



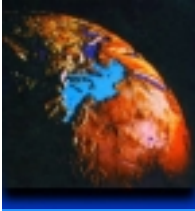
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Indicators for sustainable development strategies and policies in the Mediterranean

Regional Workshop 9 - 11 may 2005

context and objectives



Information needs for the follow-up of sustainable development



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The international context:

- Rio's Conference (1992), Agenda 21, chapter n°40: the need for indicators to follow-up sustainable development
- SDC-UN: list of 134 Indicators (1996), national tests, new set of 50 indicators (2001)
- Johannesburg's Conference (2002), UNSD 48 Millenium indicators. Call for national sustainable development strategies. Announce of the MSSD.
- UNDP, OECD, EU,.. works
- New sd commitments (eg: Kyoto protocol,...).



The Mediterranean Process



- Specificities of the Med region: diversity and fragilities, environment /development links; costs and risks of the actual trends, common willing for regional cooperation (MAP, EMP,..)
- Plan Bleu's mandate: cooperation to produce information to help sustainable development implementation, function of Med observatory. The 1989 Blue Plan Report. 2005 Environment and Development Report.
- MCSD (1996). MCSD's proposals for SDI, adopted in 1999 by the CPs (list of 130 indicators,..). Work on several issues
- Numerous activities in the countries for SDI (national or littoral tests, Medermis program,..) and costal regions (CAMPs).
- Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development.
- Sustainable development national strategies

A multi-dimensional Mediterranean frame



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A multi-dimensional Mediterranean region



Source : Plan Bleu



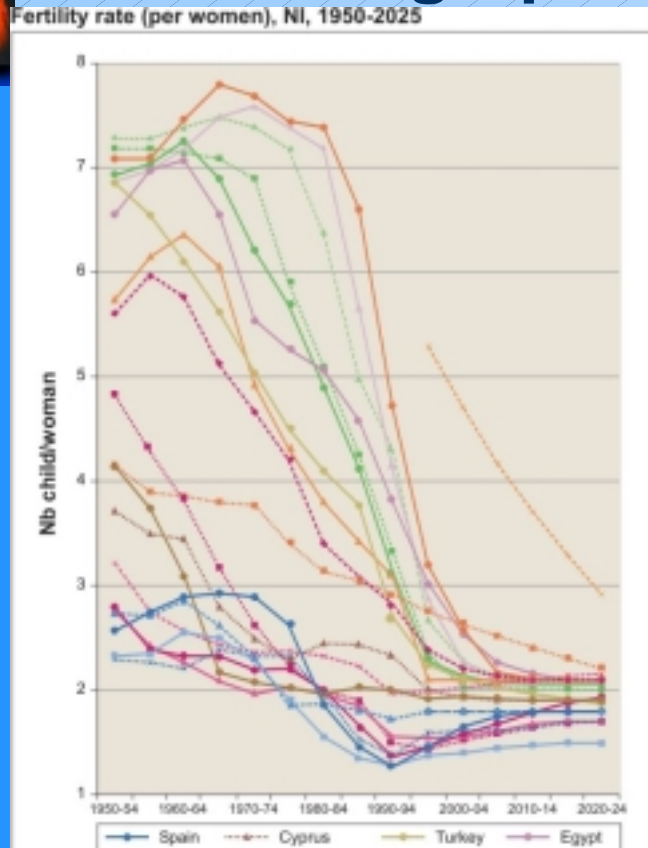
Demographic and economic challenges



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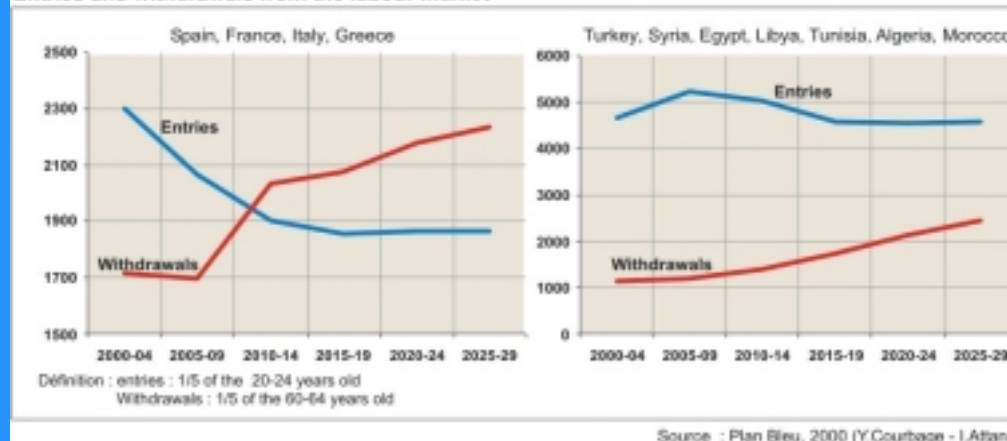


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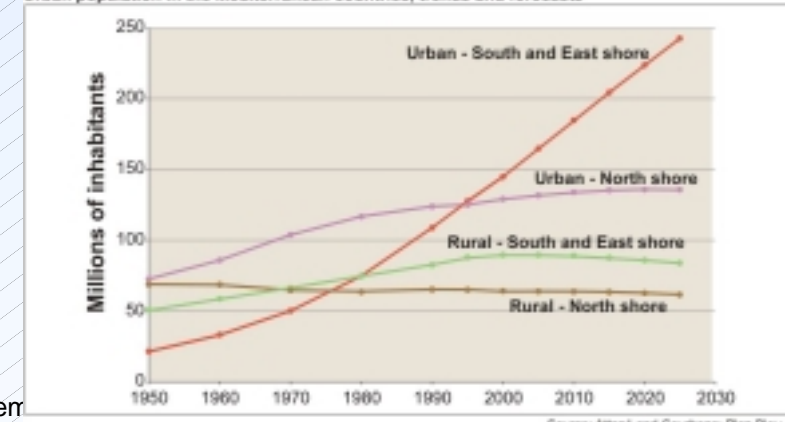
- Remarkable convergence of fertility rates: society model rapprochement, lesser pressures on resources, Occasion for development in the SEMC
- Ageing problem in the North
- 34 million jobs to be created in 20 years in the South and East to maintain the current employment rate
- High urban growth : + 104 million in 25 years.
- A persistent North/South economic fracture

Entries and withdrawals from the labour market

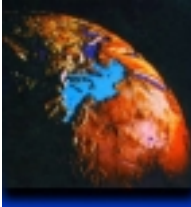


Source : Plan Bleu, 2000 (Y.Courbage - I.Atlané)

Urban population in the Mediterranean countries, trends and forecasts

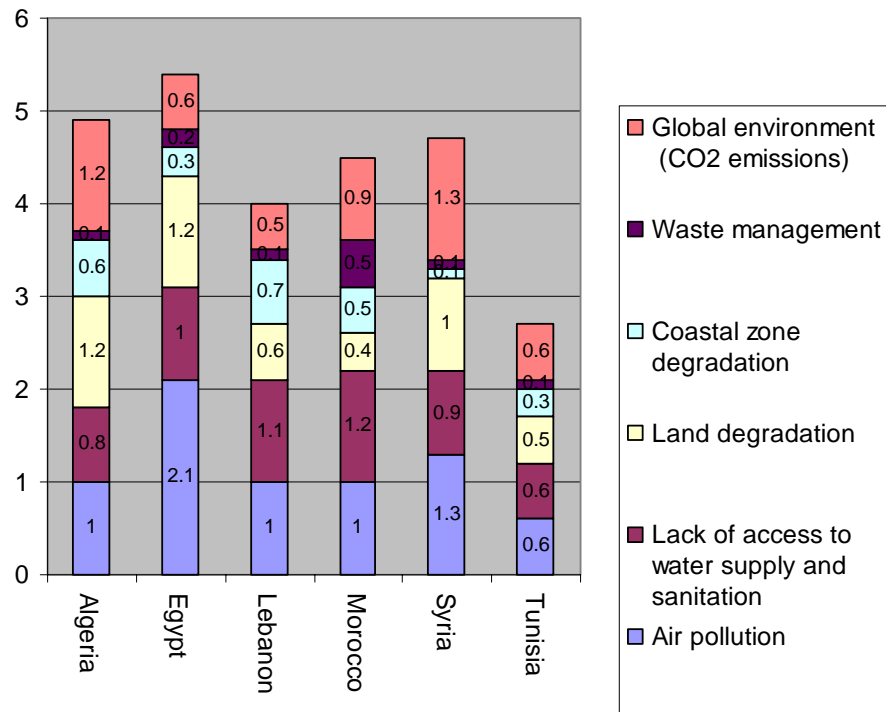


The high damage cost of environmental degradations



AVERAGE ANNUAL DAMAGE COST OF ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION (% of GDP)

Source: estimations Banque Mondiale



-Considerable costs in the North:

-automobile congestion: 14 billion \$ in France (against 1.6 in Turkey and 0.4 in Egypt). Total Mediterranean: 41 billion \$, in high growth (+16%/year)

-domestic expenses for transport

-forest fire-fighting (more than 1 billion €/year)

-job losses in fishery (Italy)

High quality farming lands (loss by urbanisation and infrastructures):

Lebanon: 15% of irrigated lands in 20 years, Turkey: 150,000 ha in 20 years, France: 200,000 ha in 12 years, Egypt: 12,500 ha/year,

Table 1 Balance of recent natural disasters in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean

		Fatalities	Homeless
Izmit (Turkey)	Earthquake, August 1999	17,200 killed 44,000 injured	600,000
Algiers, Bab el-oued	Floods, November 2001	920 killed	50,000
Algiers and Boumerdès	Earthquake, May 2003	2,200 killed 10,200 injured	120,000
Al Hoceima province (Morocco)	Earthquake, February 2004	600 killed 920 injured	30,000



1999's recommendations for SDI



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- To set up, on a voluntary basis, a Mediterranean system of sd indicators
- Adoption of a first set of 130 basic indicators. Complementary indicators (sectors, territories)
- MAP/Plan Bleu support. Capacity building
- Regional report : goals, indicators, difficulties encountered, good practices.
- MCSD follow-up

2005:

Need to realise an assesment and to tackle the new challenges (follow-up of régional and national sustainable development strategies and policies)



The Workshop Objectives



BP/RAC was requested to work on MSSD (technical Cooperation) and on SDI (assessment of progress, water issues, proposal of MSSD Indicators) and to organise a Regional workshop on indicators . Steering committee, Contribution of EEA, other MAP bodies (ERS/RAC,...).

3 Objectives:

- Assessment of the implementation of the 1999's MCSD's proposals on SDI. Exchange of experiences / perspectives on SDI (including composite indicators) and their use for the follow-up of sustainable development, policies and strategies.
- To propose to the MCSD a limited set (~ 30 to 40 SDI) of priority indicators for the follow-up of the future Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development with the aim to produce for decision makers short documents showing the main evolutions/progress in the region.
- Proposals to improve information for the follow-up of sustainable development progress in the Mediterranean.



Agenda

Monday 9th:

- Experiences at the international and national level (World bank, UE, France)
- Mediterranean acquis: regional assessment and national experiences (4 examples)

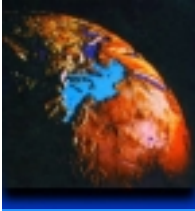


Tuesday 10th:

- Which set of Indicators for the follow-up of the MSSD? Composite indicators, indicators for the seven priority issues, indicators for the implementation.
- The example of follow-up of water issues

Wednesday 11th (morning):

- follow-up of the MSSD and indicators: outputs and calendar
- Synergies to organise, possible cooperation (EEA, ERS/RAC, SMAP/RMSU,...).
- Synthesis and conclusion



The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development



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- A framework Strategy (3 parts: challenges and main objectives, 7 essential issues, implementation).
- Work in progress
- Draft to be discussed and adopted end of June by the MCSD
- Strategy to be discussed and adopted by the CP's end of November.
- Need to propose at this stage a first set of priority indicators for the follow-up, based on the actual proposed goals of the MSSD (this list will be discussed by the MCSD and may change)