

Food for Thought

'Tackling food security and sustainable agriculture is a critical issue for WSSD.'

Kofi Annan – May 2002

A critical issue, but not a new one. Agenda 21, Chapter 14, clearly highlights the need to bring about a significant increase in agricultural productivity in a sustainable manner. The inextricable linkages between the attainment of food security and rural poverty alleviation make the need to support the uptake and adoption of sustainable agricultural practices ever more pertinent.

The World Summit for Sustainable Development has been mandated to elevate efforts towards the implementation of Agenda 21. Ten years on from Rio, there is general consensus that progress has been slow. If progress to-date has been sluggish, despite the energy arising from Rio, can the World Summit for Sustainable Development re-energise the process, renew commitment to the implementation of Sustainable Development and fulfil its mandate to further the implementation of Agenda 21?

A considerable challenge. Considerable but not insurmountable.

The WSSD Framework for Action on Agriculture highlights the following key foci for action:

- Strengthening regional and international co-operation for Food Security
- Transferring and adopting appropriate sustainable agricultural practices and technologies.
- Building institutional and human resource capacities related to agriculture
- Mobilizing international financial resources in support of national efforts.

Whilst the conceptualisation of Type 2 outcomes reflects the need to strengthen regional and international co-operation, the key to success – both within the agricultural sector and more widely – is the underlying process by which these Type II outcomes are conceived and developed.

The application of a multi-stakeholder approach from the initial stages of partnership development is key to the ultimate success of the array of Type II proposals.

Up until now, 'appropriate' technology development, for example new crop varieties, has been predominantly driven by Northern hemisphere demand and / or perceptions of what is 'appropriate'. Fostering innovation and thus technology development on a needs driven basis through strengthened linkages between the demand and supply chains for agricultural technologies is vital, but only achievable through the engagement of the ultimate adopters of the technologies from the onset of such research and/ or development initiatives.

Support for the development of appropriate agricultural technologies must be complemented by support for sustained adoption of these technologies – by re-invigorating currently weak extension services and furthering the development of educational programmes to raise producer awareness of the potential implications of adopting specific technologies (benefits and costs), assisting with training in management and implementation and support for participatory, community based training to facilitate knowledge transfer.

Facilitating information provision and knowledge transfer is key to enabling individuals to manage the risk and uncertainty associated with potential markets, weather, pest monitoring and crop insurance.

The **Food Security Issue of Stakeholder Forum's Implementation Conference** provided a valuable opportunity to constructively apply a multi-stakeholder process to facilitate collaborative action towards the attainment of Food Security.

In addition to increasing the credibility through the integration of different perspectives and areas of expertise, and further extending the outreach of ensuing outputs amongst the various stakeholder communities – the adoption a multi-stakeholder approach also sought to ensure that, as much as possible, the goals of the initiative were developed in collaboration with all stakeholders and thus, as much as possible, united participants behind a common purpose.

Achieving Food Security requires a holistic approach – the extent to which individuals are able to attain the financial, natural and human resources necessary to produce or acquire food is influenced by a diverse array of social, economic and environmental considerations. Within the broad 'umbrella' of Food Security, the Implementation Conference addressed a number of specific issues pertaining to Food Security. Amongst the 'road blocks' identified and addressed during the Implementation Conference were: securing access to agricultural land, building the capacity of agricultural workers and agricultural information providers (agricultural media professionals), strengthening demand-driven research programmes, fostering local enterprise development and supporting the development of ecoagriculture initiatives – initiatives which embrace and enhance productivity, rural livelihoods, ecosystem services and biodiversity.

Further details of the Type II initiatives developed by the Food Security working groups at the Implementation Conference are provided in the following table. However, the Implementation Conference is only the start. The commitments to action arising from the Implementation Conference must more towards action itself – action with tangible and achievable goals.

This can only be achieved within an appropriate enabling environment. Action at a grass roots level and thus the implementation of Agenda 21 can only be sustained if such initiatives are substantiated with strong political support and leadership at both national and international levels. Whether this can now be achieved in Johannesburg remains to be seen.

Claire Rhodes, Stakeholder Forum

Plenary Session Reports

Plenary - Opening Session

The official opening of the WSSD started with the election of the President. With no surprises or disagreement Mbeki was elected. His address to us all focused on the need for common but differentiated responsibility and human solidarity, within this process. It is not about the survival of the fittest but more about the how we can help our global village. He mentioned how the Earth Charter also helps us to achieve this. He called upon us to accept and build upon the work achieved over the last ten years, with special reference to Agenda 21 as a basis to build upon. The next decade should be one of hope which takes account of all society and makes sustainable development a reality.

Nitin Desai responded to this statement by thanking the President and South Africa for their hospitality. While looking at how far we have come since the beginning of the 90s, like combining the three pillars. He mentioned the large amount of successes despite the growing movement of globalisation and problems such as Aids. However we now need to connect these things together, and grasp what we really are talking about, whilst not losing sight of the long term. He pointed out that 50% of the people today will make up the world in 2050; therefore we must have a sense of urgency. He mentioned how we must do battle the `global apartheid we are faced with together.

Klaus Topfer mentioned how this is a defining moment for us all and under the atmosphere of free and democratic South Africa and the eyes of the world upon us we all must, government, civil society and business take responsibility for sustainable development.

Concerning procedural matters the 25 vice Chairs were elected from the 5 regions of the World including Ms Zuber as the Vice President of the WSSD and Salim as the Chair Person of the Main Committee.

Anna Birney

Plenary - Biodiversity & Ecosystem Management

"If don't do something about biodiversity loss it will undermine our future"

Biodiversity and ecosystem management have been repeatedly identified as critical issues, which must be addressed as a matter of urgency, if we are not to lose the very diversity and ecosystems on which all life depends. Essentially, biodiversity is a life insurance policy for life itself. Biodiversity and ecosystems services are a living basis for sustainable development as a cross-cutting issue effecting all sectoral areas including energy, agriculture, health and water. It is therefore essential that biodiversity is fully integrated into all of WEHAB and other sectoral areas.

A large amount has been achieved with regards to biodiversity and ecosystem management, however the majority of this remains on paper, and has as yet to be fully or comprehensively implemented. If we are to move forward at the Summit and beyond we most focus on Implementation and action. The challenges, achievements and constraints were outlined as were the available tools for progress, Stress was placed on the need for political will - many governments talk about the issues, but the real challenge still lies in turning talk into action.

The main challenges were identified as;

- To mainstream biodiversity into national sectoral and cross-cutting areas
- Ensure global trade, agriculture, finance and development assistance and environmental policies are mutually supportive
- Establishment of quantifiable targets and effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms
- Empowering relevant stakeholders
- Ensuring the availability of increased financial resources and technological transfer

In overcoming some of these challenges, an expansion of the UN system to become a facilitator of partnerships is required. Critically, it is hoped that the role of the Commission for Sustainable Development must carry the WEHAB issues forward. With the scene set Jan Pronk led a lively and provocative debate amongst the Major Groups. With an opening question to Youth 'have we (my generation, and there are plenty of us about) done enough since Rio?' and a clear reply of NO. Equally provocative and pertinent questions pulled all major groups into the debate, these included;

- Indigenous People - have we included and listened to you enough?
- Science - do we know enough?
- IUCN - why haven't we achieved enough?
- Should it just be governments - business what do you think?
- Local Authorities - do we need greater collaboration between business and communities?

NGO's, Farmers, UN representatives, Women and Trade Unions all made valuable and relevant contributions to the debate.

Closing the Major Group session, Jan Pronk handed over to Governments, taking up the Youth's challenge that the main responsibility is in decision making bodies. Pronk posed two questions to Governments;

1. What are you doing to prevent further loss of biodiversity from 2002 onwards?
2. Do you agree it would need change in models, systems and paradigms - or can we go on with business as usual?

Whilst the need to answer these questions was stressed, Governments on the most part gave interesting, but non direct answers to these. We can only hope that political good will carry these many good words into effective implementation and action.

Apologies were given to countries who did not have time to take the floor, and were promised another chance tomorrow. In summation, Jan Pronk stated that as in the morning session with health, we are not on target and we need to speed action in order to guarantee that critical issues of our time are addressed. Key issues were;

- Action and implementation
- Urgency of the task
- The want to work together with partners, as individual stakeholders can't do it alone
- Greater threat means a greater need to change models, policies and paradigms of the past
- Better cooperation of MEA's
- New models for the ecosystem approach

On a personal note, Pronk commended the many initiatives taking place around the WSSD, illustrating win-win situations. We await with anticipation the presentation next week on all of these issues, to find out how we might move forward, building on these valuable dialogues to ensure that then next ten years really do deliver sustainable development.

Plenary Session - Health and Environment

This article summarises the main issues of the session, and then attempts to analyse its value to the Summit.

This session suffered from its position following the opening ceremony in the Pavilion – time was curtailed and many of those from the Major Groups who had hoped to contribute were squeezed out by lack of sufficient time.

It was, however, a worthwhile session, moderated most excellently by Jan Pronk. Nitin Desai opened the proceedings by putting them in the context of the WEHAB papers which were intended to enhance the Plan of Implementation, with their summaries of agreements from previous Summits: these papers are not open for negotiation.

David Nabarro from WHO spoke about Good Health for All and drew the links between health, reduction of poverty and sustainable development.

Some salient points:

- He stated that reducing poverty needs good health, and that, conversely, poor people's ill health causes poverty;
- He described how all the WEHAB issues are inextricably linked with health – in a sense it is the glue between the issues;
- Health systems need to respond to health needs and this means greater engagement and involvement of civil society;
- Ministers of Health need to be stewards and 'go between's';
- Health needs cash;
- Health investments need to have targets, time frames and monitoring and evaluating systems.

Jan Pronk then invited short presentations from the UN agencies present, and he enlivened the proceedings by posing each speaker one or two questions, which reminded us that this was supposed to be a 'dialogue'.

He asked the World Bank representative what lessons had been learnt with regard to health:

- Environmental health issues fall between the cracks
- This means that special cross-sectoral coalitions are necessary.
- There is a need to anticipate health threats:
- The pandemic of HIV/AIDS is an obvious example;
- We need to be prepared for the illness and disease that will inevitably come from the increase of smoking in the developing world.
- We need more money for health sectors but money alone will not solve all the problems:
- Sound policies are needed;
- Capacity building for monitoring and evaluation needs to be part of the package;
- Data and results – the outputs of initiatives – need to be recorded.
- Partnerships were very important, particularly at country level.

Other speakers from South Africa Medical Research, from UNICEF and from UNFPA all focused on their particular angles with regard to Health and the Environment. Key points (with indication at the first one in each group of points as to which agency was speaking):

- Health implications of rural and peri-urban household energy; (SA)
- Lead in petrol;
- Children dying is an obstacle to sustainable development; (UNICEF)
- Need for an inter-sectoral approach – prevention rather than treatment as a focus;
- The importance of education – how it is linked to health;
- The need for safe water;
- Good working relationships with other UN agencies at grass-roots level;
- Importance of partnerships for health; (UNFPA)
- The absence of reproductive health in David Nabarro's presentation was pointed out, as were the relationship between population dynamics and environmental pressure;
- The critical role of women in bringing about healthy communities was also absent from his presentation;
- Maternal mortality remains high;
- Resources are needed to fund reproductive health care programmes.

Then there were a number of presentations which were supposed to be responses to the proceedings, but were, in general, statements from representatives of different countries, or of a Major Group:

- Senegal;
- Norway;
- Women (the need to support the human rights amendment to the chapeau of paragraph 47 in the Plan of implementation was stressed);
- Bangladesh;
- Indonesia;
- Swaziland;
- The Trades Unions (the importance of addressing occupational health and hazards was stressed, as was the lack of scientific interest in work-related health problems);
- EU;
- Rumania;
- South Africa;
- Canada;
- Finland.

The session was wrapped up by David Nabarro and Jan Pronk – who told us that there would be a Chair's paper reflecting the emerging consensus from this series of WEHAB plenaries.

Contribution of the session to the Summit

The Summit process seems to find it difficult to integrate and incorporate real interaction and participation from civil society. With two notable exceptions, the contributions were from UN agencies and from country representatives who came, largely, with prepared statements, some of which were too long (particularly as time was

running out). Contributions from the other Major Groups failed to materialise, and there was not time for the promised 'open discussion'. NGO representatives, many of whom are specialists in this field, were therefore unable to contribute to the dialogue.

Clearly progress has been made since 1992 to integrate civil society in a real way to the process but there is a long way to go. In spite of these criticisms, it was a useful and interesting session, with Jan Pronk's tactic of asking questions being an engaging technique.

Catherine Budgett-Meakin

The Vienna Process on the Draft Plan of Implementation

Shortly after the Opening Plenary Chair Emil Salim opened the continuation of the Vienna Process, aiming to finalise the outstanding text of the Draft Plan of Implementation. The idea is for the text to be finalised by 6pm Tuesday, having ironed out the particular sticking points remaining from the weekend: principles, sanitation, energy/climate and governance.

Some procedural issues were raised, with the Chair confirming that this would be a continuation of the PrepCom IV process, with G77, EU, JUSCANZ and significant others being present. NGOs were said to be allowed to attend but not to participate.

The Vienna Process resumed in earnest in the afternoon, with a closed session. Sections II – IV of the Draft Plan were worked through, but with no level of completeness, pending feedback from specific contact groups not available to participate and with many paragraphs being referred to further contact group sessions (e.g. consumption and production, chemicals).

Any language on principles or time bound targets was artfully left bracketed, for consideration [read trade-off] at later, possible Ministerial, negotiations. For instance, Natural Resources language on a 2015 target and the precautionary principle approach was supported by the G77/China and others but had to remain bracketed at the behest of the USA and some JUSCANZ colleagues. A lengthy discussion resulted in all text being left for future consideration, and even calls for previously deleted text to be reinstated.

With 'progress' such as this, and calls to reopen agreed sections over the placement of a comma, I wonder if the delegates will meet their commitment to finish 6pm Tuesday, or if the one 2015 target emerging from the World Summit will be for the eventual end to negotiations...

Beth Hiblin

Trade Unions & Agriculture:

Don't bite the hand that feeds you

Johannesburg, August 26, 2002 (ICFTU News): Today, an important launching of the "Initiative on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD)" was held at the Ubuntu Village Conference Facility, in Johannesburg. The SARD initiative announcement and consultation, as well as a video presentation on the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, and other related topics were discussed. Issues centered around five key points that the IUF (the Global Union Federation which represents food and agricultural workers) and Major Group-FAO have supported since the Commission for Sustainable Development in

2000 and linked to Agenda 21, Chapter 10 (Land) and Chapter 14 (SARD).

A primary focus highlighted the conditions of 450 million waged agricultural workers. This group is distinct from farmers and includes permanent, temporary, seasonal/casual, migrant, indigenous, piece-rate workers, or those workers receiving "in kind" payment. They account for over 40% of the total agricultural labour force and play a major role in feeding the world. Unfortunately, these workers have largely remained invisible and unacknowledged to date and in many places, and their trade unions face harassment and even prohibition.

"It is one of the great paradoxes and an unsustainable one that those who feed the world are often the least able to feed themselves and their families. Some 170,000 die each year from agricultural work accidents and disease, another issue we shouldn't ignore" affirmed Peter Hurst, OHSE Coordinator for the IUF.

Another concern for the labour movement is the fact that of the 180 million children believed to be working in the worst forms of child labour, the majority is in the agricultural sector. In Bangladesh alone, nearly 5 million children work in this sector. But through innovative approaches such as the 'International Cocoa Initiative', the IUF is working with industry to improve labour standards in this sector, especially in West Africa. Trade unions are showing every day that they can make change happen. Acceptance of the "plough to plate" agenda in Johannesburg would be a giant leap forward in bringing about sustainable development.

Coming up On Friday, August 30th, a crucial follow-up side event presentation and consultation on the SARD Initiative is scheduled at the Sandton Convention Centre, 13:15h 14:45h.

Implementation Conference Forges 25 New Partnerships for Sustainable Development.

After three days of intense activity Stakeholder Forum's Implementation Conference came to a triumphant conclusion with the formation of thirty new action plans and partnerships to deliver sustainable development in four of the key WEHAB areas – water, energy, health and food security.

Following several months of intense electronic contact to around the world to identify key issues and build contact and issue groups some four hundred stakeholders gathered in person at the Indaba Hotel Conference Centre from 24 – 26 August to move the action forward and to turn contacts and issue exploration into firm partnership commitments for action. The mood of the three days was extremely creative and solution-oriented. The guidance given at the outset was not to look for policy recommendations for others, but to identify actions which the participants themselves and the organisations they represent could commit to and act on.

The solutions and partnerships identified more than fulfilled that mandate, and covered a fascinating range of initiatives, building on little known skills and experience at local level throughout the world.

A new partnership or collective was formed to promote rainwater harvesting on a local scale in communities throughout the world, and to help arrest the lowering of water tables and the spread of desertification.

The Shetland Islands and Angola identified their common interest in ensuring that oil exploitation is managed in ways that truly benefit local communities in which they operate, and broadened this relationship out into the creation of a wider network of communities hosting oil exploitation activities.

A new group was established to explore the vital but delicate issue of the international migration of health workers, and how this might be influenced to avoid the loss of key some of the key health workers who are so vital in poorer developing communities.

A new partnership was formed to promote eco-agriculture in local communities throughout the world with support for ground level projects, and new initiatives on public education and awareness raising.

Twenty-five other exciting new partnerships on other topics in the WEHA(B) areas were formed.

The different partnerships are at different stages of development. Some have already been fully constituted, have secured funding, and are moving directly into implementation. Others are still at an earlier stage, with the first groupings having been established, and now needing it be fully operationalised and resourced. But all have got to the crucial initial stage of firm commitment by an initial group of partners, and the identification of champions who will take responsibility for driving the work forward.

In the opening plenary on August 24 Nitin Desai, Secretary General of the World Summit, addressed the assembled stakeholders. He explained how two of the main themes of the Summit were how to move from principles and policy debate to implementation and action, and to strengthen the engagement and commitment of all parts of civil society to acting for sustainability. The Implementation Conference and its objectives spoke exactly to these objectives, and its subject matter accorded directly with the key WEHAB priorities which Kofi Annan, the UN Secretary General had proposed for the Summit. He looked forward keenly to the outcomes of the Conference, and for them to be presented to a wider Summit audience later in the Summit proceedings.

Several of the new partnerships have already been put forward for endorsement as Type II partnerships, and it is hoped that others may be added to the list in due course. A presentation of the whole programme emerging from the Implementation Conference will take place at 11.30 am on Saturday August 31 in the presentation rooms in the Sandton Convention Centre. All are welcome.

Other speakers at the opening and concluding plenaries who gave their warm support and encouragement to the emerging partnerships included John Turner, Head of the USA delegation, Dr Kader Asmal, South African Minister of Education, Professor Dominic Fobih, Ghanaian Minister for Environment and Science, Juomi Backman, Finnish Minister for the Environment, Achim Steiner, Director General of IUCN, and Dan Nielsen, Ambassador for the Danish Presidency of the European Union. Stakeholder Forum is very grateful to the governments and other sponsors who have supported the process so far with encouragement, support and participation. We hope they will be encouraged to extend their support as the partnerships now move into the implementation stage.

A report, outlining the partnerships, will be available by Wednesday, 28 August. A full report will be made available as a multimedia CD ROM.

Implementation Conference website www.earthsummit2002.org/ic

Free Tours to Sustainable Development Projects in Gauteng

See sustainable development in action

The Greening the WSSD Initiative has been tasked with making the WSSD cleaner and greener by advising on better environmental practice in the planning of the WSSD. They have organized tours to environmental and development projects in Gauteng that demonstrate how communities are working towards improving their lives and their environments.

Soweto Environmental Development Tour

Dates: 26 August – 4 September

Time: 09:00 – 13:00 or 13:00 – 17:00

Visit the Soweto Mountain of Hope (SOMOHO) project that has changed the once dangerous and barren Tshiawelo Koppie into an art, culture and environmental hub for the local community. SOMOHO's working groups include: turning waste into art; catering in traditional South African meals; drumming circles and performances; Children Loving Nature after-school programme; and organic gardening. Each afternoon tour will also visit the Soweto Ecohouse, the first energy-saving house to be built in Soweto. The Ecohouse will also be visited during the morning tours on 31 August and 1 September. On those mornings when Ecohouse is not visited (ie 26 to 30 August and 2 to 4 September) the tour will include a visit to Kliptown and a drive past Winnie Mandela's Squatter Camp and Walter Sisulu Freedom Square.

Earth Summit 2002 Online Poll Results

What is the most critical element of a Global Deal?

- Poverty Eradication 23%
- Equitable & Sustainable Access To Resources 20%
- Securing Environmental & Social Rights 11%
- Cancellation of Financial Debts 5%
- Recognition of Economic & Social Debts 5%
- Access to Information & Participation 5%
- Changing Values Guiding Human Behaviour 29%

IMPLEMENTATION CONFERENCE: FOOD SECURITY

Owned, Agreed, Collaborative Action Plans

Action Plan Title	Goal / Vision	Key Objectives	Method of delivery
Eco Agriculture	To achieve sustainable agriculture and associated natural resource management – that embraces and simultaneously enhances Productivity, Rural Livelihoods, Ecosystem services and Biodiversity	To promote EcoAgriculture by catalysing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and land use innovation with farmers and conservationists Capacity Building Education and public awareness raising Resource mobilisation 	Draft Type II partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 2003 international EcoAgriculture conference A supporting secretariat Support for ‘Ground level projects’ Strengthening educational and outreach channels
Local Enterprise Development	Develop an Independent Not-for-Profit Network to exchange information & knowledge that is cohesive, yet decentralised enough to provide culturally relevant information that supports local enterprise development.	Facilitate linkages between stakeholders that will lead to the success of local enterprise.	Draft Type II partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local information centres Newsletters, Monitoring to ensure that support matches needs.
Expansion of the web-based agricultural educational tool, AgLe@rn	To build capacity for sustainable agriculture , through the provision of appropriate agricultural information via the agLearn programme	Expand agLearn to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broaden module content Engage more partners Encompass wider geographic outreach, especially within Africa 	Draft Type II partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An impact monitoring and evaluation action plan Wider availability of scholarships funds Ascertain further commitment to partnerships
Secure and Equitable Access to Land	Secure and Equitable Access to Land for sustainable development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social and economic development Food Security Social empowerment 	Two integrated strategies for partnerships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening civil society through knowledge dispersal and project replication. Sharing best practice experiences through effective communication and appropriate strategies. 	Draft Type II partnership Exchanging experiences on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> best practices conflict management women’s empowerment
Capacity Building for Agricultural Media Professionals (AMPs)	To empower AMPs in developing countries to utilise a full spectrum of resources so resource poor farmers can fully contribute to national, regional and global food security	Improve and maximise the skills and capacity of AMPs, through training workshops a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide AMPs with the necessary guidance to meet industry standards Establish, implement and sustain high standards of agricultural journalism 	Draft Type II partnership An agreed action plan to ensure objectives are achieved, with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated tasks Targets Timeframes Code of Conduct Resource acquisition strategies.
Smallholder irrigation promotion in semi-arid areas	Boosting food security by promoting small-holder irrigation in semi-arid areas , initially based initially on low pressure drip irrigation and treadle pumps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased food security at house hold, local and national levels Increased capacity for adaptive research and extension Increased and diversified incomes for resource poor farmers 	Draft Type II partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A multi-disciplinary steering committee by Dec. 2002 Draft project proposal by June 2003 for submission to donors.

The WSSD Sustainable Development Barometer



The SD Barometer is provided by 'Greening the WSSD'

Communicating Weather Information in Developing Nations

Communities in developing countries can now have better access to weather forecasts as a result of new, affordable weather forecasting and broadcasting equipment developed by the Met Office. This will help prevent them from losing vital crops each year because they don't have access to a simple weather forecast. The benefits of being able to plan ahead mean that communities have a better chance of providing sufficient food for their families and being able to sell more produce.

The Met Office also broadcasts information over RANET. Steve Palmer, technical co-ordinator at the Met Office, said: "The Met Office has been working to provide easy, affordable access to weather information to developing countries for some time, particularly with our involvement in RANET (radio and internet for the communication of hydrological and climate-related information). As part of our RANET activities, we have been providing

forecasting equipment and online educational resources to African and, in the future Asian, communities without direct internet access."

"We are delighted to be able to extend the support we give to meteorologists and communities in Africa by developing a lower-cost television broadcast system to the existing radio and internet services provided. We hope to be able to provide weather forecasting services to meet the needs of ten African countries this year, compared with only three last year."

RANET is a product of ACMAD the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development
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The Met Office Johannesburg 5 Day Weather Forecast									
Sunday 25th		Monday 26th		Tuesday 27th		Wednesday 28th		Thursday 29th	
Day Max	Night Min	Day Max	Night Min	Day Max	Night Min	Day Max	Night Min	Day Max	
24°C	8°C	23°C	9°C	20°C	7°C	20°C	9°C	20°C	
75°C	46°C	73°C	48°C	68°C	45°C	68°C	48°C	68°C	

Events Diary

Tuesday 27th 10.00 - 1.00	Plenary Session: Agriculture. Plenary Hall, SCC
1.15 - 2.45	Mountain Sustainable Development: International Partnership. Ballroom 1, SCC
1.15 - 2.45	Population in Sustainable Development. Ballroom 3, SCC
1.15 - 2.45	The World in 2012: Towards a 10 year Plan to Achieve Sustainable Consumption & Production. Committee Room 5, SCC
1.30 - 2.30	US Government Briefing: Agriculture. Export House, 3rd Floor, South Street
3.00 - 6.00	Plenary Session: Cross Sectoral Issues. Plenary Hall, SCC
6.30 - 8.00	Theory & Practice of Environmental Governance at the Regional & Global Levels. Committee Room 5, SCC
6.30 - 8.00	Presentation of the Results of the Indigenous Peoples' Summit on Sustainable Development. Ballroom 3, SCC
6.30 - 8.00	Launch of the World Development Report 2003: Sustainable Development with a Dynamic Economy. Ballroom 1, SCC
Wednesday 10.00 - 1.00	Plenary Session: Water & Sanitation. Plenary Hall, SCC
1.15 - 2.45	Children: Vital Partners in the Globalisation & the Preservation of the Earth. Ballroom 1, SCC
1.15 - 2.45	Training Initiative on Sustainable Urbanisation: A Public-Private Partnership. Committee Room 5, SCC
1.15 - 2.45	Francophonie & Sustainable Development. Ballroom 1, SCC
1.30 - 2.30	US Government Briefing: Water & Energy. Export House, 3rd Floor, South Street
3.00 - 4.00	US Government Briefing: Summit Institute for Sustainable Development. Export House, 3rd Floor, South Street
3.00 - 6.00	Plenary Session: Energy. Plenary Hall, SCC
6.30 - 8.00	Volunteering & Sustainable Development. Committee Room 5, SCC
6.30 - 8.00	Energy & Sustainable Development in Africa. Ballroom 3, SCC
6.30 - 8.00	Youth Action for Sustainable Development. Ballroom 1, SCC

SCC: Sandton Convention Centre

