

**Report of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Government team to the World Summit on Sustainable Development
(26 August – 4 September 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa)**

Introduction

In order to gather information and share experience with other administrations and representatives of non-government organisations (NGO's) on the issue of sustainable development, the Hong Kong SAR Government sent a team of eight officials to attend the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg from 26 August to 4 September 2002. The line up of the team is at *attachment 1*.

2. Over the ten-day period of the summit, the team attended plenary sessions, side events and the main exhibition at the Ubuntu Village site. The SAR (refers to the Hong Kong SAR unless otherwise specified) officials also took part in organised visits to community-level sustainable development projects in the districts of Soweto and Alexandra, as well as a tour of a wetland rehabilitation scheme.

3. This report summarises the work of the SAR Government team during the period of the World Summit and briefly presents the team's key observations arising from its experience in Johannesburg.

Detailed Itinerary

4. With a view to gaining as wide a range of experience as possible, team members separately attended plenary sessions and side events according to their own areas of expertise or responsibility. This allowed the team to gain a good level of exposure to the events taking place at the summit and to make individual contact with representatives of a large number of administrations and NGO's.

5. As well as attending summit-related events, the SAR team had meetings with NGO's from Hong Kong that were at the World Summit, as well as with counterparts from the Central People's Government and Macao SAR. Team members also gave regular

interviews to the Hong Kong media in Johannesburg, and on the final day of the summit officials of the Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) spoke on the team's observations to television and radio broadcasters from Hong Kong.

6. A detailed, day-by-day itinerary of the main events and programmes attended by the team is at *attachment 2*. This does not include the World Meteorological Organisation event attended by the Director of the Hong Kong Observatory in the week before the World Summit began, nor the International Association for Impact Assessment conference attended by the Assistant Director of Environmental Protection.

CHAPTER I – Attendance at Plenary Sessions

7. Members of the SAR Government team attended the following subject-specific plenary sessions –

- (a) biodiversity (26 August);
- (b) agriculture (27 August);
- (c) cross-sectoral issues (27 August); and
- (d) energy (28 August).

In addition, team members attended the plenaries on 29 and 30 August that featured statements by non-state entities, as well as the sessions at which heads of government addressed the summit from 2 to 4 September.

Biodiversity Plenary

8. Attendees noted that the economic value of biodiversity worldwide had been estimated at \$2.9 trillion a year and the value of ecological services at \$33 trillion a year. There was a need to change production systems to preserve biodiversity, and to take corrective action to reverse biodiversity losses. Delegates urged immediate concerted action within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In particular, they stressed the importance of preserving biodiversity through sustaining ecosystems and establishing partnerships with local communities and among other stakeholders.

Agriculture Plenary

9. Delegates noted that poverty and hunger in the less developed countries had led to unsustainable damage to the environment. Most countries spoke strongly against agricultural subsidies, considering that these had been strangling agricultural development in the less developed countries. They noted that there was an urgent need to improve the productivity of small farmers to help them build up sustainable agricultural practices. The key entry points included replenishing soil fertility and helping small farmers through local community development.

Plenary on Cross-sectoral Issues

10. This session concentrated on the importance of partnerships, and participants examined a number of cross-sectoral matters vital to attaining effective results. Areas examined were finance, trade and technology transfer, sustainable consumption and production patterns, education, science, capacity building and information for decision-making. Representatives from different sectors put across views on issues such as cooperation between scientists and stakeholders, links between science and policy-making, patterns of unsustainable consumption and production, and free and equitable access to markets.

Energy Plenary

11. Speakers generally concentrated on the problem of over-consumption of energy resources in developed areas. It was noted that energy companies in fact tended to be ‘carbon’ companies, and that better methods of energy conservation and reduction of consumption were necessary to cut down on the use of carbon-based fuels. Greater support should also be given to renewable energy sources, not including nuclear or major hydroelectric installations.

12. Some specific measures that were proposed included –

- implementing energy conservation and the use of renewable resources in **schools** so as to set a ‘good example’ and produce tangible results relevant to future generations
- greater use of sustainable **design and building techniques** to reduce energy consumption and increase efficiency
- cross-sectoral and inter-departmental dialogue at **government level** to effect real change – energy is not a single departmental issue
- greater involvement of civil society in discussing this issue, so as to understand better how **people** use energy.

13. One delegate observed that energy policy was an ‘entry point’ for achieving the social, environmental and economic objectives of sustainable development.

Statements by Non-state Entities

14. The plenary sessions on 29 and 30 August featured statements from diverse non-state entities, including the United Nations Environment Programme, Business Action for Sustainable Development, the International Labour Organisation, the Indigenous Environmental Network, World Meteorological Organisation and many other international social, environmental and business groups, several of which were official UN agencies.

15. Understandably, the non-state entities tended to focus on concerns related to their own fields of operation and expertise. However, a number of themes recurred in the plenary statements, most noticeably –

- the need for enhanced capacity-building and formation of partnerships for sustainable development
- increased political commitment and the pursuit of enlightened public policy to achieve sustainability goals
- the need to empower local authorities to implement sustainable development initiatives.

16. In respect of the public policy-making process, several organisations highlighted the important role that legislative bodies could play in the implementation of measures to be decided at the World Summit, in particular in respect of their roles in monitoring and approving funding of government initiatives. Some entities highlighted the fact that imposing up-front ‘green’ taxes would be cheaper in the long run than funding expensive ‘clean-up’ operations. A number of groups cautioned policy-makers that they should consider at an early stage the possibility of a ‘de-carbonised’ society and the effect this would have on sustainable development.

Plenary Sessions in Week 2

17. The plenary sessions held from 2 to 4 September mostly featured speeches from Heads of State and of Government.

18. The detailed texts of the speeches made at the plenary sessions are available at '<http://www.un.org/events/wssd/statements/>'. Highlights of these sessions included –

- the call by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan (2 September) for people to take **responsibility** for future generations, for **political courage** in changing development models and for governments to work in **partnership** with business and civil society
- the speech by Premier Zhu Rongji (3 September) in which he announced China's agreement to ratify the Kyoto Protocol
- renewed commitments by several developed countries to achieve targets of giving sums equivalent to 0.7% of Gross National Product in Official Development Assistance to less developed countries.

Observation and Comment on Plenary Sessions

19. The main value of the plenary sessions was that they sent clear signals regarding the issues that are of major concern to the international community, not just at the government level, but also in the business, social, environment and other NGO sectors. Of the specific issues raised, poverty eradication and access to clean and renewable sources of energy came up most frequently. The wider question of long-term sustainable production and consumption, particularly in developed economies is also a concern, and there were regular calls for greater political commitment and for the development of partnership solutions.

CHAPTER II – Attendance at Side Events

20. Members of the SAR team attended World Summit side events between 26 August and 2 September. The following is a brief account of the main observations from these events. Detailed summaries of all side events are available at '<http://www.iisd.ca/linkages/2002/wssd/enbots/>'.

Monday 26 August

(a) Sustainable Development in Amazonia : Saving Biodiversity and Protecting Regional and Global Climate Systems

21. Participants were briefed on examples of how the establishment of an early dialogue among stakeholders had successfully built a collective commitment to both local development and conservation. In particular, opportunities for local indigenous communities to practice sustainable farming and fishing as well as tourism had been built into conservation and development plans at an early stage, in order to secure their commitment to protect biodiversity.

(b) Water, Climate and Agenda 21 : Action by Local Government

22. The aim of this event, organised by the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI), was to promote the preparation and implementation of Local Agenda 21, in particular to generate awareness of key issues and exchange experience on local and cumulative progress towards sustainable development. A number of local city government officials presented case studies. Speakers made the following points-

- (a) good city planning goes hand-in-hand with Local Agenda 21;
- (b) sustainable development is a collective effort, and improvements in global environmental conditions and sustainable development can only be achieved through cumulative action involving all sectors of society and their talents, resources, expertise and enthusiasm;

- (c) in addition to a top-down approach, a bottom-up approach is also essential. Local Agenda 21 strategies will not work unless communities participate, in particular, in helping to identify local issues of concern and effective action to address these issues;
- (d) for successful implementation of Local Agenda 21 strategies, it is important to improve information flow and raise awareness of sustainable development issues so that the public can play an informed and effective part in the process; and
- (e) developing a Local Agenda 21 strategy need not start from square one. What is required is to develop new ways of thinking and working across traditional boundaries. Examples quoted include: considering how to reduce the amount of waste produced, rather than just having recycling targets; reducing the need for energy, rather than just cleaning up emissions; or reducing the need to travel by considering where people live and work, rather than just building more new roads.

(c) Capacity Development for Sustainable Development : From Words to Action

23. The importance of developing stakeholder capacity was advocated by six leading figures in the field of sustainable development. Speakers from the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the World Bank, the UN Foundation, the UN University in Tokyo, the UNDP and Leadership for Environment and Development International (LEAD) shared their experience at this side event. The event was organised by the LEAD, a UK based global network of organisations.

24. The key message of the event was that the best way to cultivate capacity was to build genuine partnerships among and between stakeholders, but that these should not be dictated by governments or external consultants by way of 'top-down' edicts. Sustainable development needed partnerships between people from different cultures, backgrounds and professions that were focussed on problem solving. Local communities should be encouraged to discover their own needs, and assistance should be made available to help them search for solutions.

Tuesday 27 August

(a) Population in Sustainable Development

25. This panel focused on reproductive health and women's rights in poverty reduction, and was hosted by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Government of South Africa, and parliamentary groups on population and development from the UK and Europe. **Christine McCafferty**, Chairperson of the UK All-Party Parliamentary Group led the discussion. She said that in developing countries, half a million deaths occur during pregnancy and childbirth each year, and inattention to women's health has limited their participation in development. She called on the WSSD to reaffirm the commitment made in the 1994 Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and to ensure that by the year 2015, there should be universal access to reproductive health services.

26. Other speakers echoed this view, and **Yoshiro Yatshu**, Chairman of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development pointed out that rapid population growth is one reason for the problem. He added that we must slow population growth by stressing reproductive health and rights and the empowerment of women. **John Guillebaud**, Professor of Reproductive Health, University College of London, commented that the birth control pill and the condom are symbols of environmentalism as much as the bicycle and the windmill.

27. A 50-page booklet entitled "*Population, Environment and Poverty Linkages - Operational Challenges*" distributed by UNFPA, contains background information on the subject matter. Further information can also be obtained from the UNFPA web site <http://www.unfpa.org>.

(b) The World in 2012 : Towards a Ten Year Plan to Achieve Sustainable Production and Consumption

28. This event was presented by the International Coalition for Sustainable Production and Consumption, and allowed representatives of the EU to brief delegates on a proposed 10-year global work programme

for sustainable production and consumption, the object of which was: “to make more with less”. Part of the programme would involve putting in place an “integrated product policy” based on life-cycle assessments. The OECD, UNEP and the UNEP Youth Advisory Council also took part in this event. Key points raised included –

- the need for effective education on sustainability at all levels of working life
- the importance of public ownership of policy – people did not just want to hear about decisions, they wanted to help make them
- information through labelling and marketing was important in helping consumers to recognise sustainable production
- necessary policy tools for achieving sustainable production and consumption might include: waste disposal charges; deposits on packaging; “green” taxes
- more information on “small success stories” would help encourage direct action by householders and small businesses
- there was a need to work with advertisers, marketers and consumer associations to influence customers so that they would practice more sustainable habits.

Thursday 29 August

(a) Significant Issues in Energy Development : Perspectives from Governmental, Inter-governmental and Non-governmental Organisations

29. This discussion, presented by a number of international NGO’s, covered issues related to renewable energy and sustainable development, as well as ways of making energy more readily accessible.

The importance of technology in delivering safe and sustainable energy was highlighted. There was also consideration of the need to remove or reduce subsidies (whether direct or “implied”, e.g., through exclusive franchises) on fossil fuel energy production.

(b) Community Action, Global Impact : Launching of UNDP’s Type II Initiatives

30. Type II initiatives made among stakeholders are recognised as an important Summit outcome alongside the official inter-governmental agreements. UNDP has been working through its *Capacity 21* and *Capacity 2015* programmes to pull together the efforts of different entities to build global partnership in the advancement of sustainable development.

31. The UNDP programmes seek to build capacity through multi-party support and co-ordination from a more local perspective. More than 100 development initiatives had so far been identified, including capacity building in local communities and reducing vulnerability. These initiatives related to areas ranging from poverty eradication to means of implementation, from health to wealth redistribution. They aim to be specific in scope and to have clear and concrete achievable targets. A full list of the initiatives can be found on the WSSD official website.

(c) Making Sure Things Get Done : Governance, Accountability and Strategies for Sustainable Development

32. This was essentially a “parallel event”, sponsored by the Canadian Government, moderated by the Canadian Minister of the Environment, the Honourable David Anderson, and featuring the following panellists –

- Ms Johanne Gélinas, Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, Canada
- the Hon. Anders Wijkman, Vice Chair of EU Development Committee

- Ms Yolanda Kakabadse Navarro, President of IUCN
- Dr Reza Maknoon, Vice-Commissioner, Iranian National Committee for Sustainable Development.

33. **Ms Gélinas** spoke on the role of the Commissioner's office in Canada (similar to her address to the International Symposium on Sustainable Development in Hong Kong in June 2002). **Mr Wijkman** emphasised the importance of education on sustainability and the need for timetables and indicators so that we could measure progress towards sustainable development. Raised awareness (also within governments) was essential if real progress was to be made.

34. **Ms Navarro** raised the issue of appropriate methods of consultation and monitoring, and the usefulness of "non-typical" partnerships, i.e., between parties without immediate similar interests. **Dr Maknoon** spoke on the Iranian National Committee, established in 1994 under the highest council, and its work in evaluating major projects both before and after construction from the point of view of social, economic and environmental impacts.

35. During further discussion delegates identified key areas in pursuing sustainability as being: energy, education and institutional change. An Israeli delegate introduced his country's Commission for Future Generations. The use of GDP growth, unemployment and inflation rates as key indicators of a society's health was described by one of the speakers as "primitive".

(d) Cleaner Fuels : Transport for Sustainable Development

36. This session was organised by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the International Fuel Quality Centre and the Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning. The speakers introduced a partnership programme which aims to assist developing countries in improving fuel quality, by building capacity, improving availability and accessibility of technical information and setting up a network of experts. During the discussion, participants also raised the issue of transport planning to reduce air quality problems.

Friday 30 August

(a) Auditing Sustainable Development

37. Team members attended a “parallel” event organised by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) to discuss environmental and sustainability auditing. Speakers from Canada, Norway, South Africa and China covered issues related to the development and monitoring of strategies for sustainable development. Key points that were made by speakers or during open discussion included the following –

- there was a clear need to integrate sustainable development into government policies at an early stage
- the availability of good information was critical to the decision-making process
- governments need to identify key sustainable development priorities and risks and then develop means of measuring and assessing implementation
- strengthening accountability would help governments deliver their commitments to improving society.

(b) Regional Strategies for Sustainable Development

38. This event, presented by the Nordic Council of Ministers, focused largely on how the North European countries had drawn up and were implementing a Nordic region sustainable development strategy. There was particular focus on environmental problems and on the need for sustainable production and consumption. The strategy aimed to provide for clear targets, indicators and continuity in implementation.

39. Speakers and delegates highlighted the importance of implementing Agenda 21 at the local level, even within the context of regional strategies. The Nordic countries’ delegates spoke on how they

were working to “de-couple” economic growth from environmental degradation through more efficient use of resources.

Monday 2 September

Sustainable Development : From Concept to Action

40. At this event, presented by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the OECD and UNDP launched their Resource Book on Sustainable Development Strategies. Representatives of the IIED gave brief presentations on the concepts behind this publication, which provides a tool whereby administrations can implement World Summit outcomes, develop sustainable development strategies and form partnerships for strategy implementation.

41. A number of speakers shared their experiences in drawing up strategies and putting in place institutions for the implementation of sustainable development initiatives. Most countries and administrations favoured the drawing up of medium to long-term plans and policies for sustainability, rather than legislation.

CHAPTER III – Meetings with NGO’s

42. As well as maintaining informal liaison with representatives of Hong Kong NGO’s in Johannesburg for the World Summit, the SAR Government team had three meetings with the NGO’s.

(a) Monday 26 August

43. At this meeting NGO representatives, including two Legislative Councillors, gave their views on issues related to sustainable development in the Hong Kong SAR. Views that were expressed at the meeting included the following –

- the SAR should learn from the World Summit – in particular the trend towards greater emphasis on social development
- further resources and greater efforts at facilitation are needed to bring the message of sustainable development to schools
- government stimulus will be necessary to encourage the private sector to do more to promote and implement sustainable development
- the development of multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainability through the organisation of “people’s forums” might be a fruitful way forward for Hong Kong.

44. Several NGO representatives urged that the Council for Sustainable Development be established without delay. They considered that the Council could play an important role in co-ordinating stakeholder contributions and promoting education on sustainability.

(b) Wednesday 28 August

45. The SAR Government team and NGO representatives shared observations from meetings and other information gathered from participation in various events at the Summit. NGO representatives explained the importance and urgency of starting work on a sustainable development strategy or local Agenda 21 for Hong Kong, even ahead of the establishment of the Council for Sustainable Development, if necessary. Some NGO representatives also expressed views regarding the early establishment and operation of the Sustainable Development Fund to help support relevant NGO activities.

46. The NGO representatives briefed the Government team on their plans to organise public forums and general public discussion on sustainable development following the Summit. The Government team undertook to support these activities and suggested that NGO's consider working together towards the same direction by focussing on a few selected areas or topics, rather than to divert public attention by raising a large number of isolated issues at the same time.

(c) Friday 30 August

47. This meeting was organised by Hong Kong NGO's and included members of non-government entities and parliamentarians from other delegations, as well as South African groups involved in sustainable development projects. Presentations were given by Mr Patrick Kaleti, a project specialist from the City of Cape Town Development Services and by Ms Paulina Sethole, principal of Banareng Primary School, Pretoria.

48. **Mr Kaleti** explained that it was a legal requirement to involve the public and the community in the development process in Cape Town. Very often development plans could be merged with projects that were labelled as Agenda 21 initiatives. He pointed out that projects did not need explicitly to be called "sustainable development" or "Agenda 21" projects for them to meet the principles of sustainability.

49. **Ms Sethole** introduced the Banareng School project, which aimed to integrate sustainable practices with education and to encourage pupils to calculate and realise the monetary value of re-cycling, conservation of water and the collection of waste. Teachers and children worked in partnership with neighbours to market and sell produce from the school gardens. The project sponsor, BMW, acted as a facilitator and “incentivisor” for the school to develop new projects and to provide education on areas related to sustainable development.

50. Members of other non-government groups commented that “grass-root” involvement in project development was important if new proposals were to be truly sustainable. Adverse consequences could easily arise from imposing solutions (however well-meaning) on communities without first listening to local people and learning from their direct experience. Very often, advanced technology and sophisticated management systems might not be the most suitable means of meeting the real needs of people at the community level.

CHAPTER IV – Other activities

51. In addition to the programmes and sessions described above, the SAR Government team visited exhibitions and took side-trips to see sustainable development projects in action.

28 August and 4 September

52. Team members visited the national, city and institutional exhibitions on sustainable development at the Ubuntu Village exhibition site and discussed with representatives of major international organisations and other jurisdictions the strategies and initiatives that they were using to promote sustainable development.

2 September

53. The team visited Soweto, where local organisations introduced projects aimed at encouraging sustainable practices, such as –

- the Soweto Mountain of Hope (“SOMOHO”) initiative, whereby local residents had rehabilitated a former “no-go” area of wasteland by creating a centre for social, cultural and artistic gatherings
- the Soweto Ecohouse, a pilot project proposed to encourage sustainable building for residential homes, making use of simple and low-cost design technology as well as renewable energy and water-conserving devices.

3 September

54. Team members visited the Ritvlei Nature Reserve, where local authorities had initiated a “Working for Wetland” model of wetland rehabilitation. The scheme aims to preserve the wetland as well as combat poverty by providing jobs for local people. Organisers of the scheme had deliberately sought to engage and train less well-educated members of the community in working on relatively low-technology solutions to the problems of maintaining the reserve, which is one of very few remaining

peat wetlands on the African continent.

4 September

55. The team's final visit was to Alexandra, which accommodated a major urban renewal and rehousing project in one of Johannesburg's most densely populated communities. Also of note were –

- a community exhibition centre designed for the public to learn about their environment and to gather information about the planning framework and vision for improvements to the area
- a community fair, established to encourage local people to produce and market goods, especially arts and crafts, for commercial purposes
- the establishment of a “sustainability forest” as a semi-commercial venture aimed at creating income for the community and promoting an appreciation of the need for sustainability.

CHAPTER V – Overall Evaluation and Comment

56. The overall impression gained from attending the World Summit was that there is mounting concern from governments, NGO's and the business sector to take more concrete action to implement the goals of Agenda 21. Many people recognise that a key element in this process will be to educate and to involve the wider public more effectively in the relevant processes. In this context, appropriate information and choices need to be made widely available, so that people can realise that their own individual efforts can make a difference in creating a more sustainable future.

57. For the SAR team, the side events, parallel programmes and visits were particularly useful, in that they more directly concerned implementation issues, institutions and specific case studies. Events that focused on frameworks and strategies for promoting, measuring and monitoring sustainable development were of particular interest.

58. Wherever possible, team members took the opportunity to establish and renew contacts with relevant overseas agencies. The summit also provided convenient opportunities for discussion with Hong Kong NGO's, as well as with fellow delegation members from agencies of the Central People's Government and the Macao SAR.

59. Individual team members have gathered information and advice that will be relevant to applying the principles of sustainable development in their specific subject areas. With regard to the broader issues, there are a number of key areas that we now have to consider in taking forward sustainable development in Hong Kong –

- the need to establish appropriate frameworks and institutions as a focal point for co-ordinating and promoting the efforts of government and non-government sectors in pursuing long-term sustainability

- the importance of bringing the issue to a far greater proportion of the community through educational initiatives and by organising awareness raising events of a continuous nature
- the application of sustainable analysis, measurement and monitoring tools to various sectors so that we can build up a clearer picture of where our key problems are and the degree to which we are making progress in addressing these
- the development of processes for allowing greater participation by non-government sectors in major planning and development decisions
- the need to heed the UN call for establishing partnerships with various groups in the business, NGO and wider community sectors in order to harness greater creativity, experience and other human and material resources with the objective of enhancing our long-term sustainability.

60. In taking forward the pursuit of long-term sustainability for Hong Kong, we shall have regard to the outcomes of the World Summit as enshrined in the political declaration and the plan of implementation issued at the end of the summit. These documents are available at: '<http://www.johannesburgsummit.org/index.html>'. We shall also draw on the experience and advice that we gained from the many other programmes, events and discussion that took place in Johannesburg as part of the summit. In so doing, we shall keep in mind the principle that we should not just seek to devise plans and strategies for sustainable development, but also find appropriate ways of implementing our vision.

**HKSAR Government Representatives of the PRC Delegation
at the World Summit on Sustainable Development**

NAME	TITLE
Mr Bosco Fung Chee-keung	Director of Planning
Dr H K Lam	Director of the Hong Kong Observatory
Ms Chang King-yiu	Deputy Director of Administration, Chief Secretary for Administration's Office
Mr Donald Tong Chi-keung	Deputy Secretary (Environment), Environment, Transport & Works Bureau
Mr Mak Chai-kwong	Project Manager (NT East), Territory Development Department
Dr Liu Kwei-kin	Deputy Director, Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department
Mr Elvis Au Wai-kwong	Assistant Director, Environmental Protection Department
Mr Jonathan McKinley	Assistant Director of Administration, Chief Secretary for Administration's Office

Detailed Itinerary of SAR Team Members

26 August 2002

- a.m. Arrival in Johannesburg
- p.m. Plenary session on Biodiversity
Meeting with Hong Kong SAR NGO delegation
Attendance at side events -
- (a) Sustainable Development in Amazonia : Saving Biodiversity and Protecting Regional and Global Climate Systems
 - (b) Water, Climate and Agenda 21: Action by Local Government
 - (c) Capacity Development for Sustainable Development: From Words to Actions

27 August 2002

- a.m. Plenary session on Agriculture
- p.m. Plenary session on Cross-sectoral Issues
Side events -
- (a) Population in Sustainable Development
 - (b) The World in 2012: Towards a Ten Year Plan to Achieve Sustainable Production and Consumption

28 August 2002

- a.m. Information gathering and discussion with other administrations and organisations at Ubuntu Village exhibition site
- lunch Meeting with members of CPG delegation, including Macao SAR delegates
- p.m. Plenary session on Energy
Meeting with SAR NGO delegation

29 August 2002

- a.m. Plenary session on Regional Implementation
- lunch Side events -
(a) Significant Issues in Energy Development
(b) Launching of UNDP's Type II Initiatives
- p.m. Plenary session – Statements by Non-state Entities
- Panel Discussion on Governance, Accountability and Strategies for Sustainable Development
- Side events -
(a) Cleaner Fuels/Transport for Sustainable Development
(b) International Law and Sustainable Development

30 August 2002

- a.m. Plenary session – Statements by Non-state Entities
- lunch Panel Workshop on Auditing of Sustainable Development Strategies and Programmes
- p.m. Meeting with SAR NGO delegation and NGO delegates from other cities and countries
- Side event on Regional Strategies for Sustainable Development

2 September

- a.m. Plenary session (Statements by Heads of Government)
- p.m. Site visit to Soweto environment and sustainable

development projects

Side event on “Sustainable Development : From
Concept to Action”

3 September

a.m. Plenary session (Statements by Heads of Government)

p.m. Site visit to Ritvlei wetland rehabilitation project

4 September

a.m. Visit to Ubuntu Village exhibition site for further
information gathering and discussion with other
administrations and organisations

p.m. Site visit to Alexandra sustainable development projects

Final plenary session

5 September

Departure from Johannesburg