



Plan Bleu pour l'environnement et le développement en Méditerranée

Review of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development

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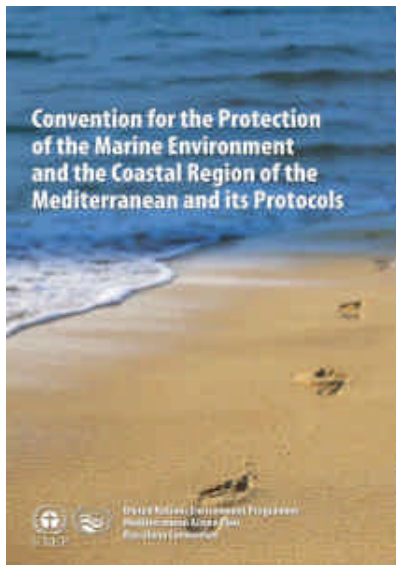
EMWIS Steering Committee

15th Steering Committee Meeting,

Valencia (Spain, 9-10 September 2014)

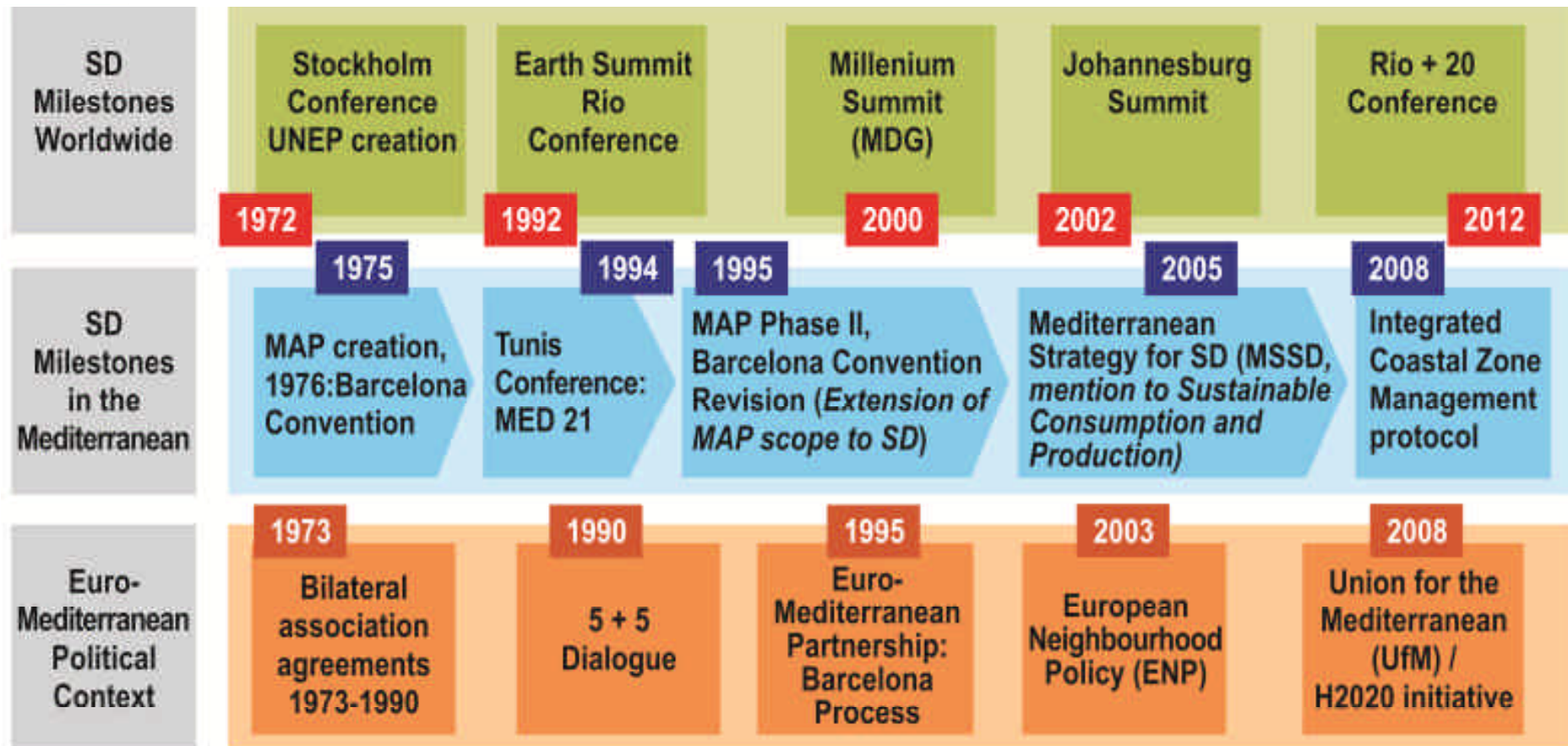
Barcelona Convention – Mediterranean Action Plan

- **1975: The Mediterranean countries and the European Community adopted the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP).**
- **MAP is the first-ever Regional Seas Programme under UNEP's umbrella.**
- **1976: Contracting Parties adopted the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona Convention).**
- **Today, it is an institutional cooperation framework gathering the 21 Mediterranean countries and the European Union.**
- **It is a resilient cooperation tool among Mediterranean countries to protect the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean Sea.**



Sustainable development milestones at global and Mediterranean levels

The founding acts of sustainable development in the Mediterranean greatly benefited from the impulse given by Stockholm 1972 and Rio 1992 Conferences...



Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD)



- Prepared by the MCSD (advisory body), the MSSD was adopted in 2005 by all Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.
- The MSSD provides an integrative policy framework for achieving the vision of a sustainable Mediterranean region, as well as for the deployment of sustainable development policies of riparian countries.
- It is also a regional response to the global agenda about sustainable development: Agenda 21, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), etc.

MSSD Framework

OBJECTIVE 1
Contribute to economic development

OBJECTIVE 2
Reduce social disparities by implementing the MDGs

OBJECTIVE 3
Change unsustainable production and consumption patterns and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources

OBJECTIVE 4
Improve governance at the local, national and regional levels

For reaching these 4 objectives, the MSSD call to progress in 7 priority fields of action and to improve the governance:

Promoting sustainable management of the **sea and coastal zones** and taking urgent action to put an end to the degradation of coastal zones

Promoting sustainable **urban** development

Promoting high quality **agriculture** and sustainable **rural** development

Promote sustainable **tourism**

Ensuring sustainable mobility through the appropriate management of **transport**

Managing **energy** demand and mitigating the effects of **climate change**

Improving integrated **water** resource and water demand management

Governance: Mobilizing actors, implementing the strategy and monitoring progress

Monitoring system allowing to provide an overview of progress on sustainable development in the Med region



- In terms of reporting and follow-up, the MSSD has provisions for monitoring based on **34 priority indicators**, allowing periodic regional assessments



ISSUES	INDICATORS
Economic, social and environmental benchmarks	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
	Human Development Index (HDI)
	Ecological Footprint (EF)
	GDP, HDI, EF
Water	Water Efficiency Index
	Water demand
	Exploitation Index of renewable resources
	Share of population with access to an improved water source
	Share of population with access to an improved sanitation system
Energy and climate change	Energy intensity
	Share of renewable energies in energy balance
	GHG emissions
Tourism	International tourism receipts
Rural development, agriculture	Ratio of agricultural population versus rural population
	Proportion of agriculture quality products and Share of the agricultural land area used by organic farming
Urban dev.	Proportion of urban population with access to a decent dwelling
Sea, coastal areas	Proportion of coastal urban population connected to a sanitation network
Solidarity, commitment and financing	ODA of OECD DAC countries donors.
	Proportion of the ODA allocated to Mediterranean countries
	EU net public financial flows to EU Mediterranean countries
	Proportion of bank credit allocated to the private sector - Existence of alternative financing systems to bank credit
Human capital and participation	Youth literacy rate
	Girl/Boy primary and secondary school registration ratio
	Public and private expenses for research and development in percentage of GDP

The need for a new MSSD (1)

“Assessment on the implementation of the Mediterranean strategy for sustainable development (MSSD) for the period 2005 – 2010 (ODI Report, 2011)”:

- Some targets of MSSD are not relevant anymore;
- the MSSD needs to incorporate consistent target indicators;
- the MSSD should put more emphasis emerging areas such as the green economy, climate change adaptation and mitigation which were not enough treated in the initial version;
- Need for inclusion of more concrete actions and deadlines to accomplish them rather than generic claims and statements.
- ...

The need for a new MSSD (2)

15th Meeting of the MCSD (Malta, June 2013) recommendations (abstracts):

- The global processes following RIO+20 (...) required the BC to renew the MSSD;
- The new MSSD should have a long time-frame and contain both visionary and action oriented elements;
- The new MSSD should act as a tool to facilitate the ecological transition by influencing social and economic activities;
- It should be articulated with global, regional and MAP processes. It should be results-oriented, simple and based on the assessment of the impact of the current MSSD and of national sustainable development processes, as well as on a shared vision of sustainable development challenges facing the region;
- The current themes were considered valid but work should take place on their structure and articulation. Integration of MAP's priority fields of action such as ICZM and relevant processes such as EcAp should be secured;
- The new MSSD could enable a new development of MAP and perhaps lead to a MAP Phase III (a new generation MAP where cooperation would be reinforced among partners in terms of both strategies and actions).

The need for a new MSSD (3)

COP 18 (Istanbul, 2013)

- “Request MAP Secretariat to launch the process of the review of the MSSD with a view to submitting a revised MSSD for consideration and adoption by the Contracting Parties in their 19th Meeting”
- “Request Plan Bleu to support the Secretariat in the process of revision of the MSSD in terms of provision of monitoring information and reporting on MSSD implementation, ..., and the coordination of consultation and drafting processes, for this revision”



Review of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development

→The revision of MSSD 1.0 is led by the MCSD with the assistance of the Secretariat to the Barcelona Convention. The technical work supporting the revision of MSSD 1.0 is being carried out by UNEP/MAP through its Plan Bleu Regional Activity Centre (PB/RAC), with the help of the other RACs.

→The MSSD Review was formally launched in Malta on 14 February 2014 by the Maltese Minister for Sustainable Development, Environment and Climate Change, Mr Leo Brincat: see [press release](#). To support the process of MSSD Review, a dedicated [platform](#) is available online since February 2014.

The process of MSSD Review: towards MSSD2.0

MSSD Review Key Steps

- February 2014: MSSD Review officially launched in Malta
- April/May 2014: Wide consultation (references/impacts; issues; vision; structure)
- June 2014: MCSD Steering Committee Meeting
- July-Nov 2014: Thematic Working Groups on issues recommended by MCSD Steering Committee
- Draft strategy ready by the end of 2014
- 2015 Consultation period:
 - February Sustainable Development Conference in Malta
 - May/June Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), Morocco
- End of 2015. Submission of MSSD 2.0 for formal approval by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention at their 19th Conference of Parties (Greece)



MSSD 2.0 Focus Areas

MSSD Review Key Steps

1. Seas and coasts; including efforts towards reaching Good Environment Status of Mediterranean marine and coastal ecosystems
2. Natural resources, rural development and food; including links not only to marine and coastal, but also terrestrial habitats, and to fresh waters
3. Climate; including the impacts of climate change on natural resources and socioeconomic sectors and possible responses
4. Sustainable cities; including coastal urbanisation and Integrated Coastal Zone Management, land transport, waste management, infrastructure, housing and energy
5. Transition towards a green economy; including sustainable consumption and production
6. Governance, including financing, Aarhus Convention–related issues such as public participation, and cooperation.

To take part go to: <http://planbleu.org/en/mssdreview>





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Thank you for your attention