



PNUE



plan
bleu

PART 3

Mobilising actors, implementing the strategy and monitoring progress



PNUE



plan
bleu

Mobilising actors, implementing the strategy and monitoring progress

(for and toward sustainable development)

International cooperation:

Regional cooperation for (MAP, euro-mediterranean partnership/Enlargement policy/CARDS programme...)

Other donors.

People, business sector, civil society :

Human capital, education, R&D, innovation in general.

Sustainable development awareness in particular for better participation

National governance:

Financing sustainable development at the national level

Implementation of national strategies

A few slides on some observed trends about those issues



Mobilising the international cooperation for sustainable development

1. International cooperation: 19% for SD

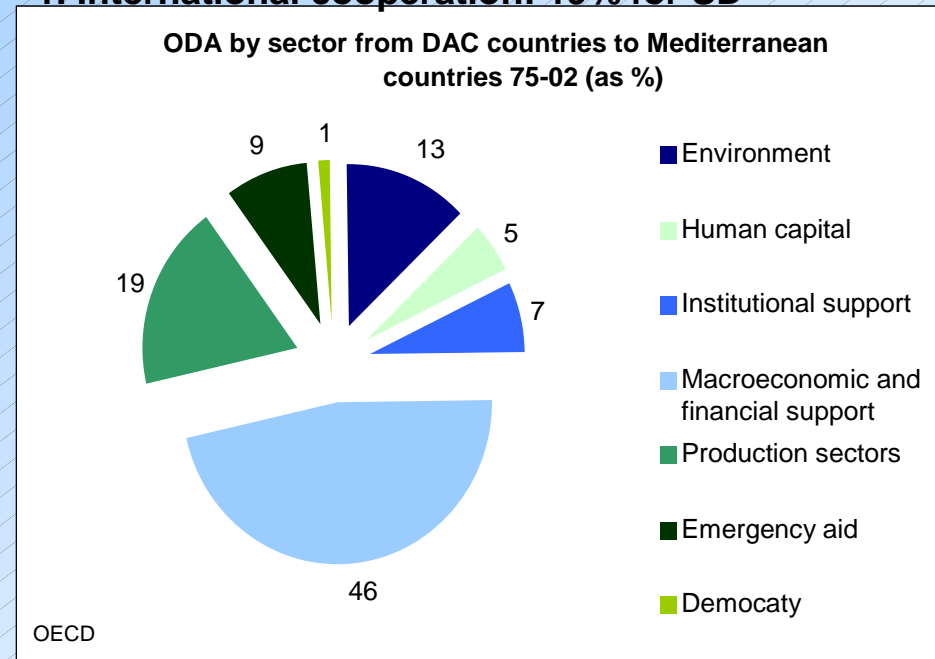
2. Regional cooperation:

Cooperation in the Environment field: MAP (1975)

The three chapters of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Barcelona 1995):

1. Political and Security Partnership
2. Economic and Financial Partnership
3. Social, Cultural and Human Partnership

Breakdown of ODA by sector shows that the Partnership is mainly economic oriented (macroeconomic and institutional support (51%), free trade area...)



- Share of environment increased between 95-99 and 2000-2002 from 12 to 19% of total EU ODA to 8 Mediterranean partner countries (8PPC).
- On the period 95-2002, 12% of EU ODA to 8 PPC were dedicated to human capital (11% for 95-99 to 14 % for 2000-2002)

Strengthening solidarity and commitment to sustainable development is already underway in the EU countries and gradually in the countries planning to join.

Political revival should ensure a gradual spread of this solidarity to the southern countries while keeping in mind the differences in their situations. It is also vital to simultaneously strengthen mutual solidarities based on South-South co-operation.

Strengthening synergy with other cooperation frameworks: MAP, World Bank, UNDP, ICAMAS, GFCM...)



PNUE



plan
bleu

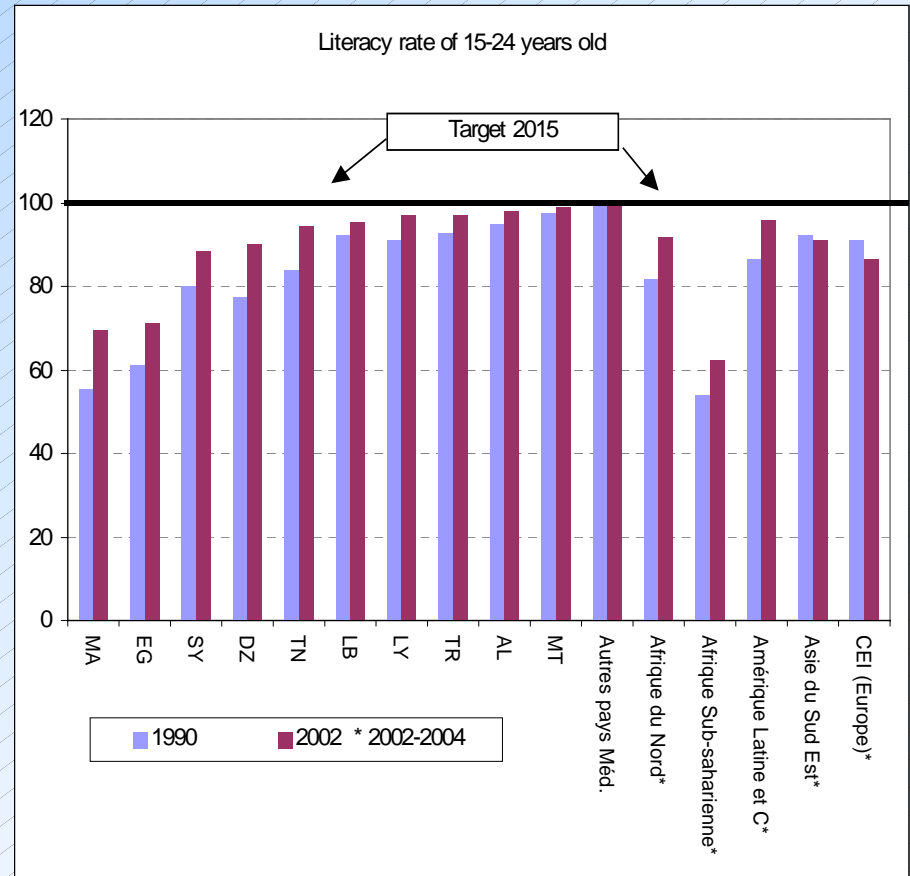
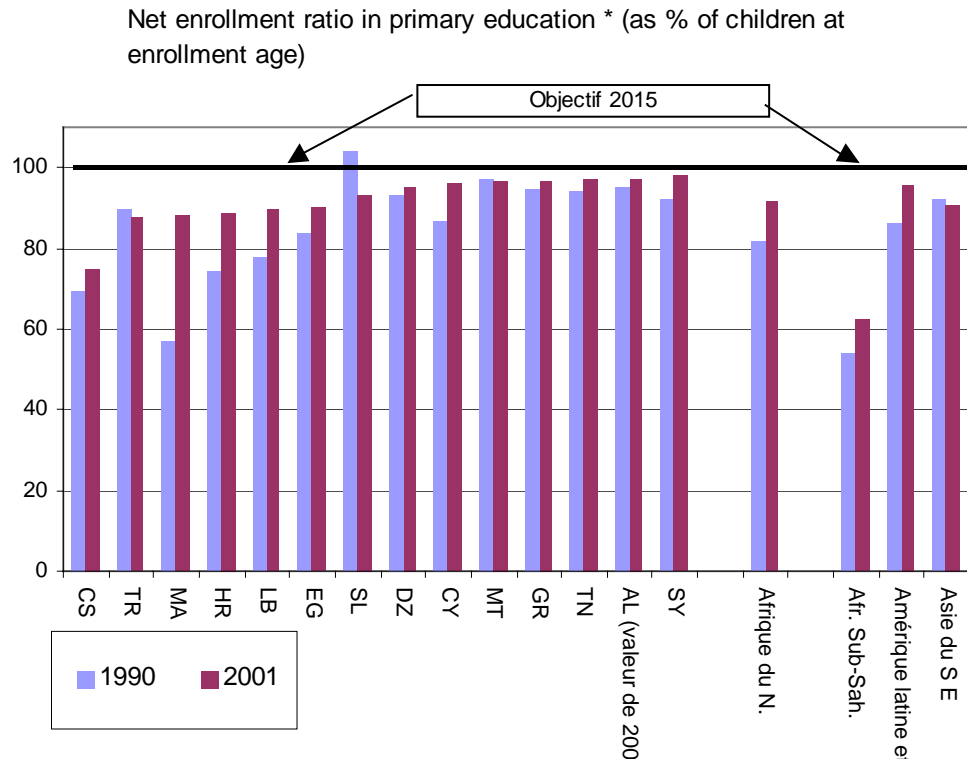
The flow of external financial resources :

Main characteristics of Mediterranean region financial inflow :

- Net total financial inflow: rising on average from 8 to 16 billion dollars per year between 1971-1980 and 1991-2002.
- Financial inflows in SEMC and EAC are mainly provided by the EU: 49% from the EU and 37% from the USA for the period 1991-2002.
- 90% of flows from the USA are attracted by 3 strategic countries (Israel, Egypt, Turkey).
- Relatively better distributed among the countries, European aid has since the 1990s been shifted on the Balkan countries at the expense of other sub-regions.
- **Low Mediterranean attractiveness for direct foreign investment.** The region receives more public payments than private, i.e. 58% compared to a world average of 40%, and the FDIs are concentrated in only a few countries (Israel, Turkey, Egypt, Croatia and Slovenia).



Mobilise people : Strengthening human capital and involving actors: research, training, education, awareness-raising and participation

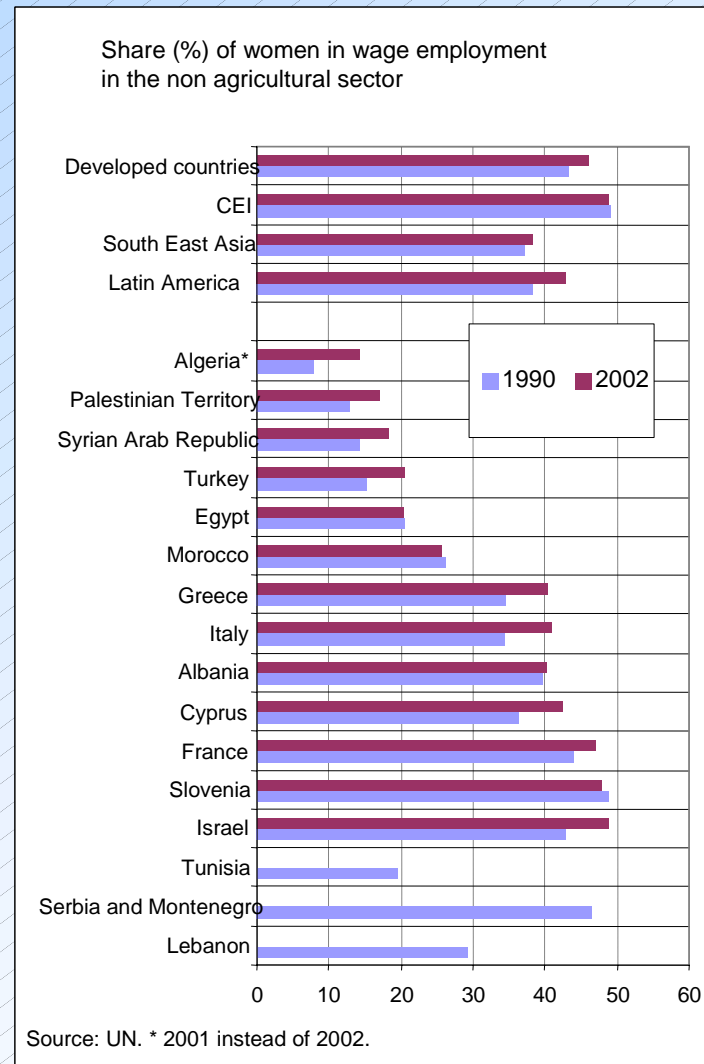
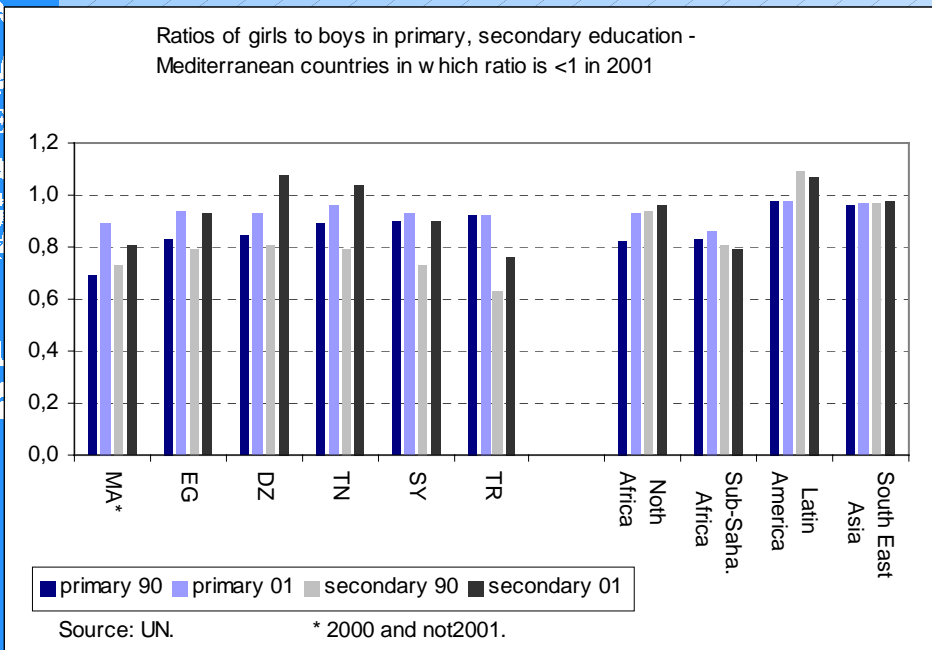


Source: UN.

* Net Enrolment Ratios may exceed 100, due to inconsistencies between population and enrolment data.

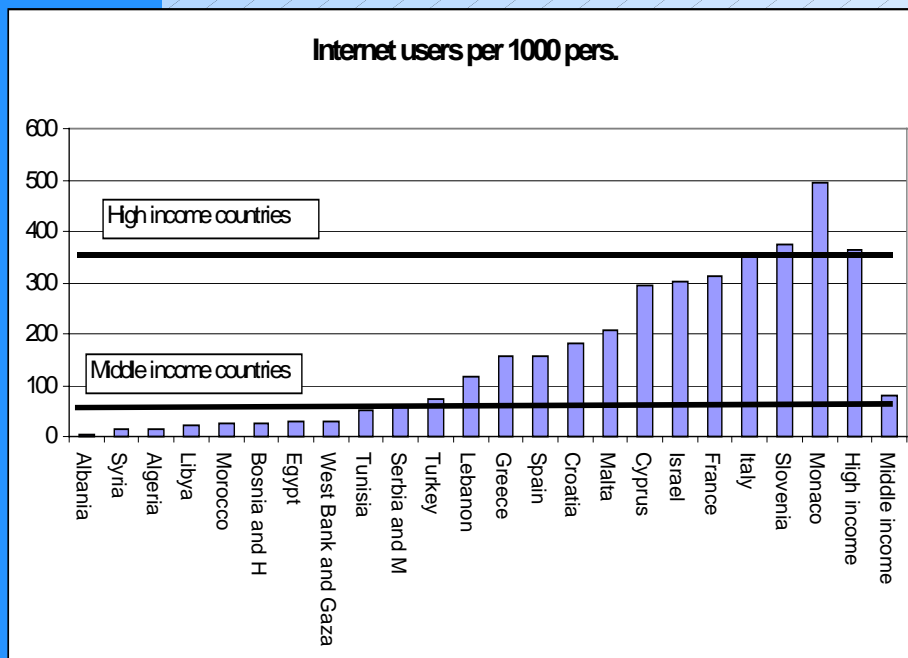
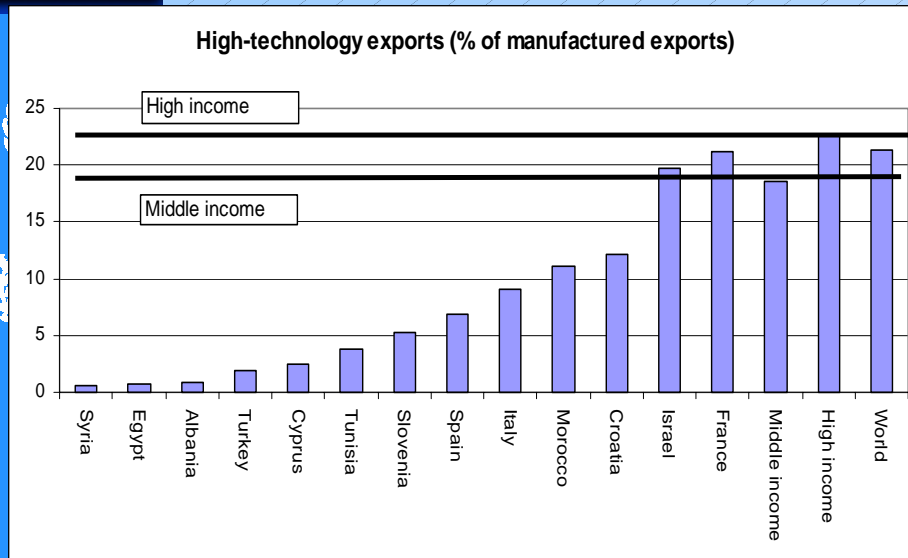


Mobilise people : Strengthening human capital and involving actors: research, training, education, awareness-raising and participation

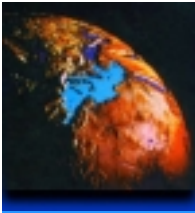




Mobilise people : Strengthening human capital and involving actors: research, training, education, awareness-raising and participation



- illiteracy, particularly in rural areas and among women
- imbalance between the skills acquired in schools and universities and the job market
- The 'brain-drain' is a reality.
- Research and development expenditures are on average much lesser than in countries with similar incomes, including the developed countries of the northern shore. Low percentage of high-value technology products in the exports of nearly all Mediterranean countries is symptomatic.
- The spread of knowledge is limited by the low level of access to the Internet.
- The major challenge for the region is to make up for these deficits by integrating sustainable development issues at all levels so that all actors automatically integrate the need for sustainable developments into their behaviour.



Mobilise funds for sustainable development:

Countries' financial domestic resources:

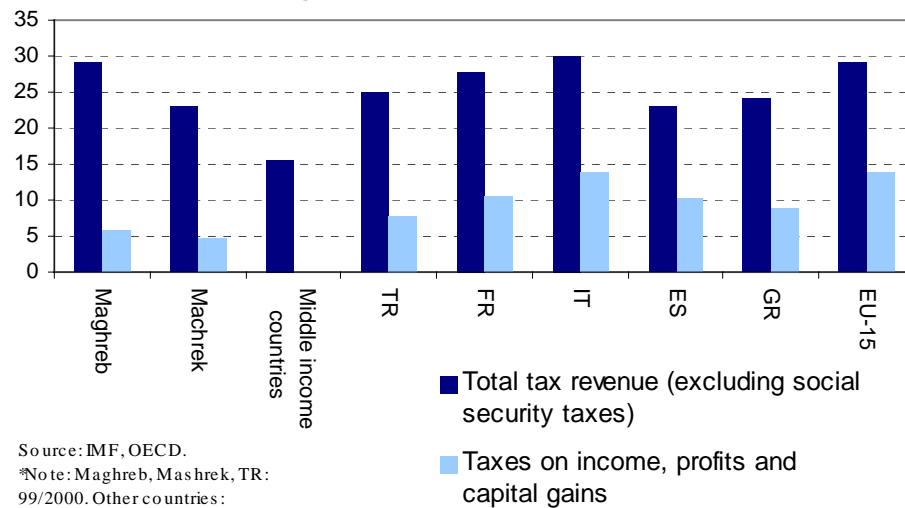
1. Entrepreneurial deficit and the lack of innovation in the Mediterranean economy,
2. weak fiscal resources, direct taxation (Graph 1) and local taxation (except in Spain, Italy and France) (cf. Graph 2 et 3),
3. a financial sector still dominated by a banking system that has a near-monopoly on savings in several developing countries and which has remained fairly traditional despite some progress made starting in the 1990s. Difficulties for SME to access credit.



PNUE



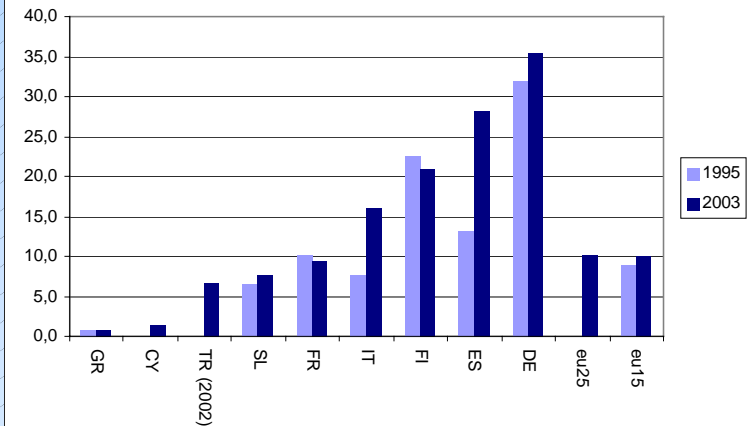
Graph 1- Total tax revenue and tax on income, profits and capital gains, % of GDP PIB 99/2002*



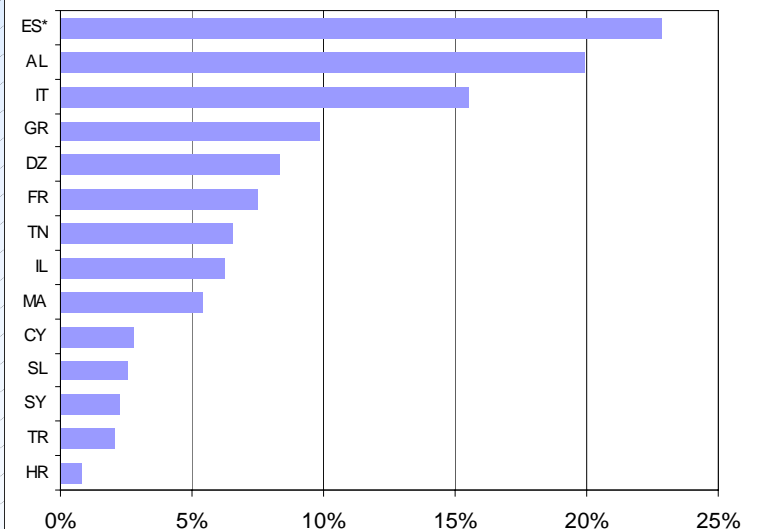
Source: IMF, OECD.

*Note: Maghreb, Mashrek, TR: 99/2000. Other countries: 2002.

Graph 2 - Local government tax revenue as % of total tax revenue



Graph 3 - Dotations du budget central aux collectivités locales, En % de la moyenne des dépenses totales des trois dernières années (99-2001)





Mobilise funds for sustainable development:

Countries' financial domestic

resources: (next)

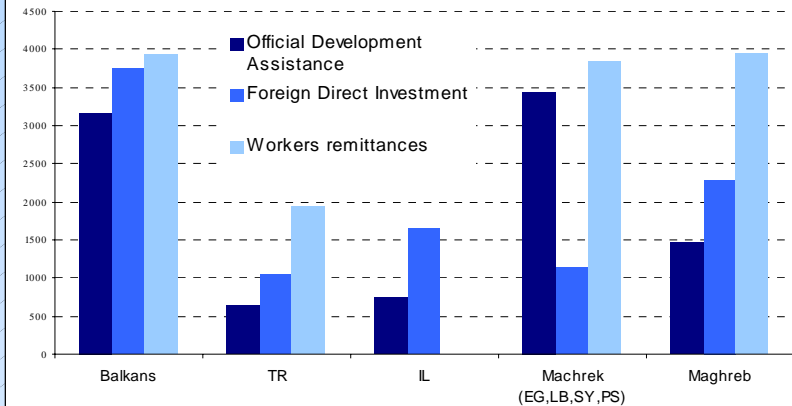
4. considerable amount of emigrant remittances (on the order of 180 billion dollars in the 1990s, to be compared to the 134 billion \$ public aid assigned from 1973 to 2002) (Cf. Graph 1 for 2002)
5. very heavy burden of sovereignty expenses and debt servicing. (cf. graph.)
6. reduced available room for manoeuvre for financing sustainable development
7. Insufficient mechanisms for incentives and taxation for sustainable development
8. poor commitment by local and professional actors (local governments and communities, private-sector firms, teaching establishments, etc.) for sustainable development that these weaknesses partially explain.



PNUE

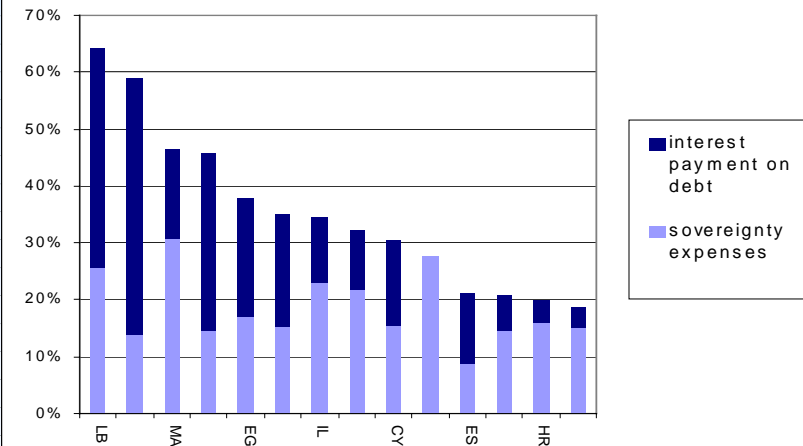


Graph 1 - Main financial flows entering Mediterranean countries. Million USD, 2002



Source: World Bank, WDI 2004.

Graph 4 - sovereignty expenses and interest payment on debt as % of total government spending



Source: IMF/GFS.

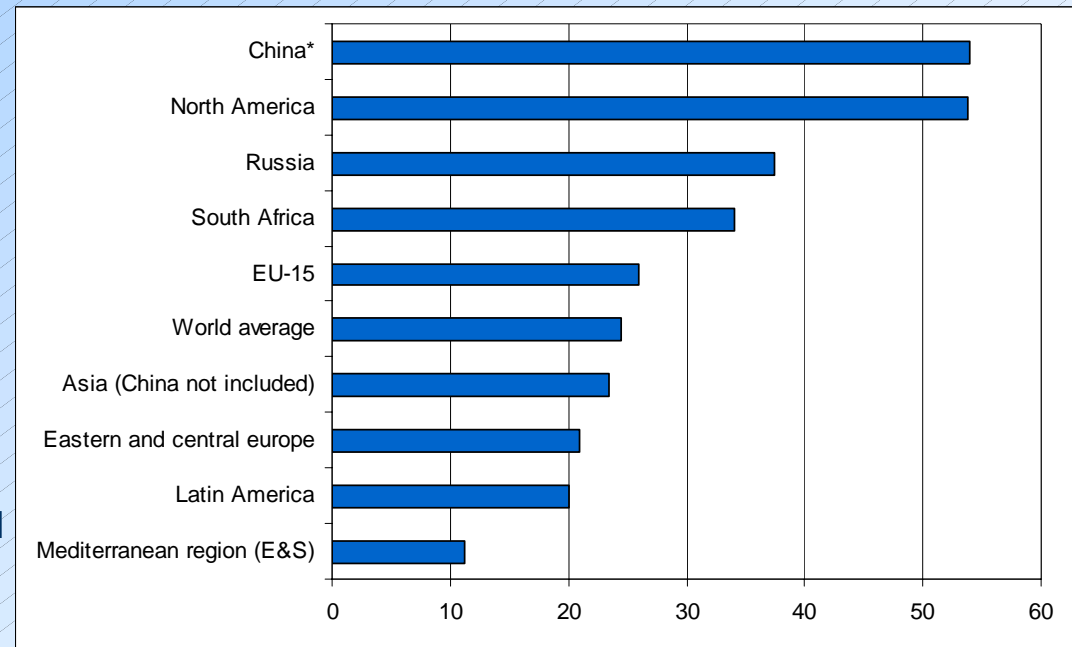
Note: Figures are the average of the last 3 available years data (MA, LB, SY: 97-99; TN: 98-00; TR, IL, HR, SL: 99-01; CY, MT, GR: 96-98; ES, EG: 95-97)



Towards a governance of sustainable development in countries

- (a) The governance system based on "top-down approach"
- (b) moderate role of civil society,
- (c) lack of disclosure and dissemination of information;
- (d) Lack of integration of environmental issues into economic policies
- (e) Lack of territorial approach and sustainable local development
- (f) Lack of integration of sectoral policies
- (g) Longer term strategies and goals, the repositioning of administrations in charge of the environment needed
- (h) Development of new ranges of tools and partnerships (financial tools and ODA tools adapted to SD)

Local government expenses as % of total government expenses 1997-2000



PNUE



plan
bleu



Part III of the strategy: Mobilising actors, implementing the strategy and monitoring progress



PNUE



plan
bleu

To be effectively implemented, the Strategy must be supported by innovative and strong commitments to Mediterranean co-operation, national and local governance and organising operational synergies between the regional level, the national level and the local level.

3 processes:

-integrating economic, social and environmental issues into vision and action,

-effectively involving partners concerned by the Strategy (governments, civil society, regional organisations and financial institutions) and

-policy of developing the knowledge base to help in decision-making on all levels.

• **Mediterranean co-operation for sustainable development**

• **Mobilise people and funds and organise national implementation**



• Mediterranean co-operation for sustainable development



PNUE



A regional space of solidarity and commitment – Main orientations:

- Strengthen reciprocal political commitments for Mediterranean and Euro-Mediterranean co-operation
- Better integrate the principles of sustainable development and the Strategy's goals into the EU's policies (Enlargement, CARDS programme, Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the neighbourhood policy)
- Strengthen reciprocal agreements in areas of common interest of a strategic nature, particularly the environment and water, research and development, agricultural and sustainable rural development and tourism, as well as decentralised co-operation approaches.
- Study the possibility of working out a Mediterranean-wide agreement on investment that includes sustainability rules,
- Invite the developed Mediterranean countries to increase initiatives and projects of a regional, sub-regional or bilateral interest that contribute to implementing the Strategy ("type-2 initiatives"),
- Strengthen synergies between the various co-operation frameworks acting in the region.

Exemplary regional follow-up of progress and promoting sustainable development

Sustainable development is strengthened by following up its progress and exchanging reciprocal experiences. Regular assessments should demonstrate the eco-region commitment for being exemplary in this field. This also means comparing Mediterranean achievements with global goals and contributing to international brainstorming.



• Mediterranean co-operation for sustainable development



PNUE



A regional space of solidarity and commitment

n° 27	European funding (assistance) trends per capita in the Mediterranean regions (CARDS, MEDA, candidate countries)	Is Euro-Mediterranean solidarity up to meeting the challenges in the SEMCs?
n° 28	Share of MEDA and CARDS funds directly linked with MSSD objectives	Is sustainable development at the hart of the euro-med. Partnership and CARDS programme?
n° 29	Type 2 pilot projects and initiatives	What pilot projects have been implemented?

Exemplary regional follow-up of progress and promoting sustainable development

n° 35	Percentage of calculated indicators. Number of examples of good practice documented by the countries.	
-------	---	--



• Mobilise people and funds and organise national implementation

Strengthening human capital and involving actors: research, training, education, awareness-raising and participation– Main orientations:

- Reach Millennium Development Goals: Primary Education, integration of women in development
- Vocational training
- Encourage research and Development, network of Universities and research centers
- Education in sustainable development in accordance with the Thessalonika UNESCO Conference Declaration (1997), and apply the United Nations resolution launching a Decade for Education in Sustainable Development (DESD) (2005 to 2014)
- Better inform civil society for more participation
- Intensify North-South exchanges aiming at changing toward a “knowledge economy” (IT, research, services on R&D...)

Financing sustainable development – Main orientations

- Increase public development assistance from donors countries to 0.7% of their GDP. Encourage donors to give greater weight to sustainability in their strategies and methods.
- 3. - Rationalise and re-orient domestic government spending to align better with the objectives proposed by the Strategy.
- 4. - Promote the implementation of systems to ease credit access for SMEs in productive and innovative activities (micro-credit, venture capital, incentives, etc).
- 5. - Use economic instruments to responsible actors vis-à-vis natural environment and natural resources
- 6. - Develop “equalisation” system between regions and towns
- 7. - Continue and accelerate tax reforms and the reforms of financial and banking systems, taking into account their definition and implementation needs related to financing activities in the framework of strategies for sustainable development.

National implementation – Main orientations

Implementing the Strategy in practical terms depends on the actions undertaken in each country.

From the MSSD (framework strategy) derive or update National Sustainable Development Strategies

From National Sustainable Development Strategies, derive sectoral intergrated strategies

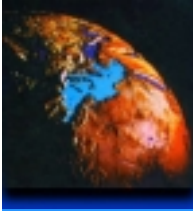
Improve information, transparency; governance reforms ...



PNUE



plan
bleu



• Mobilise people and funds and organise national implementation

Mobilise people and funds and organise national implementation

n° 30	The girl/boy enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary schools	Do we progress toward the Millennium development goal: Eliminate the man/woman disparities in primary and secondary education, preferably before 2005 and on all levels of education by 2015	MDG
n° 31	The literacy rate of young people from 15 to 25	Do we progress toward the Millennium development goal : ensure by 2015 that all children, both girls and boys, will be able to fulfil a full cycle of primary education?	MDG
n° 32	The unemployment rate among the young	Do we progress toward the Millennium development goal : create decent and productive jobs for the young?	MDG
n° 33	Money spent on research and development in % of the GDP	Is the financial effort for research and development increasing?	
n° 34	FDI flows and FDI stocks	Are the Mediterranean countries becoming more attractive to foreign investors?	

Financing sustainable development

n° 36	Official development assistance (ODA) given by donors Mediterranean countries Member of the OECD/DAC (% of GNI)	Do we progress toward the Millennium development goal: 0,7% of GNI donor countries dedicated to ODA?	
n° 36bis	ODA received by the Mediterranean beneficiaries countries		
n° 37	Received official development assistance and development assistance allocated to activities favourable to sustainable development	Is sustainable development at the heart of ODA allocation decision?	
n° 38	Share of bank credit allocated to the private sector – The existence of alternative finance systems	Can private business, including the SMEs, receive credit for financing their investments?	
n° 39	Share of local government tax revenue as % of total tax revenues.N°39 bis: Share of the government budget allocated to the local authorities	Do local authorities have the means to finance sustainable development?	

National implementation

n°40	Adopted or revised national or sectoral strategies		
------	---	--	--



PNUE



plan
bleu

- **SDI on Mobilise people and funds and organise national implementation out of the 130 SDI : 22 indicators**

3	Women per hundred men in the labour force
5	Employment rate
6	School enrolment gross ratio
7	Difference between male and female school enrolment ratios
9	Share of private and public finances allocated to the professional training
10	Public expenditure for the conservation and value enhancement of natural, cultural and histo
16	Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants
44	Foreign Direct Investment
45	External debt / GDP
46	Saving / investment
47	Public deficit / GDP
48	Current payments / GDP
49	Employment distribution (Agriculture, Industry, Services)
122	Number of direct employments linked to the environment
123	Number of associations involved in environment and/or sustainable development
124	Number of enterprises engaged in "environment management" processes
125	Public expenditure on environmental protection as a percent of GDP
126	Existence of environment national plans and/or sustainable development strategies
127	Number of Agendas 21 adopted by local authorities
128	Openness rate of GDP
129	Net migration rate
130	Public development assistance coming from abroad