

Building the Mediterranean future together

# Review of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development

# Consultation Document

April 2014



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# 1. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

The aim of this consultation document is to stimulate discussions about key questions to be addressed in the review of the [Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development \(MSSD\)](#). The consultation document provides background on the MSSD and its achievements since 2005, a list of issues for discussion, and some proposals regarding the vision of the MSSD 2.0.

The MSSD review seeks to involve as wide a circle of stakeholders as possible. Therefore **the conclusion of this consultation document list key questions on which feedback is specifically requested**, notably regarding:

- the 'Assessment' section (Section 2);
- the issues to be tackled in the MSSD 2.0 (Subsection 3.1); and,
- the possible vision of MSSD 2.0 (Subsection 3.2).

## 1.1. Background of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD)

Prepared by the [Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development \(MCSDD\)](#), the MSSD was adopted in 2005 by all Contracting Parties (CPs) to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean<sup>1</sup> (Barcelona Convention).

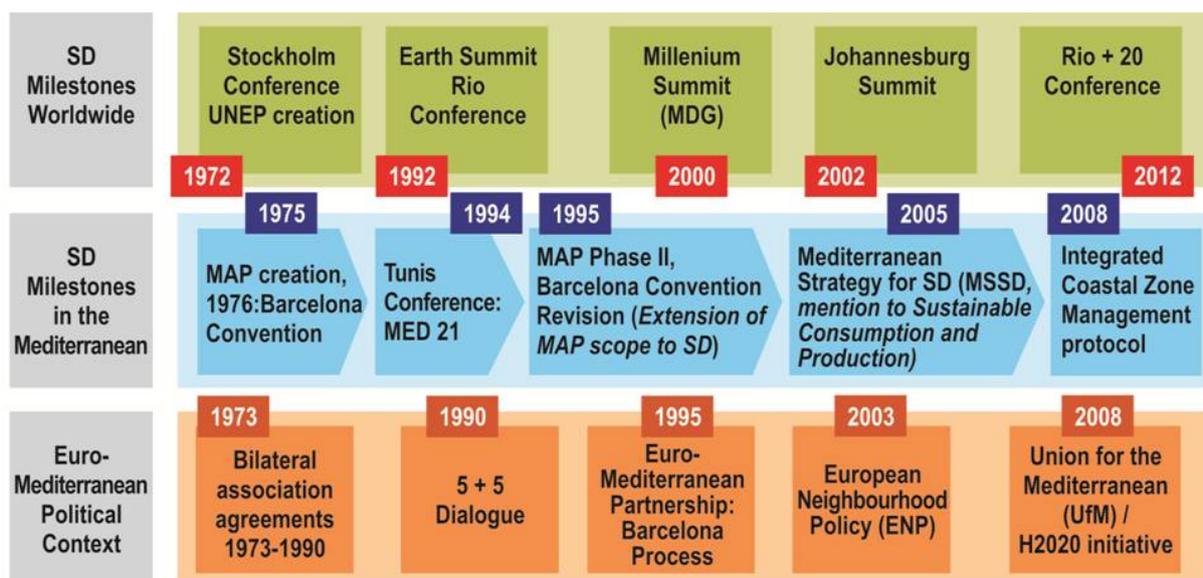
The creation in 1996 of the MCSDD by the CPs to the Barcelona Convention conveys their commitment to sustainable development and to the effective implementation, at the regional and national levels, of the decisions of the Earth Summit and the United Nations (UN) Commission for Sustainable Development. The MCSDD is an advisory body (experts and stakeholders panel), designed as a platform to support exchange, dialogue and recommendations among the CPs and their partners. The MCSDD includes representatives of the 22 CPs as well as representatives of local authorities, the business community and NGOs experienced in environment and sustainable development issues, forming, on equal footing, a think-tank on policies for promoting sustainable development in the Mediterranean basin.

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. Representing a response to awareness about unsustainable trends in the Mediterranean, the MSSD highlighted the efforts made to respond to sustainable development challenges in this part of the world, and to coordinate them. It is also a regional response to the global agenda about sustainable development: Agenda 21, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), etc. (Figure 1). The MSSD aims at allowing for the international community to consider the Mediterranean region as a whole in terms of where effort (and finance) needs to be directed.

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<sup>1</sup> The CPs to the Barcelona Convention are the 21 Mediterranean riparian countries and European Union (EU).

Figure 1: The steps of sustainable development in the Mediterranean and Worldwide



SD = Sustainable Development; MAP = Mediterranean Action Plan

The founding acts of sustainable development in the Mediterranean Basin greatly benefited from the impulse given by Stockholm 1972 and Rio 1992. The graph hereby shows the regional dynamics of sustainable development within the context of global and regional cooperation events.

Source: UNEP/MAP-Plan Bleu RAC, 2012, [20 years of sustainable development in the Mediterranean: review and outlook](#), Note 22, Sophia-Antipolis.

The MSSD 1.0 took into consideration the principles of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, also known as the Barcelona Process launched in 1995: *“turning the Mediterranean basin into an area of dialogue, exchange and cooperation guaranteeing peace, stability and prosperity”* (Barcelona Declaration, 1995). In a more and more globalized world, the objective is to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries, while strengthening commitment, solidarity, and integration between North, South, and East Mediterranean countries. In order to ensure wide ownership across the region, the MSSD was developed through a broad participatory process, allowing its adaptation at the national level and taking into account the Mediterranean diversity.

Defining four priority objectives, nine challenges and 34 sub-objectives, the MSSD set clear objectives and targets associated with follow-up actions. Adopting an integrated approach to economic and social development, environmental protection, and cultural advancement, the MSSD establishes four objectives aiming at promoting progress towards sustainability in the economic, social and environmental areas and in the field of governance, as follows:

- Objective 1: Contribute to economic development by enhancing Mediterranean assets;
- Objective 2: Reduce social disparities by implementing the MDGs and strengthen cultural identities;
- Objective 3: Change unsustainable production and consumption patterns and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources; and
- Objective 4: Improve governance at the local, national and regional levels.

The MSSD 1.0 also established seven priority fields of action and synergy in which it is essential to make real progress, as follows:

1. Better management of water resources and demand;
2. Improved rational use of energy, increased renewable energy use and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change;
3. Sustainable mobility through appropriate transport management;
4. Sustainable tourism as a leading economic sector;
5. Sustainable agriculture and rural development;
6. Sustainable urban development; and
7. Sustainable management of the sea, coastal areas and marine resources.

In terms of reporting and follow-up, the MSSD has provisions for monitoring based on [34 priority indicators](#), allowing periodic regional assessments such as for instance the [State of the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean \(SoED\)](#) published in 2009.

## **1.2. Rationale for and scope of the MSSD review**

At the 18th Ordinary Meetings of the CPs to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols (CoP 18) held in Istanbul, Turkey, in December 2013, it was decided to revise the MSSD, in line with the outcomes of Rio+20 ([UNEP\(DEPI\)/MED IG.21/9](#)). 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](#)).

The MSSD needs to be revised in the light of Rio+20 outcomes and the decision to launch an intergovernmental process to develop SDGs for consideration by the UN General Assembly. The Rio+20 outcome document "*The future we want*" highlighted the green economy in the context of poverty reduction, adopted a Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) programme and introduced the concept of SDGs. In the follow up of Rio+20, a consensus was found to "merge" SDGs and the post-MDGs for which targets were set for 2015.

One of the possible avenues to be explored in the discussions on the MSSD review will be the possibility to develop SDGs at the Mediterranean level, which would ensure that the Mediterranean region remains a frontrunner in the area of environmental and sustainability governance. These "Mediterranean SDGs" would be consistent with global SDGs while being adapted to the region. The second question to address is how to ensure synergy with the global SDG process guaranteeing coherence between global and Mediterranean regional objectives and targets, while allowing for regional innovation and specificity.

A key challenge of the MSSD review is to propose means and ways for MSSD 2.0 to be effective and to ensure ownership by regional and national decision-makers and stakeholders. The revision process will pay a specific attention to regional organisations, particularly to MCSD members or institutions accredited as Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) partners. This will allow the enlargement of the partnership framework and the consolidation of MAP relationships with other regional organisations to improve the implementation of MSSD, and this consultation document is a key step in this process. However, it will need to open up to new relevant actors with competence on identified SDG issues beyond current partners. A third question to be addressed on the relationship between MSSD review and SDGs relates to the scope of both exercises. While the CPs to the Barcelona Convention have advised for the MSSD and MCSD to focus on environmental sustainability, the SDGs will cover all pillars of the sustainable development.

There is also room for a more robust monitoring process that takes on board ongoing initiatives that contribute one way or another to the MSSD implementation; it will be important to better identify actions and projects contributing to the implementation of the MSSD in the region. In addition MSSD indicators will have to be updated and/or modified: for instance, the MSSD monitoring system may encompass at least part of Good Environmental Status (GES) targets and indicators defined in the Ecosystem Approach under Barcelona Convention (EcAp).

These matters were debated at the 15<sup>th</sup> meeting of the MCSD (Malta, 10-12 June 2013), when it has been suggested that MSSD 2.0 should focus “*attention on MSSD being more effective, with monitoring, consolidating MAP relationships with other regional actors*” (UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.383/6, Athens, 26 July 2013). The MCSD members recommended the review of the MSSD, agreeing on a set of conclusions on the subject, which are reproduced in Box 1 below.

**Box 1: Guidelines for the MSSD Review (after MCSD 15<sup>th</sup> meeting Report)**

- The global processes following RIO+20 that better embed sustainability, required the Barcelona Convention to renew the MSSD;
- The new MSSD should have a long time-frame (10 years) 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 *inter alia* 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 Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and relevant processes such as the Ecosystem Approach (EcAp) should be secured. Consideration of other issues such as waste management, environmental education, the circular economy, the green economy and governance, were needed;
- Ensuring stakeholder participation and ownership was key and the roadmap should specify how this would happen;
- 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 process of MSSD review should build on MSSD strengths, taking also into account the recommendations of the [Assessment on the implementation of the MSSD for the period 2005-2010](#)<sup>2</sup> report (Section 2) and Rio+20 outputs and follow-up (Section 3). The MSSD 2.0 will build upon the achievements towards sustainable development since 2005, and will draw upon evidence about the MSSD 1.0 implementation in terms of international programmes, projects and processes.

Beyond the need to consider new policy initiatives and instruments at the global and regional levels, the MSSD review will take on board key existing MAP initiatives and/or instruments such as the EcAp roadmap, Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (ICZM Protocol), adaptation to climate change framework, SCP roadmap, etc.

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<sup>2</sup> UNEP/MAP, 2011, *Assessment on the implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) for the period 2005-2010*, Overseas Development Institute (ODI) Report, Athens, UNEP(DEPI)/MED WG.358/4.

MSSD will also have to develop linkages with other existing or to be finalized regional strategies and strategic frameworks such as those led by Union for the Mediterranean (UfM - water, sustainable cities) and International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM - food security), Strategic Framework on Mediterranean Forests (SFMF).

EU instruments and tools will also be considered, particularly the EU-Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) – which is the environmental pillar of the EU-Integrated Marine Policy (IMP) –, EU-Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), and others such as regional strategies, proposed directive on a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management, concept of Blue Growth, etc.

### 1.3. Consultation process for MSSD review

The revision of the MSSD will be led by the MCSD with the assistance of the Secretariat to the Barcelona Convention. The technical work supporting the MSSD review is being carried out by UNEP/MAP through its Plan Bleu Regional Activity Centre (PB/RAC), with the help of the other RACs. Stakeholders interested to participate in the MSSD review process and to receive a copy of the consultation document are invited to fill-in a registration form available on [Plan Bleu website](#). According to the decision [UNEP\(DEPI\)/MED IG.21/9](#) and the roadmap in its Annex, the MSSD review process can be summarised as follows:

**Phase 1 (Q1 and Q2 2014):** During this first phase, the MSSD review process has been launched and this consultation document drawn up. The consultation document will be used to ensure the widest possible consultation on the scope and content of the MSSD revision.

**Phase 2 (Q3 and Q4 2014):** This second phase envisages the drafting of the MSSD 2.0, based on the inputs received from the feedback on the MSSD Review Consultation Document and any other ad hoc feedback received.

**Phase 3 (2015):** This is the consultation and approval stage, during which the draft of MSSD 2.0 will be subjected to consultation at a number of groups/bodies at different levels before being sent for approval to the various parts of the MAP system. Final approval for the draft MSSD 2.0 will be sought during the 19<sup>th</sup> CoP to the Barcelona Convention to be held at the end of 2015 in Greece.

## 2. ASSESSMENT OF THE MSSD 1.0

Before embarking on a review of MSSD 1.0 it is important to look back and assess progress on implementing this strategy so far. This “assessment” section is structured as follows:

- Findings from MSSD follow-up and monitoring based on the MSSD priority indicators;
- Key points emerging from the Assessment on the implementation of the MSSD for the period 2005-2010 (UNEP/MAP, 2011); and,
- Synergies between initiatives/programmes/projects and MSSD 1.0.

### 2.1. MSSD Follow up

In Table 1, the trends/progress/implementation are presented in accordance with the [MSSD indicators](#). By summarising the situation on the MSSD indicators, this table provides an overview of progress on sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, providing important pointers for the MSSD review.

**Table 1: Trends/progress/implementation in accordance with the MSSD indicators**

ISSUES	INDICATORS	TRENDS/PROGRESS/IMPLEMENTATION
General (economic, social and environmental benchmarks)	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The gaps in GDP per capita between the Mediterranean countries of the north and those of the south are not reduced. In 2009, the average income per capita in the SEMCs (about 8,000 dollars) was 3.5 times lower than the average income in the seven Mediterranean countries of the EU-27.
	Human Development Index (HDI)	The HDI has been constantly making progress in the Mediterranean countries since 1980. With an average HDI of 0.767 in 2012, the Mediterranean region was above the world average of 0.694.
	Ecological Footprint (EF)	All the Mediterranean countries (except Croatia) had an Ecological Deficit in 2009. This means that the environmental capacity of the region is used up faster than it is renewed. (2 Mediterranean region versus 1.5 planet).
	GDP, HDI, EF	In 2009, none of the Mediterranean countries was situated in the area "HDI>0.8; EF<1.8", known as "Sustainability area".
Water	Water Efficiency Index	Total water use efficiency from 2005-2010 lies between 40 and more than 80% in the Mediterranean countries.
	Water demand	The evolution in water demand is alarming in the Mediterranean countries because this resource is often scarce.
	Exploitation Index of renewable resources	Pressure on water resources remains high, especially in the SEMCs.
	Share of population with access to an improved water source	In 2010, the proportion of the population with sustainable access to a source of drinking water was over 83% in most of the Mediterranean countries. Almost 19 million people in the Mediterranean countries who mainly live in rural areas did not have access to drinking water.
	Share of population with access to an improved sanitation system	In the Mediterranean, about 27 million people do not have access to an adequate sanitation system. In 2010, the proportion of the population with access to a sanitation system is about 70% in Morocco and 100% in most of the northern Mediterranean countries.
Energy and climate change	Energy intensity	The energy intensity is improving slowly in the Med: the trends observed will not allow reaching the objective of 1 to 2% improvement per year.
	Share of renewable energies in energy balance	The share of renewable in the primary commercial energy balance sheets is not increasing enough sufficiently. A sharp break in the current trends will be necessary to reach the objective of 7% by 2015. Debate on the nuclear
	GHG emissions	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel continue to rise in most Mediterranean countries.
Tourism	International tourism receipts	Between 1995 and 2008 most of the Mediterranean countries experienced an overall increase in international tourism receipts; followed by a decline in 2009 that continues in 2010. However, when compare these receipts to GDP, the situations are varied.
Rural development and agriculture	Ratio of agricultural population versus rural population	In the Mediterranean countries, agricultural populations are continuing to decline.
	Proportion of agriculture quality products and Share of the agricultural land area used by organic farming	Organic farming is experiencing an unprecedented boom in the Mediterranean but only covers a small percentage of the agricultural land in 2011 (2.4%).

ISSUES	INDICATORS	TRENDS/PROGRESS/IMPLEMENTATION
Urban development	Proportion of urban population with access to a decent dwelling	One quarter of urban population in the world is currently living in slums (about 863 million people). In developing countries, the proportion of urban population living in slums declined from 46% to 33% from 1990 to 2009. The reduction between 1990 and 2009 is significant in Egypt (7.9 million) and Morocco (2 million), which counts a total of nearly 10 million (over half of the 1990 value). Problem with the data quality.
	Proportion of coastal urban population connected to a sanitation network	69% of the Mediterranean coastal cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants are connected to waste water treatment plants (MEDPOL data 2003)
Solidarity, commitment and financing	ODA of OECD DAC countries donors. Proportion of the ODA allocated to Mediterranean countries	The public aid supplied by the Mediterranean countries of the DAC, has decreased during the 1990s and then increased in 2000. Between 2001 and 2011, the share of ODA received by the Mediterranean countries remained around 6 % of the ODA received by all of the developing countries.
	EU net public financial flows to EU Mediterranean countries	In 2011, the EU and its Member States were still the biggest international donor, providing 67% of global aid. In 2011 the Mediterranean countries received 1.226 billion euro, 18% of the EU funds managed by EuropeAid.
	Proportion of bank credit allocated to the private sector - Existence of alternative financing systems to bank credit	In several SEMCs, the public sector takes up a large share of the domestic credit. Since 1995, the domestic credit allocated to the private sector has been increasing in most of the Mediterranean countries (except in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya).
Human capital and participation	Youth literacy rate	Since 1990, the literacy rate of young adults has increased significantly in all of the SEMCs. It is satisfactory in most of the NMCs.
	Girl/Boy primary and secondary school registration ratio	Since 1990, the situation of girls' education in the Mediterranean countries has improved significantly: in 2011, the parity index for the gross combined enrolment rate is over 99 % in 12 countries.
	Public and private expenses for research and development in percentage of GDP	The amount of national public expenditures on research and development expressed as a percentage of GDP is increasing in all Mediterranean countries, except 4 countries (Croatia, Malta, Egypt, and Bosnia and Herzegovina) but remains low overall.

## 2.2. Summary of key points emerging from the Assessment on the implementation of the MSSD for the period 2005-2010

The purpose of the *Assessment on the implementation of the MSSD for the period 2005-2010* report, carried out in 2011 for UNEP/MAP by the Overseas Development Institute (London), was to evaluate the work done so far and to provide the CPs and MCSD members with an assessment document showing the level of implementation of the MSSD since 2005 and ways to improve and update it with a particular focus on environment/development issues.

The overall conclusion of the report is that while for some objectives the situation is improving, for others the situation is worsening, particularly the environmental ones. The report notes some data availability issues, and difficulties with measuring the implementation of some of the objectives and orientations. Nevertheless, the thematic analysis (Table 2) indicates that much had been achieved regarding aspects such as sanitation and access to electricity, but also that much remains to be achieved for priorities such as climate change, energy intensity, water and sustainable tourism.

The report concludes that the MSSD had not had a strong influence on National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSDs), particularly in EU countries which were influenced more strongly by EU policies. However it is noted that the MSSD was widely appreciated as a background document to inspire national strategies, and had proved to be influential at a strategic level.

The report highlights the importance of the institutional framework in ensuring MSSD implementation. It recommends to involve other bodies and institutions, which could be able to incorporate social and economic issues with more effectiveness and which could be better connected to other crucial Ministries necessary to implement effective sustainability policies at the national level.

Strengthening the partnerships underpinning the MSSD is also crucial; it is important for regional organisations and strategic initiatives to recognise the MSSD. The business community, local authorities or their representatives, academics and NGOs should be more involved at national and MCSDD level. Synergies with such partners could be more clearly mapped out in the revised strategy: monitoring of these synergies should be ongoing and would also help national implementation. MSSD 2.0 should explicitly mention opportunities for synergies with programmes, organisations, and initiatives and, when feasible, indicate timing and modalities by which these synergies may arise.

The *Assessment on the implementation of the MSSD* report suggests that the MSSD 2.0 focuses on the areas where Mediterranean countries are furthest from the targets set in the current MSSD. The report also suggests to add new issues in the revised MSSD on health, adaptation to climate change, migration and climate change, green economy, depletion of natural resource, and to give more emphasis to participatory approaches. It is also recommended to pay more attention to the financing of sustainable development, as well as to include actions on capacity building, information exchange and education in the MSSD 2.0.

The revised MSSD could have a section that provides guidance on the transposition of the MSSD into national strategies, in terms of procedures, resources and organisational aspects: e.g. how to involve stakeholders, including different ministries; how to base policy on research and evidence/consultancy; how to address national specificities while remaining consistent with the MSSD; how MAP components relate to national bodies; guidelines for fundraising and technical issues; and, human resources and skills needed to write up and implement national policies.

Regarding indicators, the assessment report suggests the addition of an indicator on GDP per capita, as well as other indicators such as green GDP and genuine savings. It is also recommended that indicators are listed not only by themes but also by main objectives (as in Annex 1 of MSSD 1.0). This would be a useful demonstration that all main objectives are being monitored to the same extent.

There are also recommendations for the format of MSSD 2.0, as follows:

- MSSD 2.0 could provide more details on how the orientations can be operationalised, with closer ties to the types of policies to be used ('operative levers'), actions, actors and indicators.
- MSSD 2.0 could include more concrete actions with defined timeframes, and less orientations.
- Any MSSD 2.0 numerical targets should be justified with respect to international agreements or ongoing trends.
- MSSD 2.0 should indicate more clearly define the roles of the MCSDD, MAP components, and national sustainable development Secretariats in implementing the MSSD.
- MSSD 2.0 should distinguish orientations and actions that have a regional versus a national scope.

The *Assessment on the implementation of the MSSD* report highlights the importance of the institutional framework within which the MSSD lies in enabling the implementation of the strategy. The report recommends that regional activities show a clearer link to the MSSD, that MAP should create and adapt existing work units to provide a service of monitoring the existing programmes and push forward activities of technical assistance, knowledge sharing, capacity-building, information exchange and monitoring. The report proposes the creation of a permanent position within the MAP Secretariat working specifically on MSSD implementation, both through national strategies and international actions. The report also highlights the importance of institutional aspects related to the MAP system: it is important to ensure that the right approach and activities are undertaken for MSSD 2.0 to ensure wide ownership of the MSSD by the MAP system and CPs to the Barcelona Convention. The thematic review of the assessment report is summarised in Table 2.

**Table 2: Key points emerging from *Assessment on the implementation of the MSSD for the period 2005-2010* – Thematic review**

Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In most SEMCs, there is an increasing trend in freshwater abstraction, and demand still greatly exceeds supply.</li> <li>- Irrigation techniques have increased water productivity by 30-40%.</li> </ul>
Energy and climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Energy efficiency is improved.</li> <li>- The trend on energy intensity is very variable on an annual basis; the 1-2% decrease in energy intensity per annum is not easy to achieve.</li> <li>- With respect to renewable energies, only France, Spain, Slovenia and Albania had reached the MSSD target aiming at a share of 7% of renewables in energy demand (data 2007). Bosnia Herzegovina's share was 6.5%, Italy's and Cyprus' share was between 2-4% and the rest of the Mediterranean countries had shares of less than 1%.</li> <li>- Most of the Mediterranean countries have rates of at least 99% access to electricity, except Morocco at 97% and Syria at 93%, which is in line with the MSSD objective to halve populations without access to electricity by 2015.</li> <li>- With respect to carbon dioxide emissions, between 2005 and 2007 most Mediterranean countries had increasing emissions trends except six countries (France, Italy, Syria, Greece, Lebanon and Albania), which is not in line with the MSSD target to reduce emissions across the region.</li> <li>- Southern Europe emitted twice the carbon dioxide emissions of the North African and Middle Eastern Mediterranean countries in 2007.</li> </ul>
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Euro-Med transport framework had not yet been set up.</li> <li>- The extension of the Marco Polo programme for the development of road-sea modal transfers to non-EU countries had not yet taken place.</li> <li>- Transport emissions in most countries decreased in 2008 (Eurostat data for 10 NMCs).</li> <li>- Road freight share in almost all of the 10 NMCs covered by Eurostat increased in 2000-2009, which is not in line with the MSSD target to scale down road share to 75% of total traffic. The lowest road freight shares are in Croatia (74% in 2009), France (81% in 2009) and Slovenia (84%).</li> <li>- Nevertheless, rail traffic increased in 2004-2007, particularly in Middle Eastern (25%) and Southern European (10%) Mediterranean countries.</li> </ul>
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tourism numbers grew in all Mediterranean sub-regions between 2004 and 2007. However in 2008-2010 the majority of Mediterranean countries experienced a decline in total tourism value added and related shares in the economy, with the exception of Lebanon.</li> <li>- The Mediterranean tourism quality label has not yet been set up.</li> </ul>

Agriculture and rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural populations continued to grow slightly in most Mediterranean countries between 2006 and 2009, although not as fast as urban populations. This lies in the fact that the number of workers in the agriculture sector fell in the 19 Mediterranean considered countries between 1990 and 2004 (WRI data).</li> <li>- With respect to rural disparities, child mortality rates fell in all countries, mostly before 2005.</li> <li>- With respect to MDG3 on 'universal education', except for Morocco and Lebanon, most countries show net enrolment in primary education at over 90%.</li> <li>- Crop production in general displayed an increasing trend between 2004 and 2007, especially in the SEMCs. However in most countries organic farming did not exceed 2% in 2009, with the exception of Italy (9%), Slovenia (6%) and Spain (5%), although the overall trend was positive, with some countries showing significant increases such as Turkey (473%) and Croatia (320%).</li> <li>- Mediterranean countries have varying cover of degraded land, ranging from Lebanon with 1% of population living on such land, as compared to Morocco with 39%. However all countries had an increase in terrestrial protected areas between 1990 and 2009, although in 2009 only eight out of the 21 Mediterranean countries had protected 10% of their terrestrial land as per the target in the MSSD, which related to 2010.</li> <li>- Forest surface area was increasing in all Mediterranean sub-regions between 2005 and 2010.</li> </ul>
Urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decreasing average PM emissions between 2005 and 2008 (World Bank data for 17 Med countries).</li> <li>- In line with the MSSD objective to disassociate waste generation and GDP growth and reduce the waste growth rate by 50% by 2015, the majority of countries had decreasing or negative waste growth rates.</li> <li>- France, Italy, Spain and Turkey generated five times more waste than North African and Middle Eastern Mediterranean countries except Egypt.</li> <li>- For Turkey, Egypt, and Morocco, the percentage of slum populations fell by 33%, 71% and 65% respectively between 1990 and 2007 (UN Habitat data). Data for Algeria, Syria and Lebanon indicate that their slum populations remained stable, while there was growth in the slum population percentage of Lebanon in this period.</li> </ul>
Sea and coastal areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Signature of the ICZM Protocol in 2008 (entered into force in 2011).</li> <li>- There was a slight increase in the percentage of protected coastal areas between 2005 and 2010, with 3% of total marine surface area protected in most countries, except for some countries which exceeded this percentage<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>- While aquaculture production between 2004 and 2007 decreased by 5% in Southern European Mediterranean countries, and 2% in the Middle Eastern Mediterranean countries, it increased by 35% in North African Mediterranean countries.</li> </ul>

### 2.3. Synergies between initiatives/programs/projects and MSSD

The *Assessment on the implementation of the MSSD* report listed a number of illustrative ongoing initiatives, programmes and partnerships showing synergies with the MSSD. Based on this list and other initiatives, a first draft to map contribution of these initiatives, programmes and projects to MSSD 1.0 priority fields of action is available in Table 3. **This table will be updated and completed thanks to the inputs received during the consultation.**

<sup>3</sup> In 2013, there were 677 MPAs in the Mediterranean covering an area of 114,600 km<sup>2</sup>, or approximately 4.6% of the Mediterranean and just 1.1% if we take out the Pelagos Sanctuary which represents 3.5% (87,500 km<sup>2</sup>). This is a long way from the Aichi targets of covering 10% of the sea surface by 2020. The MPA's are mostly coastal and localised in the north of the basin. Many still do not have a managing body or an operational management plan.

**Table 3: Mapping synergies between ongoing and/or past initiatives/programmes/projects and MSSD**

Initiatives, programs, projects *	MSSD priority fields of action						
	Water	Energy and climate change	Transport	Tourism	Agriculture and rural development	Urban development	Sea and coastal areas
MedPartnership							
EcAp							
ClimVar ICZM							
SWITCH-Med							
Horizon 2020 Initiative							
PEGASO							
SWMDM							
MED Euwi							
SWIM							
WGPAS							
CPMF							
EMWIS							
GFNMI							

\* Acronyms refer to the initiatives/programmes/projects presented in Appendix B.

Table 3 indicates that a good number of initiatives, implemented by a large number of actors, have synergy with MSSD 1.0. This highlights the importance of the MSSD 1.0 as an integrated policy framework to guide efforts and investment towards sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

### 3. PREPARATION OF MSSD 2.0: ISSUES AND VISION

Beyond the assessment of the implementation of MSSD 1.0 on which stakeholders are requested to provide feedback and inputs (Section 2), the third and last section of this consultation document is at the heart of the exercise of consultation. Section 3 focuses on two crucial aspects for the MSSD review, namely issues to be tackled in MSSD 2.0, as well as a possible vision for the revised MSSD.

#### 3.1. List of issues to be addressed in MSSD 2.0

In order to select the issues to be addressed in MSSD 2.0, we would like to request your feedback as to whether the issues from MSSD 1.0 are still relevant for the region. In order to facilitate this process, we present here two additional sets of issues currently being debated in regional and global fora. Table 5 lists issues emerging from the Ecosystem Approach's ecological objectives, while Table 6 summarises the focus areas of the SDGs, coming from the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

##### 3.1.1. MSSD 1.0 issues

Table 4 lists the issues tackled by MSSD 1.0: as shown in Section 2, most of these issues remain valid today in terms of sustainable development in the Mediterranean. Appendix C provides a detailed version of Table 4, with a brief description of each issue.

**Table 4: Issues identified in MSSD 1.0 (2005)**

<b>Topic area</b>	<b>Issue summary</b>
Population	Ageing population in NMCs. Population growth in SEMCs
Economy	Globalization: lack of competitiveness
	Inadequate levels of regional cooperation
	Economic failure
Social	Poverty, unemployment
	Illiteracy, 'brain drain'
Environment	Environmental degradation/depletion
Governance, human rights	Inadequate governance
Water	Water availability (scarcity)
	Water storage issue
	Degradation of aquifers through over-exploitation and saline intrusion
	Degradation of water catchment systems
	Lack of management of cross-border waters
Energy and climate change	Increasing energy consumption
	Pricing structures not encouraging energy savings
	Insufficient energy from renewable energy sources (RES)
	Increasing global greenhouse gas (GHG) share from the Mediterranean region
	Increasing energy dependence
Transport	Vulnerability to climate change
	Increasing demand for transport
	Unsustainable infrastructure
	Pollution and accident risks
	Lack of integration of transport systems
	Public transport <i>versus</i> private vehicles
Tourism	Unsustainable urban and territorial planning
	Seaside tourism dominance
	Inequitable distribution of tourist incomes, lack of control by local stakeholders
	Standardization of tourist supply, saturation of mature destinations
Agriculture and rural development	Negative externalities of tourist activities
	Agriculture water: lack of efficiency, over-exploitation, pollution
	Environmental impacts of agriculture
	Loss of agricultural lands, loss of traditional know-how
	Low productivity of agriculture in SEMCs
	Social inequalities in rural areas (SEMCs), rural exodus
	North - South inequalities
Unsustainable agricultural and rural models	
Urban development	Urban sprawl
	Issues linked to urban services and public utilities supply, impacts on quality of life
	Urban cohesion: 'dual cities' VS 'inclusive cities'
	Unsustainable urban management/governance
Sea and coastal areas	Coastal zones under human pressures. Artificialisation, anthropisation, littoralisation
	Overfishing
	Loss of biodiversity
	Marine pollution, ecosystems' health threats
	Lack of management of coastal and marine protected areas

### 3.1.2. Ecosystem Approach under Barcelona Convention: marine and coastal issues

The CPs to the Barcelona Convention committed to progressively apply the ecosystem approach to the management of human activities with the goal of effecting real change in the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment<sup>4</sup>. They validated the work carried out by MAP on EcAp with regard to the 11 ecological objectives, operational objectives and indicators for the Mediterranean, adopted the timeline for implementing the ecosystem approach until 2019 and established a six-year cyclic review process of its implementation<sup>5</sup>. During CoP 18 held in Istanbul (December, 2013), the Parties adopted a specific list of GES descriptions and targets and a process to achieve an integrated Mediterranean Monitoring and Assessment Programme by 2015 next to a detailed timeline on necessary steps to achieve GES by 2020<sup>6</sup>.

In line with the above decisions of the CPs, under the ecosystem approach different uses of the marine and coastal resources are conducted at a sustainable level, ensuring their continuity for future generations. There is synergy between the MSSD and EcAp process; the latter provides the MSSD with scientifically-sound targets in terms of good environmental status while MSSD have an impact on policies and projects that EcAp process would have difficulties to influence. For instance, 'urban development/planning/management' may indirectly help EcAp and would fit well in MSSD.

**Table 5: Issues identified in MAP State of the Mediterranean marine and coastal environment (2012-2013)**

Section	Issue summary	Issue description	Ecological objectives
Coastal Ecosystems and Landscapes	Coastal development and sprawl	driven by urbanization and tourism development, leading to habitat loss and degradation, and erosion/shoreline destabilization	The natural dynamics of coastal areas are maintained and coastal ecosystems and landscapes are preserved.
Commercially Exploited Fish and Shellfish	Overfishing	affecting community structure, ecological processes, and delivery of ecosystem services	Populations of select commercially exploited fish and shellfish are within biologically safe limits, exhibiting a population age and size distribution that is indicative of a healthy stock.
	Destructive fishing	including bottom trawling and other fishing methods that result in benthic disturbance	
Pollution	Contamination of sediments and biota	caused by pollution, primarily from urbanization and industry, but also from antifoulants and atmospheric inputs of hazardous compounds	Contaminants cause no significant impact on coastal and marine ecosystems and human health.
Eutrophication	Nutrient over-enrichment	leading sometimes to eutrophication and hypoxia, but more regularly to ecological imbalances (reduced water quality and growth of algae)	Human-induced eutrophication is prevented, especially adverse effects thereof, such as losses in biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algal blooms, and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters.
Marine Litter	Disturbance and pollution	caused by maritime industries, including fisheries, shipping, energy, aquaculture, and desalination	Marine and coastal litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environments.
Marine Noise	...	...	Noise from human activities causes no significant impact on marine and coastal ecosystems.

<sup>4</sup> Decision IG.17/6 (CoP 15, Almeria, Spain, 2008)

<sup>5</sup> Decision IG.20/4 (CoP 17, Paris, France, 2012)

<sup>6</sup> Decision IG.21/3 (CoP 18, Istanbul, Turkey, 2013)

Section	Issue summary	Issue description	Ecological objectives
Non-indigenous Species	Invasive species spread	in many cases mediated by climate change	Non-indigenous species introduced by human activities are at levels that do not adversely alter the ecosystem.
Sea-floor Integrity	Sea-floor degradation	...	Sea-floor integrity is maintained, especially in priority benthic habitats.
Hydrographic Conditions	...	...	Alteration of hydrographic conditions does not adversely affect coastal and marine ecosystems.
Marine Food Webs	Alterations to components of marine food webs	caused by resource extraction or human-induced environmental changes	Alterations to components of marine food webs caused by resource extraction or human-induced environmental changes do not have long-term adverse effects on food web dynamics and related viability.
Biodiversity	Degradation of transitional or estuarine areas	which serve as critical nursery areas for commercial fisheries and also support unique assemblages of species.	Biological diversity is maintained or enhanced. The quality and occurrence of coastal and marine habitats and the distribution and abundance of coastal and marine species are in line with prevailing physiographic, hydrographic, geographic, and climatic conditions.

### *3.1.3. Key outcomes from Rio +20: focus areas of the forthcoming Sustainable Development Goals and their relevance for the Mediterranean*

As stated in the rationale of this consultation document (Subsection 1.2) and in accordance with the CoP 18 Decision IG.21/11, the MSSD needs to be revised in the light of Rio+20 outcomes and the definition of SDGs for consideration by the UN General Assembly.

Rio+20 stated that the SDGs should be action-oriented, concise and easy to communicate, limited in number, aspirational, global in nature and universally applicable to all countries, while taking into account the different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. The SDGs should address and incorporate in a balanced way the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and their linkages.

Established in January 2013 by the UN General Assembly, a 30-member Open Working Group (OWG) is tasked with preparing a proposal on the SDGs; the issues have to be addressed in a comprehensive, holistic, balanced and integrated manner. [19 focus areas](#) for SDGs were published on the [UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform](#) (19 March 2014). The list is available below in Table 6 and Appendix D provides a draft analysis of focus areas that are linked with the environmental pillar of sustainable development or of interest for MSSD 2.0.

The focus areas identified are not exhaustive: they do not preclude inclusion of other issues discussed within the context of the thematic clusters. The OWG emphasized that eradication of poverty, inequitable development within and among states as well as protection of the environment are amongst the most pressing sustainable development challenges facing humankind.

To facilitate the articulation between Post 2015 Development Agenda and MSSD Review, Table 6 presents a draft analysis to see how the focus areas of SDGs encompass implicitly MSSD 1.0 priority fields of action (as these fields are addressed in the text of the strategy, particularly in its Section 2). The draft analysis below is based on the content of the focus areas of SDGs; for instance, poverty eradication has much to do with the 7 priority fields of action of MSSD 1.0. Nevertheless the

corresponding boxes are not 'black' because the content of Poverty Eradication focus area does not refer explicitly to those priority fields of action. Appendix D provides the basis for this table.

**Table 6 : Filtering the focus areas of the SDGs according to MSSD priority fields of action (draft analysis)**

Focus areas - SDGs	MSSD Priority Fields of Action						
	Water	Energy and CC	Transport	Tourism	Agriculture and rural development	Urban development	Sea and coastal areas
1. Poverty eradication							
2. Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition							
3. Health and population dynamics							
4. Education							
5. Gender equality and women’s empowerment							
6. Water and sanitation							
7. Energy							
8. Economic growth							
9. Industrialization							
10. Infrastructure							
11. Employment and decent work for all							
12. Promote equality							
13. Sustainable cities and human settlements							
14. Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production							
15. Climate							
16. Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas							
17. Ecosystems and biodiversity							
18. Means of implementation / Global partnership for sustainable development	<b>Transversal – Refer to implementation, partnership and monitoring progress</b>						
19. Peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions	<b>Transversal – Refer to governance</b>						

Legend:

- In black: MSSD 1.0 priority fields of action directly embedded in the focus area.
- In grey: MSSD 1.0 priority fields of action indirectly embedded in the focus area.

### 3.2. Possible vision for MSSD 2.0

During the 15<sup>th</sup> MCSD meeting in Malta (June 2013), there was a consensus about the fact that the MSSD 2.0 would focus on the interface between the environment and development, for example by including topics such as the green economy.

To prepare the vision of MSSD 2.0, it is worth to quote crucial aspects of the Istanbul Declaration:

*“In the continuity of commitments made by previous COPs Declarations, we (CPs to Barcelona Convention) commit to take all the necessary measures to make the Mediterranean an exemplary model in implementing activities effectively protecting the marine and coastal environment as well as contributing to sustainable development (...).*

*Reaffirm our commitment to strengthen our cooperation under the Barcelona Convention/MAP system by enhancing its implementation and its articulation at local, national, sub-regional and global level in full cooperation and synergy with our partners and stakeholders and by promoting cooperation with local authorities and priority sectors (...).*

*Thus preserve the wealth and sustainability of Mediterranean ecosystems, goods and services to serve as an example for other regions of the world and thus contribute to the adoption of global measures for the protection and sustainable development and management of the marine and coastal environment” (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.21/9 – Annex I, Istanbul Declaration).”*

Appendix E recalls visions of regional organisations and initiatives to be taken into account when defining the vision of MSSD 2.0. The vision of MSSD 2.0 may build on elements of those. In this context, we quote below three visions, including one reflecting global sustainable development processes, which are of particular relevance:

- **UNEP/MAP-MSSD 1.0 (2005).** “A long-term perspective for the Mediterranean. The Strategy is based on a long-term vision of a “sustainable” Mediterranean that is politically stable, prosperous and peaceful. This vision is based on a proactive choice of a “win-win” scenario in which the co-development of the North and the South is promoted, while exploiting the positive synergies of efficient environmental, developmental and economic management”;
- **UNEP/MAP-EcAp (2008).** “A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse for the benefit of present and future generations”;
- **UN Rio+20 (2012).** “Our common vision” of “The future we want” highlights “commitment to sustainable development, and to ensure the promotion of [an] economically, socially and environmentally sustainable future for our planet and for present and future generations”.

[“The future we want” website](#) presents an additional, wider vision for sustainable development work, as follows: “(...) **to meet the needs of both people and planet, providing economic transformation and opportunity to lift people out of poverty, advancing social justice and protecting the environment”**.”

For MSSD 2.0, a number of options are on the table in terms of vision, based on the elements above. In this regard, the following vision for MSSD 2.0 is proposed for discussion. It is based on the MSSD 1.0 vision and the EcAp vision.

**A sustainable Mediterranean region that is politically stable, prosperous and peaceful. Socio-economic development as well as human health and wellbeing are jointly sought and depend on healthy Mediterranean marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse.**

The consultation will help to define a balanced vision that would be ambitious enough without going beyond MAP mandate. The key consultation question for this section is therefore as follows:

**From your perspective, does the vision presented above address all necessary elements for sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, or are there additional elements that should be mentioned?**

## 4. CONCLUSION AND QUESTIONS

This consultation document is intended to stimulate debate on key questions for the review of the MSSD. It presents the rationale for the review, an assessment of progress on MSSD 1.0, and a list of issues for review. It also presents a draft vision statement for the revised strategy, which is open for consultation. The key consultation questions being fielded in this document are as follows:

- **Regarding the 'Assessment' section (Section 2):**
  - a) Are there important missing references about the impacts of MSSD 1.0, particularly about evidence relating to international/regional/national/local programmes, projects and processes which are contributing to the implementation of this MSSD?
  - b) To update and improve Table 3 and Appendix B, you are invited to point out the ongoing and/or past regional strategies/initiatives/partnerships/programs/projects (directly or indirectly) linked to MSSD 1.0, and explain how to connect them with MSSD 2.0.
- **Regarding the issues to be tackled in the MSSD 2.0 (Subsection 3.1),** the consultation document lists issues stemming from the MSSD 1.0, Ecosystem Approach under the Barcelona Convention, and focus areas of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level.
  - c) What are the main issues to be tackled in the MSSD 2.0? Please point out priority issues either thematic (water, energy, transport, etc.), territorial (urban, rural, forest areas, coastal areas, marine ecosystems, etc.) and/or cross-cutting issues representing synergies/nexus. You can add free comment at your convenience.
- **Regarding the possible MSSD 2.0 Vision (Subsection 3.2):**
  - d) From your perspective, does the vision presented in this document address all necessary elements for sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, or are there additional elements that should be mentioned?

UNEP/MAP would like to receive feedback on this document by 9<sup>th</sup> May 2014. This document is available online at <http://planbleu.org/en/event/virtual-platform-mssd-revision>, where you may also find a 'feedback form' if you prefer to reply electronically.

UNEP/MAP would like to thank you for your interest in this process.

## APPENDIX A: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CFP	Common Fisheries Policy
CPs	Contracting Parties
CoP	Conference of the Parties (Ordinary Meetings of Contracting Parties)
CPMF	Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests
DPSIR	Driving forces, Pressures, States, Impacts, Responses
EF	Ecological Footprint
EEA	European Environment Agency
EC	European Commission
EcAp	Ecosystem Approach
EMWIS	Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the Water sector
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EU	European Union
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GES	Good Environmental Status
GFN	Global Footprint Network
GFNMI	Global Footprint Network's Mediterranean Initiative
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP Med	Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean
HDI	Human Development Index
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IPM	integrated pest management
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MCCI	Mediterranean Climate Change initiative
MCSD	Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MED EUWI	Mediterranean Component of the European Union Water Initiative
MIO-ECSDE	Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSFD	Marine Strategy Framework Directive
MSP-HT	Merit Scholarship Programme for High Technology
MSSD	Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development
MWS	Mediterranean Water Strategy

NMCs	Northern Mediterranean Countries
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODA	official development aid
PB	Plan Bleu
RAC	Regional Activity Centre
RIPMP	FAO Regional integrated pest management Program in the Near East
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEMCs	Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries
SWIM	Sustainable Water Integrated Management
SWMDM	Sustainable Water Management and De-pollution of the Mediterranean
ToR	terms of reference
PoW	Programme of Work
PSR	Pressure, State, Response
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
UN	United Nations
UN-DSD	United Nations – Division for Sustainable Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WGPAS	Water Governance Programme for Arab States

## **APPENDIX B: INITIATIVES/PROGRAMS/PROJECTS MAPPED IN TABLE 3 WHICH HIGHLIGHTS SYNERGIES WITH MSSD 1.0**

**MedPartnership.** <http://www.themedpartnership.org/>. **Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem.** The Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Sea Large Marine Ecosystem (MedPartnership) is a collective effort of leading organizations (regional, international, non-governmental, etc.) and countries sharing the Mediterranean Sea towards the protection of the marine and coastal environment of the Mediterranean. The MedPartnership is being led by UNEP/MAP and the World Bank and is financially supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and other donors, including the EU and all participating countries.

**EcAp.** EcAp initiative aims at achieving the Good Environmental Status (GES) of Mediterranean coastal and marine ecosystems, through ecosystem-based management. The initial assessment of ecosystems and human activities that impact them is a prerequisite for developing programs of measures to regional and national levels that will achieve the GES. An EcAp dedicated project is financed by Mediterranean Trust Fund and European Union; that is why EcAp is mentioned here.

**ClimVar ICZM. Integration of climate variability and change into national strategies for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean.** The overall project goal is to promote the use of ICZM in the participating countries as an effective tool to deal with the impacts of climate variability and change in coastal zones by mainstreaming them into the ICZM process. Specific objectives of the project are: 1. To strengthen knowledge on regional climate variability and change and their impacts and define their specific characteristics in the Mediterranean region; 2. To strengthen partnerships, improve capacity building and establish mechanisms for exchange of data and information for integration of climate variability and change into concrete ICZM policies, plans and programmes.

**SWITCH-Med.** <http://switchmed.eu>. The EU funded **SWITCH-Med programme aims at facilitating the shift toward Sustainable Consumption and Production - SCP - in the Southern Mediterranean Region.** The programme is about changing the way goods and services are produced and consumed, so that human development and satisfaction of human needs is decoupled from environmental degradation. It will support industry, emerging green entrepreneurs, civil society and policy makers through policy development, demonstration activities and networking. In particular, the programme will support the development of a Mediterranean SCP Action Plan as requested by the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention during the COP18 in Istanbul (December 2013).

**Horizon 2020 Initiative.** <http://www.h2020.net/>. The initiative aims to support the implementation of the National Action Plans to combat pollution from land based sources (LBS Protocol under Barcelona Convention) mainly industrial pollution, waste water and solid waste sectors: 1. Projects to reduce the most significant pollution sources focusing on industrial emissions, municipal waste and urban waste water; 2. Capacity-building measures to help EU neighbouring countries create national environmental administrations able to develop environmental laws; 3. Using the EC's Research budget to develop and share knowledge of environmental issues relevant to the Mediterranean; 4. Developing indicators to monitor the success of Horizon 2020.

**PEGASO.** <http://www.pegasoproject.eu/>. The EU FP7-funded project PEGASO has been supporting the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean Sea through: (i) a shared ICZM governance platform to support stakeholders' debate and bridge science and decision-making; (ii) the legal and institutional stock-take to understand how the countries are equipped to implement the ICZM (Protocol); (iii) a set of tools to help implement an ecosystem-based management with special focus on land and sea interaction.

**SWMDM.** [http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=313&id\\_type=10](http://www.enpi-info.eu/mainmed.php?id=313&id_type=10). **Sustainable Water Management and De-pollution of the Mediterranean.** The SWMDM programme contributes to raising awareness of water value and of the continuous depletion of water resources. It also contributes to institutional reinforcement and the development of planning and management skills, in line with the objectives of the Horizon 2020 initiative for the depollution of the Mediterranean Sea. It supports activities aligned with the four priorities of the Mediterranean Water Strategy (MWS), namely water governance, water and climate change, water financing and water demand management. A few demonstration projects promote integrated ecosystems approaches in the fields of integrated water management, coastal zone management, and in sectors covered by the Horizon 2020 initiative.

**MED EUWI.** <http://www.euwi.net/wg/mediterranean>. MED EUWI is a regional component of the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI).

**SWIM.** <http://swim-sustain-water.eu/>. **Sustainable Water Integrated Management.** The SWIM regional programme has been launched by EC under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). The overall objective of SWIM is to actively promote the extensive dissemination of sustainable water management policies and practices in the context of increasing water scarcity, combined pressure on water resources from a wide range of users, and desertification processes, in connection with climate change.

**WGPAS.** <http://www.wgpas-undp.org/>. **Water Governance Programme for Arab States.** WGPAS aims to support regional efforts in improving the effective management and use of scarce water resources in Arab States by addressing socio-economic and environmental dimensions of water governance.

**CPMF.** <http://www.fao.org/forestry/silvamed/66624/en/>. **Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests.** The objective of the CPMF is to improve the political conditions for sustainable management of forests and related ecosystem services in the context of climate change. CPMF involves Mediterranean countries in North Africa (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) and the Middle East (Lebanon, Syria and Turkey). The expected result of the partnership is that governmental and non-governmental actors of the southern Mediterranean region, in the new context of climate change, will reinforce their policies and actions towards enhancing sustainable forest management, protecting forest resources and valorising goods and services delivered by forest ecosystems.

**EMWIS.** <http://www.emwis.org/>. **Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the Water sector.** EMWIS provides a strategic tool for exchanging information and knowledge in the water sector between and within the Euro-Mediterranean partnership countries.

**GFNMI.** [http://www.footprintnetwork.org/fr/index.php/GFN/page/mediterranean\\_initiative/](http://www.footprintnetwork.org/fr/index.php/GFN/page/mediterranean_initiative/) **Global Footprint Network's Mediterranean Initiative.** Launched in 2010, GFNMI aims to develop a regional approach to managing resource-dependence and biocapacity. It aims to support sustainable management of resource consumption and natural capital.

## APPENDIX C: MSSD ISSUES (2005)

Fields	Issue summary	Issue description
Population	Ageing population in NMCs. Population growth in SEMCs	NMCs are faced with the problem of an ageing population. In SEMCs, population growth is still a major issue (...). A dramatic problem of labour market integration exists, particularly among youth.
Economy	Globalization: lack of competitiveness	(...) the Mediterranean has only occasionally succeeded in being competitive on international markets. (...) 'rent economy' (VS innovation)
	Inadequate levels of regional cooperation	(...) inadequate levels of North-South and South-South cooperation. (...) North-South disparities; gap between developed and developing countries. (...) unequal development in the North and the South. (...) a cumulative political, social, economic and environmental divide between the two shores of the Mediterranean. (...) continuing conflicts, especially in the Near East.
	Economic failure	Developing Mediterranean countries are facing the burden of their foreign debt, the weakness of their public financial resources, a fall in income for customs duties and the lack of a suitable environment to attract foreign direct investment. The scope for funding sustainable development activities is also limited by relatively high levels of expenditure on the protection of sovereignty, including defence, and security, and by traditional supply-side policies, which often have high costs and environmental impacts. The incentive and tax mechanisms do not mobilize and make the various actors sufficiently accountable for triggering a sustainable development process. Local taxation is particularly low in SEMCs, where the financial sector is (...) over-dependent on a banking system that has a near monopoly of savings. In many countries, the collateral required by commercial banks and the high costs of credit impede access by SMEs to investment in productive activities. Financial markets and the possibilities of alternative financing, such as micro credit, venture capital and subsidies, are poorly developed. The share of ODA relevant to the orientations and actions laid out in the Strategy is limited. Financial institutions still do not have the necessary capacity to fund the human resources and programmes that are necessary for multiple small-scale actions.
Social	Poverty, unemployment	Poverty is closely related to the employment situation (...) Poverty, especially in rural areas, is still a dominant problem (...). The situation is aggravated by the un-equitable distribution of wealth. (...) difficult employment situations
	Illiteracy, 'brain drain'	There are still significant levels of illiteracy in Mediterranean developing countries, particularly in rural areas and among women. The imbalance between the skills acquired in schools and universities and the employment market has negative effects, resulting in under-employment, particularly among young graduates. The 'brain-drain' is a crucial issue. Research and development expenditures, including in NMCs, are on average much lower than those in countries in other regions with similar income levels.
Environment	Environmental degradation/depletion	Environmental degradation is already giving rise to very high economic and social costs. (...) With a degraded environment, the Mediterranean is in grave danger of losing the main assets which make it so unique, especially in agriculture and tourism. Continued poor management of scarce natural resources, with particular reference to water, agricultural land, energy and coastal zones, will compromise economic development, the quality of life and social stability. The unique landscapes and biodiversity of the region, ranging from densely populated coasts to marginalized inland areas, are being disrupted by over-exploitation in many cases and abandonment in others.

Fields	Issue summary	Issue description
Governance, human rights	Inadequate governance	In view of the slowness of democracy to spread, governance is weak and much needed political and structural reforms, particularly to improve respect for human rights and gender mainstreaming, are not being adopted sufficiently rapidly.
Water	Water availability (scarcity)	Scarce, over-used water resources are threatened with depletion or degradation. Water is a scarce and fragile resource that is unequally distributed in time and space, and climate change is expected to lead to more irregular and lower volumes of rainfall. The shortage of water, due to irregular rainfall and aridity, is a major constraint for agriculture. Irrigation is the largest consumer of water. The number of persons in the region with fewer than 1,000 cubic metres of water a year is currently 108 million and may reach 165 million by 2025. Certain countries are facing a critical situation. The populations of many SEMCs also suffer from insufficient access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
	Issue of water storage	National strategies have favoured supply-side policies through the construction of dams and boreholes. However, many dams in SEMCs will lose most of their storage capacity because they are becoming silted up and few countries will still be able to exploit them in the long term.
	Degradation of aquifers through over-exploitation and saline intrusion	Aquifers, many of which consist of non-renewable fossil water, are being over-exploited or irreversibly degraded by saline intrusion.
	Degradation of water catchment systems	Hydrological systems are deteriorating as a result of the degradation and over-exploitation of catchment areas and the disappearance of wetlands.
	Lack of management of cross-border waters	The management of cross-border water resources is a potential source of conflicts.
Energy and climate change	Increasing energy consumption	The energy consumption of Mediterranean countries, which are highly dependent on fossil fuels, has more than doubled over the past 30 years.
	Pricing structures not encouraging energy savings	Many Mediterranean countries have established pricing and tax structures that are not conducive to energy saving
	Insufficient energy from RES	There is insufficient encouragement for renewable sources of energy.
	Increasing global GHG share from region	The Mediterranean's contribution to total global greenhouse gas emissions could rise from 7% to 9%
	Increasing energy dependence	(...) the region's energy dependence could greatly increase
	Vulnerability to climate change	(...) the Mediterranean is an ecoregion that is particularly vulnerable to climate change. (...) the region is increasingly vulnerable to flooding, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, droughts, fires and ecological imbalances, which have a direct and immediate impact on the livelihood and welfare of a large proportion of the population.
Transport	Increasing demand for transport	Passenger and freight transport needs are growing faster than the rate of economic and demographic growth.
	Unsustainable infrastructure	Transport systems are not sustainable in the long term.
	Pollution and accident risks	The use maritime transport and coastal shipping is expanding, resulting in pollution and accident risks. <i>However, although shipping is definitely on the increase the number of incidents resulting in spills has decreased and the accidental spills and quantity spilled are also on the decrease.</i> (...) Transport in northern countries is a major contributor to GHG emissions and to pollution.

Fields	Issue summary	Issue description
	Lack of integration of transport systems	Linkages between the two shores of the Mediterranean are generally insufficiently rational and competitive. (...) Land transport is dominated by road traffic (...). Traffic congestion costs are steadily increasing.
	Public transport <i>versus</i> private vehicles	(The problems) are often aggravated by systems of public investment, subsidies and taxation which favour mobility based on the use of private motor vehicles and roads, rather than collective forms of transport.
	Unsustainable urban and territorial planning	(...) these trends could be managed sustainably if appropriate regional and national policies were applied which anticipated expected developments.
Tourism	Seaside tourism dominance	Tourism (...) consists mainly of a seasonal seaside resort model. Some 637 million tourists (international and domestic) are expected in the region by 2025 (...). About half of them will stay in coastal regions.
	Inequitable distribution of tourist incomes, lack of control by local stakeholders	The intense competition between tourist destinations is exacerbated by the business practices of major tour operators and the lack of capacities at local level to control unsustainable trends in the development of tourism.
	Standardization of tourist supply, saturation of mature destinations	(There are) a certain standardization in the supply of tourist facilities, insufficiently controlled development and a loss of quality in several established or rapidly developing destinations. This situation has been encouraged by public policies which emphasize tourist numbers and the development of the related infrastructure, rather than added value, the enhancement of Mediterranean diversity and cultural and social development. While tourism is important for the economy in many countries, the benefits are unevenly distributed (...).
	Negative externalities of tourist activities	(...) environmental impacts in such areas as transport, noise, waste generation, the consumption of space, and the degradation of landscapes, coasts and ecosystems are not accounted for in national economic statistics relating to tourism.
Agriculture and rural development	Agriculture water: lack of efficiency, over-exploitation, pollution	(Agriculture) water is not generally used efficiently: over-exploitation, pollution, and salinization. (...) Little importance is accorded to the efficient and sustainable management of water and soil resources.
	Environmental impacts of agriculture (SEMCs)	Considerable stress is being placed on natural resources, with dramatic results in terms of deforestation, erosion, the silting up of dams, reduced control of run-off water, desertification and an irreversible loss of biodiversity.
	Loss of agricultural lands, loss of traditional know-how	Good quality farmland is increasingly being lost to urban development. (...) Inland areas in developed countries, and particularly mountain areas, were abandoned extensively over the past century, with the environmental consequences including increased vulnerability to flooding and fires and a loss of biodiversity. These areas have experienced a decrease in traditional activities and have a low level of public services (...). (T)heir landscapes are often at risk of degradation, which is likely to be irreversible. Mediterranean agricultural and rural models, which are at the origins of Mediterranean identity, are under increasing threat from the predominance of imported consumption patterns. This trend is illustrated in particular by the decline of the Mediterranean dietary model despite the recognized positive effects on health. (SEMCs) Valuable agriculture land is being lost to urbanization and salinization. More than 80% of arid and dry areas are affected by desertification and the consequences will be exacerbated by the impact of climatic change.
	Low productivity of agriculture in SEMCs	Agriculture in the SEMCs still plays an important social and economic role, although productivity is generally low (...). While they are still numerous, despite emigration, rural inhabitants are mostly poor and have a low educational level.
	Social inequalities in rural areas (SEMCs), rural exodus	Rural women, who perform most of the farm work, are still socially marginalized, and have limited access to economic and financial tools. (...) For those concerned, emigration is seen as the main solution to a situation of persistent poverty. (...) Persistent or accrued social instability

Fields	Issue summary	Issue description
	North - South inequalities	The considerable disparities that already exist in agricultural productivity levels between developed and developing countries and between modern agriculture and subsistence farming are still widening. Aggravated regional imbalances.
	Unsustainable agricultural and rural models	There is a clear need for alternative sustainable agriculture and rural development strategies at the national and regional levels if progress is to be made in reducing rural poverty, revitalizing inland areas, developing internal and foreign market outlets and safeguarding environmental public goods.
Urban development	Urban sprawl	(...) the principles of sustainable development are not taken into account in urban development, as illustrated by the over-extension of urban areas. (...) rising levels of air pollution
	Issue of urban services and public utilities supply, impacts on quality of life	(...) the excessively high level of energy consumption and wasted space, the high and growing production of urban waste, the increasing cost and inconvenience of traffic congestion (...). (in SEMCs) inadequate supply of clean water, ineffective waste management and the accumulated effects of these factors on the health of the population.
	Urban cohesion: 'dual cities' VS 'inclusive cities'	(...) dangerous loss of social cohesion in urban areas. (...) low levels of social cohesion, the spread of poverty, the expansion of informal settlements (...)
	Unsustainable urban management / governance	Urban standards of living and health are being degraded by traffic congestion, noise, poor air quality and the rapid growth of waste generation. Fewer than 600 urban areas are reported to have made a commitment to Agenda 21 type processes. (...) limited technical and financial capacities of cities in developing countries, especially small and medium-sized cities, and the insufficient levels of decentralized cooperation between northern and southern cities (...).
Sea and coastal areas	Coastal zones under human pressures. <i>Artificialisation, anthropisation, littoralisation</i>	Coastal areas and the sea are affected by pollution and coastlines are being built up and/or eroded, while fish resources are being depleted. (...) coastal zones constitute a necessary or priority focus for numerous activities and a fragile space of major ecological, social and cultural value. The accumulation of stress factors is considerable. (...) Holiday home urbanization, illegal construction and the building up of coastal areas, land-based pollution (...), waste generation, the extraction of sand and water, the poor management of catchment areas, certain leisure activities, fishing and aquaculture practices and invasion by exogenous species are all resulting in a spiral of degradation. This situation is leading to the deterioration of landscapes, cultural heritage sites and living standards, saltwater invasion and coastal erosion, the destruction of sand dunes, wetlands and sea-bed meadows, and the often irreversible loss of underwater and coastal biodiversity. (...) vast inter-connected urban areas will develop in coastal regions and nearly 50% of the 46,000 km of Mediterranean coastline may be built up by 2025, compared with about 40% in 2000. There may well be a considerable rise in the costs of environmental degradation and vulnerability to hazards, such as flooding, tsunamis and maritime pollution.
	Overfishing	(...) over-exploitation of fish resources.
	Loss of biodiversity	<i>The major causes of loss of biodiversity: fishing and by catch; toxic chemicals and nutrient pollution; habitat destruction; invasive alien species; and, global climate change which is predicted to have a major impact in the future.</i>
	Marine pollution, ecosystems' health threats	Pollution from ships is mainly of an "operational" nature, including illegal oil discharges and ballast water. However, the risk of accidents remains high, despite prevention policies.
	Coastal and marine protected areas, ICZM	(...) the relative percentage of protected coastal areas is still very inadequate and the implementation of the Protocols and action plans adopted under the Barcelona Convention is moving at a slow pace. (...) the protection of coasts, integrated coastal zone management and the mobilization of international funding and local and professional actors to combat pollution must be improved.

## APPENDIX D: “ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED AREAS” FROM THE FOCUS AREAS OF THE SDGs (DRAFT PLAN BLEU ANALYSIS)

X	Areas directly linked with the environmental pillar of SD				
X	Areas not directly linked with the environmental pillar, but may be of interest for MSSD 2.0				
Focus areas of the Sustainable Development Goals	Areas	Economic pillar of SD	Social pillar of SD	Environmental pillar of SD	Areas of interest for MSSD 2.0 (key words from the UN document)
<b>Focus Area 1. Poverty eradication</b> Eradication of poverty in all its multi-dimensional forms remains the overriding priority and a necessary condition for sustainable development. The pursuit of this is critical to realizing the unfinished business of the MDGs.	e) addressing inequalities at both national and international levels	X	X		Social protection, inequalities at national and international levels, sustained and inclusive economic growth
	f) pursuing sustained and inclusive economic growth	X	X		
	g) developing and using evidence-based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and impartial, internationally established methods for evaluating progress	X	X		
<b>Focus Area 2. Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition</b> Increasing the productivity of agriculture sustainably and improving food systems are important for economic well-being as well as for ensuring food security and nutrition, realization of the right to adequate food and eradication of hunger.	c) increasing agricultural productivity, including through adequate irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, while in parallel halting and reversing land degradation, drought and desertification	X		X	Agricultural productivity, land degradation, drought and desertification, efficiency of water use, toxic chemicals, agricultural biodiversity, resilience of farming systems and food supplies to climate change, internationally recognized guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests, improved access to credit, land tenure, and agricultural extension services, research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies, post-harvest crop losses and food waste, harmful agricultural subsidies, price volatility, market information, oversight on commodity markets
	d) improving efficiency of water use in agriculture	X		X	
	e) eliminating use of toxic chemicals			X	
	f) enhancing all forms of agricultural biodiversity	X		X	
	g) promoting indigenous and sustainable farming and fishing practices	X		X	
	h) strengthening resilience of farming systems and food supplies to climate change			X	
	i) enhancing adherence to internationally recognized guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests, including full consultation with local communities			X	
	j) improved access to credit and other financial services, land tenure, and agricultural extension services, for all, including small holders, women, indigenous peoples and local communities	X	X		
	k) increased investment and support to research and development on sustainable agricultural technologies	X		X	
m) addressing harmful agricultural subsidies	X				

Focus areas of the Sustainable Development Goals	Areas	Economic pillar of SD	Social pillar of SD	Environmental pillar of SD	Areas of interest for MSSD 2.0 (key words from the UN document)
	n) addressing price volatility, including through market information and oversight on commodity markets	X			
<b>Focus area 3. Health and population dynamics</b> Realizing the right to the highest attainable standard of mental and physical health and improving healthy life expectancy is a widely shared endeavour.	a) universal health coverage		X		Environmental causes of disease, road accidents, healthy diets and lifestyles
	e) elimination of preventable child and maternal deaths		X		
	g) End the HIV/AIDS epidemic		X		
	j) tackling environmental causes of disease			X	
	k) access to sexual and reproductive health, including modern methods of family planning		X		
<b>Focus area 4. Education</b> Everyone has a right to education. Achieving universal access to quality education is critical to poverty eradication across generations, opens up lifelong opportunities, promotes gender equality and women's empowerment, shapes cultures, values and creates a skilled labour force.	a) universal, free primary and secondary education for girls and boys		X		Integrating sustainable development in education Equal employment opportunities, equal pay for equal work, equal access to assets and resources, sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights
	g) integrating sustainable development in education curricula, including awareness raising on how culture advances sustainable development			X	
<b>Focus area 5. Gender equality and women's empowerment</b> Provision of equal opportunities for men and women, boys and girls, is necessary for the full realization of their rights, their potential, and their contribution to sustainable development.	d) ensuring equal employment opportunities for women and equal pay for equal work		X		Equal employment opportunities, equal pay for equal work, equal access to assets and resources, sexual and reproductive health, reproductive rights
	e) equal access to assets and resources, including natural resources management			X	
	i) sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights		X		
<b>Focus area 6. Water and sanitation</b> For a water-secure world and for the realization of the right to safe drinking water and sanitation, the whole water cycle has to be taken	a) ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all, especially for women and girls, including in households, schools, health facilities, workplaces and refugee camps		X		Access to drinking water and sanitation, facilities and infrastructure, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse, water-use
	b) providing adequate facilities and infrastructure, both built and natural, for safe drinking water and sanitation systems in all areas		X		

Focus areas of the Sustainable Development Goals	Areas	Economic pillar of SD	Social pillar of SD	Environmental pillar of SD	Areas of interest for MSSD 2.0 (key words from the UN document)
into consideration to tackle water-related challenges	c) extending wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse			X	efficiency , water governance, water-related vocational training, water-linked ecosystems, water pollution, invasive alien species in water bodies, water harvesting technologies, water-related disasters
	d) improving water-use efficiency	X		X	
	e) bringing fresh water extraction in line with sustainable supply			X	
	f) enhancing effective water governance including catchment area based integrated water resources management and appropriate trans-boundary co-operation			X	
	g) expanding water-related vocational training at all levels		X	X	
	h) protecting and restoring water-linked ecosystems like mountains, watersheds and wetlands			X	
	i) eliminating the pollution and dumping of toxic materials in water bodies, and protecting aquifers			X	
	j) eliminating of invasive alien species in water bodies			X	
	k) investing in water harvesting technologies	X		X	
	l) reducing risks and impacts of water-related disasters	X	X	X	
<b>Focus area 7. Energy</b> Energy plays a critical role in economic growth and social development. Ensuring access to affordable, modern and reliable energy resources for all is also important for poverty eradication, women's empowerment, and provision of basic services.	a) ensuring universal access, for both women and men, to modern energy services		X		Universal access, cleaner technologies, renewable energy, energy efficiency, fossil fuel subsidies, modern energy technologies, invest in modern energy infrastructure, sharing knowledge and experience, partnerships on sustainable energy
	b) deployment of cleaner, including low- or zero-emissions energy technologies			X	
	c) increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, including by providing policy space and necessary incentives for renewable energy			X	
	d) improving energy efficiency in buildings, industry, agriculture and transport	X	X	X	
	e) phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption	X		X	
	f) building capacity and transferring modern energy technologies	X	X	X	
	g) mobilizing finance to invest in modern energy infrastructure	X	X	X	
	h) sharing knowledge and experience on appropriate regulatory frameworks and enabling environments			X	
	i) promoting partnerships on sustainable energy			X	

Focus areas of the Sustainable Development Goals	Areas	Economic pillar of SD	Social pillar of SD	Environmental pillar of SD	Areas of interest for MSSD 2.0 (key words from the UN document)
<b>Focus area 8. Economic growth</b> Achieving sustained and inclusive economic growth for sustainable development remains the surest means of eradicating poverty and attaining shared prosperity. At the same time, growth should be pursued in ways that brings beneficial environmental and social impacts.	b) fostering conducive regulatory and fiscal systems to promote sustainable development	X			Regulatory and fiscal systems, energy and resource productivity, international technology cooperation, technology transfer
	d) substantially improving energy and resource productivity of economic activities	X			
	l) facilitating international technology cooperation and technology transfer, particularly for environmentally sound technologies	X		X	
<b>Focus area 9. Industrialization</b> Structural transformation through sustainable industrial development is a key driver of growth in productivity, employment creation and improvement of living standards, fostering economic diversification and technological upgrading.	b) advancing sustainable industrial development based on energy- and resource-efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, including phase out of harmful chemicals, waste and pollution, minimizing material use and maximizing material recovery, with technology cooperation and transfer to support such development	X		X	Energy- and resource-efficient and environmentally sound industrial processes, harmful chemicals, waste and pollution, material use and recovery, technology cooperation and transfer, new industries that supply goods and services for low-income consumers, environmentally sustainable products and services
	k) promoting new industries that supply goods and services for low-income consumers as well as environmentally sustainable products and services	X	X	X	
<b>Focus area 10. Infrastructure</b> Efficient, productive and globally competitive economies require well-functioning infrastructure. Infrastructure design and development should aim to promote human well-being, productive capacity, efficiency, and environmental protection.	a) provision of infrastructure for access to modern energy services, as well as provision of reliable and sustainable transport and communications, including road and rail links, ports and ICT connectivity	X	X	X	Provision of infrastructure, modern energy services, sustainable transport and communications, environmental and social impacts of infrastructure from a lifecycle perspective, water supply systems, use of urban space and related infrastructure planning, improvement of infrastructure for sustainable tourism, trans-border infrastructure, resilient infrastructure to climate
	b) due account for environmental and social impacts of existing and planned infrastructure from a lifecycle perspective		X	X	
	c) improving water supply systems, developing irrigation and water harvesting and storage infrastructure for agriculture, and developing sewerage and wastewater treatment	X	X	X	
	d) proper use of urban space and related infrastructure planning	X	X	X	
	e) improvement of infrastructure necessary for sustainable tourism	X	X	X	
	f) addressing trans-border infrastructure needs for trade and related challenges facing developing countries	X	X		

Focus areas of the Sustainable Development Goals	Areas	Economic pillar of SD	Social pillar of SD	Environmental pillar of SD	Areas of interest for MSSD 2.0 (key words from the UN document)
	h) planning and building resilient infrastructure including for disaster risk reduction	X	X	X	change, disaster risk reduction
<b>Focus area 11. Employment and decent work for all</b> Sustainable development should provide employment and decent jobs for all those seeking work.	l) promoting job-rich sustainable tourism	X	X	X	Promoting job-rich sustainable tourism
<b>Focus area 12. Promote equality (1/2)</b> Inequalities within countries can be socially destabilizing and also have negative consequences for economic growth. Inequalities among countries can have negative effects on global solidarity and international cooperation to address shared challenges. (inequality among social groups within countries)	a) eliminating discrimination in laws, policies and practices, including those between women and men		X		Discrimination, inequalities among social groups, social protection systems, harmful subsidies, brain drain, education, inclusive economic growth, sustainable industrialization, infrastructure, energy
	b) reducing inequalities among social groups, including economic, social, political and environmental inequalities		X		
	e) strengthening social protection systems, and social protection floors as relevant		X		
<b>Focus area 12. Promote equality (2/2)</b> See above (equality between and among countries through high and sustained growth in developing countries)	c) phasing out harmful subsidies	X	X		
	f) developing policies to mitigate brain drain	X	X		
	g) progress in internal conditions of development, education, inclusive economic growth, sustainable industrialization, infrastructure, energy and relevant means of implementation.	X	X		
<b>Focus area 13. Sustainable cities and human settlements</b> Building sustainable cities as well as decent and affordable human settlements for all, including for indigenous peoples, and the realization of the right to adequate housing remain important undertakings. Sustainable cities and settlements will be central in	a) eradicating and preventing slum conditions, including by provision of adequate and affordable housing, infrastructure and basic services		X		Housing and basic services, access to transport, road safety, urban air quality, waste and wastewater management, resilience to climate change and natural disasters, links between cities and peri-urban and rural areas, cultural and natural heritage
	b) providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport, improving road safety and urban air quality	X	X	X	
	c) improving waste and wastewater management	X	X	X	
	d) strengthening resilience to climate change and natural disasters	X	X	X	
	f) enhancing capacities for urban planning			X	
	g) strengthening positive economic and social links between cities and peri-		X		

Focus areas of the Sustainable Development Goals	Areas	Economic pillar of SD	Social pillar of SD	Environmental pillar of SD	Areas of interest for MSSD 2.0 (key words from the UN document)
addressing socio-economic and environmental challenges and in building resilient societies.	urban and rural areas				
	h) enhancing social cohesion and personal security		X		
	j) protecting and safeguarding the world's cultural and natural heritage, including ancient archaeological sites, intangible and underwater heritage, museum collections, oral traditions and other forms of heritage	X	X	X	
<b>Focus area 14. Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production</b> Promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns will be vital to have decent standard of living as well as addressing resource depletion and environmental sustainability. Industrialized societies and economies would lead a shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns, with other countries benefiting from their experience and know how. The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP is the principal framework for international cooperation and will need to be adequately resourced.	a) significantly improving energy efficiency and materials productivity	X		X	Energy efficiency, materials productivity, supply chains, waste, waste in food production and consumption, chemicals and hazardous materials, buildings and construction, education for a culture of sustainable lifestyles, information on products and services to consumers, collaboration among the academic, scientific and technological community, public procurement, tourism promotion, social and environmental responsibility, finance
	b) sustainable supply chains	X		X	
	c) preventing, reducing, recycling and reusing waste	X		X	
	d) reducing waste in food production and consumption, including through traditional knowledge	X	X	X	
	e) sound management of chemicals and hazardous materials in accordance with agreed frameworks			X	
	f) sustainable buildings and construction	X	X	X	
	g) awareness raising, education for creating a culture of sustainable lifestyles		X	X	
	h) providing sustainability information on products and services to consumers to enable informed decisions		X	X	
	i) fostering collaboration among the academic, scientific and technological community to advance technologies for sustainable consumption and production	X	X	X	
	j) sustainable public procurement	X	X	X	
k) sustainable tourism promotion	X	X	X		
l) enhanced reporting on corporate social and environmental responsibility, including integrated reporting, and sustainable finance	X	x	X		
<b>Focus area 15. Climate</b> Climate change poses a grave threat to sustainable development and poverty eradication. Regard must be paid to the principles of the UNFCCC, including that of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective	a) reaffirming and reinforcing existing international commitments, such as limiting the increase in global average temperature through equitable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions			X	International commitments, GHG emissions, resilience and adaptive capacity, investments in low-carbon solutions, natural hazards and disaster risk, education and awareness raising
	b) building resilience and adaptive capacity in all vulnerable countries			X	
	c) introducing, inter alia, economic incentives for investments in low-carbon solutions in infrastructure and industry	X		X	
	d) developing low-carbon, climate-resilient development strategies and plans			X	

Focus areas of the Sustainable Development Goals	Areas	Economic pillar of SD	Social pillar of SD	Environmental pillar of SD	Areas of interest for MSSD 2.0 (key words from the UN document)
capabilities, and to supporting and urging greater ambition in the ongoing negotiations towards a strong and effective agreement in 2015.	e) reducing the damage caused by climate-induced and other natural hazards through disaster risk reduction	X	X	X	
	f) improving education and awareness raising on climate change		X	X	
<b>Focus area 16. Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas</b> The conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas ensures the provision of economic and social benefits and ecosystem services to humankind.	a) reducing marine pollution and debris including from land-based activities			X	Marine pollution, destruction of marine habitat, ocean acidification, marine resources, fish stocks, destructive fishing, small-scale fisheries, harmful subsidies that promote fishing overcapacity, regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas, Marine Protected Areas, marine resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction, tourism management
	b) halting destruction of marine habitat including ocean acidification			X	
	c) promoting sustainable exploitation of marine resources;	X	X	X	
	d) regulating harvesting of straddling fish stocks			X	
	e) addressing illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and destructive fishing practices	X		X	
	f) encouraging sustainable small-scale fisheries;	X	X	X	
	g) eliminating harmful subsidies that promote fishing overcapacity;	X		X	
	h) ensuring full implementation of regional and international regimes governing oceans and seas			X	
	i) establishing Marine Protected Areas			X	
	j) protecting marine resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction			X	
	k) sustainable management of tourism	X	X	X	
<b>Focus area 17. Ecosystems and biodiversity</b> Humans are fundamentally dependent on the capacity of ecosystems for life and to provide services for their well-being and societal development.	a) protecting threatened species and halting loss of biodiversity			X	Threatened species, loss of biodiversity, endangered species, genetic diversity, genetic resources, forest management, deforestation, forest ecosystems restoration, protected forests, mountain ecosystems, land-degradation-neutral world, inclusion of indigenous and local communities in decision making, traditional knowledge
	b) stopping poaching and trafficking of endangered species			X	
	c) maintaining the genetic diversity of both farmed species and their wild relatives			X	
	e) promoting sustainable forest management	X	X	X	
	f) slowing, halting and reversing deforestation and conversion of forests to crop lands	X	X	X	
	g) restoring degraded forest ecosystems and increasing area of protected forests	X	X	X	
	h) supporting measures to protect mountain ecosystems	X	X	X	
	i) achieving a land-degradation-neutral world		X	X	

Focus areas of the Sustainable Development Goals	Areas	Economic pillar of SD	Social pillar of SD	Environmental pillar of SD	Areas of interest for MSSD 2.0 (key words from the UN document)
	j) ensuring inclusion of indigenous and local communities in decision making and in sharing of benefits derived from conservation and sustainable use of forests and other cultural and natural assets		X	X	
	k) promoting and protecting traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples		X	X	
	l) developing and using evidence based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and methodology for evaluating progress			X	
<p><b>Focus area 18. Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development (1/2)</b></p> <p>The means of implementation are an integral component in achieving sustainable development, including trade, financing for sustainable development, capacity building, and development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies. In this regard global partnership for development has been emphasized as key to unlocking the full potential of sustainable development initiatives. While developing countries still require external support for their domestic sustainable development programmes, their own domestic actions are equally crucial. Special consideration should be given to the needs of countries in special situations, African countries, LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS as well as specific challenges facing the middle-income countries. International development cooperation through a strengthened global partnership</p>	<p>a) further progress on development-supportive trade reforms within an open, rules-based multilateral trading system;</p> <p>b) recommitment by developed countries to meet ODA targets on an agreed timetable;</p> <p>c) enhancing accountability in development cooperation based on agreed principles;</p> <p>d) mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple sources such as remittances, foreign direct investment, institutional and other long-term investors and innovative financing;</p> <p>e) reducing the transaction costs of remittances;</p> <p>f) enhancing scientific and technological cooperation involving developing countries and technology transfer to developing countries;</p> <p>g) strengthening capacity building efforts for developing countries and knowledge sharing and technical cooperation among all countries through South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation;</p> <p>h) strengthening capacities for tax-collection, reducing tax evasion;</p> <p>i) strengthening systems of domestic savings;</p> <p>j) reducing illicit financial flows;</p> <p>k) improving efficiency of public spending, reducing corruption;</p> <p>l) strengthening capacities for disaggregated and expanded data collection for measuring progress; and</p> <p>m) regular monitoring and reporting of progress with means of implementation and aid efficiency, in conjunction with SDG progress reporting.</p>		Transversal		

Focus areas of the Sustainable Development Goals	Areas	Economic pillar of SD	Social pillar of SD	Environmental pillar of SD	Areas of interest for MSSD 2.0 (key words from the UN document)
for sustainable development is critical.					
<p><b>Focus area 18. Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development (2/2)</b></p> <p>To provide impetus to Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and broader stakeholder engagement in sustainable development, some areas that could be considered include:</p>	<p>a) greater involvement of public and private sector business and industry, including financial institutions;</p> <p>b) strengthening commitment and involvement of multilateral financial development institutions;</p> <p>c) enhanced involvement of philanthropic organizations;</p> <p>d) creating inclusive initiatives and partnerships in support of all areas;</p> <p>e) such initiatives and partnerships to develop resource mobilization strategies;</p> <p>f) system of regular monitoring, reporting on achievements of initiatives and partnerships; and</p> <p>g) close coordination and cooperation of multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships with government and inter-governmental efforts in support of sustainable development.</p>		Transversal		
<p><b>Focus area 19. Peaceful and non-violent societies, rule of law and capable institutions</b></p> <p>Creating peaceful, non-violent and inclusive societies, based on respect for all human rights including the right to development, is a cornerstone for sustainable development. Equality within and between countries is a key determinant of peaceful, non-violent and inclusive societies.</p>	<p>Some areas that could be considered for strengthening peaceful and non-violent societies include:</p> <p>a) combating organized crime;</p> <p>b) strengthening the rule of law at all levels;</p> <p>c) reducing illicit arms transfer and trafficking;</p> <p>d) reduction of crime, violence, abuse, exploitation, including against children and women;</p> <p>e) promoting information and education on a culture of non-violence;</p> <p>f) reducing the number of internally displaced persons and refugees;</p> <p>g) strengthening the fight against human trafficking;</p> <p>h) improving planned and managed migration policies; and</p> <p>i) appropriate means of implementation □</p> <p>Governance, rule of law, capable institutions are both outcome and enabler, advancing all three pillars of sustainable development and the post2015 development agenda.</p> <p>Some areas could include:</p> <p>a) effective, accountable and transparent institutions;</p> <p>b) strengthening the rule of law at all levels;</p>		Transversal		

Focus areas of the Sustainable Development Goals	Areas	Economic pillar of SD	Social pillar of SD	Environmental pillar of SD	Areas of interest for MSSD 2.0 (key words from the UN document)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) provision of public services for all;</li> <li>d) improvement of transparency in public finances management;</li> <li>e) fighting corruption in all its forms;</li> <li>f) improved public access to publicly owned information;</li> <li>g) inclusive, participatory decision-making;</li> <li>h) strengthening local governments;</li> <li>i) strengthening of civil society;</li> <li>j) freedom of media, association and speech;</li> <li>k) curbing illicit financial flows;</li> <li>l) provision of legal identity;</li> <li>m) provision of property, use and access rights, to all persons;</li> <li>n) providing access to independent and responsive justice systems;</li> <li>o) developing and using evidence based, high quality, timely, disaggregated data and methodology for evaluating progress; and</li> <li>p) appropriate means of implementation.</li> </ul>				

## APPENDIX E: EXAMPLES OF VISION (REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS AND INITIATIVES)

UNEP/MAP-MSSD	<p><b>“A long-term perspective for the Mediterranean</b>  <i>The Strategy is based on a long-term vision of a "sustainable" Mediterranean that is politically stable, prosperous and peaceful. This vision is based on a proactive choice of a "win-win" scenario in which the co-development of the North and the South is promoted, while exploiting the positive synergies of efficient environmental, developmental and economic management”</i></p>
UfM – EuroMed Partnership	<p><i>“Turning the Mediterranean basin into an area of dialogue, exchange and cooperation guaranteeing peace, stability and prosperity”</i> (Barcelona Declaration, 1995).          The Barcelona Declaration (1995) established the three main objectives of the partnership, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- (Policy and security objective) Definition of a common area of peace and stability through the reinforcement of political and security dialogue;</li> <li>- (Economic and financial objective) Construction of a zone of shared prosperity through an economic and financial partnership and the gradual establishment of a free-trade area;</li> <li>- (Social, cultural, and human objective) Rapprochement between peoples through a social, cultural and human partnership aimed at encouraging understanding between cultures and exchanges between civil societies.</li> </ul> <p>2008 Paris Declaration. “Union for the Mediterranean aims to build on that consensus to pursue cooperation, political and socio-economic reform and modernisation on the basis of equality and mutual respect for each other’s”.</p>
UNEP/MAP-EcAp	<p><i>“A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse for the benefit of present and future generations”</i>. This vision is divided into three strategic goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>To protect, allow recovery and, where practicable, restore the structure and function of marine and coastal ecosystems thus also protecting biodiversity, in order to achieve and maintain good ecological status and allow for their sustainable use.</i></li> <li>- <i>To reduce pollution in the marine and coastal environment so as to minimize impacts on and risks to human and/or ecosystem health and/or uses of the sea and the coasts.</i></li> <li>- <i>To prevent, reduce and manage the vulnerability of the sea and the coasts to risks induced by human activities and natural events.</i></li> </ul>
Draft SCP Roadmap for the Mediterranean	<p><i>“By 2030 a prosperous Mediterranean region is established, with sustainable and socially inclusive economies based on sustainable consumption and production patterns, ensuring the well-being of societies and contributing to a clean and healthy environment that provides goods and services for present and future generations.”</i></p>
GFCM	<p><i>“Functions: The purpose of the Commission shall be to promote the development, conservation, rational management and best utilization of living marine resources, as well as the sustainable development of aquaculture in the Region”</i>. <a href="http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/about/en">http://www.gfcm.org/gfcm/about/en</a></p>
IUCN-Med	<p><i>“Sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation are promoted through cooperation and supported by shared values and culture”</i>.          The Goal of the IUCN Centre for Mediterranean Cooperation*: <i>“To influence, encourage and assist Mediterranean societies in achieving both the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, and sustainable development.”</i> * As defined in the 2000-2004 Mediterranean Strategy</p>
WWF	<p><i>“The natural wealth of the Mediterranean - Working for nature and people in the Mediterranean - Our goal is to conserve the natural wealth of the Mediterranean and to promote sustainable environment-friendly practices for the benefit of all”</i>. <a href="http://mediterranean.panda.org/about/">http://mediterranean.panda.org/about/</a></p>
Vision and headline targets for biodiv.in the EU's 2020 Biodiversity Strategy	<p>By 2050: European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides — its natural capital — are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value, and for their essential contributions to human well-being and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided.          By 2020: Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.</p>
UE-CFP	<p><i>“What are the aims of the Common Fisheries Policy? The CFP aims to ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally, economically and socially sustainable and that they provide a source of healthy food for EU citizens. Its goal is to foster a dynamic fishing industry and ensure a fair standard of living for fishing communities”</i>. <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/index_en.htm</a></p>