

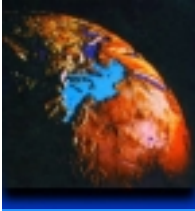


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I- Global monitoring of progress toward the 3 challenges and the 4 main objectives of the MSDD



SMDD=>Sustainable development : A requirement for meeting the 3 development challenges in the Mediterranean

1. Environnement

2. Demographic, economic and social

3. Globalisation

To progress towards a sustainable Mediterranean, the Strategy sets up

4 objectives

I - Promote economic development especially by enhancing Mediterranean assets

II - Reduce social deficits by implementing the Millennium Development Goals

III - Change the unsustainable production and consumption patterns, Manage the natural resources sustainably, end the irreversible degradation of global and regional public goods.

IV - Improve governance at national, local and regional level

Seven priority areas of action are considered for contributing to the achievement of the proposed objectives



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Sustainability of development cannot be measure by one single indicator

Objective: to propose a set of 5 indicators to monitor changes toward the 4 objectives of the MSDD



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3 Challenges

4 Objectives

- 1- Environment
 - 2- Economy, demography and social
 - 3- Globalisation
-
- I - Increasing sustainable economic development [...]*
 - II - Reduce social deficits by implementing the Millennium Goals*
 - III - End the irreversible degradation of global and regional public goods [...]*
 - IV - Improve governance efficiency and participation at local and regional level*

INDICATORS

- i CDP per capita in Purchase Power Parity (PPP) and constant prices
- ii Human Development Index (HDI)
- iii Ecological Footprint
- iv Cost of Environmental Degradations
- v Adjusted net savings

WARNING (except GDP): to use them with caution: complicated methodologies that evolve, problems of continuity in the series, lot of estimates.

No precisely quantified goal proposed.



Are income disparities between the South and the North of the Mediterranean being reduced? (challenge 2 and 3)

How is the economic weight of the Mediterranean evolving in the world compared to its demographic weight? (challenge 3)



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GDP:

GDP per capita (PPP)/

Mediterranean GDP constant prices as % of world GDP

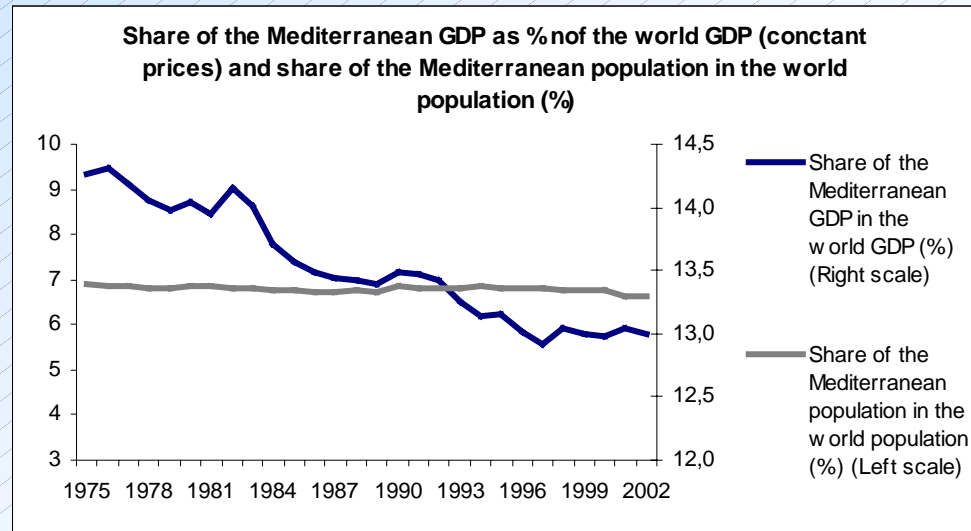
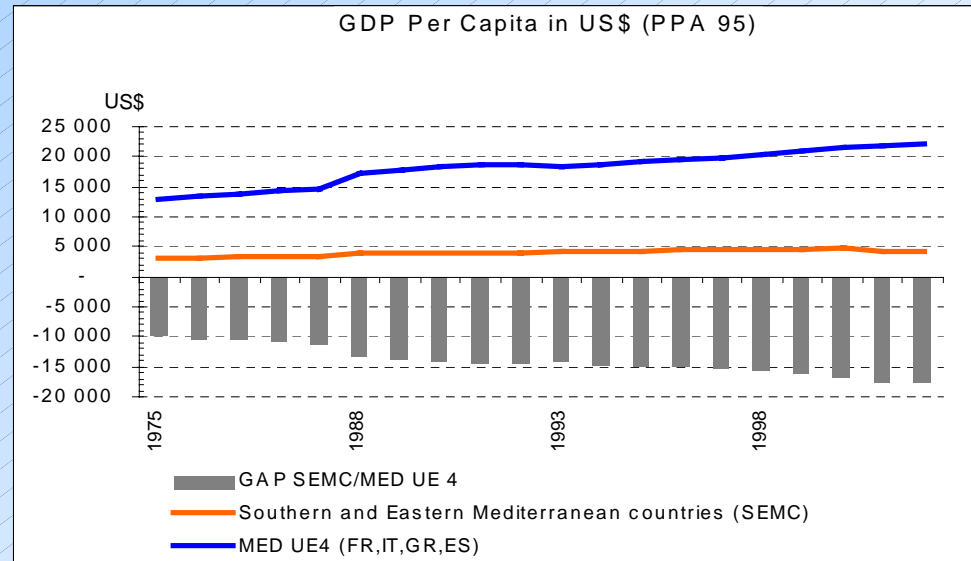
Expressed in PPP, it enables international comparisons for it takes the differences in prices observed between countries into account.

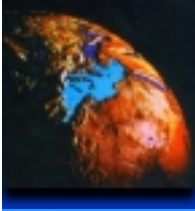
Expressed in « per capita », it enables to observe if it increases enough compared to demographic growth to allow increase of the average income for each single person.

Expressed in constant prices (1995), it enables observations over time for it takes price evolutions into account (inflation).

But GDP :

- does not inform about the evolution of individual or collective social well-being,
- does not take non-commercial activities into account or for which there is no market (especially environmental questions).





Does social well-being progress in the Mediterranean and compared to other parts of the world? (challenge 2)

Human Development Index:

Average level in three essential aspects,

- 1) longevity and health measured by life expectancy at birth,
- 2) Education and access to education , mesured by the literacy ratios of adults (for two-thirds) and by the gross ratio of enrolment comprising all educational levels (for a third),
- 3) a decent standard of living, mesured by per capita GDP in PPP.

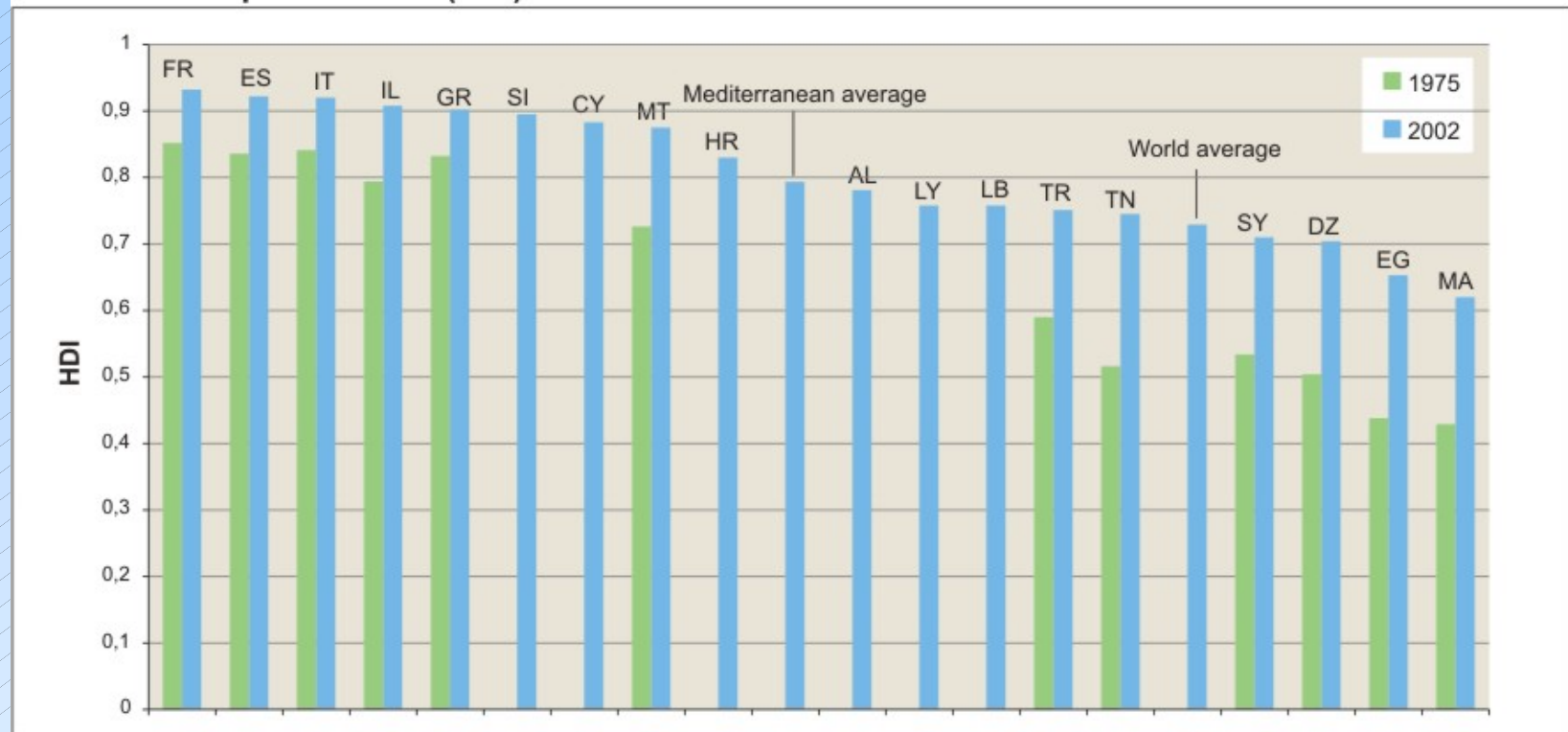


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Human Development Index (HDI) of some Mediterranean countries



Source : WDI



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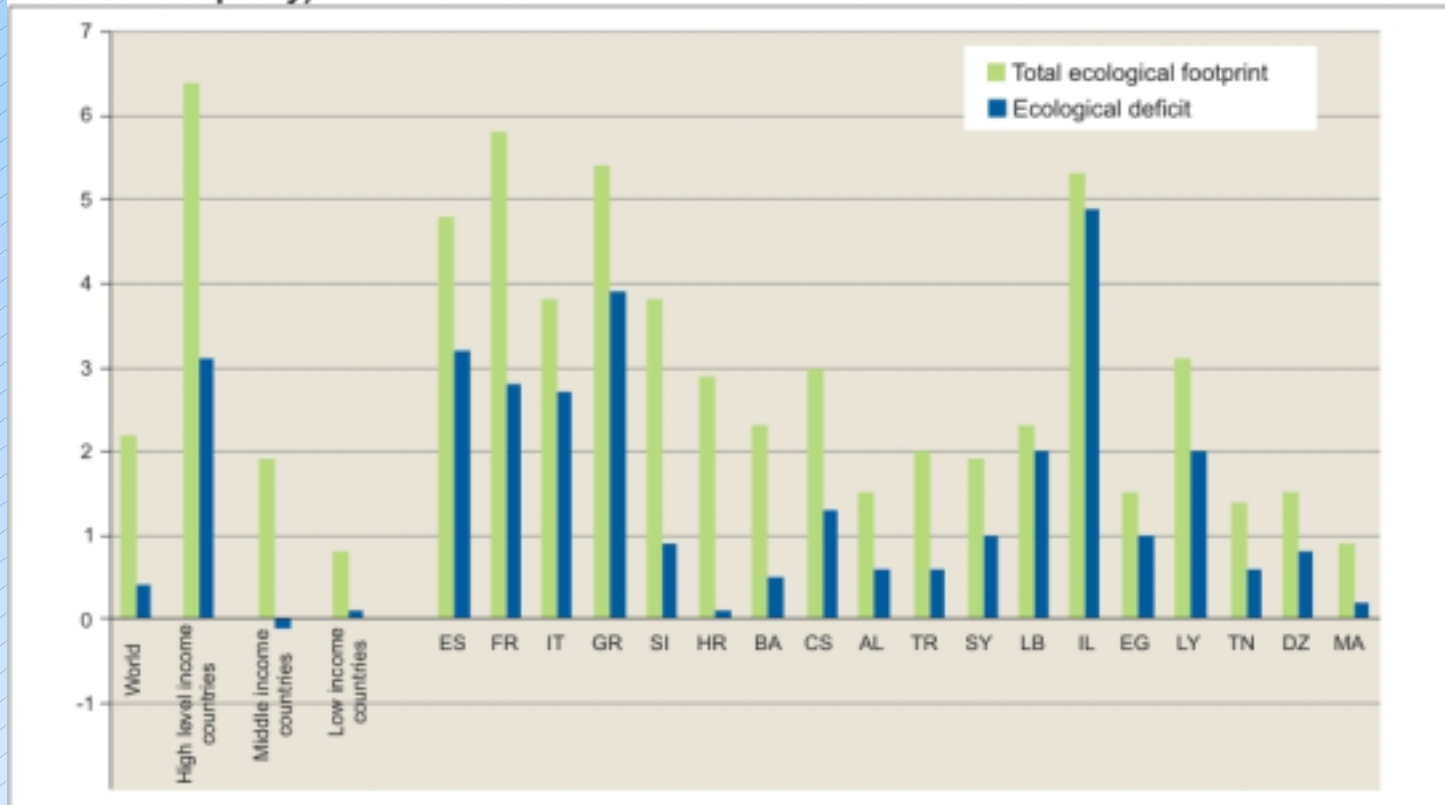
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What is human activities impact on the environment? (challenge 1)

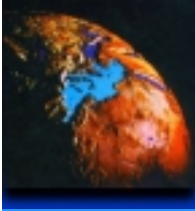
Ecological footprint per capita:

It measures the theoretical biologically productive surface area (soil and water) needed by an individual, a city, a country, a region or all of humanity to produce the resources they consume and to absorb the waste they generate by using technology and existing management patterns.

Total ecological footprint and ecological deficit in 2001 (difference between the ecological footprint and the bio-capacity)



Source : WWF, Living Planet Report

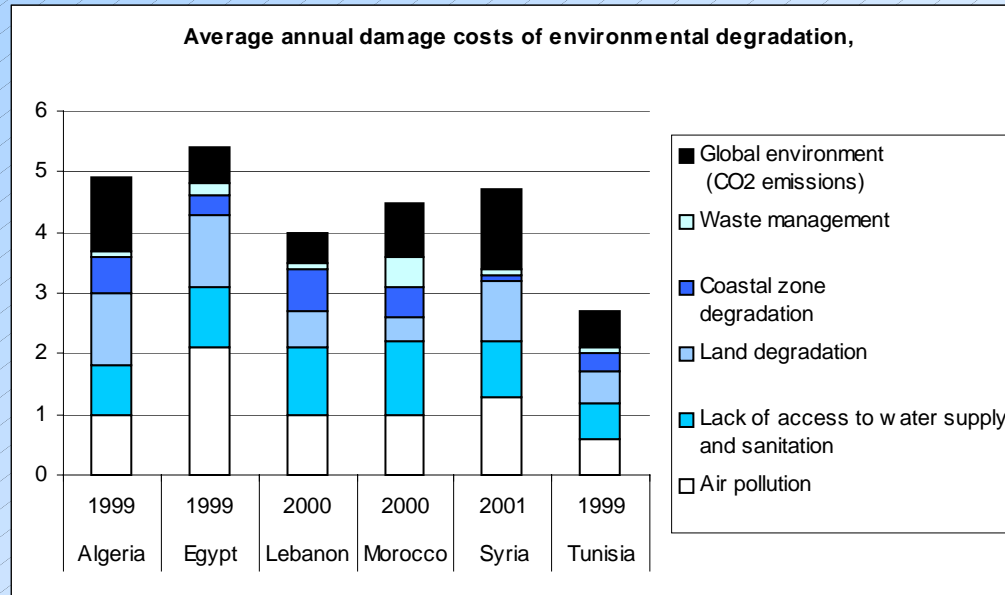


How much does degrading the environment cost?

Cost of environment degradation



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Can future generations hope for a better situation? (challenges 1,2 and 3)



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Adjusted net saving: Net savings = (gross savings minus the depreciation of physical capital)

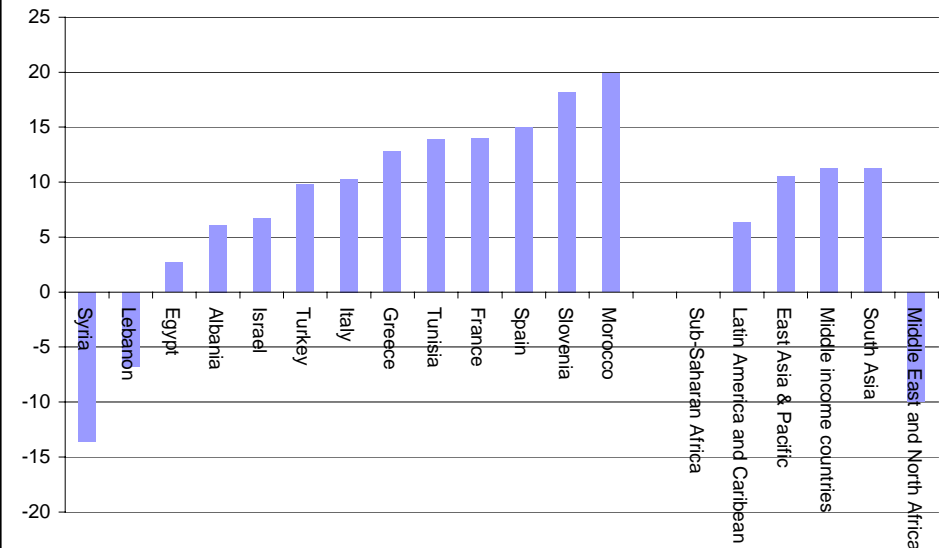
Adjusted net savings =

Net savings

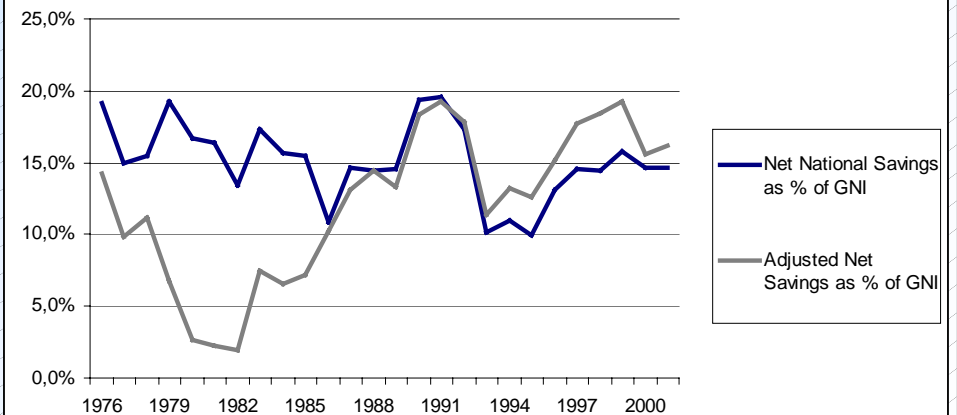
+ investment in human capital

- depletion of natural resources (mining, energy, forests, CO₂ and particulates)

Adjusted net saving in % of GNI, 2002



Epargne nette et Epargne nette ajustée en Tunisie, en % du RNB 1976-2001



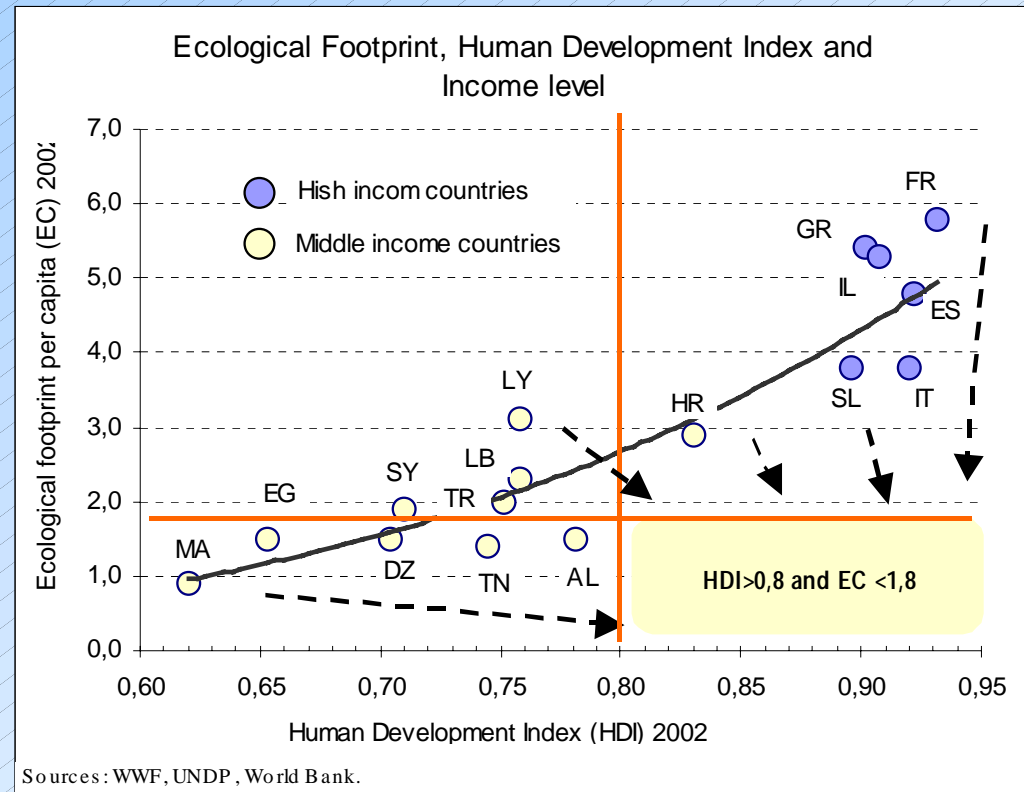
3 indicators – 1 graph

3 indicators on one single graph:

GDP per capita (income level)

Human Development Index (HDI)

Ecological Footprint per capita (EC)



3 conclusions:

- No Mediterranean country with HDI > 0.9 and EC < 1.8;
- High-income countries (blue points) are the ones that register the highest ecological footprint per capita;
- The more the HDI is high, the more an increase of its value cost in term of ecological footprint.



Summary table

Tentative of measurement of global challenges and progress toward main objectives:

Challenge 1- Environment

Challenge 2- Demography, economy and social

Challenge 3- Globalisation



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	INDICATORS	THE CHALLENGES THEY MEET
i	GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and in constant prices	Are income disparities between the South and the North of the Mediterranean being reduced? (challenge 2 and 3) How is the economic weight of the Mediterranean evolving in the world compared to its demographic weight? (challenge 3)
ii	Human Development Index (HDI)	Does social well-being progress in the Mediterranean and compared to other parts of the world? (challenge 2)
iii	Ecological Footprint	What is human activities impact on the environment? (challenge 1)
iv	Environmental degradation costs	How much does cost the bad management of the environment ? (challenge 1)
v	Adjusted net savings	Can future generations hope for a better situation? (challenges 1,2 and 3)



Others possible Composite indicators

Group	Name	Sponsor	UNCSD	What does it aim to measure?	Purpose	Target audience
Accounting framework	Environmental Sustainability Index (ESI)	WEF, YALE, CIESIN	UNCSD	Combination of pressure, state and responses in terms of environmental systems, the reduction of environmental stresses and human vulnerability, social and institutional capacity and global stewardship.	Provide a measure of env. sustainability based on 67 indicators in 5 categories	Economic and env. decision makers
Accounting framework	Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI)	TAI, Indicators Program of Redefining		State of human well-being taking account of economic, social and environmental factors and making 26 adjustments to GDP	Provide a measure of human welfare based on adjustments to the GDP	Economic and env. decision makers
Accounting framework	Total Materials Requirements (TMR)	WRI		Pressure on the environment in terms of the volumes of displaced materials	Estimate physical flows of materials underpinning industrial economies	Policy makers
Natural Science	Living Planet Index (LPI)	WWF		State of animal species in the world's forests, freshwater ecosystems and oceans and coasts	Characterise ecosystem welfare by quantifying changes in the state of the Earth's natural ecosystems over time	Public
Natural Science	Natural Capital Index (NCI)	WCMC and RIVM		Combination of pressure and state concerning ecosystems and related species; link to the CBD	Evaluate progress made in conservation of biodiversity, link to the CBD	Policy makers, public
Synoptique	Human Poverty Index (HPI)	UNDP	UNCSD	State of human poverty	Rank countries in terms of poverty	Public
Synoptique	Index of Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW) & Simplified Index (SISEW)	Centre for the Study of Living Standards	UNCSD	State of human well-being taking account of economic, social and environmental factors and making up to 30, resp.12, adjustments to GDP	Provide a measure of human welfare based on adjustments to the GDP	Economic and env. decision makers
Synoptique	Well-Being Index	FAO-WCMC (Well being index)		State of human and ecosystem well-being in terms of health and population; wealth; knowledge and culture; community; and equity and land; water; air; species and genes; and resource use	Quantify human and ecosystem well-being based on 5 components each	Public

N°2 in the 130 SDI

