Michel Severino**, Manager of Investisseurs et Partenaires Conseil, a fund management firm focused on SMEs in Africa and in the Indian Ocean region and former Director of France's international development agency (AFD) • **Sukanta Sen**, Executive Director of the Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge, an NGO focused on empowering local and indigenous communities • **Ismaïl Serageldin**, Director of the Library of Alexandria, founder and former Chairman of the Global Water Partnership • **Ronaldo Seroa da Motta**, Former Coordinator of Environmental Studies at IPEA (Research Institute for Applied Economics) and Professor of Environmental Economics at IBMEC University Rio de Janeiro • **Marina Silva**, Former Minister of Environment in Brazil, candidate for the last presidential election and former Senator for the Amazon state of Acre • **Pavan Sukhdev**, Lead author of UNEP's report "Towards a Green Economy", 2011 McCluskey Fellow at Yale University, Study Leader of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity, and Founder-CEO of GIST Advisory • **Kazuhiko Takeuchi**, Vice-Rector of the United Nations University (UNU) and Director of the UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace (UNU-ISP) • **Marie Tamoifo Nkom**, Founder and President of Association Jeunesse Verte du Cameroun, and NGO focused on raising environmental consciousness among youths in Africa • **André Trigueiro**, Environmental journalist at the Brazilian TV channel Globo News and author of the bestseller «Mundo Sustentável» • **Naomi Tsur**, Environmentalist, Deputy Mayor of Jerusalem (Israel) and Green Pilgrimage Network 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Niger • **Maria Margarita Zuleta**, Director of Colombia Compra Eficiente, the Colombian national procurement agency and former Director of the Presidential Programme to Fight Corruption under the first term of President Uribe's government

Partners

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The United Nations

Various agencies and entities from the United Nations support the ScenaRio 2012 project, including: UN-DESA (the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs), the Global Compact (a policy and engagement platform for businesses), UNITAR (the United Nations Institute for Training and Research), UN-Habitat (the United Nations agency for human settlements), UNEP (the United Nations Environment Programme) and the UNAOC (the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations). ScenaRio 2012 is also a member of the UNCSD Major Group for Children and Youth.

The Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

ScenaRio 2012 has been endorsed by the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014). This initiative lead by UNESCO seeks to integrate the principles, values, and practices of sustainable development into all aspects of education and learning, in order to address the social, economic, cultural and environmental problems we face in the 21st century.

The International Year of Youth

ScenaRio 2012 has been certified within the framework of the International Year of Youth (August 2010 – 2011). In its resolution proclaiming the Year, the General Assembly called on governments, civil society, individuals and communities worldwide to support activities at local and international levels to mark the event. Under the theme 'Dialogue and Mutual Understanding', the Year aims to encourage dialogue and understanding across generations and promote the ideals of peace, respect for human rights and freedoms, and solidarity.

La Francophonie

ScenaRio 2012 is supported by the International Organisation of La Francophonie, which represents the countries that share the French language. It has 75 member states and governments on five continents.

The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation

The ScenaRio 2012 project is placed under the patronage of H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco and his Foundation.

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Created in 1816, CDC is a French public group, acting as a long-term investor serving general interest and supporting national and local public policies. As a public institution, it responds to needs the market can't meet alone; through its subsidiary companies, it also carries out market activities, adhering strictly to the rules. Its 70,000 collaborators are dedicated to foster sustainable growth in all territories.

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The EDF Group is one of the world's leading energy companies, active in all areas from generation to trading and network management. With its first-rate human resources, R&D capability, expertise in engineering and operating generation plants and networks, as well as its energy eco-efficiency offers, the Group delivers competitive solutions that help ensure sustainable economic development and climate protection.

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As one of the top industrial groups in the world, Saint-Gobain, the world leader in the habitat and construction markets, designs, manufactures and distributes building materials, providing innovative solutions to meet growing demand for energy efficiency and for environmental protection. Located in 64 countries with nearly 190,000 employees and a long international history starting in France in 1665, the Group is strongly committed to innovation.

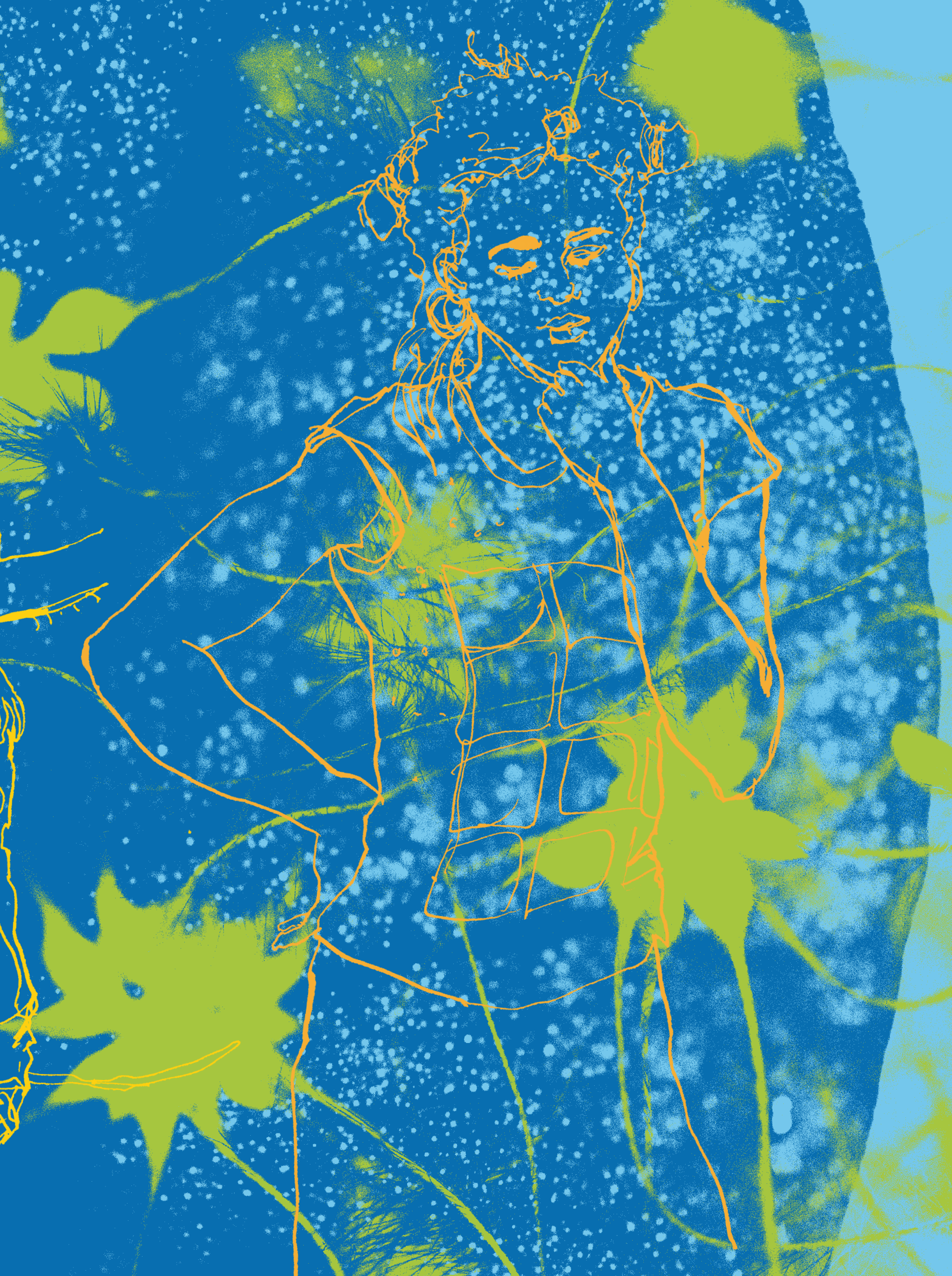
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Created in 1853, Veolia Environnement is a world leader in environmental services, offering solutions able to reconcile growth in human activity with increasingly scarce resources. Every day, its 317,034 employees work to devise local responses to global issues, providing customized solutions to municipal and industrial customers for water management, waste management, energy services and passenger transportation.

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Finally, we warmly thank each of the project's partners, companies and institutions, which gave us their trust and supported us throughout the realization of ScenaRio 2012.
It is our hope that this collective adventure will provide an unprecedented source of information for women and men who will be called to make decisions for our future during the Rio+20 Conference, and subsequently, that ScenaRio 2012 will inspire actions in favor of sustainable development and of the youth.

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