

Water & the WSSD

Probably the most hotly debated of the WEHAB issues is Water. More specifically, access to clean and safe drinking water and sanitary services. Stakeholder Forum's Jasmin Enayati provides the backdrop to this most critical of issues.

"Water is essential to our health, our spiritual needs, our comfort, our livelihoods, and our ecosystems. Yet everywhere water quality is declining, and the water stress on humanity and our ecosystems increases..."

(Bonn International Freshwater Conference, December 2001)

In terms of the global water situation, there has been hardly any progress since Rio. Quite the contrary, the situation in the majority of countries world-wide has worsened. 1.2 billion people still lack access to safe water, whilst 2.5 billion live without proper sanitation. The Millennium Development Goal to halve the proportion of people unable to reach safe and affordable drinking water by 2015 was set to initiate a strong push towards rapid implementation on this crucial issue.

The World Summit for Sustainable Development has been mandated to renew commitments to further the implementation of Agenda 21. There is enough water for everybody in the world, but only if we change the process by which it is managed. The primary responsibility for ensuring equitable and sustainable natural resource management rests with governments. However, it is crucial that all stakeholders who use, manage or protect water resources and their ecosystems are engaged in this process. Thus, there is a n obvious need to complement a strong Type 1 outcome of WSSD with the formation of a large number and variety of multi-stakeholder, Type 2 partnerships to help drive collaborative action and implementation.

In preparation for WSSD, the Stockholm Water Symposium identified a number of crucial overarching principles that need to be addressed here in Johannesburg. Water users must be involved in both the development and governance of intergrated water resource management. Given that the behaviour of local water users is the ultimate test of policy success, water users must not only be informed, but also consulted and actively involved in governance decisions regarding freshwater. This highlights the need for close, effective dialogue between water users and governments, through the adoption of multi-stakeholder processes at both national and local levels. What's more, the citizens who lack access to water and *their* priorities need to drive the development of pro-poor water policies.

Participants at the Stockholm symposium identified the following key areas for action:

- To improve the governance of water resources and services
- To establish and support participatory mechanisms
- To dramatically improve drinking water supplies and sanitation
- To establish regimes for integrated management of river basins and aquifers
- To increase water productivity, by increasing the benefit derived from each drop of water
- To reduce and prevent ground and surface water pollution
- To protect and restore vulnerable ecosystem service

Transparency regarding the costs of water use and supply is crucial. Some of the fundamental problems will only be resolved once the costs of supply and use of water are openly acknowledged. Costs need to be transparent, otherwise they cannot be met adequately. Nor can the most appropriate measures of cost recovery be identified and applied - for example, at the household, city, metropolitan, economic sector and/or national levels.

Providing much needed leadership in the Earth Summit 2002 process, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has in May this year asserted that water should be one of the five priority areas for the Summit - along with Energy, Health, Agriculture, and Biodiversity. It is imperative that, ten years on from Rio, to effectively address the painfully apparent lack of progress towards water security. As re-affirmed in the WSSD Framework for Action on Water, the need to meet the water security needs of the poor - for livelihoods, health and welfare, production and food security and reducing vulnerability to disasters - grows ever-more pertinent.

The South African Government, together with the international community, has established the WaterDome - an exhibition, a meeting point, forum, media center and cultural stage which will provide all stakeholders with a platform to meet up with the latest developments on global and African water management: Visit the WaterDome at Northgate Johannesburg from 29 August - 3 September.

The **Freshwater Section of Stakeholder Forum's Implementation Conference** provided a variety of stakeholders from all over the globe with a unique opportunity to agree joint action on at least the second of the above key areas for action mentioned above - to establish and support participatory mechanisms to contribute to the goal of providing safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation. During the three days of the conference (24-26th August), participants constructively engaged in a professionally facilitated, multi-stakeholder process to facilitate the development of owned, agreed and collaborative action plans (see "Implementation Conference" article below).

Jasmin Enayati, Freshwater Coordinator Implementation Conference, Stakeholder Forum

Working Group Session Reports

Vienna Style Negotiations Tuesday AM & PM

The morning session began by with the Chair placing heavy emphasis on the need to drive forward with the discussions to ensure agreement on the text, by the close of session today. He did not want to place uncomfortable pressure on Governments to significantly compromise their negotiating positions, but did want them to give serious consideration as to how we could meet the challenge of getting a clean text by tonight.

Initial discussion focused on how best to resolve issues contained within paragraph 22. Negotiations ensued on finding an acceptable text, which included both a target and strong language aiming to reduce the adverse effects of chemicals on both the environment and human health. Despite the EU expressing a clear preference for the inclusion of strong language, to ensure that chemicals are used in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects, the US opposed this, out rightly stating that some chemicals and toxic substances are designed to have a negative impact on the environment. It is clear that the US intend to continue in their use of such substances, despite this acknowledgement of the environmental harm that results.

As a result of trying to gain a clean text trade offs took place on gaining acceptable language and ensuring the retention of the target. The US agreed to the inclusion of the target, if weaker text was included on reducing the impacts of chemicals from; dramatically to significantly reduce significant adverse effects. The key players within this debate: Hungary, US, EU, Norway, Switzerland and G77, have as yet to reach resolution over this paragraph. The usual issues – targets and Rio Principles - presented themselves as barriers to agreement.

Moving on at a rapid pace – comparatively – it was decided that Para 30 would be dealt with in it's entirety, drawing all of the subparagraphs into one negotiating package. The US proposed a compromise text on the '...rights of developing coastal States when addressing the issues of allocation of share of fisheries resources...' To gain agreement, the US suggested that this statement be expanded to read '... the rights, duties and interests of coastal States and the special requirements of developing States...' Despite support for this by G77, New Zealand and the EU, Korea adamantly requested that this expansion contain a clause relating it back to the relevant UN Conventions. However as a result of strong opposition to this, and within the spirit of the Summit Korea agreed to join the consensus on the proposal by the US. This submission lead to the agreement of the 'package' being dealt with under paragraph 30.

The afternoon session started at paragraph 56 (a) on sustainable development for Africa. The US proposed changing the bracketed section "protection of [universally agreed] human rights] [including the right to development" to "protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms including the right to development". G77 made an alternative suggestion using text from the Millennium Declaration, but agreed to the US version after it was supported by New Zealand, Australia, Switzerland, the EU and Japan.

The next paragraph on supporting NEPAD and energy (56 (j) (1)) found agreement between the EU and US on G77's suggestion that the text should become "Establish and promote programs, partner-

ships and initiatives to support Africa's efforts".

New text was suggested by Australia on biodiversity and sustainable tourism (64 (e)). This was accepted after the EU stepped down from an attempt to remove the words "supporting these efforts" from the text. The US and G77 were keen to keep these words as they said that they clarified that the paragraph only relates to countries that are signed up to the agreements.

Argentina produced alternative text for paragraph 19 (e) on the renewable energy target. This was supported by the EU as well as Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Poland and Tuvalu. However, it was not accepted by the US, G77, Japan, Australia and Canada. The US said that the most efficient way to promote renewable energy was through individual countries setting their own strategies. The US emphasized that each country should be assessed individually. G77 also said that the emphasis should be on access to energy and that renewable energy targets would detract the focus away from this. Australia explained that their analyses suggested a very high cost of achieving the proposed targets of 15% global total energy supply by 2010. The EU expressed grave disappointment at the reluctance of these countries to set targets, reminding delegates that the text was supposed to be a plan of action and not a political declaration.

The session then turned to paragraph 19 (p)bis which refers to the adoption of timetable for the phasing out of "energy subsidies which inhibit sustainable development". The US announced that this was paragraph "unacceptable". Canada, Australia and G77 followed suit by calling deletion of the entire paragraph. These sentiments were countered by New Zealand, Iceland, Norway and the EU who strongly supported the paragraph. The US retorted by repeating that it was "unacceptable" for a comparatively small group of countries to consistently push for targets and push their ways of solving these problems on other countries.

Paragraph 19 (s) on energy carried two variations in brackets. While G77, the US and Canada supported the second option on developing and implementing action from within the framework of the ninth CSD, the EU was keen to use the first - developing new action-orientated recommendations. It was suggested that the EU was going backwards, that existing agreements should be implemented. The chairman asked if the EU could accept another piece of text. The EU responded by saying they were keen to view all the energy components of the text as one package and not separately.

The G77 suggested that text in para 58 (a). on becoming "promoting equitable access to health care services" was unacceptable. Whilst Switzerland suggested that paragraphs 47 and this on para 58 should be discussed together as they both relate to health.

Leaping backwards, a group of fifty countries led by Canada made a proposal on paragraph 7, relating to sanitation. They suggested that an alternative paragraph should be used although they had not had time to resolve the whole paragraph and only suggested new brackets. Finally, the G77 raised a "technical issue" about how the language in 64 (e) on the conservation of biodiversity and benefit sharing of genetic resources in Africa should be consistent with that of paragraph 19 of the Doha declaration. The EU was opposed this change, saying that other relevant agreements, including TRIPS, that could also be referred to here. This paragraph was left open for the final session of the day, scheduled to start at 8.30pm.

Georgina Ayre & Marcus Hill, Stakeholder Forum

Cross cutting issues - Plenary Session

Throughout the week we will be working through the WEHAB issues within the plenary session, which include major groups, intergovernmental organisations and governments. To add to these

five issues 'cross sectoral areas' were looked at yesterday. There were three areas to be covered: finance and trade (which turned out to be globalisation and corporate responsibility), sustainable consumption and consumption patterns and finally education, science, capacity building and information for decision making.

This is an impressive list of large issues, not only of substance but also contention, to cover within three hours. This was exemplified by Desai having to give the opening presentation of the paper as the Secretary General of the WSSD, as no one organisation could cover all the issues. He mentioned that this was the place to talk about implementation, whilst clustering around the issues mentioned above and looking at how partnerships can assist us in this objective.

The moderator Jan Pronk fired questions out to the major groups and international organisations, starting with the Science and Technology community by asking if they had anything more to contribute to sustainable development. Of course his reaction was yes, however what is needed within these dialogues is information about the mechanisms for implementation to move the agenda forward. As with nearly all the responses he mentioned the importance of partnerships to share information, and ultimately knowledge, to implement the other issues whilst also participating with civil society in any decisions. Within this first topic of discussion on education, science, etc. the major discussion and recommendations were to look at research, including that of earth observation and to link the science to policy to create better processes. However the theory of science is often decoupled by the practice and this is an area that needs improvement. Alongside this they perhaps need to move away from market driven science and pressure and look at what is actually needed. These ideas also stretched towards technology transfer.

UNITAR gave their definition of capacity building through ownership, integration, harmonisation, modern technology and decentralisation of governance through cooperation, for example with local authorities. This reflected the principles of many of the other ideas.

All the way through woman addressed the issue of inequality, especially with reference to power, which was reflected within the discussion of globalisation, finance and trade. Pronk asked how many worlds are we living in, one or two, and how can we overcome this? Business suggested it was through awareness of society.

They moved on to issues of unsustainable production and how the biggest driver was the economy, and therefore business. UNIDO suggested the link with corporates and the role of SMEs. Pronk asked if corporations can contribute if they are only about selling. Youth suggested the way to change this in the future was through education.

UNESCO also said that education was key. This was backed up with the need to create a new ethic to spread bottom up knowledge and include traditional knowledge, which was included within the discussion on technology transfer. It was suggested that a new way of thinking, and therefore educating, was needed to tackle the model of the new economy. Business mentioned that we were in a transition society, perhaps moving away from this model and to an era of awareness of the three pillars. Perhaps once we work through this time we can finally reach action.

Trade Unions emphasised the role of the workplace and basic labour rights within sustainability. To do this they suggested we need governments to take a key role in cooperate responsibility.

The debate continued over who controls who - governments or

TNCs - with the real answer being avoided. Although the business sector did point out that industry does not flood into areas that have little regulations or governance. Perhaps consumption is the key issue here especially within the 'northern' context, but how can people force themselves to make these decisions?

Connection between Doha, Monterray and Johannesburg were attempted, however the general feel was that there was little concrete link and perhaps this is a challenge still to be met, especially as time is running short for discussion.

The questions that were posed to the governments were about what they are going to do to foster sustainable production and consumption in their countries and make globalisation work for sustainable patterns of growth. The governments were asked to present their answers over two minutes - which turned out to be an average of five and still failed to address the issues directly posed. The overall dialogue however is hoped to inform the other issues still to be discussed, and as Pronk summed up we still lack implementation and need to address empowerment, bottom up and equality approaches, capacity building (for example, sharing information), resources, resources, resources and how to steer globalisation so it is beneficial to sustainable development. Let's hope that over the next week these answers are given more time and space to be addressed in the numerous venues across Johannesburg.

Anna Birney, Stakeholder Forum

Responsible Tourism in Destinations

In Cape Town on Friday the WSSD side event conference on Responsible Tourism in Destinations concluded with a declaration calling on all stakeholders in the tourism industry to take responsibility to achieve the triple bottom line of sustainable tourism. Dr Dawid de Villiers, Deputy Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization chaired the final session of the three-day conference and the finalisation of the declaration. Placing Responsible Tourism in the context of the WTO's Global Code of Ethics Dawid de Villiers said

"I understand Responsible Tourism as the commitment to implement the principles of sustainability -- guided by the code of ethics -- at the local or destination level. The goal is to formulate practical guidelines to advance the implementation of the triple bottom line (environmental, social and economic) of sustainability at the destination level. Responsible Tourism is not a new form of tourism, but a commitment to act and to act in a practical and measurable way. Responsible Tourism is all about "how do we do it" or even more concretely, "this is the way we should do it".

Responsible tourism means taking responsibility for achieving the triple bottom line of sustainable tourism whether as a tourist (and the vast majority of WSSD delegates are tourists), a tourism business in the destination or in the originating market, as government, local community or NGO. Multi-stakeholder approaches to shaping and reshaping destinations as is been achieved in Calvia and in The Gambia; and market driven initiatives like the UK Association of Independent Tour Operator's responsible tourism policy and the international Tour Operator's Initiative are both necessary to

achieving change.

The conference considered developments in the implementation of sustainable tourism over the last ten years and reviewed the National Responsible Tourism Guidelines published by the Department for Environmental Affairs and Tourism in South Africa in May. The conference spent two half-days visiting sites in and around Cape Town – township tourism, new nature reserves and flagships like Kirstenbosch and Robben Island. The South African Guidelines were field-tested and the sites discussed – many useful suggestions for the further development of the sites emerged from discussions and the idea of developing destination specific responsible tourism guidelines was endorsed.

Amongst the 260 plus conference participants from 20 countries were representatives of national, provincial and local government, NGOs, tour operators, hoteliers, emerging entrepreneurs, consultants and academics.

Javier Bustamante of the Ajuntament de Calvià, Mallorca in the Balearics invited delegates to attend the next conference on **Responsible Tourism in Destinations** in May 2004 when the focus will be on the roles of local authorities and on contribution which tour operators in particular and the industry in general can make to realising responsible tourism. Tourism can only be managed for sustainability at the destination level. Local authorities – provinces, cities, municipalities and national parks – often have the all important local planning function and are accountable to local communities, they are best equipped to manage destinations to make them better places for hosts and guests.

The Cape Town Conference asserted the importance of using multi-stakeholder processes to agree responsible tourism policies and codes, which must reflect particular communities and their environments. The conference relished the diversity of our world's cultures, habitats and species and the wealth of our cultural and natural heritage, recognising that this is the very basis of tourism, and accepting that responsible and sustainable tourism will be achieved in different ways in different places

The conference recognised that there has been considerable progress in addressing the environmental impacts of tourism, although there is a long way to go to achieve sustainability; and that more limited progress has been made in harnessing tourism for local economic development, for the benefit of communities and indigenous peoples, and in managing the social impacts of tourism. CSD 7 in 1999 re-asserted the importance of the triple bottom line approach: the economic, social and environment aspects of sustainable development and of the interests of indigenous peoples and local communities in particular. This approach was reaffirmed in Cape Town where it was recognised that a balanced approach to sustainable development through tourism and the particular importance of economic development and poverty reduction were endorsed. The conference recognised that that tourism must make its contribution to meeting the global challenge of reducing social and economic inequalities and reducing poverty, and the importance of New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) in the process.

The Cape Town Conference called upon tourism enterprises and trade associations in originating markets and in destinations to adopt a responsible approach, to commit to specific responsible practises, and to report progress in a transparent and auditable way, and where appropriate to use this for market advantage. The Calvia conference in May 2004 will provide an opportunity to review progress in Calvia, South Africa and in a host of other destinations.

Harold Goodwin, International Centre for Responsible Tourism

The Summit Institute Offers Free Environmental Training at WSSD

The Smithsonian Institution, US Environmental Protection Agency, UNITAR, the UN Foundation, the Nando Peretti Foundation, and IUCN-The World Conservation Union are proud to announce the Summit Institute for Sustainable Development, a new and innovative capacity building process that leverages the knowledge and experience of delegates at the World Summit for Sustainable Development. The Institute will run from 27 August to 5 September 2002.

At the Summit Institute for Sustainable Development, attendees will receive **FREE training in practical, how-to courses taught by experienced practitioners from around the world**. The courses cover a wide array of key issues and areas in four principal areas: environmental policy and planning; science and technology; sustainable decision-making and organizational development. The Institute will offer **more than 60 courses**, including:

- Environmental Impact Assessment Project Management
- Fundamentals of Safe Drinking Water
- Introduction to Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Principles of Environmental Enforcement and Compliance
- Sustainable Urban Transportation

The instructors are recognized experts who are donating their time and expertise to build the world's sustainable development knowledge base. The instructors represent NGOs, national agencies and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank. With tens of thousands of people coming to Johannesburg for the World Summit looking for solutions to our world's most pressing problems, the SISD will provide background knowledge and tools for the implementation of sustainable development.

"The Summit Institute is a pilot for a new way to bring value to international conferences by formalizing training that already takes place but goes unrecognised" notes Dr. Leonard Hirsch, the Coordinator. "We're helping to build the capacity of delegates and observers, and ultimately, we believe that we can build knowledge networks of participants who can continue to learn together throughout their careers." Plans are underway to replicate the model at other international conferences taking place in 2003.

The Institute will take place at St. David's Marist College, 36 Rivonia Road, Sandton. Instructors will offer a variety of half-day, full-day, two-day and three-day courses. Registration for morning classes begins at 9:15 and courses begin at 10:00. Registration for afternoon classes begins at 14:00 and courses begin at 14:30.

For a complete list of courses and registration information, visit the Institute web site at: <http://sustainability.si.edu> or visit the USA Pavilion in Ubuntu Village

Freshwater at the Implementation Conference:

New Collaborative Stakeholder Action to Implement Water Agreements & Goals

During the Implementation Conference: Stakeholder Action for Or Common Future, over 100 stakeholder representatives from around the world gathered at the IUCN Environment Centre and the Indaba Hotel, to work out their agreements on seven areas of joint action.

Multi-stakeholder Review of Global Water/Sanitation Supply Strategies

Vision

To carry out a multi-stakeholder review of water/sanitation supply strategies provided by all sectors (private, public, community-based organisations and others); and to provide improved data and information to enable improved decision-making in choice of supply strategies for water service delivery.

Outcomes

- Core team to be established to take forward a review
- Interim 'Secretariat' identified to 'manage' a review (International Water Association)
- Action Plan created to put a review in place
- Other stakeholders identified to be included
- Other 'Review' initiatives identified as potential sources from which to collate data
- Workshop participants agreed to promote the review and purpose of the review to other interested stakeholders at the WSSD to encourage increased multi-stakeholder participation/consultation
- Scope of the review could include:
 - Governance
 - Finance
 - Best Practice / Principles
 - Capacity-building
- Stakeholder Forum to facilitate the review process until a champion is identified and in place

Development and Implementation of New, Improved and Tailored Methodologies, Tools and Materials for training and capacity-building on gender mainstreaming in Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)

Vision:

To launch and develop commitment to the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA) gender mainstreaming multi-stakeholder project for the promotion of access and control of women and men to water resources. To build capacity of GWA members and their partners in mainstreaming gender within IWRM.

Outcomes:

- A committed multi-stakeholder team for the implementation phase of the gender mainstreaming project
- An enlarged group of stakeholders who will provide information

and input

- Training modules on knowledge and skills in gender mainstreaming developed by core group
- "Global trainers" trained and able to design and deliver regional training of trainers
- Regional trainers trained and able to design / deliver tailored courses for various stakeholders
- Tailor courses designed and delivered to GWA members and other stakeholders
- Training packages produced and disseminated in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese

Partners:

Grassroots organisations, NGOs, Youth, universities, resource centres, local government and government representatives (to come: business).

Local Government Freshwater Capacity Building in Asia Pacific

ICLEI is leading a campaign, initiated in June 2000, to improve the management of freshwater resources through local government. The aim of this Action Plan is to strengthen and build the capacity for freshwater management in the Asia Pacific Region by building on and learning from the campaign work so far.

Outcome:

- Proposal for an Asia Pacific Initiative: ICLEI preparing a simple guide on "things that should be done" in launching a campaign at the local level; linked to public awareness and education components of the campaign
- ICLEI can make use of existing decision support tools and checklists and can package these for local authorities. UNEP-IETC (International Environmental Technology Center) can provide support through introductory guides, sourcebooks, train-the-trainer kits, EST-Performance Assessment etc.
- Marketing the Asia-Pacific Initiative: work with cities in Asia Pacific already familiar with the ICLEI process (i.e. Cities for Climate Protection Campaign)
- Use Mekong River Commission as a possible point of entry
- Build on complimentary initiatives and issues (eg Australian Victorian Women's Trust on gender issues)
- Create linkages to local governments and related institutions, Youth Water Action Team, UNEP/IETC Cities as Sustainable Ecosystems (CASE) Initiative, the Melbourne Principles, IWA's water utility efficiency initiative

Global Rainwater Harvesting Partnership

The group, representative of all continents, met to discuss a proposed initiative to establish a global collective. The proposal aimed to specifically focus on:

- Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting using community buildings; and,
- Surface Rainwater Harvesting for groundwater recharge.

While the group saw merit in the proposal, it reached the conclusion that it would be more appropriate to establish a broader initiative. Certain individual members of the group gave their support to the original proposal which will be discussed at other events, eg the Habitat International Coalition and at the WaterDome.

Agreement to establish the Global Rainwater Harvesting Partnership with these objectives:

- To focus on all aspects of Rainwater Harvesting;
- To promote Rainwater Harvesting;
- To raise the issue on the sustainable development agenda;
- To exchange ideas and experience;
- To influence policy at the international, national and local levels;
- To provide a vehicle for creating partnerships; and,
- To promote a globally representative approach, allowing regional and other variety.

Facilitators and seed funding have been identified. The Partnership would be incorporated in Australia. The facilitators will prepare a proposal on matters related to the structure of the Partnership and conduct a process of seeking consensus on it among the proposed participants. Practical aspects to be debated via the Internet with a view to agreement and implementation by the end of 2002. Activities and budget will be finalised within two months of incorporation.

Water Wise Programme – Promoting Social Solutions for the Wise Use of Water

The 'social' aspects of water services are as important as the technical, financial & legal aspects. Comprehensive, positive behavior change programmes have to be in place to complement the many technically oriented projects. The aim of this Action Plan is to build capacity for improved community relations, social marketing and education programmes and to maximize the synergy of all stakeholders working together to achieve this aim.

Output:

- A set of longer-term programmes in the Gauteng province in South Africa addressing the value of water and its sustainable use – some collective, some municipal
- Established a range of "best practice" principles for appropriate action (common principles for a specific local area)

Points of Action:

- Joint Water Wise Advocacy through the Rand Water sponsored 'Communications Forum'
- Municipality-led Education programme
- International "Train-the-Trainer" mentorship programme for municipal educators
- Develop a local knowledge management hub, probably a website hosted by Rand Water and or DWAF
- Fund-raising programme – national and international sources

Eradication of diarrhoeal Disease in the Limpopo Basin through Health Related Catchment Development

Vision:

To develop and implement health related interventions to eradicate diarrhoeal disease for the entire Limpopo river basin (South Africa, Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe) to such an extent that the reduced levels should be at least those of developed world incidence.

First phase: inter-country action to identify quarternary catchment. Set up participatory fora and identify target catchments through a process of situation analyses.

Second phase: implemented in the study catchment to include development of knowledge bases. Development of a baseline database and identification of action oriented groups.

Partners for the Action Plan: SADC Water Sector, Department of Water and Health in each country at primary catchment level; NAWISA, WHO, ADDCAG and academic institutions at regional level. Partners in second phase include 20 NGOs at primary level (lead organisations: South Africa: Group for Environmental Monitoring; Zimbabwe: ZERO; Mozambique: Liviningo; Botswana: Kalahari Conservation Society).

Strengthening Public Water Systems

Vision:

- To develop tools – political, social and economic/financial – that will be used around the world to strengthen public water systems.
- To raise awareness, especially in the national and global institutions, that public water operators must systematically and significantly be assisted, motivated and pressured to deliver quality services.

Outcome:

A number of key guiding principles and a framework for intervention: To develop good quality, efficient and accountable public water systems. The group felt that they could not be specific about actionable points because they do not have the institutional and financial mechanisms to effect the actions. Public Sector International will assume the role of the champion and facilitator to realise and action the issues raised for interventions.

Jasmin Enayati (Email: jenayati@earthsummit2002.org), Stakeholder Forum

Oceanography

There are few activities in the marine environment that do not benefit from reliable environmental information and forecasts, in terms of more-efficient planning and safer operation. In providing services for a range of customers operating at sea, the Met Office already does much more than just forecasting the weather. We provide a single source for climatological and forecasting consultancy services, as well as oceanographic and weather forecast products, either in standard or tailored formats.

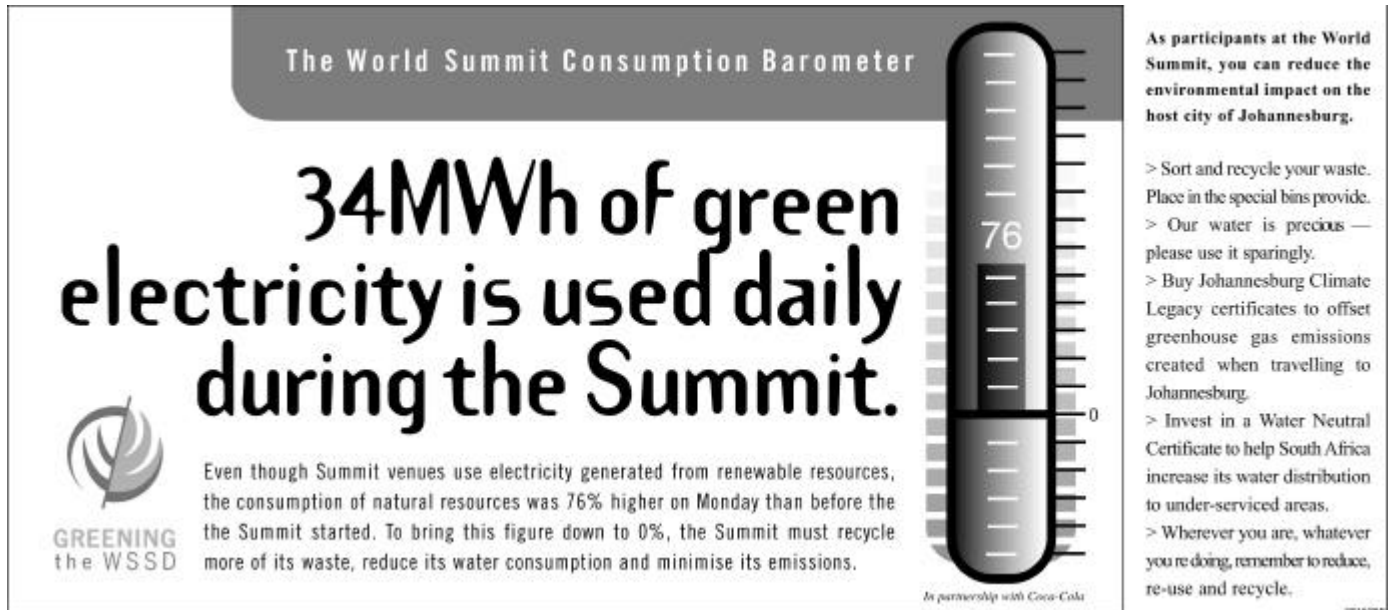
Recent diversification into new areas of marine environmental consultancy, both in coastal zones and at sea, has given us the opportunity to highlight developing operational oceanography and coastal environmental consultancy capabilities aimed at meeting the diverse needs of marine sector operators.

Coastal environments are areas of intense development and economic activities. Dr Ian Miller of the Met Office says: "A multi-disciplinary and client-orientated consultancy service will provide integrated environmental solutions for coastal development projects. This will involve developing a partnership with a marine-capable organisation, providing complimentary expertise."

New products based on the increasing capabilities of the Met Office's oceanographic forecasting models are being developed. The global atmosphere is inextricably linked with the oceans, and the Met Office's expertise in both makes us ideally placed to provide comprehensive environmental information services.

The Met Office

The WSSD Sustainable Development Barometer



The SD Barometer is provided by 'Greening the WSSD'

Met Office World Weather Reports

San Sebastian soaked | Issued on: Tue Aug 27th 2002
A slow moving low over Europe coupled with moist northerly winds piling into northern Spain from the Bay of Biscay, provided San Sebastian with a thorough soaking. 143 mm fell during the 48 hour period ending 1200 GMT on Tuesday, well over double the 63 mm August average rainfall.

Algerian showers | Issued on: Tue Aug 27th 2002
Heavy showers continue to affect parts of Algeria with the port of Annaba reporting 34 mm during the 24 hours ending 0600 GMT on Tuesday. The amount is just over three times the 10 mm August average.






Monsoon rains underway in Karachi | Issued on: Tue Aug 27th 2002
Persistent rain provided Karachi in southern Pakistan with almost a month's rainfall during the 36 hour period ending 1200 GMT on Tuesday. 49 mm of rain was recorded during the interval, just 9 mm short of the 58 mm August average.

August chill in Siberia | Issued on: Tue Aug 27th 2002
Cloudy skies and northerly winds combined to bring low temperatures to the town of Turukhansk in Siberia. A top temperature of just 8.3 Celsius was returned at 1200 GMT on Tuesday, just below the average minimum of 8.3 degrees and well below the average August high of 16.7 Celsius.

Hot spell in Bolivia. | Issued on: Tue Aug 27th 2002
The city of Robore in Bolivia recorded a top temperature of 37.9 Celsius at 2100 GMT on Monday, 8.5 degrees above the average August high of 29.4 Celsius. A warm balmy night followed as temperatures fell gently to 24 Celsius, as recorded at 1200 GMT on Tuesday. The average August minimum is 15.6 Celsius.

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The Met Office Johannesburg 5 Day Weather Forecast								
Tuesday 27th		Wednesday 28th		Thursday 29th		Friday 30th		Saturday 31st
								
Day Max	Night Min	Day Max	Night Min	Day Max	Night Min	Day Max	Night Min	Day Max
22°C 72°F	10°C 50°F	19°C 66°F	10°C 50°F	18°C 64°F	9°C 48°F	20°C 68°F	9°C 48°F	20°C 68°F

Events Diary

Wednesday	WaterDome Opening - www.waterdome.net
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
Thursday 10.00 - 1.00	Plenary Session - Panel on Regional Implementation & Wrap Up of Plenary Sessions. Plenary Hall, SCC
1.15 - 2.45	Significant Issues in Energy & Sustainable Development. Ballroom 1. SCC
1.15 - 2.45	The Rural Poor - Survival or a Better Life? Committee Room 5
1.15 - 2.45	Community Action, Global Impact: UNDP's Type II Initiatives. Ballroom 3, SCC
3.00 - 6.00	Plenary Session: Statements by Non-State Entities. Plenary Hall, SCC
6.30 - 8.00	Roundtable on Employment, Social Dialogue & Social Protection. Ballroom 1, SCC
6.30 - 8.00	International Law for Sustainable Development. Ballroom 3, SCC
6.30 - 8.00	Cleaner Fuels for Cleaner Air. Committee Room 5, SCC

SCC: Sandton Convention Centre

