



**UNITED
NATIONS**

EP

UNEP/MED WG.456/Inf.4



**UNITED NATIONS
ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN**

20 December 2018
Original: English

20th Meeting of the MCS D Steering Committee

Athens, Greece, 23-24 January 2019

Agenda Item 4: Specific Issues

Mediterranean Sustainability Dashboard: 2018 Update. Draft Version

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UNEP/MAP
Athens, 2018

MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (MSSD) 2016-2025

MEDITERRANEAN SUSTAINABILITY DASHBOARD: 2018 UPDATE (DRAFT)



United Nations
Environment Programme



Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention



Draft version
December 2018

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For bibliographic purposes this volume may be cited as:

UNEP/MAP/Plan Bleu (2018). *Monitoring the implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) 2016-2025, MEDITERRANEAN SUSTAINABILITY DASHBOARD: 2018 UPDATE. Draft version. December 2018.* Sophia-Antipolis, Plan Bleu.

These factsheets concern 22 countries or entities bordering the Mediterranean Sea:

ISO2 Code	Country or entity	Regions
AL	Albania	NMC
BA	Bosnia-Herzegovina	NMC
CY	Cyprus	NMC
DZ	Algeria	SEMC
EG	Egypt	SEMC
ES	Spain	NMC
FR	France	NMC
GR	Greece	NMC
HR	Croatia	NMC
IL	Israel	SEMC
IT	Italy	NMC
LB	Lebanon	SEMC
LY	Libya	SEMC
MA	Morocco	SEMC
MC	Monaco	NMC
ME	Montenegro	NMC
MT	Malta	NMC
PS	Palestine	SEMC
SI	Slovenia	NMC
SY	Syria	SEMC
TN	Tunisia	SEMC
TR	Turkey	SEMC

The analysis can consider the groups of countries usually utilized by Plan Bleu:

- The Northern Mediterranean Countries (NMC) gather twelve countries: AL, BA, CY, ES, FR, GR, HR, IT, MC, ME, MT and SI
- The Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries (SEMC) gather ten countries or entities: DZ, EG, IL, LB, LY, MA, PS, SY, TN and TR.

ARE THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES PROGRESSING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

The Indicator Factsheets, carried out for the monitoring of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), are intended to provide a first answer to the following question:

Are the Mediterranean countries progressing towards sustainable development?

The objectives of these factsheets are to have the MSSD implementation monitored and evaluated on periodic basis through this agreed set of indicators, in line with SDGs, and to be presented as a Mediterranean Sustainability Dashboard.

The factsheets concern the priority indicators selected to monitor the progress made by the Mediterranean countries regarding the 6 MSSD Objectives:

1. Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas
2. Promoting resource management, food production and food security through sustainable forms of rural development
3. Planning and managing sustainable Mediterranean cities
4. Addressing climate change as a priority issue for the Mediterranean
5. Transition towards a green and blue economy
6. Improving governance in support of sustainable development

They also concern composite indicators such as Human Development Index (HDI) and Ecological Footprint to show the overall progress observed in terms of sustainable development.

The indicators shown in these factsheets are those with sufficient amount of data available from international sources and Plan Bleu reports.

The indicators for the follow-up of the MSSD 2005 were presented in similar factsheets updated and published every 2 years from 2005 to 2013. Some of them were also selected for monitoring the implementation of the MSSD 2016-2025.

Note: The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of Plan Bleu concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

LIST OF INDICATORS

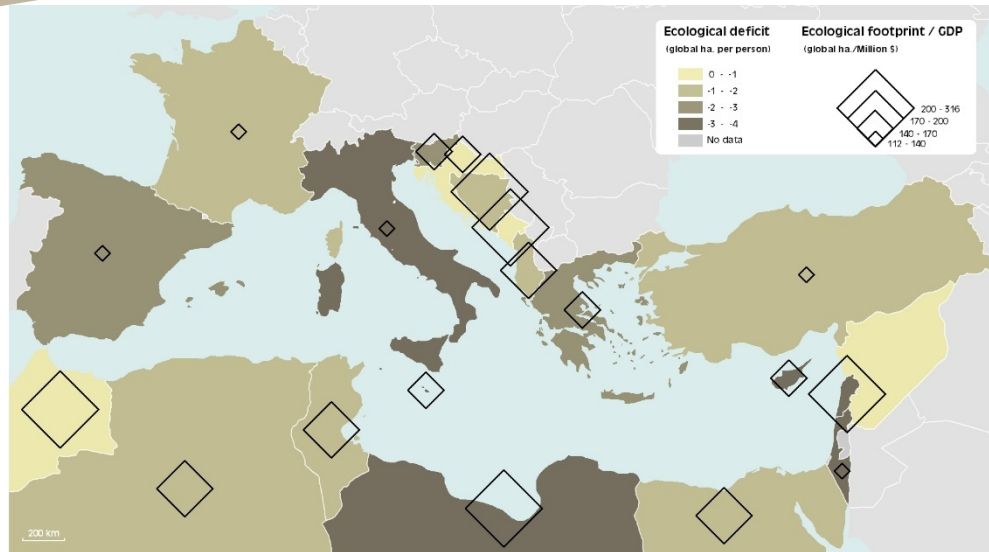
N° MSSD OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	NEW INDICATORS	
1	General indicators	* Ecological footprint	
2	General indicators	* Human Development Index	
3	General indicators	* Gross Domestic Product	SDG Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
4	General indicators	* Youth literacy rate	
5	General indicators	* Girl/Boy primary and secondary school registration ratio	
6	1 - Sea and coast	* Number of ratifications and level of compliance as reported by Barcelona Convention Contracting Parties	
7	1 - Sea and coast	Percentage of protected coastal and marine areas under national jurisdiction	SDG Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
8	2 - Rural & Resources	* Water efficiency index	SDG Indicator 6.4.1. Change in water-use efficiency over time
9	2 - Rural & Resources	* Number of countries participating in the Green list initiative	
10	2 - Rural & Resources	* Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (15.a.1)	
11	2 - Rural & Resources	* Global Food Security Index	
12	2 - Rural & Resources	* Water demand by sector	SDG Indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
13	2 - Rural & Resources	* Share of population with access to an improved water source	SDG Indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water service
14	2 - Rural & Resources	* Share of population with access to an improved sanitation system	SDG Indicator 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services
15	2 - Rural & Resources	* Proportion of agriculture quality products and Share of the agricultural land area used by organic farming	SDG Indicator 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
16	2 - Rural & Resources		*SDG Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index (IUCN).

* Only indicators marked with an asterisk in this list are present in this draft, other indicators are under development and may be modified, adapted or replaced as necessary
Some factsheets can only be produced with the contribution of Contracting Parties.

LIST OF INDICATORS

N° MSSD OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	NEW INDICATORS
17 3 - Cities	* People living in informal settlements (%)	SDG Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing
18 3 - Cities	* Status of UNESCO world heritage sites	
19 3 - Cities	Waste generated and treated by type of waste and treatment type	SDG Indicator 12.5.1 on recycling rates
20 4 - Climate change	* Green House Gas emissions	
21 4 - Climate change	* Energy use efficiency, Renewable energy rate	SDG Indicator 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP and SDG indicator 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
22 5 – Green/blue economy	* Material intensity of the economy.	SDG 12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
23 6 - Governance	* National Sustainable Development Strategies)	SDG 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
24 6 - Governance	* Proportion of bank credit allocated to the private sector (Removed)	
25 6 - Governance	* Public and private expenses for research and development in percentage of GDP (Removed)	
26 6 - Governance	* Number of countries adopting the Aarhus Convention	SDG Indicator 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

* Only indicators marked with an asterisk in this list are present in this draft, other indicators are under development and may be modified, adapted or replaced as necessary. Some sheets can only be produced with the contribution of Contracting Parties.



Ecological Footprint / GDP and Ecological deficit (2014)

All the Mediterranean countries had an Ecological Deficit in 2014. This means that the environmental capacity of the region is used up faster than it is renewed.

Definition:

- **Ecological Footprint:** Amount of biologically productive land and water a country requires to produce all the resources it consumes and to absorb the carbon dioxide emissions it generates.
- **Biocapacity:** Capacity of ecosystems to produce useful biological materials used by the economy and to absorb carbon dioxide generated by human.
- **Ecological deficit / reserve:** The difference between the Biocapacity and Ecological Footprint of a region or country.

Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity are expressed in units of global hectares.

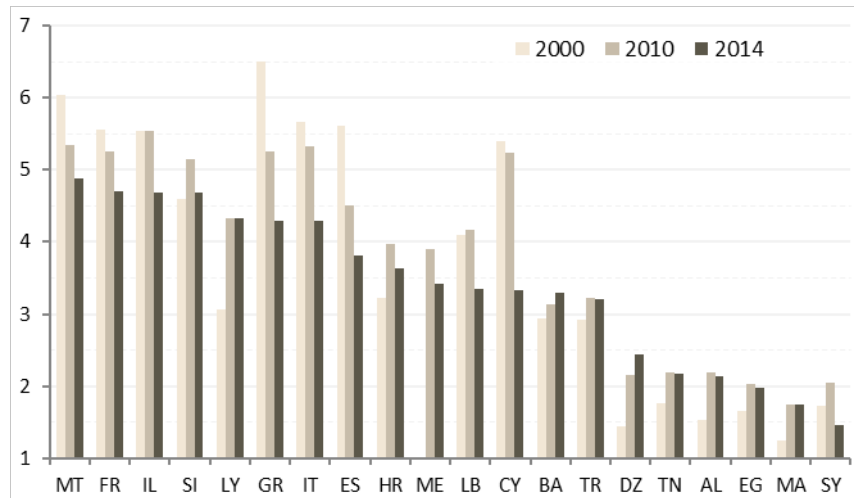
Precautions / Notes:

- Ecological Footprint: only measures one aspect of sustainability, that is whether human societies are able to live within their annual biocapacity budget. It therefore deals with only the environmental pillar of sustainability and, even for this pillar, important environmental parameters are not considered (pollution due to GHGs other than CO₂, impact of nuclear energy, etc.).

Sources/References:

Global Footprint Network 2018. National Footprint Accounts, 2018 Edition.

WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON THE ENVIRONMENT?



Ecological Footprint per capita 2000 – 2014 (Global ha/inhab.)

The Ecological Footprint is used to assess the level of the consumption of available resources connected to the human activities. Compared to the Biocapacity, this indicator offers the possibility to calculate the Ecological Deficit or Reserve in a region or country.

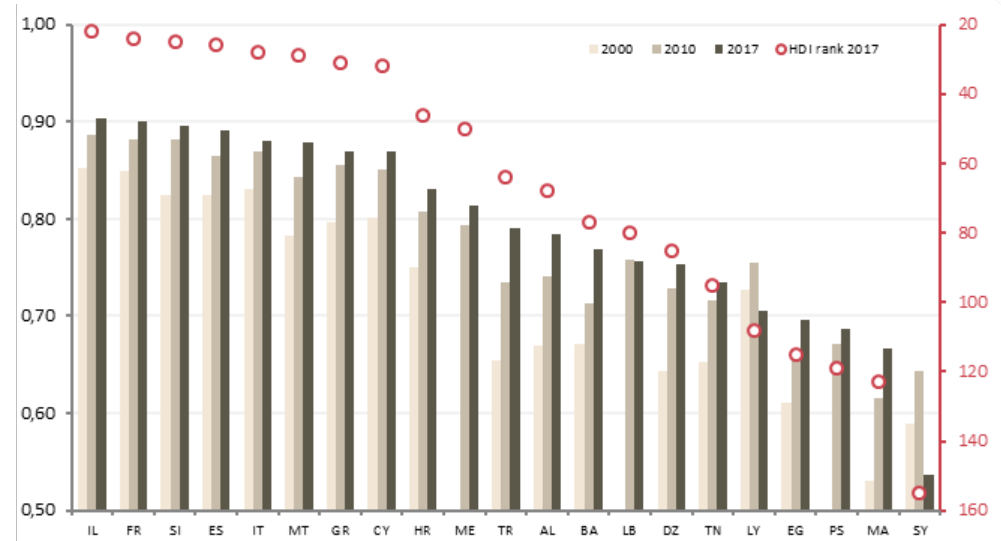
From 2010 to 2014, the Ecological Footprint per capita decreased in most Mediterranean countries.

- Thus, the Mediterranean Ecological Footprint (3.2 gha/cap) is higher than the planet's Ecological Footprint (2.8 gha/cap).
- The Mediterranean's Ecological Deficit (2.02 gha/cap) is two times greater than the world's Ecological Deficit (1.1 gha/cap).
- The Ecological Footprint of the Northern Mediterranean Countries decrease since few years (from 5 gha/cap in 2010 to 4.2 gha/cap in 2014). This is mostly due to the effects of the economic crisis, which slowed down resource consumption and, primarily, CO₂ emissions
- The Ecological Footprint per unit of GDP is less than 160 gha per million dollars in most Northern Mediterranean Countries except in the Balkan countries (316 in Bosnia-Herzegovina). In the Southern Mediterranean Countries, the maximum values are for Libya (254 gha per million of dollars) and Lebanon (231).

IS SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRESSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES?



Human Development Index 2000 – 2017



Human Development Index 2000 – 2017 and Ranking 2017

The Human Development Index constantly progressed in most of Mediterranean countries since 1990*.

Definition:

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index, developed by the UNDP, that measures the evolution of a country according to three basic criteria:

- Health and longevity, measured by life expectancy at birth.
- Knowledge and education, measured by the mean years of schooling and the expected years of schooling.
- Standard of living, indicated by GNI per Capita (PPP US dollars).

The HDI is standardized and used to classify countries by values between 0 and 1.

Precautions / Notes:

An HDI value greater than 0.8 is generally considered high. A value below 0.55 is considered low. The new methodology used in 2013 need to recalculate the time series and had the effect of decreasing the values of HDI (with a small impact on country rankings).

Sources/References: UNDP Human Development Report 2018

The Human Development Index (HDI) with its three components (health, education and income) enables us to identify and understand the social component of sustainable development.

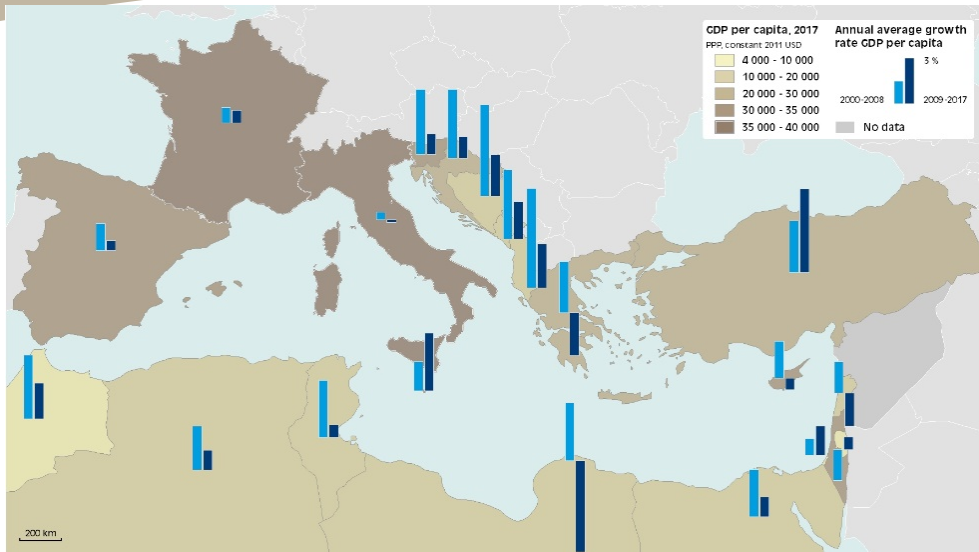
With an average HDI of 0.786 in 2017, the Mediterranean region was above the world value of 0.728.

However, there are great differences between countries:

- 10 countries have high HDI, greater than 0.8: Israel (ranked 22nd out of 189 worldwide), France, Slovenia, Spain, Italy, Malta, Greece, Cyprus, Croatia, and Montenegro (50th worldwide).
- 7 countries have HDI between 0.7 and 0.8: Turkey, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Lebanon, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya (108th worldwide).
- 4 countries have HDI lower than 0.7: Egypt, Palestine, Morocco, and Syria with 0.536 (155th worldwide).

The life expectancy at birth, which accounts for one third of the HDI, shows a gap of 12 years between Israel (83) and Syria (71).

* Except in Libya and Syria



GDP per capita in 2017 (US \$) and annual growth rate (2000-2017)

“The EU Mediterranean countries count for 60% of the Mediterranean GDP.”

Definition:

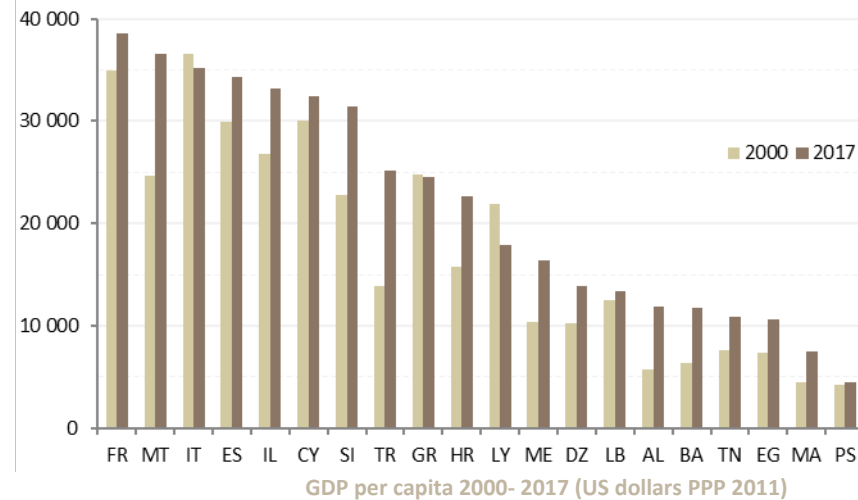
- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all the goods and services produced in a country in a year. The GDP can be calculated by adding up all the items of income – salaries, interests, profits and rents – or by calculating the expenditure – consumption, investment, public purchases, net exports (exports less imports) – of an economy.
- Purchasing power parity (PPP): A conversion factor that indicates the number of units of a country’s currency required to buy in the local market what one dollar could buy in the USA.

Precautions / Notes:

By using PPP rather than the exchange rate, the GDP per capita of a country, calculated in units of national currency, can be converted into GDP per capita in dollars, while taking into account the differences in domestic prices for the items being considered (PPP gives the value of a typical basket of goods in different countries).

Sources/References: World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI).

ARE THE INCOME GAPS BETWEEN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES GETTING SMALLER?



Although insufficient to measure the countries’ development level, the GDP per capita remains an unavoidable indicator for comparing economic situations in terms of income.

In 2017, the average income per capita in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries is 3 times lower than the average income in the EU Mediterranean countries.

The GDP growth rate in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries are much higher than those of the EU Mediterranean countries. However, they are considered low when compared to the population growth rates, as the demographic growth is still high in the southern Mediterranean countries.

The share of the Mediterranean GDP in the world GDP is decreasing: from 12.9% in 2000 to 11% in 2010 and 9.8% in 2017. Meanwhile, the share of the Mediterranean population remains constant in the world population (about 7%).



Youth literacy rate (15 to 24 years old, in %) in 2015

“The Mediterranean average (98%) falls above the world average (91%)”

Definition:

Literacy rate between ages 15 to 24 is presented as a percentage of the total population of this age group. People are considered as literate when they can read, write, and understand a short simple article concerning their daily life (Millennium Indicator No8).

Precautions / Notes:

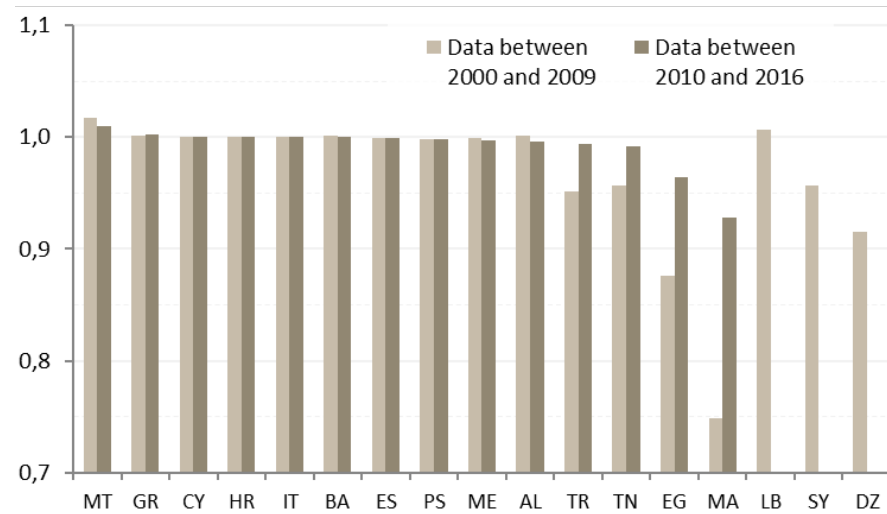
Across Measurement of literacy can vary from a simple question “Can you read and write?” to various evaluation tests to assess the levels of literacy. In some cases, literacy is roughly measured in censuses with self-report or by estimating the population not attending school or uneducated.

The definitions of literacy used in the national surveys often differ from that of UNESCO. The types of survey carried out in different countries to estimate the literacy rate are also different from one another and from year to year.

The data resulting from these surveys should, therefore, be considered with caution.

Sources/References: UNESCO, Institute for Statistics.

IS THE LITERACY RATE OF YOUNG ADULTS IMPROVING?



Youth Gender parity index (GPI) of the Youth literacy rate (ages 15-24)

The literacy rate of young adults reflects the primary education received in the previous decade.

Access to primary education is a key issue for the UNESCO “Education for All” programme as well for the Sustainable Development Goals No 6.

Since 1990, the literacy rate of young adults has increased significantly in all Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries. It is satisfactory in most of the Northern Mediterranean Countries.

The ratio of the literacy rate of girls compared to boys less than 1 indicates a lack of education for girls. The rate is less than 0.97 in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Syria.



Gross rate of enrolment in primary, secondary and combined, 2016 (%)

Girls' education has improved: the parity index for the gross combined enrolment rate is over 0.98 in 15 Mediterranean countries.

Definition:

This indicator is the parity index between girls and boys for the gross enrolment rate (primary, secondary and combined) defined by UNESCO. It refers to the number of girls enrolled in primary and secondary schools, in public and private schools compared to the number of boys.

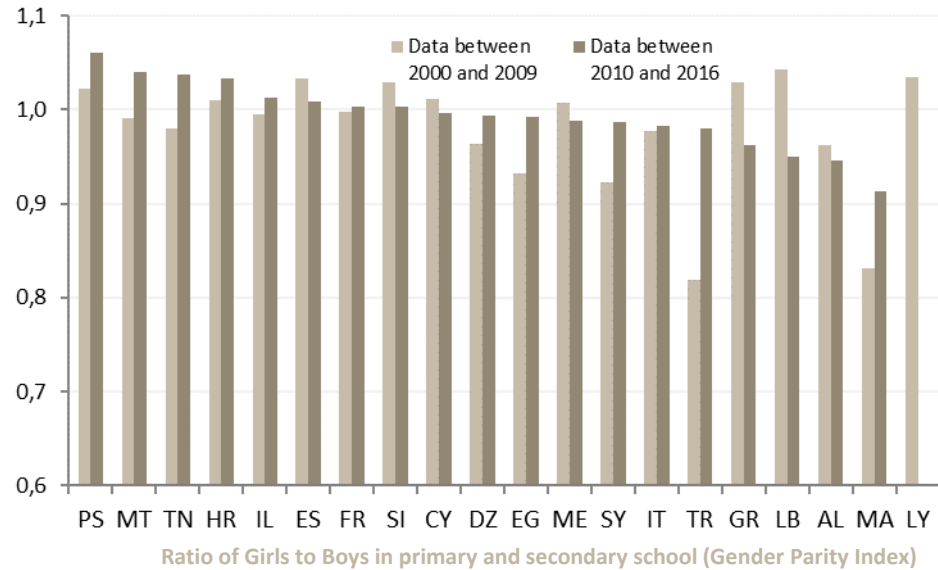
The gross enrolment rate is the ratio of the number of students enrolled in schools at different grade levels (such as elementary, middle school and high school), regardless their age, and is expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education.

Precautions / Notes:

This indicator is not an accurate measurement of school access for girls because the improvements of the report may reflect an increase enrolment of girls receiving education or a decrease in the case of boys. The gross enrolment rate could be over 100% because of late admission and/or because of repetitions

Sources/References: UNESCO
<https://en.unesco.org/gem-report/allreports>

ARE WE GOING IN THE DIRECTION OF ACHIEVING GENDER PARITY AT ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION?



Education and gender equality are central concerns in the new sustainable development agenda.

The Education 2030 Framework for Action, agreed by the global education community in November 2015 to support the 2030 Agenda, recognizes that gender equality is inextricably linked to the right to education for all, and that achieving gender equality requires an approach that “ensures that girls and boys, women and men not only gain access to and complete education cycles, but are empowered equally in and through education”.

“Worldwide some 64 million children of primary school age, or 9%, were out of school in 2017, as were 61 million adolescents of lower secondary school age (16%) and 138 million youth of upper secondary school age (36%)” (UNESCO. 2018. Global Education Monitoring Report Summary 2019)

The enrolment rate in primary education is over 95% in most of Mediterranean countries except in Lebanon, Montenegro, Palestine, and Syria.

For the secondary education the gross enrolment rate is over 95% in 11 countries.



Status of the Barcelona Convention and protocols

To be updated

WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION? *(to be updated)*

Number	Protocols
I	Prevention and Emergency Protocol - 1976
II	Prevention and Emergency Protocol - 2002
III	Protocol on Land-Based Source (LBS) - 1980
IV	Specially Protected Areas (SPA) Protocol - 1982
V	SPA Protocol and SPA & Biodiversity Protocol - 1995
VI	Offshore Protocol - 1994
VII	Hazardous Wastes Protocol - 1996
VIII	Protocole « Integrated Coastal Zone management » (ICZM) - 2008

The number of Contracting Parties where the protocols are entered into force is from 7 to 21.

Definition:

The signature qualifies the signatory state to proceed to ratification, acceptance or approval. It also creates an obligation to refrain, in good faith, from acts that would defeat the object and the purpose of the convention.

Ratification defines the international act whereby a State indicates its consent to be bound to a convention if the parties intended to show their consent by such an act.

Entered into force: An international convention enters into force at a time when it becomes legally binding on the parties. The parties have to decide to apply the convention.

Precautions / Notes:

This indicator is very complex and this factsheet provide only an overview of the status. All the details can be found in the official documents related to the implementation of the Barcelona Convention.

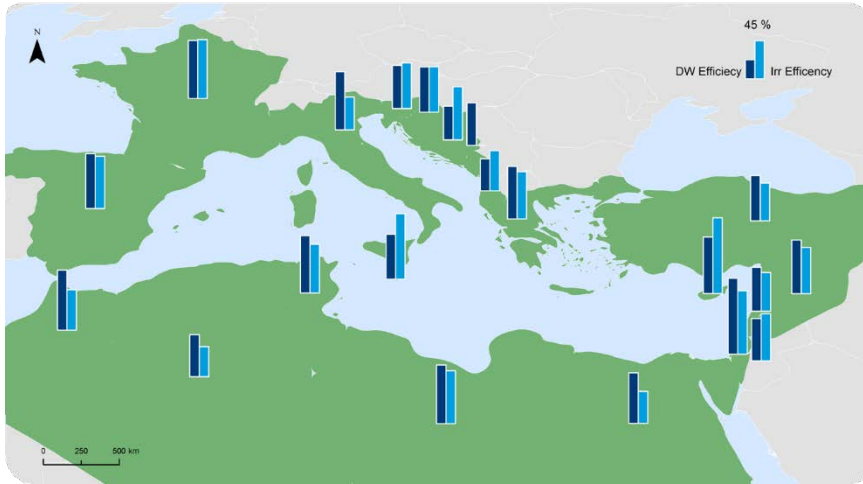
It is possible for a State to implement a protocol without it being signed and taking more protective measures.

Sources/References: <http://www.unepmap.org/>

The *Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution* was adopted on 16 February 1976 then has entered into force on 12 February 1978. The original Convention has been modified by amendments and the *Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean* was adopted on 10 June 1995 then has entered into force on 9 July 2004.

Major dates and Number of parties having decided to apply the Convention and the protocols

Legal instruments	Date of Adoption	Entry into force date	Number of Parties
Barcelona Convention	1976 (1995)	1978 (2004)	21
Dumping Protocol	1976	1978	16
Emergency Protocol	1976	1978	21
Prevention and Emergency Protocol	2002	2004	15
LBS Protocol	1980	1983	17
SPA Protocol and SPA & Biodiversity Protocol	1982 (1995)	1999	21 and 18
Offshore Protocol	1994	2011	7
Hazardous Wastes Protocol	1996	2008	8
ICZM Protocol	2008	2011	9



Water use efficiency in two sectors (drinking water and irrigation) in 2010

Essential indicator in the Mediterranean region, need to be updated in cooperation with Contracting Parties

Definition:

This Water use efficiency index allows the monitoring of progress in terms of the water saved as a result of the demand to reduce the water loss and wastage during the process of both the transport and the use. It is subdivided into total and sectorial efficiency (drinking water, agriculture and industry).

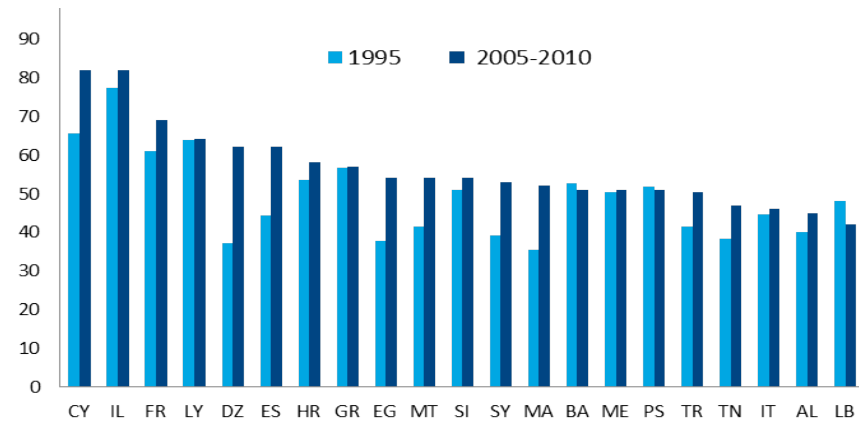
Precautions / Notes:

The economic efficiency of drinking water depends on invoicing mode (flat rate or metering) and may be distorted by metering malfunctions.

Real plot irrigation efficiency is awkward to measure in the field because of the difficulties in evaluating how much water the plants consume and the large number of plots. Each country has its own estimates of average efficiency for the various systems which are based on experimental pilot sites. This efficiency thus tends rather to reflect the distribution of irrigation water according to the main irrigation methods at national level; theoretical average efficiency is estimated at 40% for surface irrigation, 70% for sprinkler and 90% for localised irrigation systems.

Sources/References: FAO-AQUASTAT, Plan Bleu and national reports 2008 & 2010, Ministries and institutions in charge of water issues

IS WATER USE EFFICIENCY IMPROVING?



Total water use efficiency in Mediterranean countries (1995, 2005-2010)

It is possible to improve efficiency in all the major sectors of water use (agriculture, industry and domestic).

The MSSD stresses the need to reduce the amount of water currently being lost or wastage (representing sources for saving) and to increase the added value created per cubic meter of water used.

Some countries set their national targets regarding global and sectorial efficiency. The alternative policy scenario from Plan Bleu for 2025 (compared to 1995) is based on the achievement of the following physical efficiencies at a regional level:

- For drinking water in municipalities: reduce loss rates stemming from distribution to 15% and leakage from users to 10%;
- For irrigation: reduce loss rates stemming from transport and distribution to 10% and increase irrigation efficiency by plot to 80%;
- For industry: extend recycling to 50%.

Total water use efficiency from 2005-2010 lies between 40 and more than 80% in the Mediterranean countries.

In Albania and Malta, efficiency performance is better for irrigation than for drinking water.

Between 1995 and 2005-2010, most of the countries achieved encouraging progress in terms of their efficiency in the various water use sectors. In Cyprus and Israel, the total water use efficiency today is higher than 80%.



Mediterranean countries and Green List initiative

The development of IUCN Green List should provide an accurate framework for protected areas' management.

TO BE UPDATED

Definition:

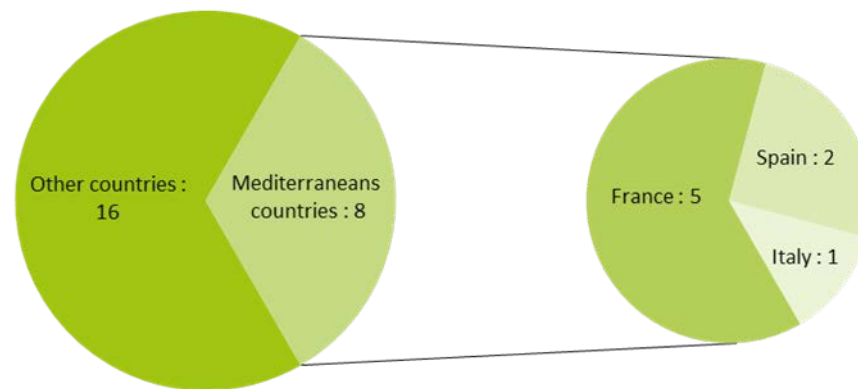
The IUCN 'Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas' (GLPCA) is a global programme to encourage, achieve and promote effective, equitable and successful protected and conserved areas. To be added to the Green List, protected and conserved areas have to show that they meet the indicators of the GLPCA Standard by means of an independent evaluation.

Precautions / Notes:

At the moment, only a few Mediterranean countries are concerned by the IUCN Green List Programme, which has been launched recently. Some of the French, Italian and Spanish sites do not border the Mediterranean Sea.

Sources/References: <https://www.iucn.org/fr/node/17069>

WHAT EXPECTATIONS FOR IUCN GREEN LIST OF PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS?



Number of « Green-Listed » pilot sites per country

To integrate the Green List, sites have to demonstrate fair and transparent sharing of the costs and benefits of conservation, effective management and long-lasting conservation outcomes.

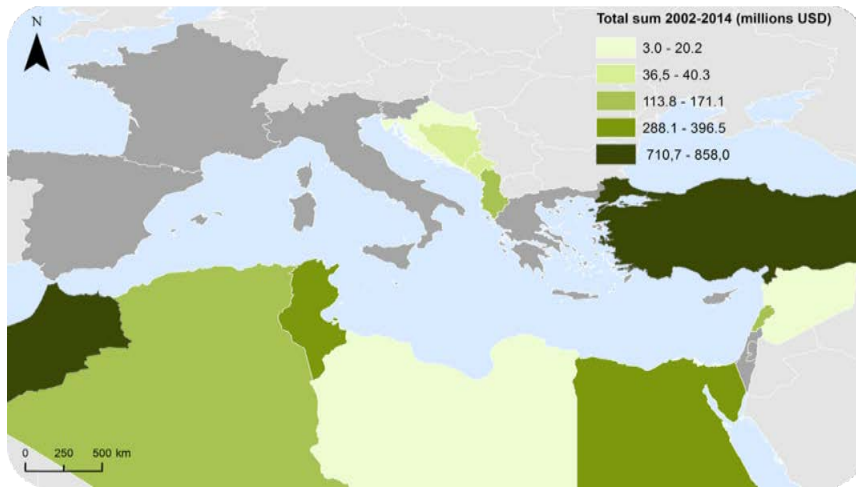
The pilot phase of the Green List Programme began in 2013, to test the Green List in 10 countries including France, Italy and Spain. The last IUCN World Park Congress took place in Sydney in November 2014:

24 of the tested sites obtained a GLPCA award, 8 of which were located in 3 of the Mediterranean countries.

The Mediterranean pilot sites are the following: Natural Marine Park of Iroise (France); Pyrénées National Park (France); Marine natural reserve of Cerbère-Banyuls (France); Sensitive Natural Area « Marais d'Episy » (France); Guadeloupe National Park (France - Overseas territory); Gran Paradiso National Park (Italy); Doñana Natural Space (Spain); Espacio Natural de Sierra Nevada (Spain).

The second phase of the Programme, called "Development phase" began in mid-2015 and is expected to last until 2018. In the Mediterranean Basin, 2 new pilot countries joined the Green List Programme: Algeria and Croatia.

The Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas has been recognized as a MSSD Flagship Initiative.



Average annual development assistance and public expenditure for biodiversity, millions USD (2002-2014)

Mediterranean countries lack sustainable and regular funding for biodiversity and ecosystem protection.

TO BE UPDATED

Definition:

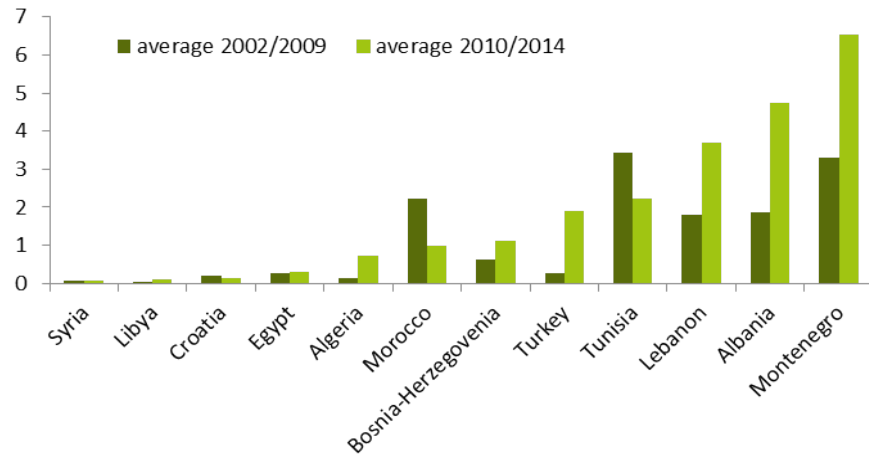
This indicator deals with official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems. The goal is to mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems. It is a SDG Indicator.

Precautions / Notes:

This indicator is available for recipient countries and for donor countries. The information contained here refers to the "Total official development assistance for biodiversity" and to recipient countries only.

Sources / References: OECD, extracted from:
<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=15.a.1>

FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



Average annual development assistance and public expenditure for biodiversity, USD per capita (2002-2014)

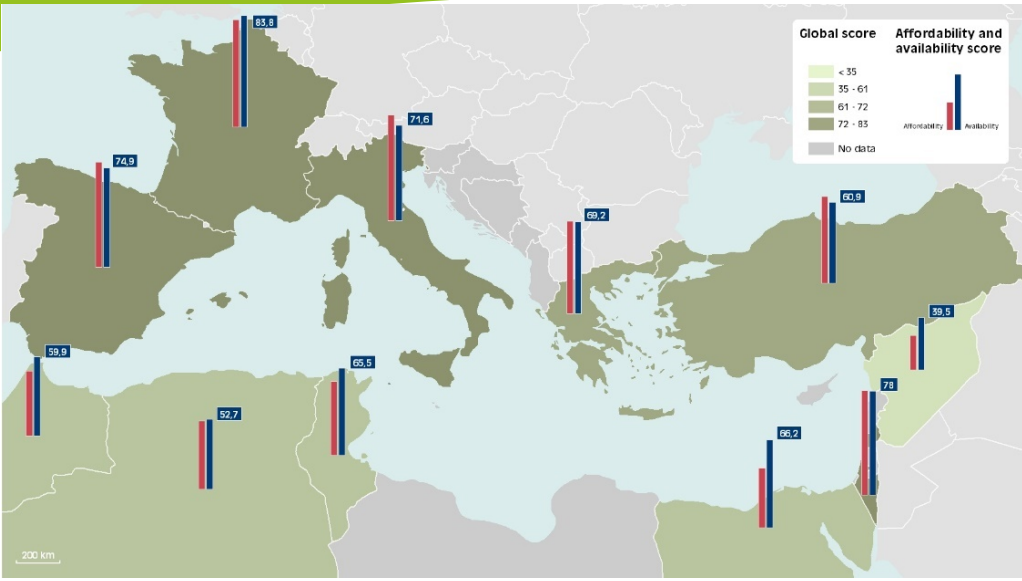
Development assistance and public expenditure for biodiversity and ecosystem protection vary largely across time and space.

These variations can be explained by the fact that funding is made available mostly on a project basis which is limited in time.

Thus, large budgets can be available for a country during a limited period of time but are usually not sustainable in the long term.

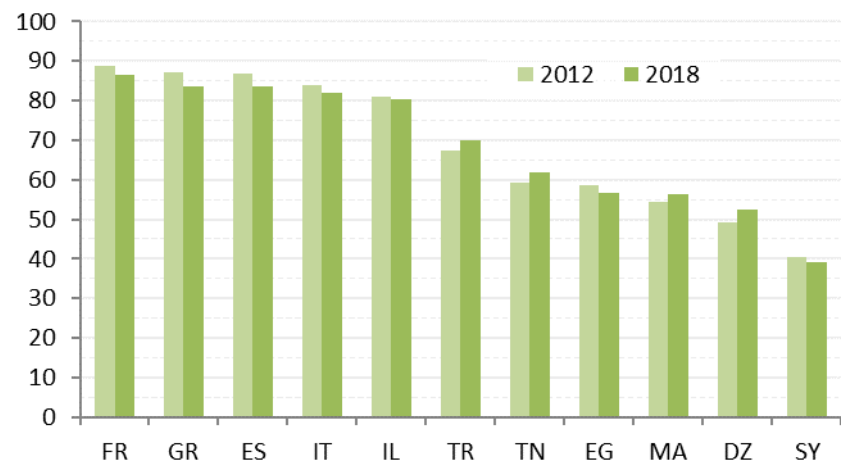
This indicator should be further explored and augmented with additional information in order to allow deducing indications about the effectiveness of the funds (*what level of protection is achieved with the available amounts?*) and to be able to assess the capacity of the available funding to safeguard Mediterranean ecosystems and biodiversity (*are the amounts sufficient?*).

The current data does not allow to make a judgement on the spatial distribution of funds in comparison to the spatial distribution of pressures on biodiversity and ecosystems (*are the funds allocated at the right places?*).



Normalized Global Food Security Index (2018)

WHAT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION FOR FOOD SECURITY?



Normalized Quality and Safety (2012, 2018)

“Quality and Safety” is improving in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries

Definition:

The 1996’s World Food Summit defined food security as the state in which *all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.*

- Affordability measures *the ability of consumers to purchase food,*
- Availability measures *the sufficiency of the national food supply,*
- Quality and safety measures *the variety and nutritional quality of average diets, as well as the safety of food.*

Precautions / Notes:

Across all indicators used for the construction of the Global Food Security Index, where the data have missing values, the Economist Intelligence Unit has estimated the scores.

Sources /References: The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited 2018

The experts of the Economist Intelligence Unit built the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) in order to measure food security considering 3 core issues: affordability, availability and quality of food.

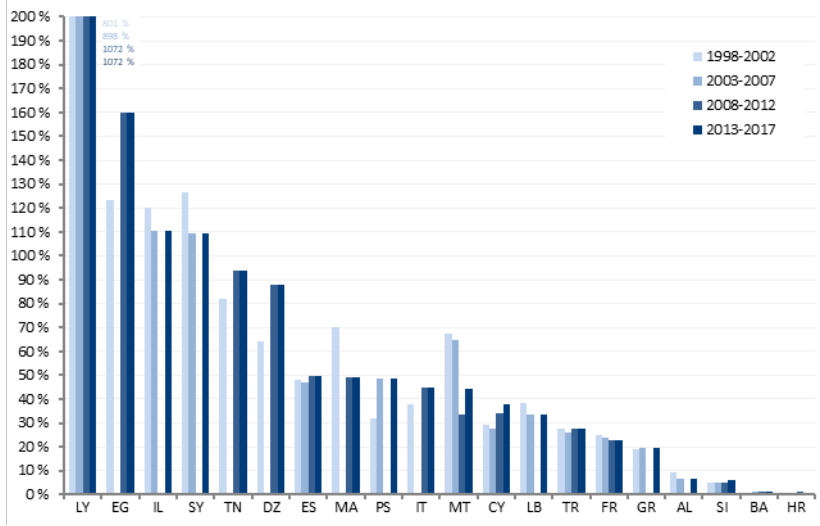
Physical access to food products depends on their availability as well as their affordability. However physical access is not sufficient to guaranty food security, which also depends on the quality of people’s diet.

- The state of good food security has been reached in many Northern Mediterranean countries, Turkey and Israel. Data is missing to evaluate food security rates in the Balkans, Cyprus, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, and Palestine.
- In most countries food affordability and availability rates are very close.
- Improving food production and farmer’s income, especially in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean Countries, is necessary for a better food security.
- On the contrary, in Egypt, food affordability is lower, meaning that improving employment and income in the country should have a positive effect on food security.
- Food quality is also an issue in the Mediterranean area, due to several factors, such as poor access to potable water, low diet diversification or lack of nutrients in people’s diet.
- Syria’s food insecurity issue can possibly be related to the current political instability of the country.



Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)
To be updated for the Mediterranean Watersheds

IS WATER STRESS INCREASING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN?



Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)

“Water stress will continue to increase”

Definition:

SDG Indicator 6.4: The level of water stress. Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture; forestry and fishing; manufacturing; electricity industry; and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.

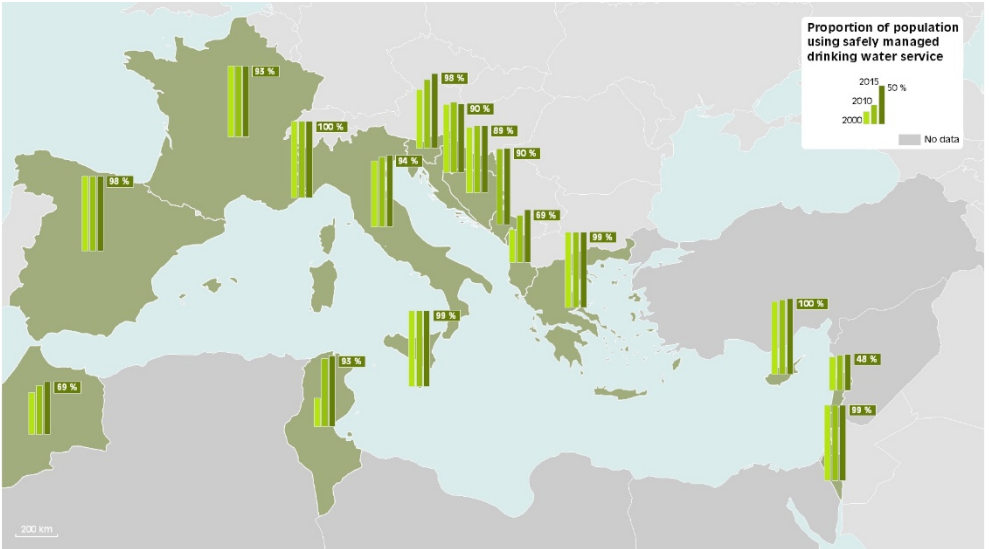
Precautions / Notes:

Differences might occur due to the following, amongst others: For national estimates incoming water is counted as being part of the country’s available water resources, while global estimates can only be done by adding up the internal renewable water resources (water generated within the country) of all countries in order to avoid double counting.

Sources / References: FAO-Aquastat,
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

- Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- Water resources in the Mediterranean basin are irregularly distributed in both time and space. 85 % of renewable resources for the Mediterranean basin as a whole (600 km³/yr) are concentrated in Northern Mediterranean countries and Turkey (Plan Bleu, 2005).
- The range of the water stress in the Mediterranean countries is very wide: from less than 10% in the Balkans countries to 100% and more in the Eastern countries. In Libya, the water stress is upper to 1000% (10 times the available resources.).

It is essential to get the necessary data from national institutions for the computation of this indicator for the Mediterranean watersheds.



Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, 2015
In 2015, the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services was over 90% in most Mediterranean countries.

Definition:

SDG Indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services is currently being measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of fecal (and priority chemical) contamination. 'Improved' drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater.

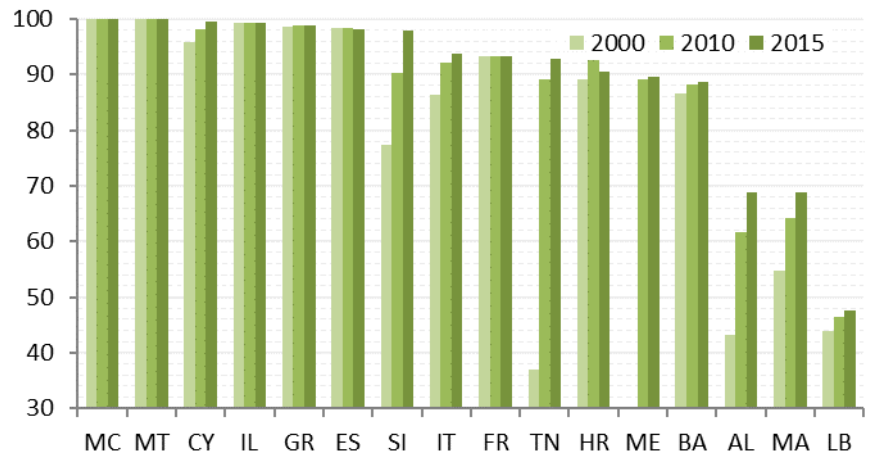
Precautions / Notes:

In order to meet the standard for safely managed drinking water, a household must use an improved source type that meets three criteria: 1. The facility should be accessible on premises (located within the dwelling, yard or plot); 2. Water should be available when needed (sufficient water in the last week or available for at least 12 hours per day); 3. Water supplied should be free from contamination (compliant with standards for fecal and priority chemical contamination).

JMP updates have also highlighted inequalities between rural and urban areas, between rich and poor, and between other groups and the general population

Sources/References: JMP website (www.washdata.org).

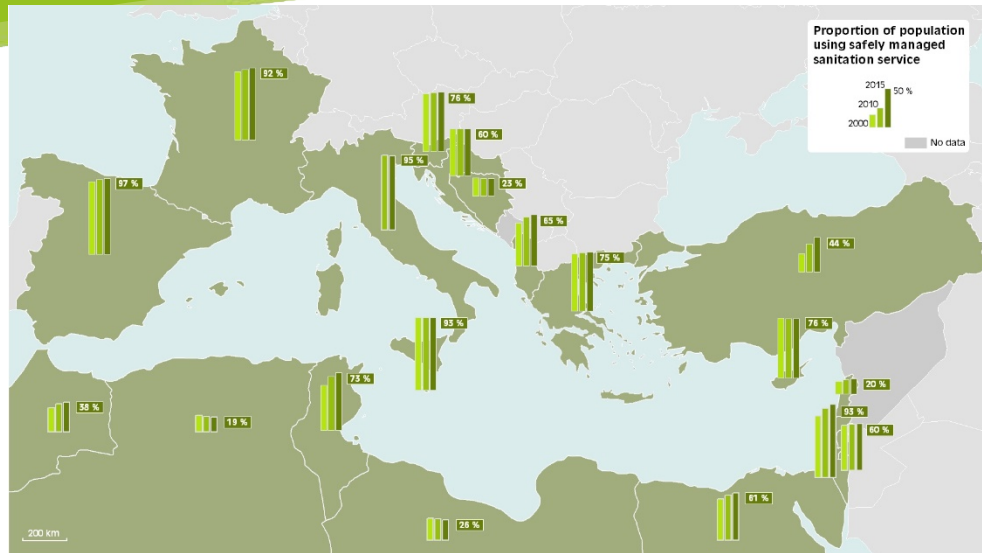
IS ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER INCREASING?



Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services 2000-2015 (%)

- Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene is in charge of the compilation of this indicator in the continuation of the MDGs.
- In 2015, 71% of the global population (5.2 billion people) used a safely managed drinking water service; that is, one located on premises, available when needed and free from contamination.
- Estimates for the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water are available for 96 countries (representing 35% of the global population).

The data for most of Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries is not yet available. The JMP will continue to track the proportion of the population using basic and improved drinking water.



Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services 2015
In 2015, the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services is still very low in some SEMCs.

Definition:

SDG Indicator 6.2.1: The Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services is currently being measured by the proportion of the population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site. ‘Improved’ sanitation facilities include: flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

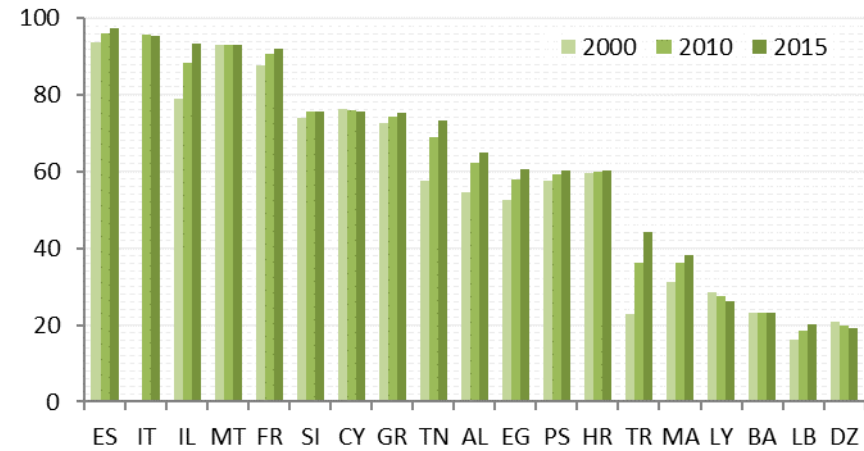
Precautions / Notes:

These data, however, may reflect installed treatment technology rather than actual performance, overestimating safe management. Furthermore, not all excreta from households with sewer connections actually connect with a sewer line and reach a wastewater treatment plant.

JMP updates have also highlighted inequalities between rural and urban areas, between rich and poor, and between other groups and the general population

Sources / References: JMP website (www.washdata.org).

IS ACCESS TO SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES IMPROVING?

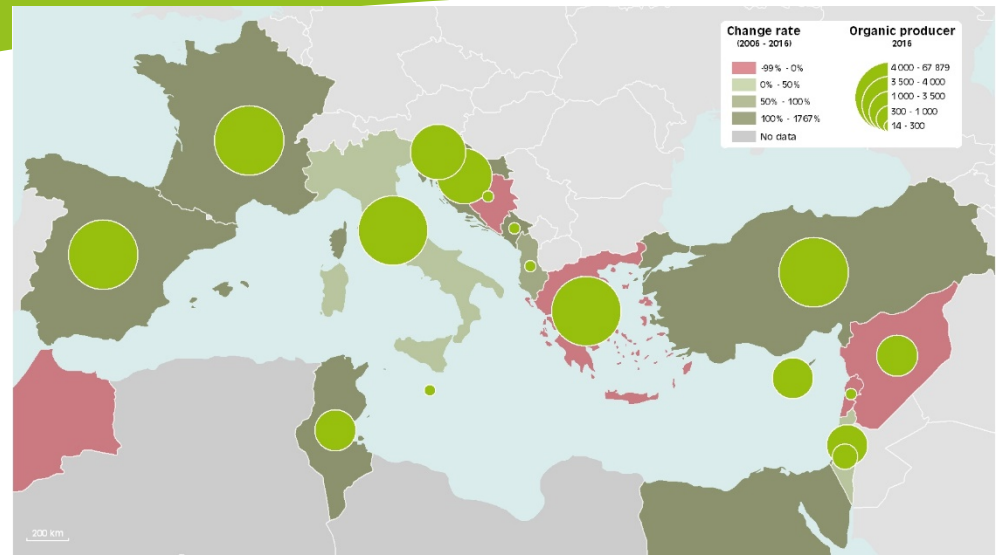


Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2000 – 2015 (%)

- Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene is in charge of the compilation of this indicator in the continuation of the MDGs.
- In the JMP 2017 report estimates for basic sanitation services were available for nearly all countries and estimates for safely managed sanitation services were made for 96 countries at national level.
- Worldwide, 39% of the global population (2.9 billion people) used a safely managed sanitation service and 2.3 billion people still lacked even a basic sanitation service

In 2015, the population using safely managed sanitation services is still lesser than 20% in Libya, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Lebanon and Algeria.

- JMP will continue to track the proportion of the population with access to a basic sanitation system for disposal of human excrement of households or the immediate neighborhood (public wastewater network, septic tanks, etc.).



Number of organic producers 2006 - 2016

“Organic farming is unprecedentedly booming but still only covers about 4% of the agricultural land in 2016”

Definition:

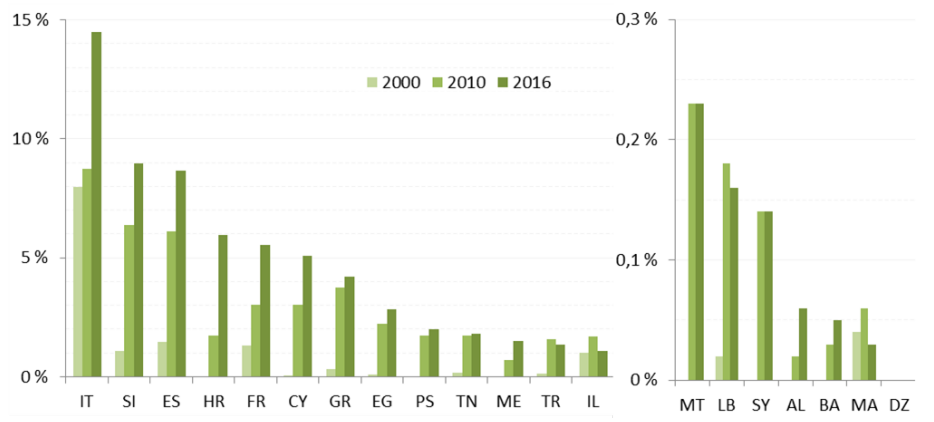
This indicator measures the evolution of the number of organic farms in the Mediterranean countries, as well as the share of agricultural land used by organic farming.

Precautions / Notes:

- Organic systems and products are not always guaranteed.
- The farming systems that do not use synthetic inputs by default, for example, the farming practices of organic production methods aim to maintain the quality of the soil, are excluded from the appellation/certification organic farming.
- The land used by organic farming is not an indication of the quality of the product associated, nor of the economic and social lifespan of this type of agriculture. In European countries, the data on high quality products is available because the European Union has created protection and valorisation systems for agricultural products and foodstuffs.

Sources/References: FIBL & IFOAM (2018): The World of Organic Agriculture, 2018

WHAT IS THE SITUATION OF ORGANIC FARMING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION?



Organic agricultural land and share of total agricultural land (2000-2016)

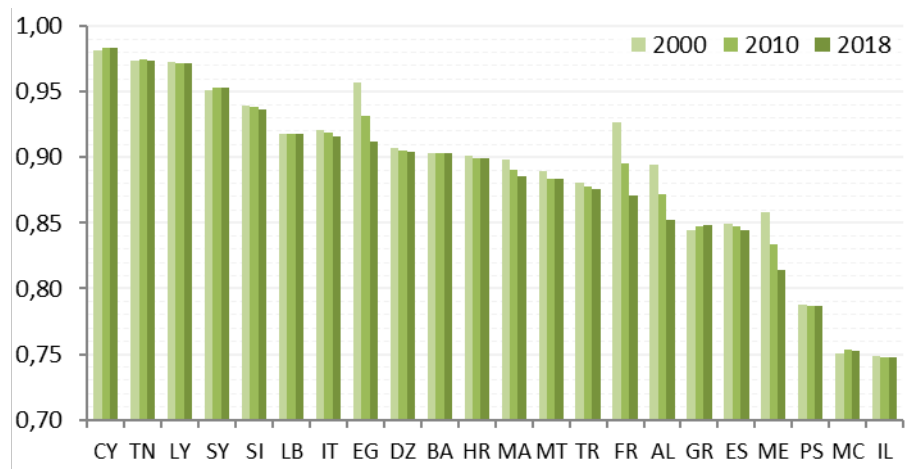
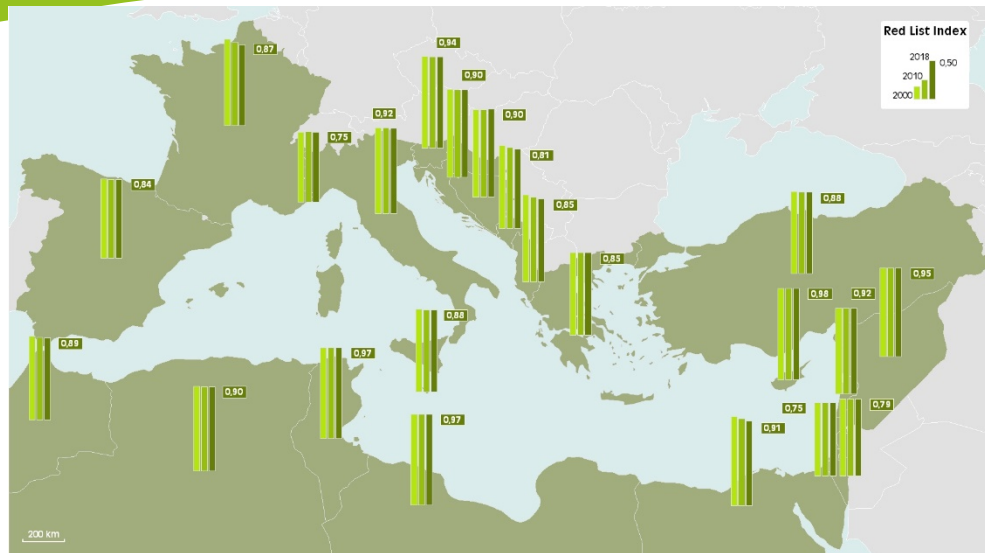
The rise in agricultural added value from the development, acknowledgement and marketing of top-quality Mediterranean products is a real challenge for agriculture in the region. The agriculture quality product is not sufficiently referenced in the Mediterranean countries, but the proportion of agricultural land used by organic farming is at least an indicator of the high-quality development production.

The share of agricultural land used by organic farming is rising in most of the Mediterranean countries. In Italy, this share reached about 14.5% in 2016 while it was lower than 3% in 14 countries.

Organic farming has become one of the most dynamic agricultural sectors in the European Union, with 13.5 million hectares in 2016, i.e. 6.7% of agricultural land and almost 300 000 organic producers.

Italy, Slovenia and Spain are situated in the first positions in Europe for their organic farming, and ranked respectively 7th, 17th and 19th worldwide in terms of proportion of land used for organic farming.

The number of organic farms has been increasing from 2006 and 2016.



Red List Index

Red List Index

Definition:

SDG Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN 2015). It is expressed as changes in an index ranging from 0 to 1. A Red List Index value of 1 would indicate that biodiversity loss has been halted.

Precautions / Notes:

The main limitation of the Red List Index is related to the fact that the Red List Categories are relatively broad measures of status, and thus the Red List Index for any individual taxonomic group can practically be updated at intervals of at least four years. As the overall index is aggregated across multiple taxonomic groups, it can be updated annually. The Red List Index does not capture particularly well the deteriorating status of common species that remain abundant and widespread but are declining slowly.

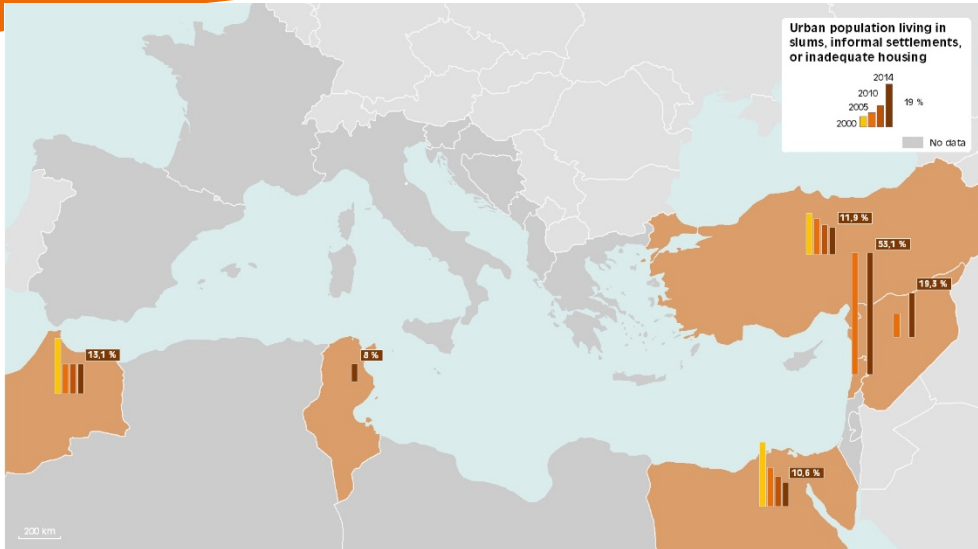
<http://www.iucn.org/>
 BirdLife International (BLI), <http://www.birdlife.org/>
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

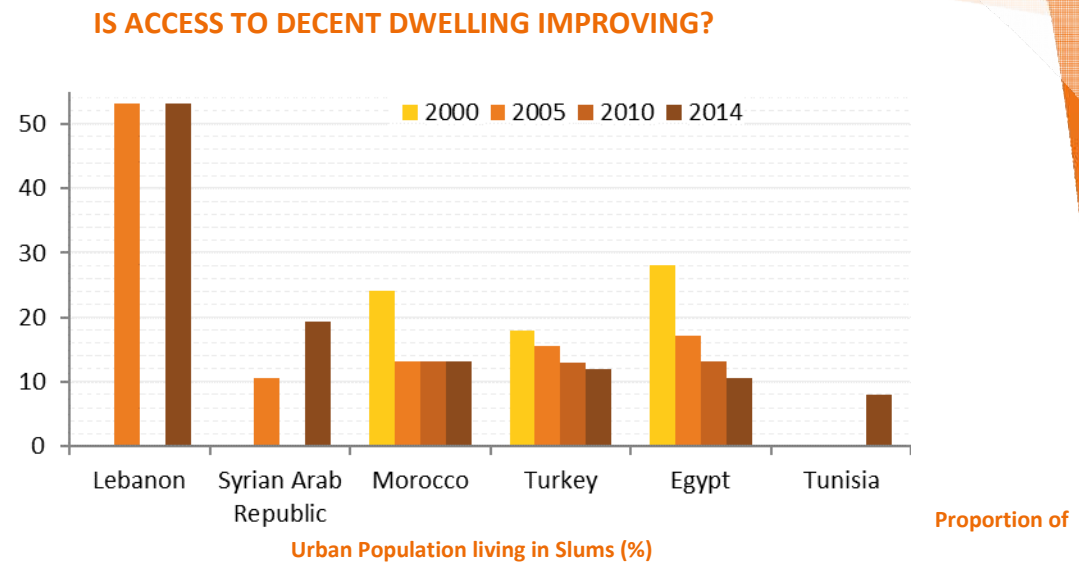
The Red List Index represents an index of aggregate survival probability (the inverse of extinction risk) for all birds, mammals, amphibians, corals and cycads occurring within the region, weighted by the fraction of each species' distribution occurring within the region. It shows how adequately species are conserved or not in the region relative to its potential contribution to global species conservation.

The value of the Red List Index in the Mediterranean countries is above the world value is 0,73717. The Red List Index is above 0,9 in 10 countries. The index is decreasing mainly in 4 countries: Egypt, France, Albania and Montenegro.

A specific Red List Index could be developed for the Mediterranean species and the Mediterranean region.



Proportion of Urban Population living in Slums



The number of people living in inadequate housing is still growing.

Definition:

SDG Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing. This indicator measures the proportion of urban population living in informal settlements and deprived housing conditions (lack of access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, and durability of housing). It takes into account slums, informal settlements and inadequate housing. It is a key indicator measuring the adequacy of the basic human need for shelter (housing). An increase of this indicator is sign for deteriorating living conditions in urban areas.

Precautions / Notes:

The Information needed for the computation of this indicator is not currently available for all Mediterranean countries. This indicator is approximated by the proportion of urban population living in slums. The data was collected in the framework of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

SDG Target 11.1 is about Adequate housing: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

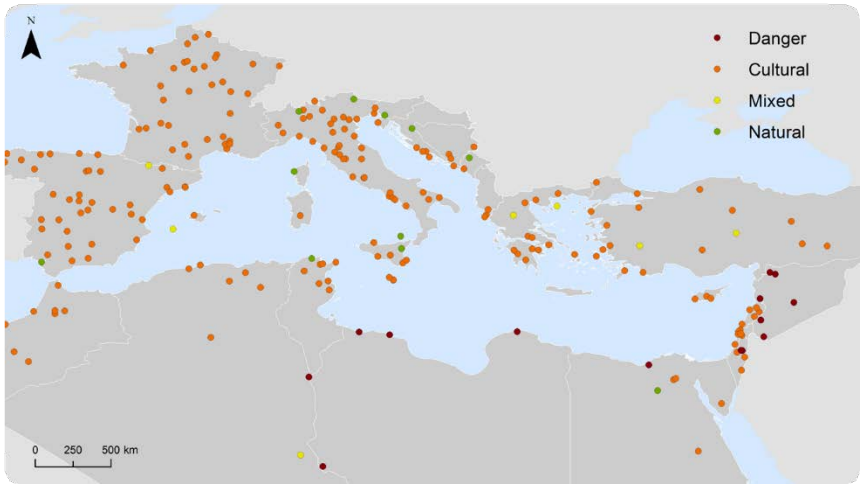
The proportion of slum dwellers in urban areas across all developing regions has reduced since 1990, but the numbers have increased gradually.

The proportion of the urban population living in slums in the developing countries decreased from 46.2 per cent in 1990 to 29.7 per cent in 2014. Meanwhile the number of slum dwellers in the developing countries is increasing and reached over 880 million inhabitants in 2014 compared 689 million in 1990.

The national programs of social housing allowed to reduce the part of the population having no access to an adequate dwelling and living in districts without essential services: from 12,6% to 3,8% in Egypt between 1990 and 2014 (8.8 million persons concerned). In Turkey, the population living in slums in 2014 is approximately 6.6 million (11.9%), compared to 7.7 million in 1990 (23.4%).

Data need to be completed in several countries including EU countries.

Sources/References: World Cities Report 2016, UN HABITAT



World Heritage List and the List in Danger

23% of the sites inscribed on the List of World Heritage are located in Mediterranean countries.

To be updated

Definition:

The 1972 World Heritage Convention links together in a single document the concepts of nature conservation and the preservation of cultural properties. The Convention recognizes the way in which people interact with nature, and the fundamental need to preserve the balance between the two. The World Heritage Committee defined the criteria on the basis of which a property belonging to the cultural or natural heritage may be included in either of the lists:

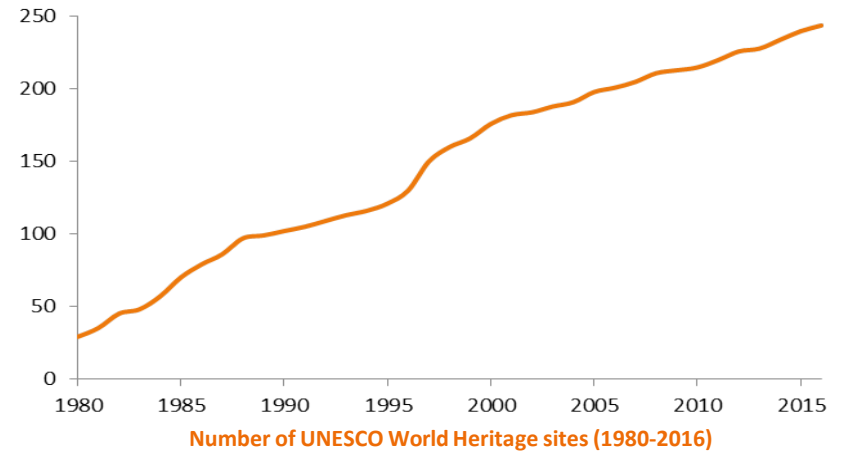
- The World Heritage List: a list of properties forming part of the cultural heritage and natural heritage which it considers as having outstanding universal value.
- The List of World Heritage in Danger: the list may include only such property forming part of the cultural and natural heritage as is threatened by serious and specific danger.

Precautions / Notes:

The Committee may decide to remove a site from the World Heritage List and the List of World Heritage in Danger.

Sources / References: <http://whc.unesco.org/fr/list>

UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES: SITUATION IN MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES



The heritage conservation is one of the objectives of UNESCO.

The List of World Heritage constantly progressed in the Mediterranean countries. The number of sites inscribed has increased from 29 in 1980 to 244 in 2016.

Among these sites, 133 are located on the Mediterranean coast (within 100 km of the coastline).

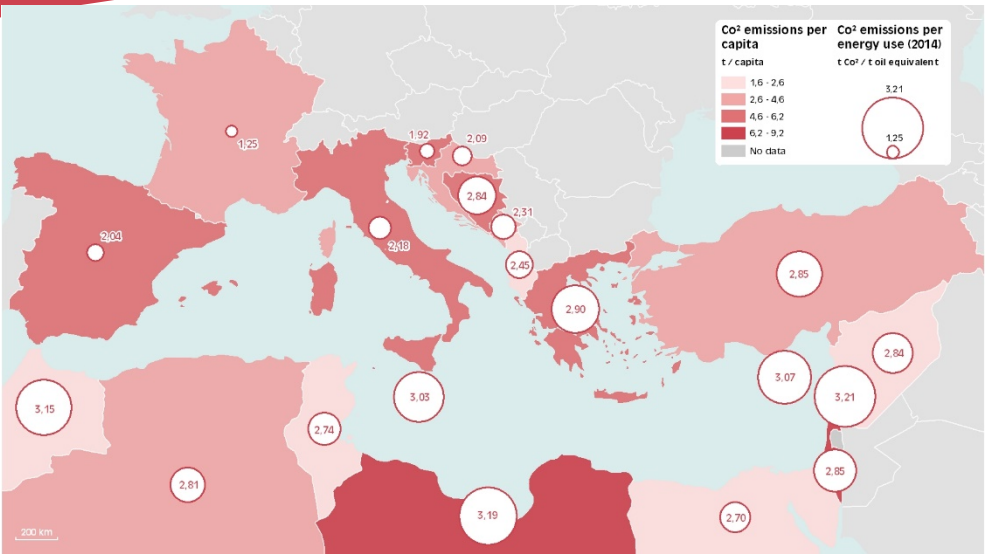
In Mediterranean Countries: 91 % are cultural sites, 6 % are natural sites, 3 % are mixed sites.

However, there are great differences among countries:

- 3 countries have many sites: Italy (49), Spain (42) and France (39). Greece and Turkey are lagging far behind 18 and 16 sites.
- 5 countries have few sites: Albania, Montenegro, Palestine and Slovenia each have 2 sites inscribed.

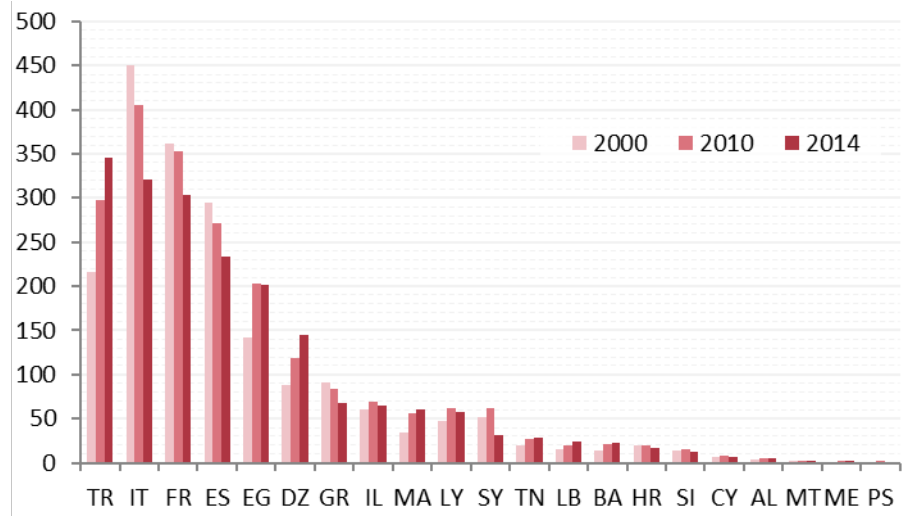
In the world, 55 sites are in danger and 26% of these sites are in Mediterranean countries.

All sites in Syria, Libya and Palestine are inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger. The 22 Mediterranean countries are States Parties of the World Heritage Convention. Currently, 371 sites in Mediterranean countries are on a Tentative List (22% of world sites). A Tentative List is an inventory of those sites which each State Party intends to consider for nomination.



CO₂ emissions from energy, per energy use (2011) and per capita (tCO₂/inhab) (2014)

ARE THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES CONTROLLING THEIR CO₂ EMISSIONS?



Total CO₂ Emissions Excluding Land-Use Change and Forestry (Mt CO₂)

“CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel continue to rise in most Mediterranean countries”
To be updated with the last UNFCCC Data for 2016, for the Annex I Parties

Definition:

This indicator corresponds to the aggregate annual national emissions of human origin the main greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen dioxide (N₂O), Methane (CH₄), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), Fluorocarbon (PFC) and Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Precautions / Notes:

In this fact sheet, only CO₂ emissions from solid fuels, cement and the gas flaring are taken into account. On average, they count for 80% of the emissions of human origin greenhouse gases.

Only 7 Mediterranean countries have some commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. These 7 countries are officially committed to reduce or control their emissions by 2020, compared to 1990 emissions: Croatia, Monaco and Slovenia (-8%), Italy (-6.5%), France (stabilisation), Spain (+15%) and Greece (+25%). The EU-27 committed to reduce 20-30% of its CO₂ emissions by 2020.

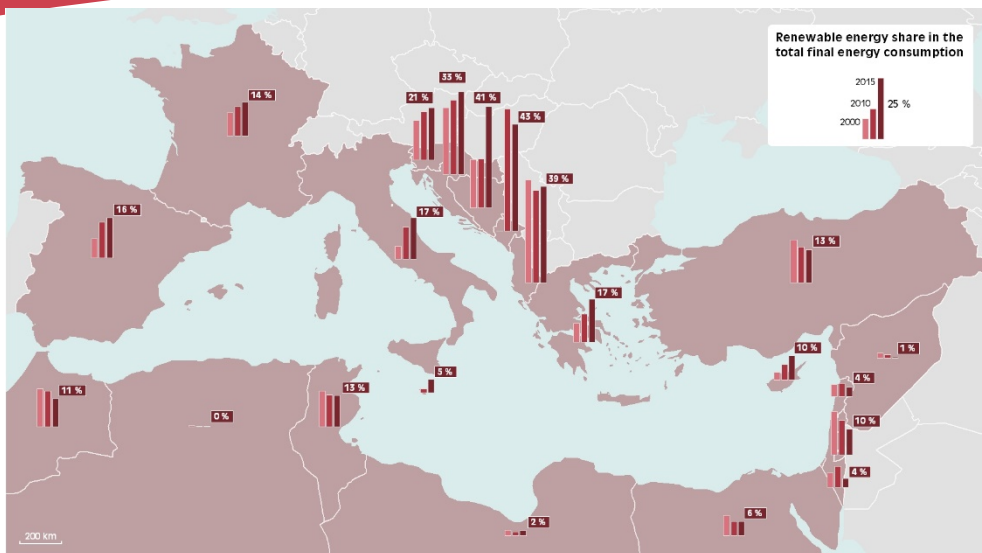
The Mediterranean countries with no quantified commitment under the Kyoto Protocol nevertheless committed themselves to control their GHG emissions with respect to the Climate Convention and Kyoto Protocol.

The rise in CO₂ emissions from 1990 to 2012 was higher than the national objectives in most the countries except in France. From 2000 to 2014, CO₂ emissions from energy have decreased mainly Italy, France and Spain and increased in Turkey, Egypt, Algeria and Morocco.

In 2014, one Mediterranean citizen emitted an average of 4 tons of CO₂ per year: 4/5 of the World average (5 tons), 2/3 of EU (6.4 tons) and 4 times less than in USA (16.3 tons).

In the Northern Mediterranean Countries, the CO₂ emissions per capita are extremely diverse: from 2 tons per capita in Albania to above 6 in the Balkans countries in 2014. The differences in CO₂ emissions per capita are also significant in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries: from 1.7 tons in Morocco to 9.2 tons in Libya.

Sources/References:
 CAIT Climate Data Explorer. Washington, DC: World Resources Institut. Available online at: <http://cait.wri.org>



Share of renewable energy in the total final energy consumption (%)

In most Mediterranean countries, the energy intensity and the share of renewable energy are improving.

Definition

SDG Indicator 7.3.1 Energy intensity is defined as the energy supplied to the economy per unit value of economic output.

Total energy supply, as defined by the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics (IRES), as made up of production plus net imports minus international marine and aviation bunkers plus-stock changes.

SDG Indicator 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources.

Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus non-energy use.

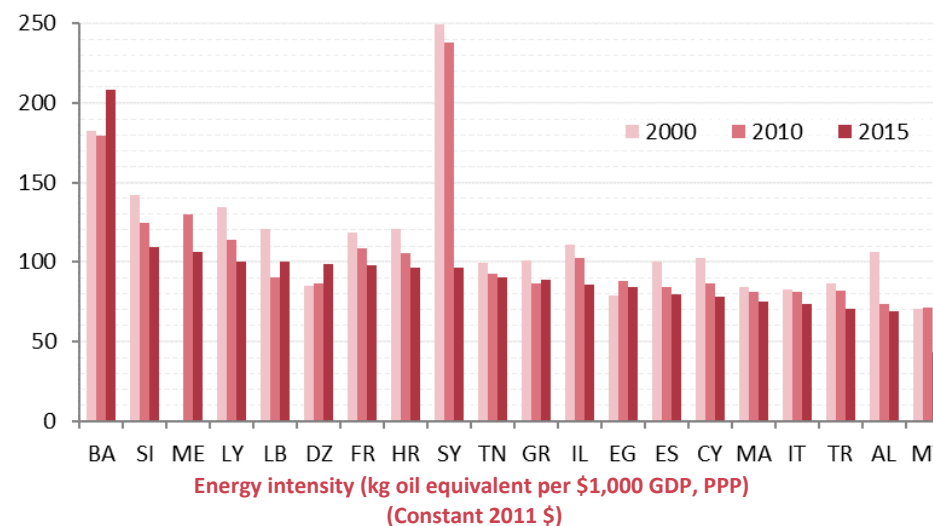
Precautions / Notes:

The very high values should be interpreted with caution for the countries in economic crisis (with low GDP). PPP: Purchasing Power Parity. Koe: kilo oil equivalent.

Sources / References:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energy/ires/>,
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

HAS PROGRESS BEEN MADE IN ENERGY USE?

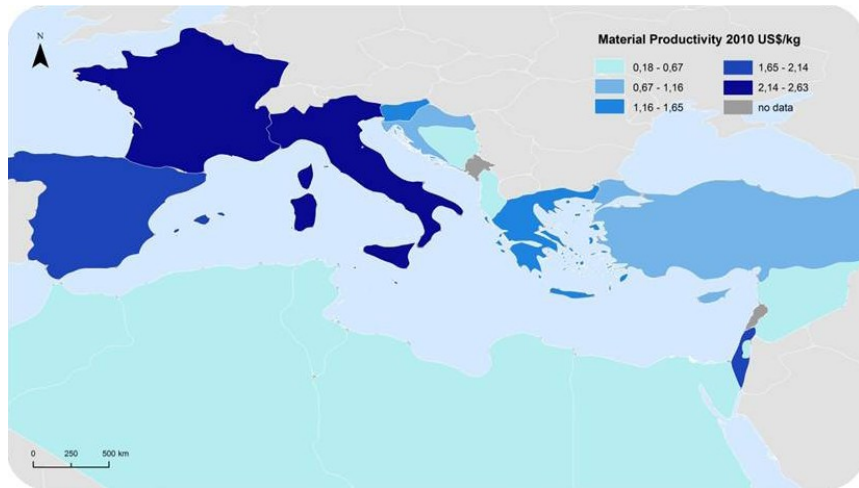


Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

In 2015, the energy intensity of the Mediterranean countries (84 koe/1000 dollars) was higher than the European average (110) and below the world average (125).

Disparities among countries remain significant, even among countries with equivalent income levels. Energy intensity in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia and Montenegro is over 100 koe/1000 dollars while it is lower than 50 in Malta.

In the Mediterranean countries, the share of renewable energy in total final consumption covers a wide range: from 0,06 % in Algeria to 43% in Montenegro. In the Balkans countries, the share is above 20% while it is low in the Southern Mediterranean countries, especially in the Oil & Gas producing countries.



Material Productivity 2010 (US\$/kg)

(Will be replaced with SDG Indicator 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP, as SCP Indicators)

Definition:

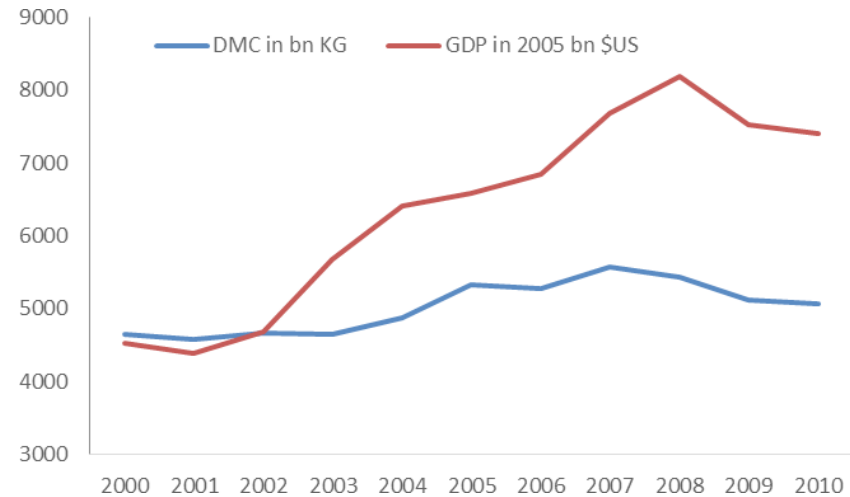
Material productivity of a country measures economic output (measured in monetary units) generated per material input (in physical units), for example Gross Domestic Product/Domestic Material Consumption. Material productivity can also be called resource efficiency. Material productivity indicators are suitable tools to monitor processes of de-coupling resource use from economic growth as a key strategy towards a more sustainable use of natural resources via a reduction of environmental degradation resulting from primary production, material processing, manufacturing and waste disposal.

Precautions / Notes:

The indicator does not take into account the consequences of outsourced material-intensive extraction and production which dislocates environmental pressures. Water and air consumption are, apart from the water content of materials, not included.

Sources / References: WU (2014): Global Material Flows Database. Available at: www.materialflows.net

DECOUPLING ECONOMIC GROWTH FROM MATERIAL CONSUMPTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION?



Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) in billion kg and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billion current US\$ in Mediterranean countries, 2000-2010*

*Excluding Malta, Monaco and Montenegro and GDP excluding Syria after 2007

For most societies economic growth is still a fundamental goal, as it is seen as the precondition for further development.

Analyses show that economic growth is directly linked to raw material use (www.materialflows.net).

In the period 2000–2010, the Mediterranean economy achieved a “relative decoupling” of economic growth from resource use (fossil fuels, metal ores, industrial and construction minerals, biomass): income or GDP of Mediterranean countries increased faster than the amount of used materials.

However, severe events, such as the economic and financial crisis or political instability can negatively influence the development of resource-decoupling and green growth.

Mediterranean countries should continue efforts towards an absolute decoupling of material consumption from economic growth, meaning a stagnation or decrease of material use; the latter being inevitable to safeguard our natural assets and satisfy future needs of the Mediterranean region.



Assessment of published national strategies (2016)

“ Only four Mediterranean countries have national strategies on green economy and sustainable development. **To be updated in cooperation with Contracting Parties**”

Definition:

This Indicator presents an Assessment of National Green Economy (GE) and Sustainable Development (SD) Strategies published in Mediterranean Countries.

The United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) has been leading the development and dissemination of the Green Economy concept at the global level. According to UNEP, green economy aims “to improve human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcity”.

Precautions / Notes:

The study includes data up till June 2016, published by national governments and available through public search. It reviews only written documents, not their implementation.

Sources / References: report “Towards a Green Economy in the Mediterranean” (eco-union, MIO-ESCDE & GEC, 2016)
<http://www.medgreeneconomy.org/assets/downloads/greeneconomy-med-web.pdf>

HOW MANY COUNTRIES HAVE GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES?

Countries	Initiatives
Albania	Several plans and strategies
Algeria	NSSD
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Several plans and strategies
Croatia	NSSD
Cyprus	NSSD
Egypt	Several plans and strategies
France	NSSD
Greece	Several plans and strategies
Israel	SCP
Italy	Green Economy
Lebanon	SCP
Malta	Green Economy
Montenegro	NSSD
Morocco	NSSD
Palestine	Several plans and strategies
Slovenia	Climate Change
Spain	NSSD
Tunisia	NSSD
Turkey	Climate Change

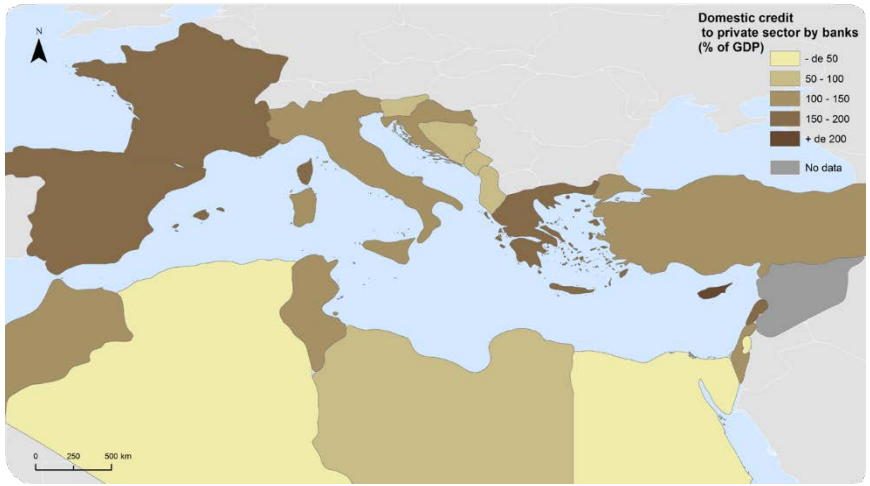
The large majority of the countries have outdated or incomplete national GE/SD strategies. They are often vague, not giving clear definitions, objectives, budgets or indicators.

Only four countries (France, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia) can claim to have good, up to-date and detailed strategies with concrete roadmap, or – in the case of Italy – supporting legislation in place.

Seven countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Egypt, Palestine, Slovenia and Spain) have outdated GE/SD strategies or none at all. The rest of the Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Croatia, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Malta, Montenegro and Turkey) are somewhere in between these two groups of countries.

The main recommendations to catalyze GE/SD in Mediterranean countries are:

- Design ambitious, coherent and consistent national Strategies that mainstream Sustainability concepts; formulate clear objectives, actions and indicators; and integrate new international commitments (Paris Agreements, SDGs, etc.);
- Improve awareness, commitment and involvement of all stakeholders through awareness raising campaigns; dialogues with key actors; and support to local or sectorial initiatives;
- Phase out Brown Economy incentives, commit the financial sector and enhance GE/SD implementation through regional cooperation and peer learning activities.



Domestic credit to private sector by banks in 2015 (% of GDP)

“The domestic credit allocated to the private sector is being increasing in most of the Mediterranean countries.”

Definition:

Multiple indicator:

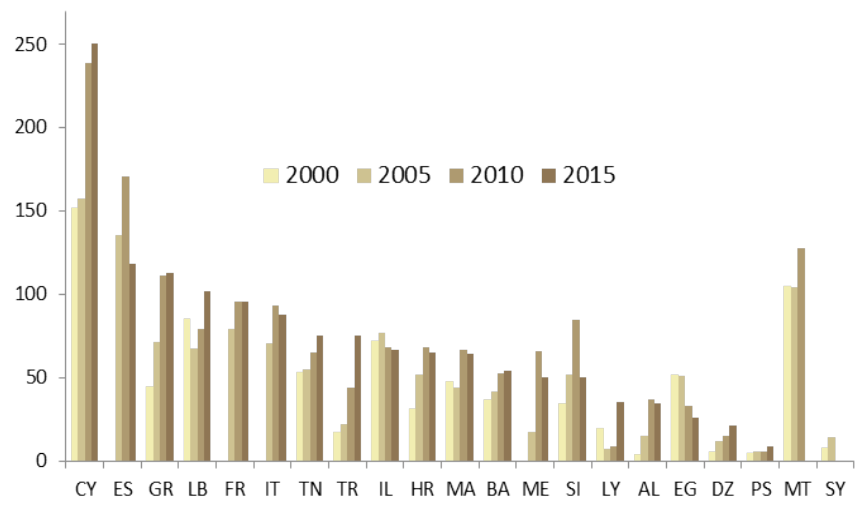
- Share of bank credit allocated to the private sector
- Existence of alternative credit systems other than bank credit

Domestic credit for the private sector refers to the financial resources provided for the private sector, such as credits, purchase of non-participating securities, trade credits and other accounts that establish a repayment obligation. Public credit is included in the case of some countries.

The alternative finance systems of bank credit may concern investments in venture capital and micro-credit allocated to those that are excluded from the conventional banking system.

Sources / References: World Bank, World Development Indicators. International Finance Statistics

CAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES BENEFIT FROM CREDIT TO FINANCE THEIR INVESTMENTS?



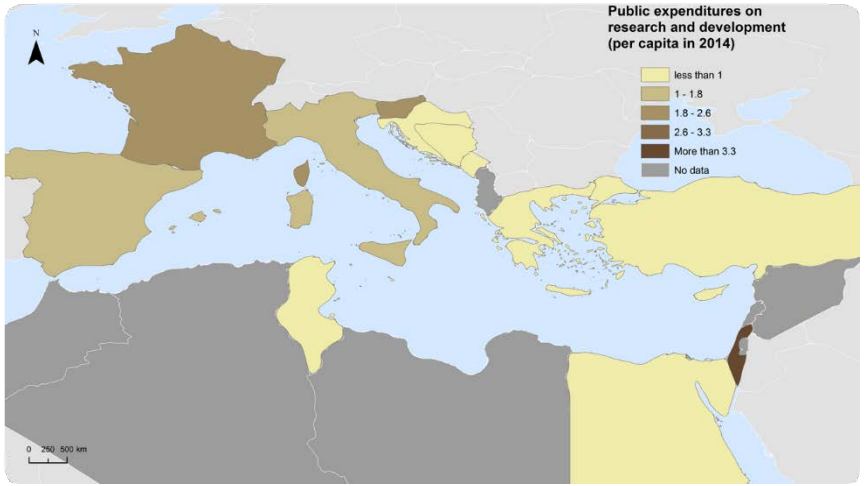
Domestic credit to private sector 2000-2015 (% of GDP)

The development of Small and Medium Enterprises finance systems for productive and innovative activities (micro-credit, venture capital, incentives, etc.) is one of the objectives for setting up efficient banking services.

Since 2000, the domestic credit allocated to the private sector has been increasing in most of the Mediterranean countries; except in Italy and Egypt (no data in 2015 for Malta and Syria).

In the Mediterranean region, the share of domestic credit allocated to the private sector in 2015 was relatively low. This share is lower than 50% in 5 countries of which Libya (35%) and Algeria (21%).

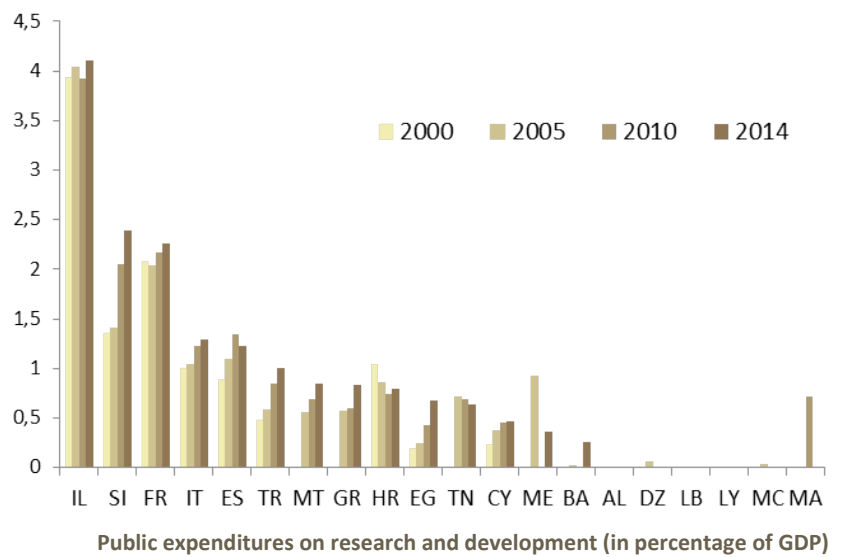
While the use of the micro-credit is very wide in Asia, it is little used in the Mediterranean countries, excepted in Morocco where the micro-finance sector was one of the most active and of more successful worldwide. In several Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries, the public sector takes up a large share of the domestic credit.



Public expenditures on research and development per capita (2014)

“The amount of national public expenditures on R&D expressed as a percentage of GDP is increasing in all Mediterranean countries except in Croatia and Tunisia but remains low overall.”

IS THE FINANCIAL EFFORT FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IMPROVING?



Definition:

- This indicator is made up of two sub-indicators that are defined as:
- The share allocated for R&D of the operational budget of the publicsector;
 - The share of the R&D expenditures in the GDP of private sector.

The expenses on R&D include the operating expenditures and investments (including overheads) for creative and system-based activities dedicated to increase knowledge. This amount includes both fundamental and applied research as well as experimental development work leading to new devices, products or processes.

Precaution/Notes:

Expenses on R&D are not necessarily oriented to the sectors supporting sustainable development or contributing to MSSD Objectives.

Globally, most countries spend 1.17% of their GDP on research and development (R&D). The expense in EU-27 countries is about 2% of the GDP in 2014.

Except in Israel where national public expenditures on research and development is about 4% of its GDP, the percentages are between 1 and 2,3% in France, Slovenia, Spain, Italy, and Turkey; less than 1% in other Mediterranean countries.

The share of expenditures on research and development in GDP of private sector is significant in many countries but it cannot be analysed for the whole Mediterranean region.

Sources/References: UNESCO, PNUD



“To be extended to Southern Mediterranean Countries?”

Definition:

SDG Indicator 16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information. The focus of this indicator is on the status of adoption and implementation of constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information. The definition relates directly to “public access to information”, which is wider than, but is also very much based upon, the established fundamental freedoms of expression and association. Conversely, these freedoms also both impact on the environment for public access to information.

Precaution / Notes:

This indicator does not assess the totality of “public access to information” component of the full SDG Target 16.10. Nevertheless, it focusses on a key determinant of the wider information environment. This indicator is still classified as Tier 2 Indicator: conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Sources / References: UNESCO, IPDC,
<https://en.unesco.org/programme/ipdc>
https://www.law-democracy.org/live/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/SDG-Parallel-CS-Report.18.09.20.final_.pdf

THE ACCESS TO THE INFORMATION, A STAKE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION?

- Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- UNESCO’s reports to the UN on global monitoring of 16.10.2 have accordingly been compiled and submitted by the IPDC secretariat
- According to UNESCO’s preliminary assessment, Indicator 16.10.2 seeks to establish the state of public access to information in terms of three key variables:
 1. Whether a country (or at the global level, the number of countries) has constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.
 2. The extent to which such national guarantees reflect ‘international agreements’ (such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights).
 3. The implementation mechanisms in place for such guarantees, including the following variables:
 - Government efforts to publicly promote the right to information.
 - The capacity of public bodies to provide information upon request by the public



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