



JOHANNESBURG SUMMIT 2002



WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT | JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA | 26 AUGUST–4 SEPTEMBER 2002

Key Outcomes of the Summit

- The Summit reaffirmed sustainable development as a central element of the international agenda and gave new impetus to global action to fight poverty and protect the environment.
- The understanding of sustainable development was broadened and strengthened as a result of the Summit, particularly the important linkages between poverty, the environment and the use of natural resources.
- Governments agreed to and reaffirmed a wide range of concrete commitments and targets for action to achieve more effective implementation of sustainable development objectives.
- Energy and sanitation issues were critical elements of the negotiations and outcomes to a greater degree than in previous international meetings on sustainable development.
- Support for the establishment of a world solidarity fund for the eradication of poverty was a positive step forward.
- Africa and NEPAD were identified for special attention and support by the international community to better focus efforts to address the development needs of Africa.
- The views of civil society were given prominence at the Summit in recognition of the key role of civil society in implementing the outcomes and in promoting partnership initiatives. Over 8,000 civil society participants attended the Summit, reinforced by parallel events which included major groups, such as, NGOs, women, indigenous people, youth, farmers, trade unions, business leaders, the scientific and technological community and local authorities as well as Chief Justices from various countries.
- The concept of partnerships between governments, business and civil society was given a large boost by the Summit and the Plan of Implementation. Over 220 partnerships (with \$235 million in resources) were identified in advance of the Summit and around 60 partnerships were announced during the Summit by a variety of countries.

Key Commitments, Targets and Timetables from the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation¹

Poverty Eradication

Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people whose income is less than \$1 a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (*reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goals*).

By 2020, achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, as proposed in the "Cities without slums" initiative (*reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goal*).

Establish a world solidarity fund to eradicate poverty and to promote social and human development in the developing countries.

Water and Sanitation

Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water (*reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goal*).

Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation.

Sustainable Production and Consumption

Encourage and promote the development of a 10-year framework of programmes to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production.

Energy

Renewable energy

Diversify energy supply and substantially increase the global share of renewable energy sources in order to increase its contribution to total energy supply.

Access to Energy

Improve access to reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound energy services and resources, sufficient to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the goal of halving the proportion of people in poverty by 2015.

Energy Markets

Remove market distortions including the restructuring of taxes and the phasing out of harmful subsidies.

¹ Note: this list is not exhaustive but provides information on the key commitments set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. For the full text, including the exact terms in which these commitments were made, visit the official website: www.johannesburgsummit.org

Support efforts to improve the functioning, transparency and information about energy markets with respect to both supply and demand, with the aim of achieving greater stability and to ensure consumer access to energy services.

Energy efficiency

Establish domestic programmes for energy efficiency with the support of the international community. Accelerate the development and dissemination of energy efficiency and energy conservation technologies, including the promotion of research and development.

Chemicals

Aim, by 2020, to use and produce chemicals in ways that do not lead to significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

Renew the commitment to the sound management of chemicals and of hazardous wastes throughout their life cycle.

Promote the ratification and implementation of relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, including the Rotterdam Convention so that it can enter into force by 2003 and the Stockholm Convention so that it can enter into force by 2004.

Further develop a strategic approach to international chemicals management, based on the Bahia Declaration and Priorities for Action beyond 2000, by 2005

Encourage countries to implement the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labeling of chemicals as soon as possible, with a view to having the system fully operational by 2008.

Management of the natural resource base

Water

Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005.

Oceans and fisheries

Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach for the sustainable development of the oceans.

On an urgent basis and where possible by 2015, maintain or restore depleted fish stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield.

Put into effect the FAO international plans of action by the agreed dates:

- for the management of fishing capacity by 2005; and
- to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004.

Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012 .

Establish by 2004 a regular process under the United Nations for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment.

Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to over-capacity.

Atmosphere

Facilitate implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by ensuring adequate replenishment of its fund by 2003/2005.

Improve access by developing countries to alternatives to ozone-depleting substances by 2010, and assist them in complying with the phase-out schedule under the Montreal Protocol.

Biodiversity

Achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity.

Forests

Accelerate implementation of the IPF/IFF proposals for action by countries and by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, and intensify efforts on reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests, to contribute to an assessment of progress in 2005.

Corporate responsibility

Actively promote corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national regulations.

Health

Enhance health education with the objective of achieving improved health literacy on a global basis by 2010.

Reduce, by 2015, mortality rates for infants and children under 5 by two thirds, and maternal mortality rates by three quarters, of the prevailing rate in 2000 (*reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goal*).

Reduce HIV prevalence among young men and women aged 15-24 by 25 per cent in the most affected countries by 2005 and globally by 2010, as well as combat malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases (*reaffirmation of General Assembly resolution*).

Sustainable development of small island developing States

Undertake initiatives by 2004 aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities to reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts.

Develop community-based initiatives on sustainable tourism by 2004.

Support the availability of adequate, affordable and environmentally sound energy services for the sustainable development of small island developing States, including through strengthening efforts on energy supply and services by 2004.

Review implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States in 2004.

Sustainable development for Africa

Improve sustainable agricultural productivity and food security in accordance with the Millennium Development Goals, in particular to halve by 2015 the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Support African countries in developing and implementing food security strategies by 2005.

Support Africa's efforts to implement NEPAD objectives on energy, which seek to secure access for at least 35 per cent of the African population within 20 years, especially in rural areas.

Means of implementation

Ensure that, by 2015, all children will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling and that girls and boys will have equal access to all levels of education relevant to national needs (*reaffirmation of Millennium Development Goal*).

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2005 (*reaffirmation of Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All*).

Recommend to the UN General Assembly that it consider adopting a decade of education for sustainable development, starting in 2005.

Institutional Framework for sustainable development

Adopt new measures to strengthen institutional arrangements for sustainable development at international, regional and national levels.

Enhance the role of the Commission on Sustainable Development, including through reviewing and monitoring progress in the implementation of Agenda 21 and fostering coherence of implementation, initiatives and partnerships.

Facilitate and promote the integration of the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development into the work programs UN regional commissions.

Establish an effective, transparent and regular inter-agency coordination mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system.

Take immediate steps to make progress in the formulation and elaboration of national strategies for sustainable development and begin their implementation by 2005.

Key Initiatives and Announcements from the Johannesburg Summit²

Water & Sanitation

- The United States announced \$970 million in investments over the next three years on water and sanitation projects.

² The following list is not exhaustive, but reflects some key initiatives announced during the Johannesburg Summit.

- The European Union announced the “Water for Life” initiative that seeks to engage partners to meet goals for water and sanitation, primarily in Africa and Central Asia.
- The Asia Development Bank provided a \$5 million grant to UN Habitat and \$500 million in fast-track credit for the Water for Asian Cities Programme.
- The UN has received 21 other water and sanitation initiatives with at least \$20 million in extra resources.

Energy

- The nine major electricity companies of the E7 signed a range of agreements with the UN to facilitate technical cooperation for sustainable energy projects in developing countries.
- The European Union announced a \$700 million partnership initiative on energy and the United States announced that it would invest up to \$43 million in 2003.
- DESA, UNEP and the US EPA announced a partnership on Cleaner Fuels and Vehicles with broad support from confirmed partners from the private sector, the NGO community, developed and developing countries.
- The South African energy utility Eskom announced a partnership to extend modern energy services to neighboring countries.
- The United Nations Environment Programme launched a new initiative called the Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development to promote the research, transfer and deployment of green and cleaner energy technologies to the developing world
- The UN has received 32 partnership submissions for energy projects with at least \$26 million in resources.

Health

- The United States announced a commitment to spend \$2.3 billion through 2003 on health, some of which was earmarked earlier for the Global Fund.
- The UN has received 16 partnership submissions for health projects with \$3 million in resources.

Agriculture

- The United States will invest \$90 million in 2003 for sustainable agriculture programmes.
- The UN has received 17 partnership submissions with at least \$2 million in additional resources.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management

- Canada and Russia announced they intended to ratify the Kyoto protocol
- The United States announced \$53 million for forests in 2002-2005.
- The UN has received 32 partnership initiatives with \$100 million in resources.

Cross-Cutting Issues

- Agreement to the replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, with a total of \$3 billion (\$2.92 billion announced pre-Summit and \$80 million added by EU in Johannesburg).
- Norway pledged an additional \$50 million towards following up the Johannesburg commitments
- The United Kingdom announced it was doubling its assistance to Africa to £1 billion a year and raising its overall assistance for all countries by 50 per cent
- The EU announced that it will increase its development assistance with more than 22 billion euros in the years to 2006 and by more than 9 billion euros annually from 2006 onwards
- Germany announced a contribution of 500 million euros over the next five years to promote cooperation on renewable energy
- Canada announced that, as of 1 January 2003, it will eliminate tariffs and quotas on almost all products from the least developed countries, and that by 2010, it would double development assistance.
- Japan announced that it will provide at least 250 billion yen in education assistance over a five-year period and that it would extend emergency food aid amounting to \$30 million dollars to save children in southern Africa from famine
- Japan also announced it would provide cooperation in environment-related capacity building by training 5,000 people from overseas over a five-year period
- Ireland announced that it has allocated almost 8 million euros in emergency funding in response to the humanitarian needs of the African region

UN/DESA
September 2002