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**PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
PLAN D'ACTION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE**

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Réunion des Points focaux du PAM

Athènes, Grèce, 10 - 13 septembre 2019

Point 5 de l'ordre du jour : Questions spécifiques pour examen et décision par la réunion, y compris les projets de décisions

Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité

Pour des raisons de coût et de protection de l'environnement, le tirage du présent document a été restreint. Il est aimablement demandé aux délégations d'apporter leur copie de ce document aux réunions et de s'abstenir de demander des copies supplémentaires.



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**PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT
PLAN D'ACTION POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE**

10 mai 2019

Original : Anglais

18^{ème} Réunion de la Commission méditerranéenne du développement durable (CMDD)

Budva, Monténégro, 11-13 juin 2019

Point 5 de l'ordre du jour : Suivi de la SMDD – Bonnes pratiques, échange d'expériences et défis

Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité : calendrier, liste des indicateurs mise à jour, propositions et recommandations

Note du Secrétariat

À sa 17^{ème} réunion (Athènes, Grèce, juillet 2017), la CMDD a examiné la liste des indicateurs proposés pour le Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité en vue de sa soumission à la COP 20. Elle a estimé qu'il s'agissait d'un document évolutif qui devait être continuellement évalué et actualisé, en synergie avec l'élaboration en cours du cadre global d'indicateurs des Objectifs de développement durable (ODD) et la mise en œuvre à l'échelle nationale.

À leur 20^{ème} réunion (Tirana, Albanie, décembre 2017), les Parties contractantes ont pris note de la liste d'indicateurs, figurant en annexe I de la décision IG.23/04, comme base pour la poursuite des travaux. Le Comité de pilotage de CMDD a été chargé de coordonner les activités visant à assurer une cohérence et une synergie complètes avec les travaux en cours sur les indicateurs des ODD, le but étant de mieux aligner le tableau de bord avec les indicateurs ODD.

Après les 19^{ème} et 20^{ème} réunions du Comité de pilotage de la CMDD, le Secrétariat (Plan Bleu) (i) a achevé la mise à jour du Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité (liste d'indicateurs en Annexe I), (ii) a rédigé une version révisée des fiches d'information analytiques (UNEP/MED WG.469/Inf.4) et (iii) a formulé des propositions et recommandations figurant dans ce document en vue d'améliorer le processus, en se basant sur les difficultés rencontrées et sur les enseignements tirés, dont une proposition pour alimenter régulièrement le tableau de bord. Le calendrier associé au tableau de bord, tel qu'il a été approuvé par le Comité de pilotage à sa 20^{ème} réunion, figure en Annexe II du présent document.

Le Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité actualisé et les produits connexes seront présentés, après examen à la 18^{ème} Réunion de la CMDD, à la Réunion des Points focaux du PAM (Athènes, 10-13 septembre 2019) et à la COP 21 (Naples, Italie, 2-5 décembre 2019).





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PNUE/PAM
Athènes, 2019

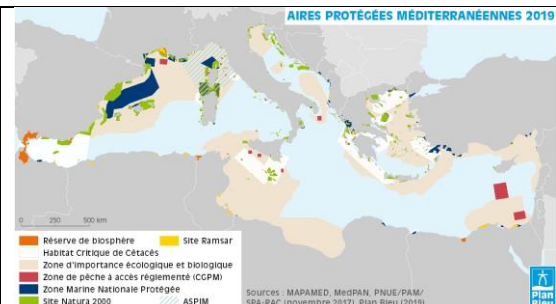
Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité :
Calendrier, liste des indicateurs mise à jour, propositions et recommandations

I. Considérations méthodologiques : portée géographique

1. La plupart des indicateurs du tableau de bord sont spécifiquement conçus pour s'appliquer à une échelle géographique spécifique ou à l'échelle nationale. Toutefois, certains indicateurs doivent également ou exclusivement être calculés pour des ensembles géographiques plus restreints (bassins hydrographiques, région côtière, bande côtière, lieu) ou particuliers (aires marines).

<p>Le « niveau national » correspond à l'ensemble du territoire national.</p> <p>Les territoires extra-métropolitains non méditerranéens ne sont pas pris en compte.</p> <p>Cette échelle géographique sert principalement aux indicateurs socio-économiques et environnementaux d'ordre général.</p>	 <p>Source : Institut de recherche pour systèmes d'information sur l'environnement.</p>
<p>Le « bassin hydrographique » correspond aux principaux bassins hydrographiques méditerranéens.</p> <p>Un bassin hydrographique méditerranéen peut être soit un bassin hydrographique, soit l'agrégation de bassins hydrographiques d'un pays.</p> <p>Cette échelle géographique sert principalement aux indicateurs de pollution d'origine aquatique et terrestre.</p>	 <p>Source : Plan Bleu</p>
<p>La « région côtière » correspond aux régions administratives du niveau 3 de la nomenclature commune des unités territoriales statistiques (NUTS 3) de l'Union européenne le long de la mer Méditerranée.</p> <p>La région côtière méditerranéenne peut être soit un élément de niveau NUTS 3, soit l'agrégation des éléments de niveau NUTS 3 d'un pays.</p> <p>Cette échelle géographique sert principalement aux questions côtières, par exemple aux indicateurs de l'économie bleue.</p>	 <p>Source : Plan Bleu.</p>
<p>Les sous-régions géographiques de la Commission générale des pêches pour la Méditerranée (CGPM) de la FAO servent principalement aux indicateurs relatifs à la pêche.</p>	 <p>Source : FAO/CGPM.</p>

L'échelle de l'ensemble du bassin de la Méditerranée convient aux indicateurs de la biodiversité marine, tels que l'emplacement des aires marines protégées.



Source : MEDPAN, CAR/ASP (2017), Plan Bleu 2019

II. Considérations méthodologiques : indicateurs des Objectifs de développement durable (ODD)

2. Défini par le Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies et de l'extérieur chargé des indicateurs relatifs aux Objectifs de développement durable (ODD), le cadre mondial d'indicateurs des ODD, y compris plusieurs indicateurs affinés, a été approuvé à la 48^{ème} session de la Commission de statistique de l'ONU (mars 2017). Il a été adopté par l'Assemblée générale le 6 juillet 2017 et contient 232 indicateurs¹.

3. Les indicateurs des ODD visent un double objectif. Premièrement, un indicateur doit être un outil de gestion qui aide les pays à élaborer des stratégies pour la mise en œuvre fondées sur des éléments factuels afin de réaliser les ODD. Deuxièmement, un indicateur est un outil de suivi qui mesure les progrès accomplis dans la réalisation d'une cible et permet de rendre des comptes à l'ensemble des parties prenantes.

4. Le Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies et de l'extérieur chargé des indicateurs relatifs aux ODD classe ces indicateurs en trois catégories, selon leur état d'avancement méthodologique et la disponibilité des données au niveau mondial, associées aux critères/définitions suivants :

- *Catégorie I : l'indicateur est conceptuellement clair, sa méthodologie est établie au niveau international et des normes existent, et des données sont régulièrement produites par les pays pour au moins 50 % des pays et de la population dans chaque région où l'indicateur est pertinent.*
- *Catégorie II : l'indicateur est conceptuellement clair, sa méthodologie est établie au niveau international et des normes existent, mais des données ne sont pas produites régulièrement par les pays.*
- *Catégorie III : la méthodologie de l'indicateur n'est pas établie au niveau international ou des normes n'existent pas encore, mais une méthodologie ou des normes sont en train d'être mises au point ou à l'essai (ou le seront).*

5. Au 4 avril 2019, la classification contenait 101 indicateurs de catégorie I, 91 indicateurs de catégorie II et 34 indicateurs de catégorie III. Six indicateurs appartiennent à plusieurs catégories ; différentes composantes d'un indicateur donné sont classées dans différentes catégories.

¹ Résolution sur les travaux de la Commission de statistique sur le Programme de développement durable à l'horizon 2030 adoptée par l'Assemblée générale (A/RES/71/313).

III. Analyse critique des indicateurs du Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité

6. 27 indicateurs sur 28 ont pu être documentés avec les données disponibles : voir les fiches analytiques figurant dans le document UNEP/MED WG.469/Inf.4. Chaque indicateur a fait l'objet d'une évaluation, présentée ci-après, qui analyse la période de mise à jour et l'état actuel, ainsi que les lacunes en matière de données.

7. **1. Empreinte écologique** : élaboré par *Global Footprint Network*, cet indicateur basé sur une méthodologie robuste, malgré quelques biais, permet de communiquer des messages clefs. *Le Living Planet Report 2018* (Rapport planète vivante 2018) reposait sur des données datant de 2014.

8. **2. Indice de développement humain (IDH)** : cet indice a été lancé en 1990 par le Bureau du Rapport sur le développement humain du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD). C'est l'un des indicateurs composites les plus connus ayant trait aux aspects du développement humain : éducation, santé et économie. Des données sont disponibles pour la plupart des pays méditerranéens et mises à jour régulièrement.

9. **3. Taux de croissance annuel du PIB réel par habitant** (indicateur ODD 8.1.1 – catégorie I) : cet indicateur est géré par la Division de statistique de l'ONU. On dispose de données annuelles sur la période 1970–2016.

10. **4. Taux d'alphabétisation des jeunes** : lié à l'indicateur ODD 4.6.1 relatif à la « *Proportion de la population d'un groupe d'âge donné ayant les compétences voulues à au moins un niveau d'aptitude fixé a) en alphabétisme et b) arithmétique fonctionnelle, par sexe* » (catégorie II), cet indicateur est géré par l'UNESCO à partir de données provenant d'enquêtes nationales. On ne dispose pas de données pour tous les pays méditerranéens.

11. **5. Ratio filles/garçons d'inscription dans l'enseignement primaire, secondaire et tertiaire** : lié à l'indicateur ODD 4.5.1 relatif aux « *Indices de parité (femmes/hommes, urbain/rural, quintile inférieur/supérieur de richesse et autres paramètres tels que le handicap, le statut d'autochtone et les situations de conflit, à mesure que les données deviennent disponibles) pour tous les indicateurs dans le domaine de l'éducation de cette liste pouvant être ventilés* » (catégories I, II et III, selon l'indice), cet indicateur est géré par l'UNESCO à partir de données provenant d'enquêtes nationales. On ne dispose pas de données pour tous les pays méditerranéens.

12. **6. Nombres de ratifications et niveau de mise en conformité tels que reportés par les Parties contractantes à la Convention de Barcelone** : cet indicateur mesure l'état de la ratification de la Convention de Barcelone et de ses protocoles par les Parties contractantes. Les données sont rassemblées par l'Unité de coordination du Plan d'action pour la Méditerranée.

13. **7. Surface des aires marines protégées, en proportion des eaux territoriales marines** (indicateur ODD 14.5.1 – catégorie I) : au niveau mondial, cet indicateur est géré par le Centre mondial de surveillance pour la conservation (WCMC) dans la Base de données mondiale sur les zones protégées. Les données pour la Méditerranée sont fournies par le Centre d'activités régionales pour les zones spécialement protégées (CAR/ASP) et le réseau des gestionnaires des aires marines protégées (AMP) méditerranéennes (MEDPAN). Cet indicateur est complexe car il existe plusieurs types d'AMP. Il faut traiter les données pour tenir compte des seules AMP de la Méditerranée qui se trouvent dans les eaux territoriales marines méditerranéennes.

14. **8. Proportion de stocks de poissons dont le niveau est biologiquement viable** (indicateur des ODD 14.4.1 – catégorie I) : géré par la Commission générale des pêches pour la Méditerranée (CGPM) de la FAO, cet indicateur ODD est difficile à ventiler par sous-zone de pêche et plus encore au niveau national. Il est classé dans la catégorie I, mais la base de données sur les ODD contient des données au niveau mondial seulement.

15. **9. Nombre d'aires protégées participant à la Liste verte des aires protégées** : cet indicateur est lié à la Liste verte du Programme mondial de l'UICN sur les aires protégées et de la Commission mondiale des aires protégées, qui est également une initiative phare de l'Objectif 2 de la SMDD. À ce jour, seuls quelques pays et aires protégées de la Méditerranée sont concernés par la Liste verte.

16. **10. Aide publique au développement et dépenses publiques pour la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes** (indicateur ODD 15.a.1 – catégories I et III) : cet indicateur des ODD est géré par l'OCDE et les données sont disponibles avec un délai de deux ans. Les données disponibles ne permettent pas d'extraire spécifiquement les financements associés à la conservation de la biodiversité et à l'utilisation durable des écosystèmes en Méditerranée.

17. **11. Indice mondial de sécurité alimentaire** : cet indicateur est publié annuellement par le service de recherche du magazine *The Economist*, qui utilise ses propres estimations, car il manque un grand nombre de données officielles pour les années les plus récentes.

18. **12. Niveau de stress hydrique : prélèvements d'eau douce en proportion des ressources en eau douce disponibles** (indicateur ODD – catégorie I) : cet indicateur ODD est géré par la FAO et les données sont disponibles dans la base de données AQUASTAT de la FAO avec un délai de quatre ans. Cet indicateur doit être affiné pour les bassins hydrographiques méditerranéens des pays méditerranéens, avec l'appui des institutions et compagnies d'eau nationales. Par ailleurs, les prélèvements en eau non officiels, en particulier pour l'agriculture qui pourrait représenter une grande partie des prélèvements totaux, ne sont pas pris en compte.

19. **13. Demande en eau, totale et par secteur, comparé au PIB** : pour cet indicateur, les prélèvements en eau sont utilisés comme indicateur de substitution de la demande en eau. Les données disponibles dans la base de données AQUASTAT de la FAO sont très clairsemées. Cet indicateur pourrait être affiné en tenant compte de la production non conventionnelle (dessalement, réutilisation, etc.) et du bilan hydrologique (importations moins exportations). Il doit être affiné pour les bassins hydrologiques méditerranéens des pays méditerranéens, avec l'appui des institutions et des compagnies d'eau nationales.

20. **14. Proportion de la population utilisant des services d'alimentation en eau potable gérés en toute sécurité** (indicateur ODD 6.1.1 – catégorie II) : géré par le Programme conjoint de suivi OMS/UNICEF, cet indicateur ODD est une version améliorée de l'indicateur des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement relatif à la « *Proportion de la population utilisant une source d'eau potable améliorée* ». Les données proviennent de diverses sources nationales : enquêtes auprès des ménages au niveau national, recensements de la population et des logements, données administratives (organismes officiels), données de prestataires de service ayant une vaste couverture nationale, etc. La collecte de données doit être renforcée en menant des enquêtes auprès des ménages. C'est également un indicateur SEIS II qui doit être alimenté et évalué pour les régions côtières des pays du sud de la Méditerranée.

21. **15. Part de la population ayant accès à un système d'assainissement amélioré (total, urbain, rural)** : cet indicateur est analogue au point a) de l'indicateur ODD 6.2.1 relatif à la

« *Proportion de la population utilisant des services d'assainissement gérés en toute sécurité, notamment des équipements pour se laver les mains avec de l'eau et du savon* » (catégorie II). Géré par le Programme conjoint de suivi OMS/UNICEF, cet indicateur ODD est une version améliorée de l'indicateur des objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement relatif à la « *Proportion de la population utilisant un système d'assainissement amélioré* ». Les données proviennent de diverses sources nationales : enquêtes auprès des ménages représentatives au niveau national, recensements de la population et des logements, données administratives (organismes officiels), données de prestataires de service ayant une vaste couverture nationale, etc. La collecte de données doit être renforcée en menant des enquêtes auprès des ménages. C'est également un indicateur SEIS II qui doit être alimenté et évalué pour les régions côtières des pays du sud de la Méditerranée.

22. **16. Proportion des produits agricoles de qualité et/ou Part des terres agricoles utilisées par l'agriculture biologique** : cet indicateur, ainsi que les informations et l'analyse connexes sont publiés annuellement par l'Institut de recherche de l'agriculture biologique (FiBL) et IOFAM – Organics International (Fédération internationale des mouvements d'agriculture biologique). On trouvera des statistiques à l'adresse suivante : <https://statistics.fibl.org/>. Les séries chronologiques couvrant une période de 20 ans jusqu'en 2017 donnent des tendances pour la plupart des pays méditerranéens. IFOAM – Organics International a adopté la définition suivante : *l'agriculture biologique est un système de production qui préserve la santé des sols, des écosystèmes et des populations. Elle repose sur des processus écologiques, la biodiversité et des cycles adaptés aux conditions locales, et non sur des intrants aux effets préjudiciables. L'agriculture biologique allie la tradition, l'innovation et la science au profit de l'environnement partagé et favorise des relations équitables et une bonne qualité de vie pour tous les acteurs concernés.* La définition juridique donnée par l'Union européenne repose sur les mêmes principes (Règlement (CEE) n° 2092/91 sur la production biologique). La production biologique étant considérée comme un atout essentiel pour réduire la pollution terrestre agricole, il serait utile d'affiner l'échelle géographique des données pour les bassins hydrographiques méditerranéens ou les régions côtières de la Méditerranée, avec l'appui des institutions nationales concernées.

23. **17. Indice Liste rouge (IUCN)** (indicateur ODD 15.5.1 – catégorie I) : géré par l'UICN, cet indicateur ODD vise à montrer si les pertes de biodiversité ont cessé. Il repose sur l'évaluation du risque d'extinction des groupes d'espèces (et non des groupes taxonomiques). Comme pour tous les indices, l'analyse de cet indicateur donnant une vision générale du risque d'extinction de la biodiversité dans les pays, il faut en présenter le détail pour certaines espèces méditerranéennes. Les données sont mises à jour annuellement, les plus récentes correspondant à l'année 2018.

24. **18. Proportion de la population urbaine vivant dans des quartiers de taudis, des implantations sauvages ou des logements inadéquats** (indicateur ODD 11.1.1 – catégorie I) : cet indicateur des ODD est géré par ONU-Habitat. On dispose seulement de données pour la « population urbaine vivant dans des quartiers de taudis » dans quelques pays méditerranéens, les plus récentes correspondant à l'année 2014 (*World Cities Report*, 2016). Le suivi de cet indicateur pourrait être amélioré avec l'appui des institutions nationales concernées (données provenant d'enquêtes auprès des ménages). On pourrait mettre l'accent sur des villes méditerranéennes spécifiques.

25. **19. Sites inscrits au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO** : cet indicateur est basé sur la liste des sites inscrits au patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO disponible en ligne. On trouve aussi une liste du patrimoine mondial en péril. Les données sont traitées par le Plan Bleu pour fournir une vision de la situation dans les pays méditerranéens. Cet indicateur pourrait être affiné en mettant l'accent sur les sites qui se trouvent dans les zones côtières. Il ne fournit aucune information sur la situation de sites spécifiques. L'UNESCO réunit également des données sur l'indicateur ODD 11.4.1 relatif aux

« *Dépenses totales (publiques et privées) par habitant consacrées à la préservation, à la protection et à la conservation de l'ensemble du patrimoine culturel et naturel, par type de patrimoine (culturel, naturel, mixte, inscrit au patrimoine mondial), niveau d'administration (national, régional et local/municipal), type de dépense (dépenses de fonctionnement/investissement) et type de financement privé (dons en nature, secteur privé à but non lucratif, parrainage)* » (catégorie III).

26. **20. Déchets générés et traités par type de déchets et de traitement** : cet indicateur est lié à l'indicateur ODD 12.5.1 relatif au « *Taux de recyclage national, tonnes de matériaux recyclés* » (catégorie III). On dispose de données pour 2016 dans la base de données mondiales *What a Waste* (Banque mondiale, 2018) et de quelques projections pour 2030 et 2050. C'est également un indicateur SEIS II qui doit être alimenté et évalué pour les régions côtières des pays du sud de la Méditerranée. Il pourrait également être affiné pour les principales villes côtières méditerranéennes.

27. **21. Émissions de gaz à effet de serre (rapportées au PIB)** : cet indicateur est un indicateur de substitution de l'indicateur des ODD 9.4.1 relatif aux « *Émissions de CO₂ par unité de valeur ajoutée* » (catégorie I), géré par l'Agence internationale de l'énergie (AIE) et l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour le développement industriel (ONUDI). Établies par l'AIE à partir des données des pays en s'appuyant sur les lignes directrices du GIEC pour les inventaires nationaux de gaz à effet de serre, les estimations des émissions de CO₂ fournissent des données comparables au niveau international pour plus de 150 pays et régions. La Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC) traite également des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, principalement pour les Parties visées à l'Annexe I. Les séries de données utilisées pour cet indicateur proviennent du *Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center* (CDIAC) par l'entremise de la Banque mondiale (indicateurs du développement dans le monde), les plus récentes correspondant à l'année 2014. Cet indicateur pourrait être amélioré en utilisant les données de la CCNUCC jusqu'en 2015-2016 et la base de données de l'AIE.

28. **22. Intensité énergétique [rapport entre énergie primaire et produit intérieur brut (PIB)]** (indicateur ODD 7.3.1 – catégorie I) et/ou **Part de l'énergie renouvelable dans la consommation finale d'énergie** (indicateur ODD 7.2.1 – catégorie I) : les différentes sources de données existantes, principalement les Bilans énergétiques de l'AIE et la base de données statistiques de l'ONU sur l'énergie, permettent de réunir des données sur la consommation énergétique totale annuelle et la consommation d'énergie renouvelable. La base de données de la Division de statistique sur les ODD fournit des données jusqu'à l'année 2015. On devrait trouver des données plus récentes dans les bases de données de l'AIE (qui ne sont pas librement accessibles). Les indicateurs ODD 7.3.1 et 7.2.1 sont classés dans la catégorie I.

29. **23. Consommation matérielle nationale, consommation matérielle nationale par habitant et consommation matérielle nationale par unité de PIB** (indicateur ODD 12.2.2 – catégorie I) : cet indicateur ODD est géré par le PNUE. La base de données mondiale sur les flux de matière (*Global Material Flows Database*) couvre chaque pays individuellement sur une période de 47 ans (1970-2017).

30. **24. Nombre de stratégies nationales de développement durable adoptées ou révisées [et nombre de révisions depuis la première édition]** : cet indicateur a été alimenté à partir du rapport intitulé « *Towards a Green Economy in the Mediterranean* » (Eco Union, MIO-ESCDE et Green Economy Coalition, 2016). Le nombre de stratégies nationales de développement durable adoptées ou révisées doit être mis à jour à partir des informations communiquées directement par les pays.

31. **25. Proportion de crédits bancaires alloués au secteur privé – Existence de systèmes de financement alternatifs utilisant le crédit bancaire** : cet indicateur est lié à l'indicateur ODD 9.3.2 relatif à la « *Proportion des petites entreprises dans la valeur ajoutée totale de*

l'industrie » (catégorie II). On trouve des données dans les indicateurs du développement dans le monde (Banque mondiale) provenant de diverses sources : Fonds monétaire international, Statistiques financières internationales, fichiers de données et estimations du PIB fournies par la Banque mondiale et l'OCDE. Les plus récentes correspondent à l'année 2017.

32. **26. Dépenses de recherche-développement en proportion du PIB** (indicateur ODD 9.5.1 – catégorie I) : cet indicateur ODD est géré par l'UNESCO. On dispose de données jusqu'à l'année 2016 dans la base de données sur les ODD ou dans la base de données de l'Institut de statistique de l'UNESCO. L'alimentation de cet indicateur se fait seulement dans quelques pays méditerranéens à ce jour, mais devrait être élargie.

33. **27. Nombre de pays ayant des mécanismes clairs pour assurer la participation du public et son accès à l'information sur l'environnement** : cet indicateur est lié à l'indicateur des objectifs de développement durable 16.10.2 relatif au « *Nombre de pays qui adoptent et mettent en œuvre des dispositions constitutionnelles, réglementaires et politiques pour garantir l'accès public à l'information* » (catégorie II). On dispose de données dans la base de données sur les ODD provenant des Tendances mondiales en matière de liberté d'expression et de développement des médias de l'UNESCO. L'utilisation de cet indicateur doit être clarifiée.

34. **28. Nombre de pays ayant des stratégies nationales/plans d'action sur l'éducation pour le développement durable** : cet indicateur est lié à ODD 4.7.1 relatif au « *Degré d'intégration de i) l'éducation à la citoyenneté mondiale et ii) l'éducation au développement durable, y compris l'égalité des sexes et le respect des droits de l'homme, dans a) les politiques nationales d'éducation, b) les programmes d'enseignement, c) la formation des enseignants et d) l'évaluation des étudiants* » (catégorie III). Des données sur la situations actuelle dans les pays méditerranéens ont été fournies par MIO-ESCDE, suite à la 2^{ème} Réunion du Comité méditerranéen de l'éducation pour le développement durable – Atelier régional sur l'éducation pour le développement durable (Héraklion, Grèce, 24-26 juin 2019).

IV. Recommandations

35. Le Secrétariat (Plan Bleu) souligne les points suivants, qui constituent les conditions minimales pour parvenir à tenir à jour et à alimenter régulièrement le Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité :

- L'application du principe de partage des données inscrit dans la politique de gestion des données du PAM (en cours d'élaboration) et l'amélioration de la coordination entre les diverses initiatives sur les indicateurs aux niveaux mondial et régional doivent permettre d'éviter les doubles emplois dans les activités et de répondre simultanément à plusieurs demandes, sans ajouter une nouvelle charge liée à l'établissement de rapports.
- La participation du PAM au projet relatif au mécanisme de soutien ENI SEIS II Sud, qui vise à réduire la pollution marine en Méditerranée en mettant en place un Système de partage d'informations sur l'environnement (SEIS) qui favorise la production et le partage réguliers de données, d'indicateurs et d'informations sur l'environnement, doit appuyer le suivi de la mise en œuvre de la SMDD.
- L'exploitation du Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité doit être renforcée grâce à l'appropriation de l'ensemble d'indicateurs et des principes de partage des données par les parties prenantes intéressées, dont les Parties contractantes, les organisations internationales et régionales et les institutions scientifiques.

- Une liste d'indicateurs n'est jamais finale ni exhaustive : elle doit évoluer à mesure que les connaissances et la disponibilité des données s'améliorent.

36. La liste d'indicateurs du tableau de bord étant un document évolutif, les indicateurs de la SMDD peuvent encore se rapprocher des indicateurs ODD à l'avenir, à mesure que les aspects méthodologiques et la disponibilité des données progressent au niveau international, sans perdre de vue les spécificités méditerranéennes et les objectifs de la SMDD.

37. La liste d'indicateurs doit également être révisée régulièrement pour mieux couvrir toutes les questions de la SMDD de manière équilibrée, en tenant compte en priorité des questions marines et côtières.

38. Enfin, il faudrait définir et mettre au point un processus régional permettant d'assurer le suivi efficace de la mise en œuvre de la SMDD, avec la participation des parties prenantes et partenaires intéressés aux niveaux régional et national, en coopération avec les producteurs d'information au niveau local. Ce processus, qui se fondera sur les principes de partage des données et des informations, doit être élaboré en synergie avec les processus et programmes existants, tels que l'élaboration d'une politique de gestion des données du PAM (en cours) et le SEIS. La coopération interne entre les composantes du PAM et la participation des organes nationaux sont essentielles au succès de processus. Ce dernier pourrait être complété par de nouveaux outils de production et de partage des données permettant un suivi en temps réel, tels que l'utilisation des mégadonnées pour le suivi des ODD.

Annexe I

**Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité – liste des indicateurs mise à jour
(telle qu'approuvée par le Comité de pilotage de la CMDD en avril 2019)**

Annexe I : Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité – liste des indicateurs mise à jour (telle qu’approuvée par le Comité de pilotage de la CMDD en avril 2019)

N°	Objectif SMDD	Nom de l'indicateur
1	Global	Empreinte écologique (*)
2	Global	Indice de Développement Humain
3	Global	Taux de croissance annuel du PIB réel par habitant (*) (Indicateur ODD 8.1.1), Produit Intérieur Brut (*), Produit Intérieur Brut par habitant (*)
4	Global	Taux d’alphabétisation des jeunes (*)
5	Global	Ratio filles/garçon d’inscription dans l’enseignement primaire, secondaire et supérieur (*)
6	1	Nombres de ratifications et niveau de mise en conformité tels que reportés par les Parties contractantes à la Convention de Barcelone
7	1	Couverture des aires protégées par rapport aux eaux territoriales marines (*)
8	1	Proportion de stocks de poisson dans des limites biologiquement viables (*) (Indicateur ODD 14.4.1)
9	2	Nombre d’aires protégées participant à la Liste Verte des Aires Protégées (*)
10	2	Aide publique au développement et dépenses publiques pour la conservation et l’utilisation durable de la biodiversité et des écosystèmes (*) (Indicateur ODD 15.a.1)
11	2	Indice Global de Sécurité Alimentaire
12	2	Niveau de stress hydrique : prélèvement d’eau douce en proportion des ressources en eau douce disponibles (*) (Indicateur ODD 6.4.2)
13	2	Demande en eau, totale et par secteur, comparée au PIB (*)
14	2	Proportion de la population utilisant des services d’alimentation en eau potable gérés en toute sécurité (*) (Indicateur ODD 6.1.1)
15	2	Part de la population ayant accès à un système d’assainissement amélioré (total, urbain, rural) (*) (**)
16	2	Proportion des produits agricoles de qualité (*) et/ou Part des terres agricoles utilisées par l’agriculture biologique (*)
17	2	Index de la liste rouge (UICN) (*) (Indicateur ODD 15.5.1)
18	3	Proportion de la population urbaine vivant dans des taudis, des quartiers informels ou des logements inadéquats (*) (Indicateur ODD 11.1.1)
19	3	Sites inscrits au patrimoine mondial de l’UNESCO (*)
20	3	Déchets générés et traités par type de déchets et de traitement (*) (**)
21	4	Emissions de gaz à effet de serre (en relation avec le PIB)
22	4	Intensité énergétique mesurée en termes d’énergie primaire et de PIB (*) (Indicateur ODD 7.3.1) et/ou Energies renouvelables dans la consommation totale d’énergie finale (*) (Indicateur ODD 7.2.1)
23	5	Consommation intérieure de matières, consommation intérieure de matières premières par habitant et consommation intérieure de matières premières par rapport au PIB (*) (Indicateur ODD 12.2.2)
24	6	Nombre de Stratégies Nationales de Développement Durable adoptées ou révisées [et nombre de révisions depuis la première édition] (*)
25	6	Proportion de crédits bancaires alloués au secteur privé - Existence de systèmes de financement alternatifs utilisant le crédit bancaire

26	6	Dépenses publiques et privées pour la recherche et le développement en pourcentage du PIB
27	6	Nombre de pays ayant mis en place des mécanismes clairs pour garantir la participation du public et son accès à l'information environnementale (*)
28	6	Nombre de pays ayant des stratégies nationales/plans d'action sur l'éducation au développement durable en place

(*) Correspondant à/lié aux indicateurs des ODD (***) lié aux indicateurs SEIS / Horizon 2020

Annexe II
Calendrier du tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité
(janvier 2019 - avril 2020)

Annexe II : Calendrier du tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité (janvier 2019 - avril 2020)

Quoi	Qui	Quand
Discussion relative au Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité et à sa mise à jour	Comité de pilotage de la CMDD, Secrétariat	Janvier 2019 (20 ^e Réunion du Comité de pilotage de la CMDD)
Informations communiquées par le Secrétariat (Plan Bleu) concernant les trois indicateurs en suspens (aspects méthodologiques et disponibilité des données) et commentaires des membres du Comité de pilotage de la CMDD	Secrétariat (Plan Bleu)	Février 2019
Collecte et analyse des données, travail sur le tableau de bord mis à jour pour le renseigner et pour donner suite aux observations du Comité de pilotage de la CMDD, tout en tenant compte des actualisations des bases de données internationales	Secrétariat (Plan Bleu)	Février-mars 2019
Projet de Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité et fiches analytiques correspondantes	Secrétariat (Plan Bleu)	Mars 2019
Propositions et recommandations pour améliorer le processus lié au Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité, fondées sur les défis et les enseignements tirés	Secrétariat (Plan Bleu)	Avril 2019
Discussion et recommandations sur le Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité mis à jour et les fiches analytiques correspondantes	CMDD Points Focaux du Plan Bleu Secrétariat (Plan Bleu)	Juin 2019 (18 ^e Réunion de la CMDD et Réunion des Points Focaux du Plan Bleu)
Mise au point du Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité mis à jour	Secrétariat (Plan Bleu)	Juin-juillet 2019
Finalisation du Tableau de bord méditerranéen de la durabilité mis à jour et fiches analytiques correspondantes, en vue de sa soumission à la COP 21 qui se tiendra en décembre 2019	Secrétariat (Plan Bleu)	Septembre 2019
Collecte et analyse des données faisant suite aux requêtes de la COP 21 et tenant compte des actualisations des bases de données internationales	Secrétariat (Plan Bleu)	Janvier-mars 2020
Publication	Secrétariat (Plan Bleu)	Avril 2020

Annexe III

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

MEDITERRANEAN SUSTAINABILITY DASHBOARD: 2019 UPDATE (Draft)



United Nations
Environment Programme



Mediterranean Action Plan
Barcelona Convention



Draft version
25/07/2019

Authors

Jean-Pierre Giraud: coordination
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Graphic design

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Final layout and production

Plan Bleu

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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 or entities: 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.

The “indicator” factsheets, developed in the framework of the monitoring of the implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), are intended to provide a first answer to the question:

ARE THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES PROGRESSING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

The objectives of these factsheets are to have the MSSD 2016-2025 implementation monitored and evaluated on periodic basis through this agreed set of indicators in line with Sustainable Development Goals and to be presented as a Mediterranean Sustainability dashboard to be adopted by the Barcelona convention COP 21 by the end of 2019.

This document includes 27 indicators factsheets out of the 28 indicators selected to monitor the progress made by the Mediterranean countries regarding the 6 objectives of the MSSD 2016- 2025, in line as much as possible with the SDGs:

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

This document includes also some well-known composite indicators such 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 mainly from international sources. The Indicator 8 are still pending due to the difficulties to synthesize the available data in one page.

The indicators for the follow-up of the MSSD 2005-2015 were presented in similar factsheets updated and published every 2 years from 2005 to 2013. Some of them were also selected for the MSSD 2016-2025.

Note: The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any maps and charts in this document 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.

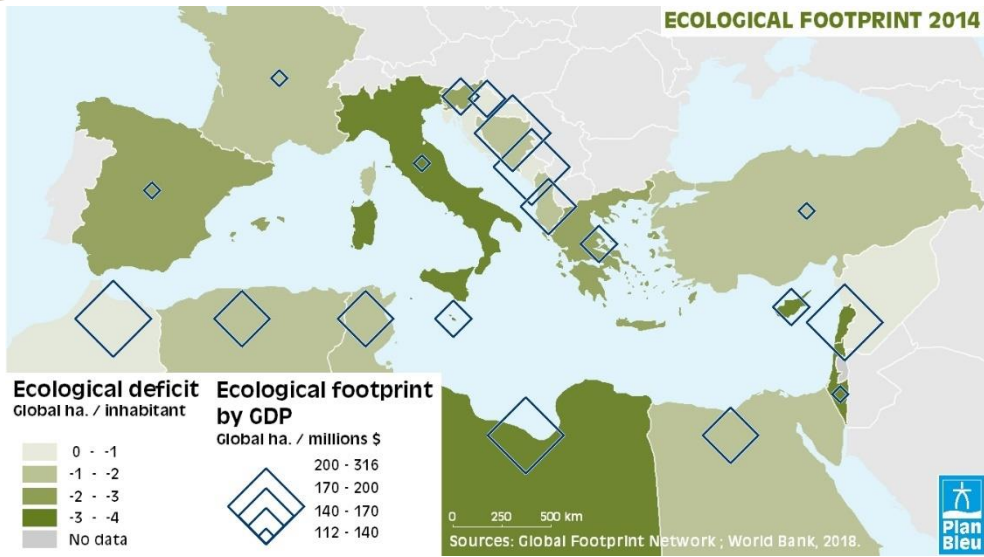
LIST OF INDICATORS

N°	GOAL	INDICATOR
1	General indicators	Ecological footprint *
2	General indicators	Human Development Index
3	General indicators	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (SDG Indicator 8.1.1) *
4	General indicators	Youth literacy rate *
5	General indicators	Girl/Boy primary, secondary and tertiary 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	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine territorial waters (SDG Indicator 14.5.1) *
8	1 - Sea and coast	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (SDG Indicator 14.4.1) *
9	2 - Rural & Resources	Number of protected areas 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 (SDG Indicator 15.a.1) *
11	2 - Rural & Resources	Global Food Security Index
12	2 - Rural & Resources	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (SDG Indicator 6.4.2) *
13	2 - Rural & Resources	Water demand, total and by sector, compared to GDP *
14	2 - Rural & Resources	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water service (SDG Indicator 6.1.1) *
15	2 - Rural & Resources	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services (SDG Indicator 6.2.1) *, **
16	2 - Rural & Resources	Proportion of agriculture quality products and Share of the agricultural land area used by organic farming *
17	2 - Rural & Resources	Red List Index. (SDG Indicator 15.5.1) *

LIST OF INDICATORS

N°	GOAL	INDICATOR
18	3 - Cities	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing (SDG Indicator 11.1.1) *
19	3 - Cities	Status of UNESCO world heritage sites*
20	3 - Cities	Waste generated and treated by type of waste and treatment type *, **
21	4 - Climate change	Green House Gas emissions (related to GDP)*
22	4 - Climate change	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (SDG Indicator 7.3.1)*, Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (SDG Indicator 7.2.1) *
23	5 – Green/blue economy	Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (SDG Indicator 12.2.2) *
24	6 - Governance	Number of National Strategies for Sustainable Development adopted or updated [and number of updates since first edition] *
25	6 - Governance	Proportion of bank credit allocated to the private sector – Existence of alternative financing systems using bank credit
26	6 - Governance	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (*) (SDG Indicator 9.5.1)
27	6 - Governance	Number of countries that have clear mechanisms in place for ensuring public participation and guarantying public access to environmental information*
28	6 - Governance	Number of countries that have National Strategies/Action Plans on Education for Sustainable Development in place*

* Similar or linked to SDG indicators, ** Similar or linked to SEIS / Horizon 2020 indicators



“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.

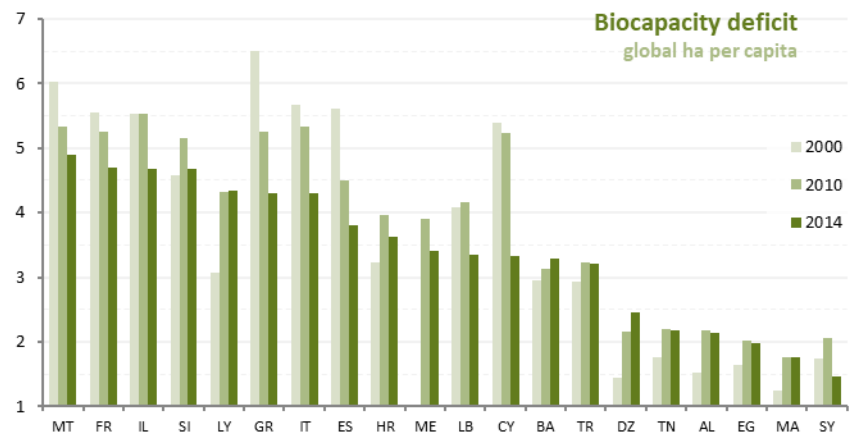
Ecological Footprint and Biocapacity are expressed in units of global hectares(gha) .

Precautions / Notes:

- Ecological Footprint: It 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?



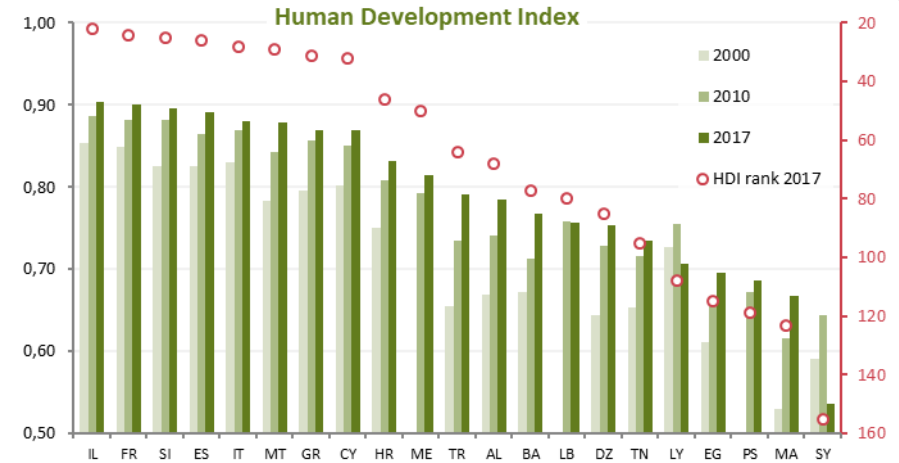
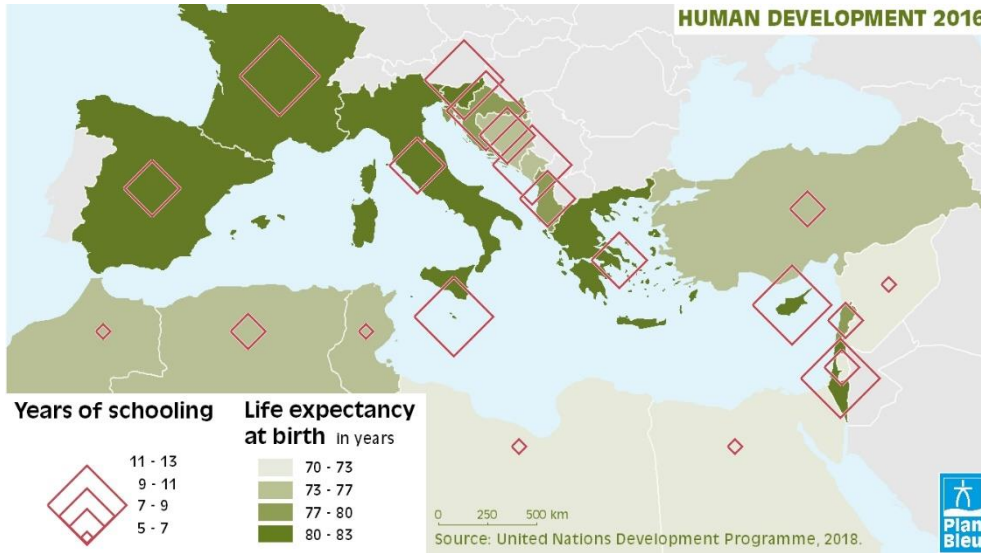
Sources: GlobalFootprint Network, World Bank Database, 2018.

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 of 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 of northern countries except in the Balkan countries (316 in Bosnia-Herzegovina). In the southern countries the maximum values are for Libya (254 gha per million of dollars) and Lebanon (231).

IS SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRESSING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES?



The index of human development constantly progressed in most 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 the 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

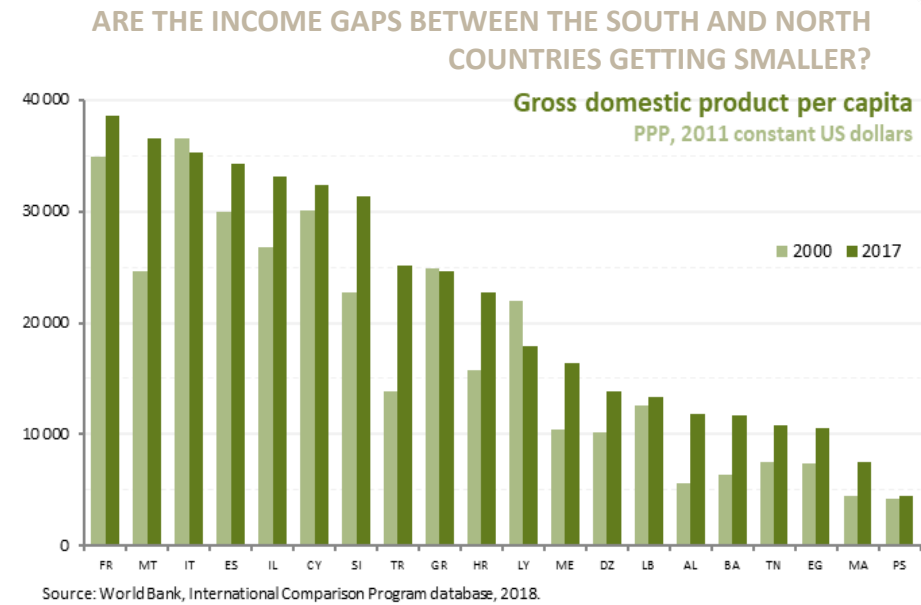
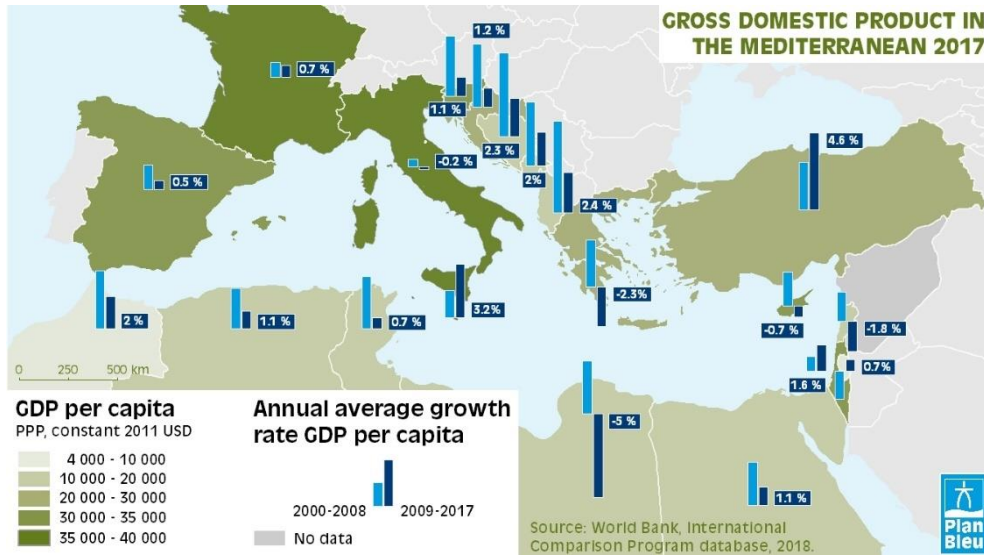
The human development index (HDI) with its three components (health, education and income) enables us to identify and understand the social component of sustainable development.

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 Syria (71) and Israel (83).



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

Definition:

SDG Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

- 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.
- Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing GDP at constant prices by the population of a country or area. The data for real GDP is measured in constant US dollars to facilitate the calculation of regional and global aggregates.
- 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).

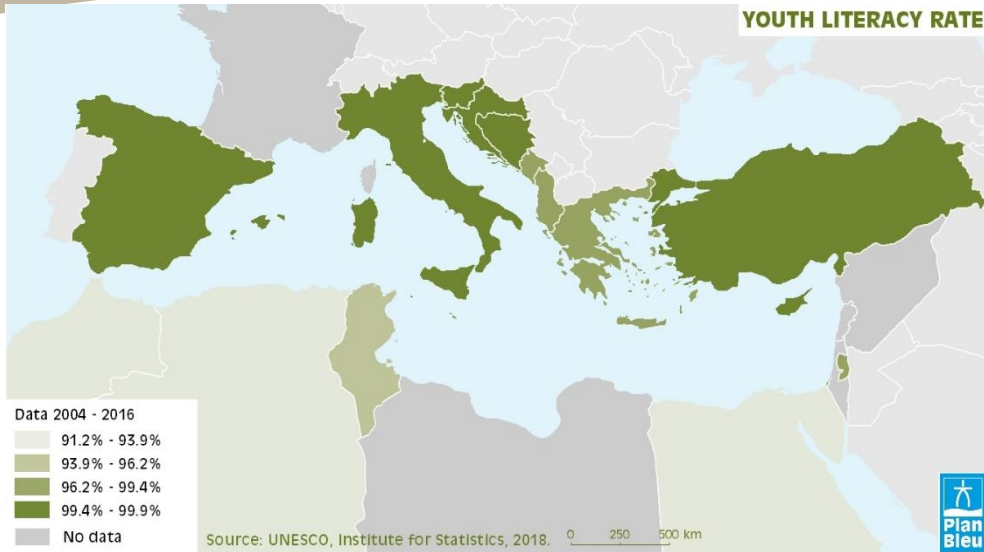
Sources / References: World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI).

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

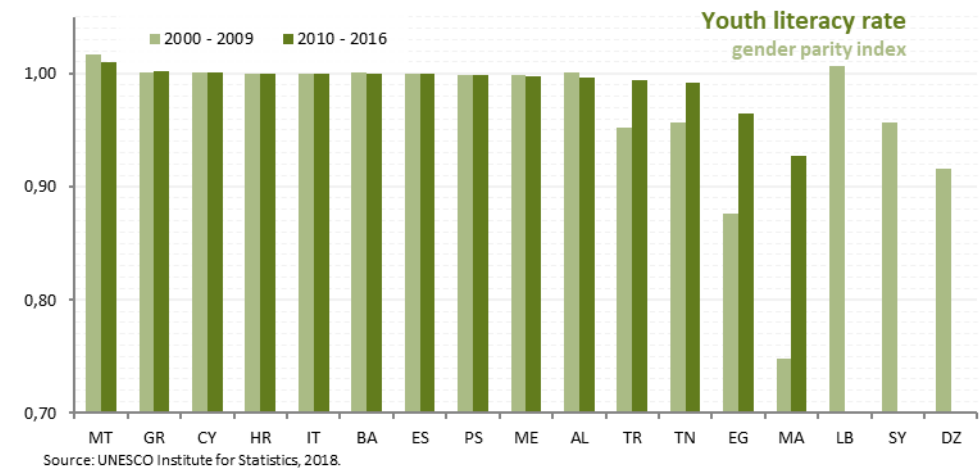
The GDP growth rate in the south and east Mediterranean countries are higher than those of the EU Mediterranean countries. However, they are considered low when compared to the population growth rates, as the demographic growth is still high in the southern Mediterranean countries.

In 2017, the average income per capita in the South and East Mediterranean countries is 3 times lower than the average income in the EU 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%).



IS THE LITERACY RATE OF YOUNG ADULTS IMPROVING?



“literacy rate of young adults: 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 n°8). This indicator is linked to the SDG Indicator 4.6.1: Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

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.

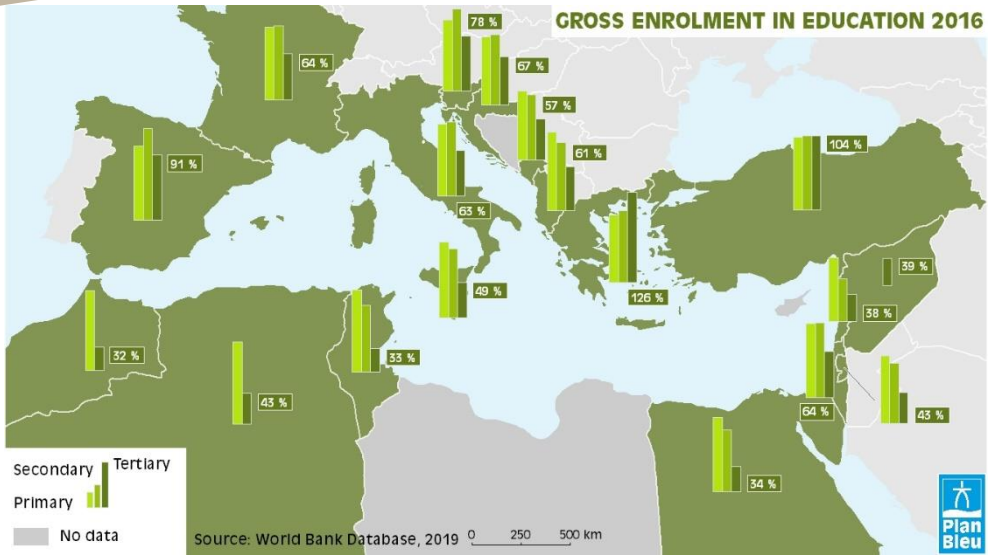
Access to primary education is a key issue for the UNESCO « Education for All » programme as well for the Sustainable Development Goals 6.

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

This objective has been taken up in the MSSD for all the young adults, by stressing its importance in rural areas and for girls in order to reduce the disparities yet significant in the Mediterranean.

Since 1990, the literacy rate of young adults has increased significantly in all of the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries and 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



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.

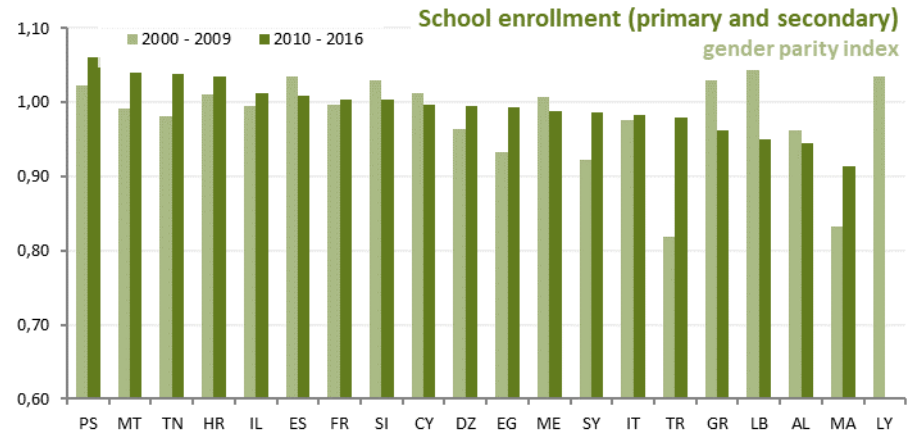
The gross enrolment rate is the ratio of the number of students enrolled in schools at different grade levels (such as elementary, middle school and high school), regardless their age, and is expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to this level of education.

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 repletions.

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?



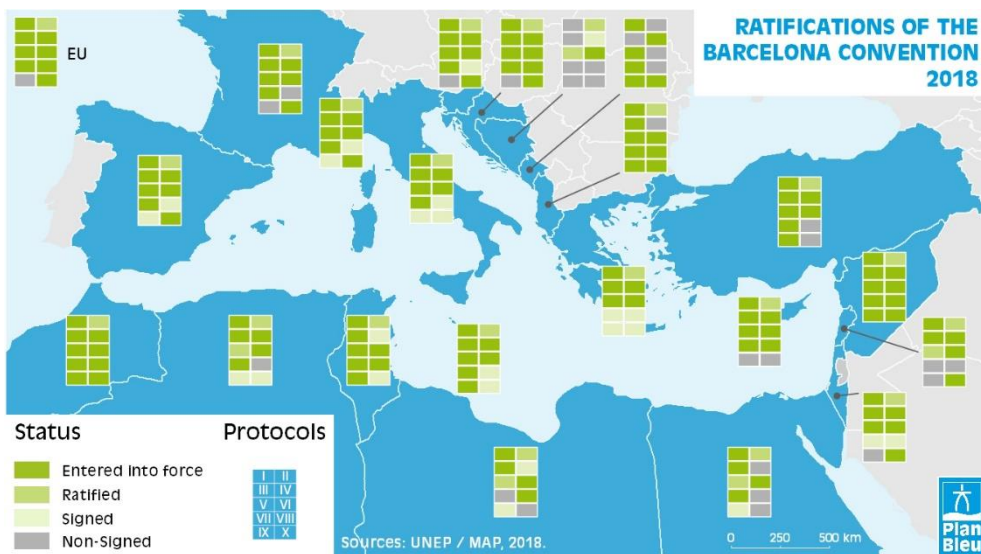
Education and gender equality are central concerns in the new sustainable development agenda.

The Education 2030 Framework for Action, agreed by the global education community in November 2015 to accompany the SDG 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.



WHAT IS THE LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BARCELONA CONVENTION? (To be updated with the status in September 2018)

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

In the Contacting Parties, 7 to 21 Barcelona Convention protocols are entered into force.

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 of the Convention.

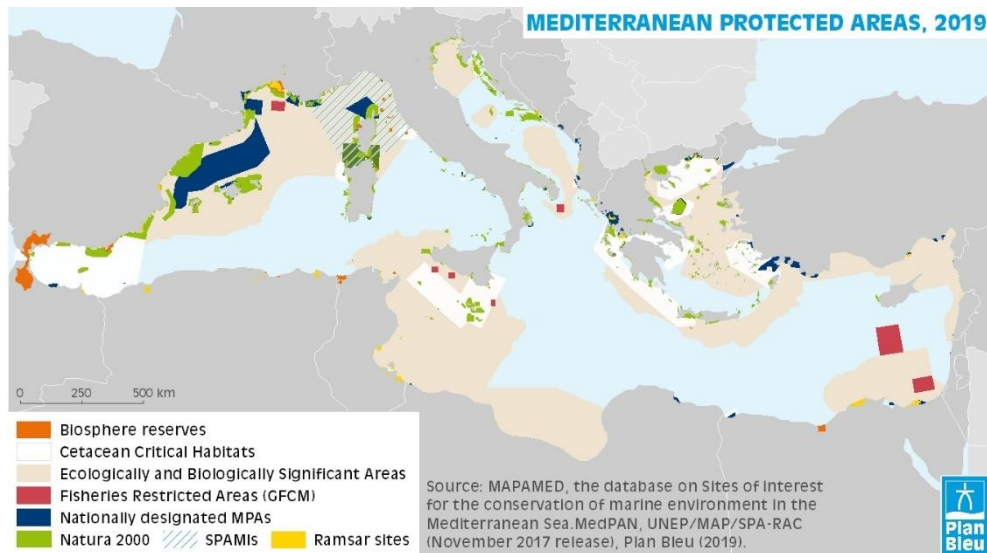
A country can implement a protocol without signature and it can take more protective measures.

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 where the Barcelona Convention and its protocols are entered in force

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

Sources / References: UNEP/MAP, <http://www.unepmap.org/>



“Trends in the creation of MPAs that contain no-go, no-take or no-fishing zone(s) have slowed down since the late 1990s”

Definition:

Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas shows temporal trends in the mean percentage of each important site for marine biodiversity (i.e., those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas.

In the Mediterranean, “Marine Protected Area” (MPA) is understood as any marine and/or coastal area (including lagoons that are permanently linked to the sea) that has been put under protection generally by legal means for the conservation of natural habitats, species or specific natural features as its prime purpose. It thus includes a wide range of areas, established under various designations, at various levels (subnational, national, regional or even international), and providing various degrees of protection.

“Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures” (OECMs), it originates from the CBD to also indicate protection designations, although there is no clear international guidance as to how it applies.

Precautions / Notes:

The indicator is used to track progress towards the 2011–2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2014, and was used as an indicator towards the Convention on Biological Diversity’s 2010.

Some discrepancies could be due to the numerous types of protected areas and their overlapping.

Sources/References: MedPAN et. al. 2016. The 2016 status of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean: Main findings. Brochure, MedPAN & UN Environment/MAP - SPA/RAC
MAPAMED (Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean) database and Mediterranean Platform on Biodiversity <http://data.medchm.net/en/home> MedPAN & SPA/RAC World Database on Protected Areas (IUCN & UNEP-WCMC 2017)

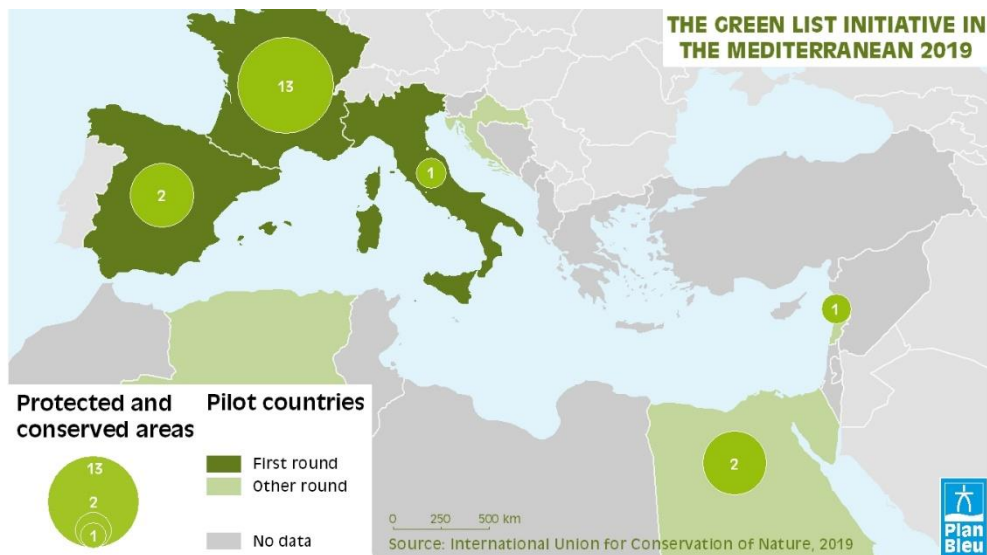
There are 186 protected sites designated at national level which cover 1.6% or 40,327 km² of the Mediterranean Sea (covering 2,516,900 km²). The surface covered by nationally designated sites has close to double since 2012, with the creation of 6 new sites, some of which being very large (more than 1,000 km²). Of these nationally designated sites, 76 have at least one no-go, no-take or no-fishing zone that are known of. These cover 0.04% of the Mediterranean Sea (976 km²).

Compared with 2012, MPA & OECMs still cover a wider surface of waters within the 12 nautical mile zone¹, with 95,418 km² or 14.7%, compared to beyond (84,381 km² or 4.5%). Waters. 90% of the total surface covered by MPAs and OECMs are found in EU waters.

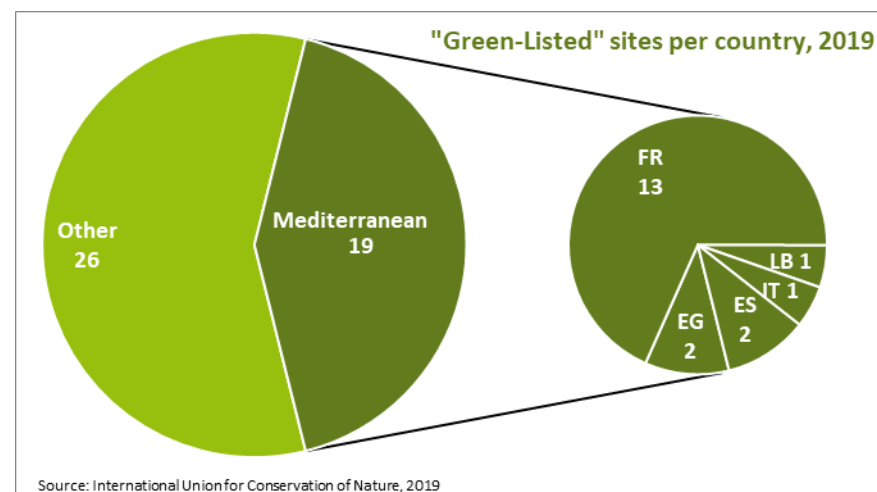
The 1,233 MPAs and OECMs now cover 7.1 % of the Mediterranean through a large variety of conservation designations. Over 73% of the surface covered is located in the Western Mediterranean. Designations cover 9.8% of European waters mostly due to the Natura 2000 at sea network which rarely affords strict restrictive measures.

To reach the 10% quantitative part of the Aichi Target, an additional 71,900 km² (2.9 % of the Mediterranean) would need to be placed under strong protection designations that also target currently under-represented features

N.B. These comments don’t take into account the “Mediterranean Cetacean Corridor” (46,263 km²) declared “Marine Protected Area” by the Government of Spain in June 2018.



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



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

Definition:

The IUCN Green List is one of the flagship initiatives included in the MSSD to measure the effectiveness of the protected areas management in the Mediterranean region

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 (2013)

The map and graph summarize the situation of all Green List sites of the Mediterranean countries (except 2 overseas French sites). The analysis should be focused on Mediterranean sites but there are only few at the moment

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

The Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas has been recognized as a Flagship Initiative under the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2025, adopted during the 19th meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention.

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.

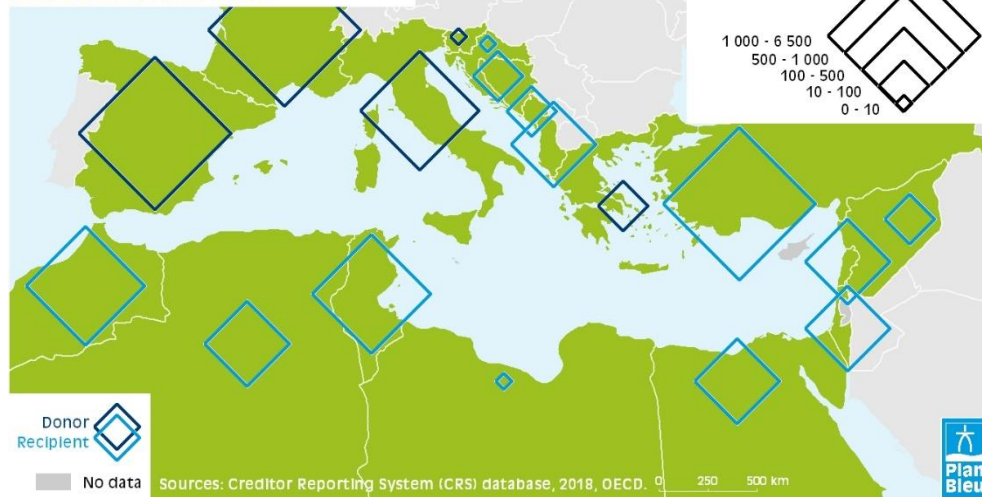
The pilot phase of the Green List Programme began in 2013, to test the Green List in 10 countries including France, Italy and Spain. The last IUCN World Park Congress took place in Sydney in November 2014.

24 of the tested sites obtained a GLPCA award, 8 of which were located in 3 Mediterranean countries, but only 1 site is on the Mediterranean coast.

The second phase of the Programme, called « Development phase » began in mid-2015.

In 2019, out of the 45 sites worldwide, 19 are in the Mediterranean region, 6 sites are located with the 100-km coastal strip and only 1 site is located on the Mediterranean coast (Marine natural reserve of Cerbère - Banyuls, France)

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FOR BIODIVERSITY 2016



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

Definition:

This SDG Indicator 15.a.1 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.

Precautions / Notes:

This indicator is available for recipient countries and for donor countries. The information shown in the factsheet refers to the "Total official development assistance for biodiversity".

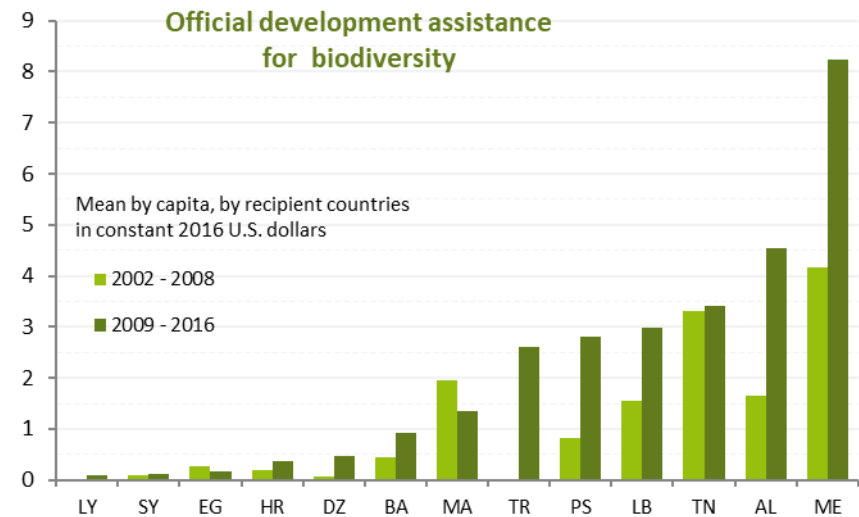
The official development assistance for biodiversity is covered by irregular time series and needs to be analyzed for a period of time.

The current data does also not allow to make an assessment of 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?).

Sources / References: OECD

Extracted from: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/?indicator=15.a.1>

FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



Source: Creditor Reporting System database, 2018, OECD.

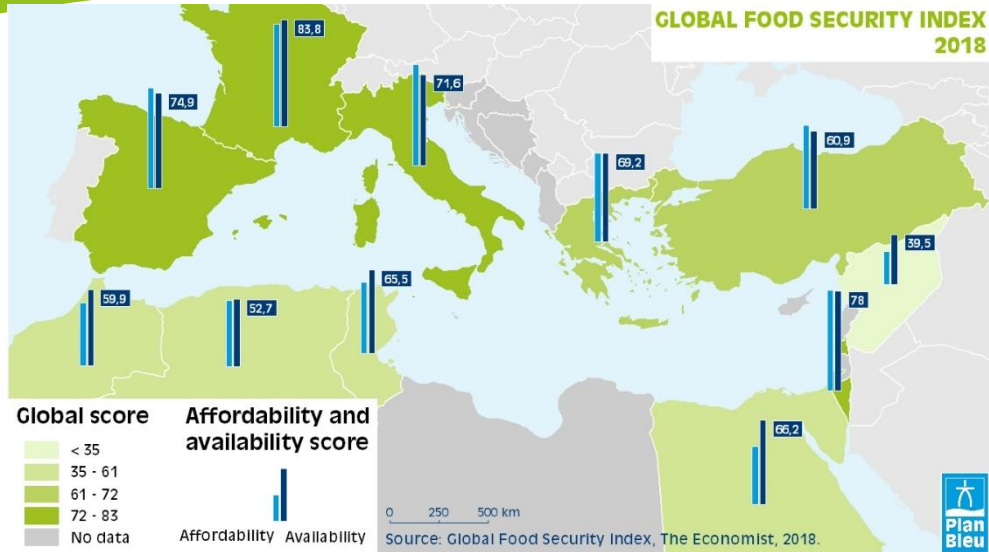
Development assistance and public expenditure for biodiversity and ecosystem protection vary largely across time and space. These variations can be explained by the fact that funding is made available mostly on a project basis which is limited in time. Thus, large budgets can be available for a country during a limited period of time but are usually not sustainable in the long term.

Total official development assistance for biodiversity in the Mediterranean region (13 countries) was about 371 million of constant 2016 United States dollars (average 2009-2016) equivalent to 1.3 dollars per capita.

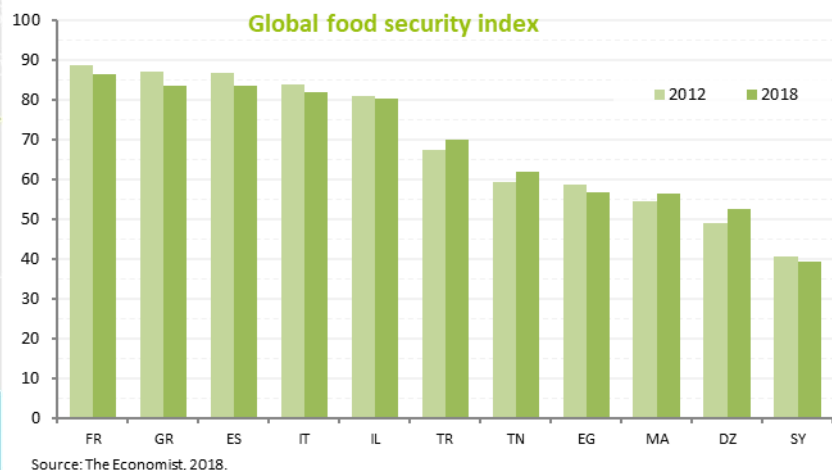
Turkey received more than half of this amount (200 million of dollars) and Montenegro received about 5 million dollars, equivalent to 8 dollars per capita.

5 EU Mediterranean countries are donors for 850 million of dollars (average 2009-2016) and the amount for France count for 83 % (706 million dollars)

This indicator should be further explored and improved with additional information in order to allow deducting 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?).



WHAT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION FOR FOOD SECURITY?



“Global food security is improving in the Southern and Eastern 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:

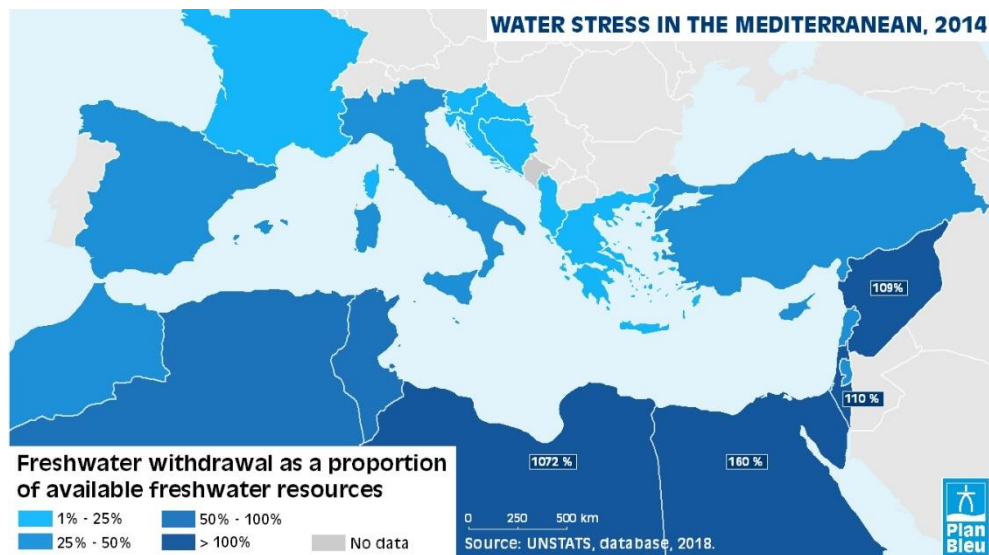
Across all indicators used for the construction of the Global Food Security Index, where the data have missing values, the Economist Intelligence Unit has estimated the scores.

Sources / References: The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited 2018

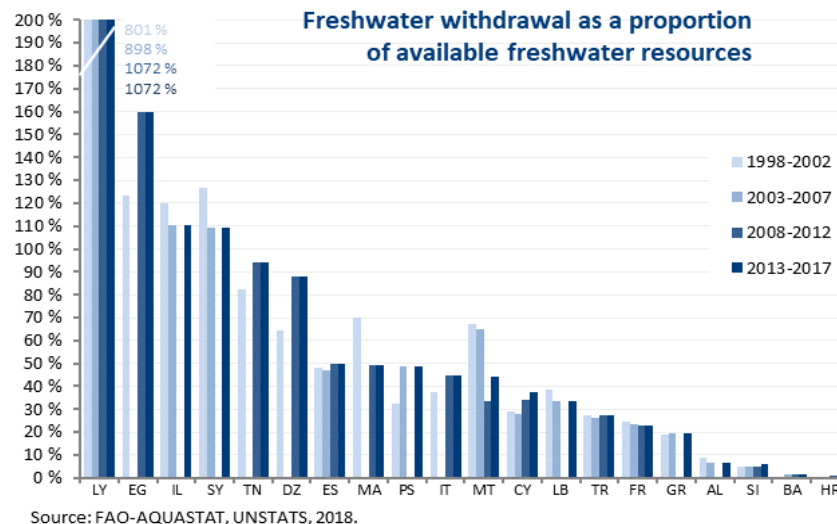
The experts of the Economist Intelligence Unit built the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) in order to measure food security considering 3 core issues: affordability, availability and quality of food.

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. However, data is missing to evaluate food security rates in the Balkans, Cyprus, Lebanon, Libya, Malta and Palestine.
- In most of Mediterranean 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.



IS WATER STRESS INCREASING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN?



“Water stress will continue to increase”

Definition:

SDG Indicator 6.42: 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 International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) standards, include agriculture; forestry and fishing; manufacturing; electricity industry; and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.

Precautions / Notes:

Sources of discrepancies: 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.

Non official withdrawals especially for agriculture use which could represent a large part of the total withdrawals are not considered.

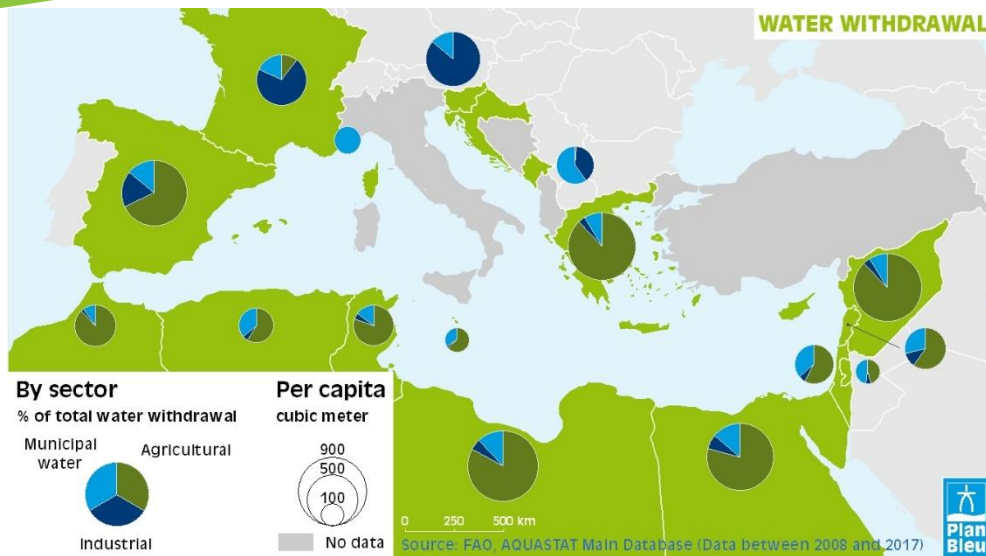
Sources / References: FAO-Aquastat, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

SDG 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.

The total renewable water resources in the Mediterranean region amount to 1,030.44 Km³ (Aquastat database. FAO, 2016). The distribution and availability of this freshwater resources are uneven between the sub-regions of the Mediterranean, as 67% is located in the Northern sub-region, 10% in the South, and 23% in the East part of the Mediterranean, of which, 20.5% in Turkey alone.

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 Southern countries. In Libya, the water stress is higher than 1000% (10 times the available resources).

The situations within the countries are also very diverse and it is essential to provide a clear picture for the Mediterranean watersheds and therefore obtain the necessary data from national institutions



“Overall, the evolution in water demand is alarming in the Mediterranean countries due to the scarcity of the resource”

Definition:

Total water demand is defined as the sum of the volume of water mobilized to meet the various uses, including the quantities lost in production, transport and use of water. It corresponds to the sum of the water withdrawals, of non-conventional production (desalination, reuse of water, etc.) and of imports less exports.

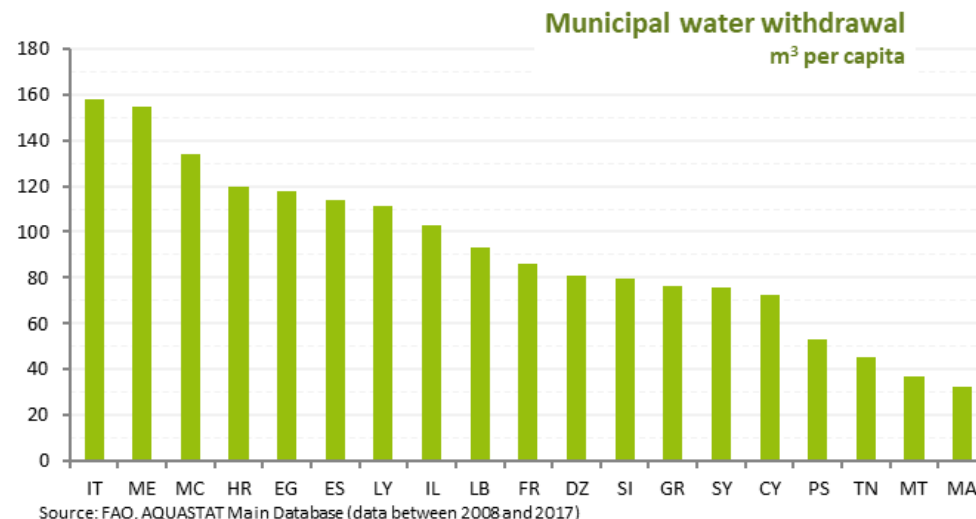
Water demand in relation to GDP of each activity sector corresponds to the demand for water used divided by the value added in the same sector (agriculture, industry).

Precautions / Notes:

In this factsheet, the water withdrawals are used as estimates of the water demand which is not available in the international sources. To get information on water demand needs to relaunch data collection/sharing with the national institutions dealing with water. That will allow to refine the indicator for the Mediterranean Watersheds.

For agriculture, the indicator could be refined by calculating the ratio between irrigation water demand and the value added of the irrigated production.

UN-WATER: UN World Water Development Report 2019: Leaving No One Behind



Better water demand management, especially for agriculture, is one of the priority actions recommended by the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development.

This means stabilizing water demand (decrease in the north and a controlled increase in the south and the east). Moreover, the water demand and the growth in GDP should also be decoupled by increasing the value added for per cubic meter of water used.

The share of water for agriculture remains high, often higher than 50% in most of the countries and is even close to 90% in Syria and Morocco. In some Balkan countries and in France the water demand for agriculture is low.

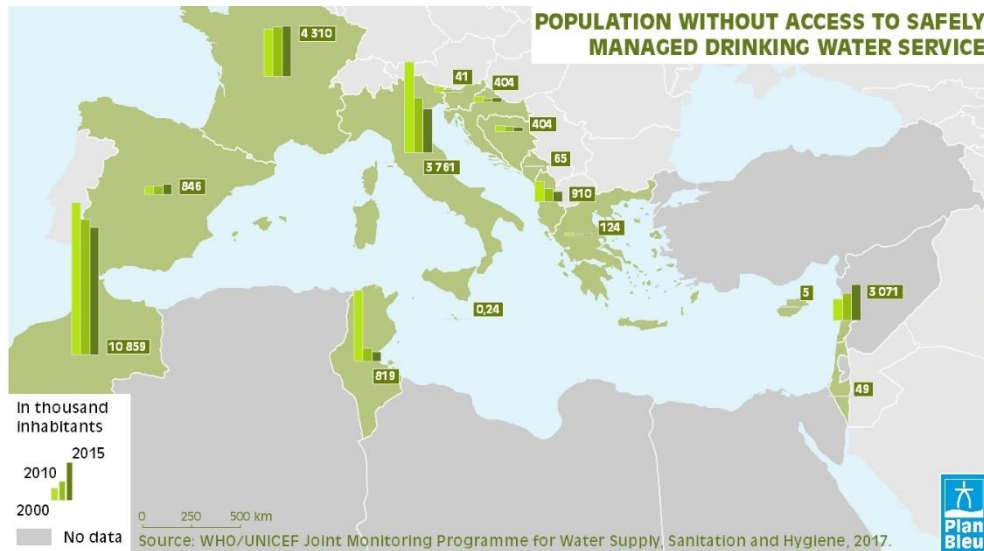
The volume of water used to produce 1000 dollars of agricultural added value goes from about 74 m³ in France to close to 1000 m³ in Greece.

The share of water for industry stays low, less than 20% in most countries except in France with 70% (mainly for cooling water).

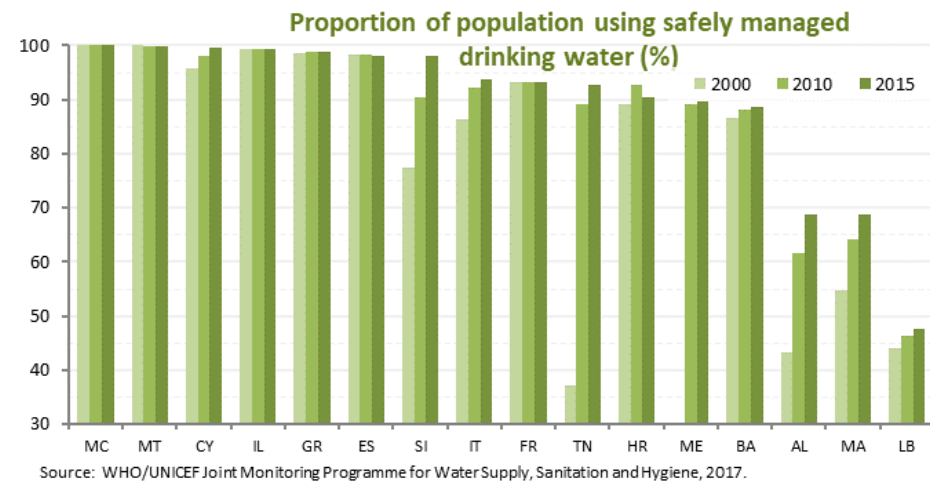
Drinking water demand per capita is widely varying across the Mediterranean region: from 33 m³/cap/year (88 litres/cap/day) in Morocco to about 158 m³/cap/year (430 litres/cap/day) in Italia.

Water use has been increasing worldwide by about 1% per year since the 1980s and Agriculture (including irrigation, livestock and aquaculture) is by far the largest water consumer, accounting for 69% of annual water withdrawals globally. Industry (including power generation) accounts for 19% and households for 12% (AQUASTAT, n.d.).

The lack of data in the Mediterranean region is a big issue for this indicator.



IS ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER INCREASING?



In 2015, the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services was over 90% in most Mediterranean countries (with available data).

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).

Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) updates have also highlighted inequalities between rural and urban areas, between rich and poor, and between other groups and the general population

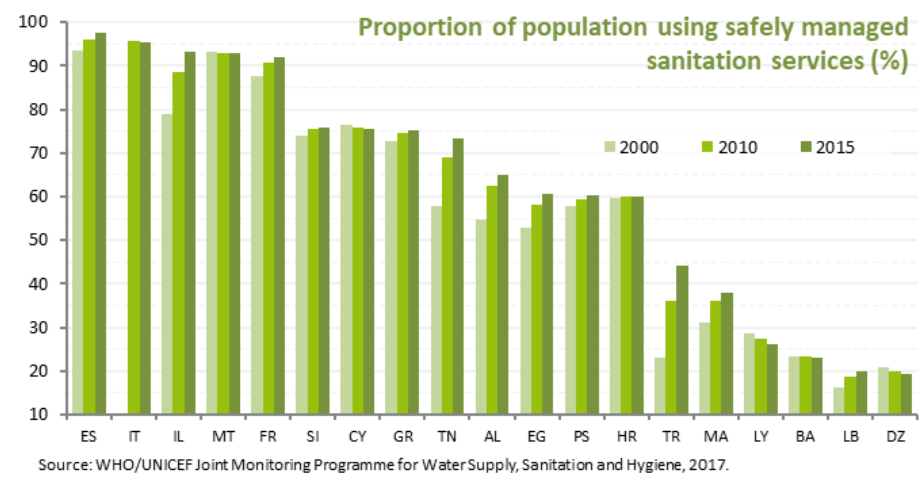
Sources / References: SDG database, JMP website (www.washdata.org).

- SDG Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene is in charge of the data compilation for this indicator in continuation of the MDGs
- In 2015, 71 per cent 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 per cent of the global population).

Estimates are available only for 16 countries in the Mediterranean region and there is no data for most of the Southern countries. According to available data, the population without safely managed drinking decreased from 37 million in 2000 to 25.7 million in 2015.



IS ACCESS TO SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES IMPROVING?



“In 2015, the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services is up to 90 % and less than 50 % in 5 countries.”

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.

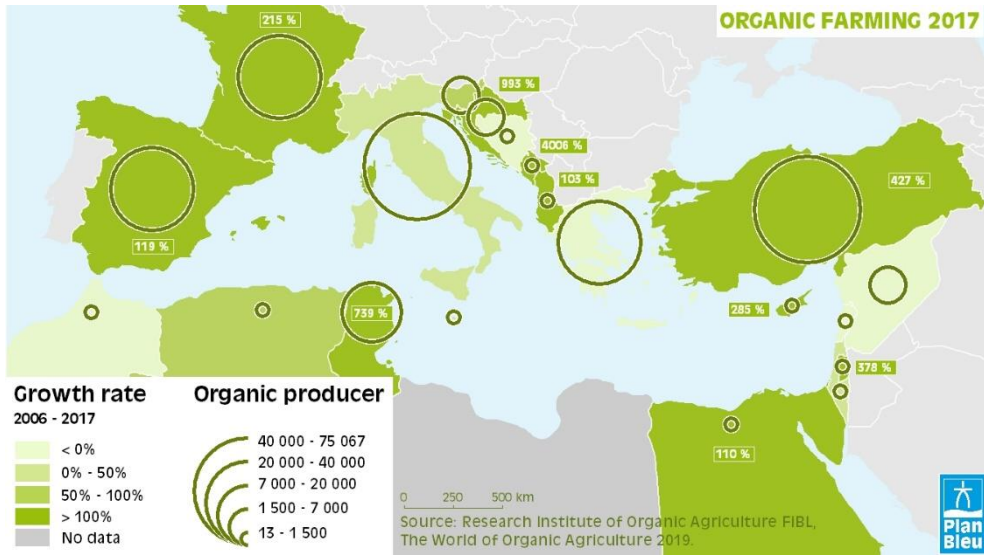
Precautions / Notes:

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.

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

- SDG 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. 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.).
- 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 per cent 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 lesser than 50% in Algeria, Lebanon, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Libya.

Estimates are available for 19 countries in the Mediterranean region, the population without safely managed sanitation services increase from 162 million in 2000 to 167 million in 2015 (The proportion decreased from 40% to 35%)



“Organic farming area is unprecedentedly booming (x 4 since 2000) but still only covers 4% of the agricultural land in 2017”

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. Organic areas: certified organic land/areas that are fully converted as well as land under conversion.

“Organic Agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. Organic Agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved.” (IFOAM)

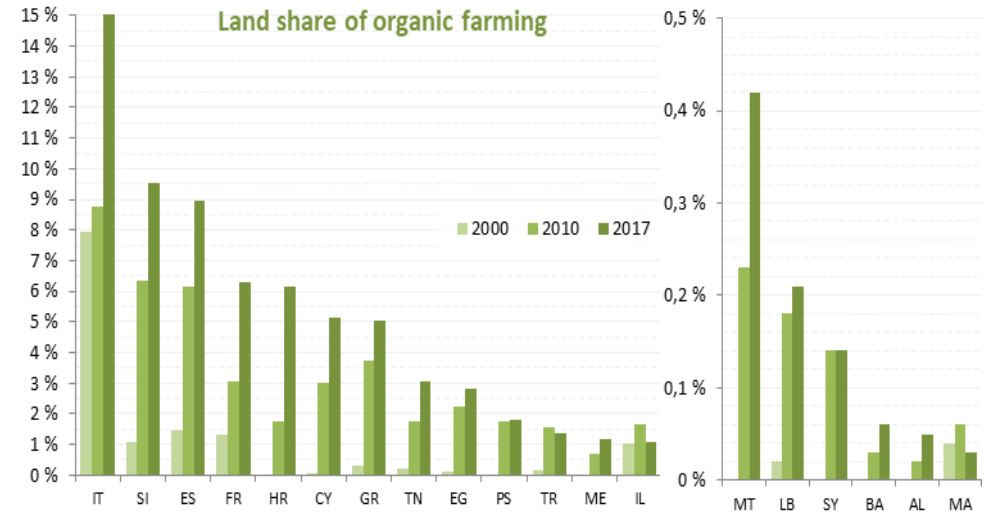
Precautions / Notes:

The number of producers is probably higher than the published number because the number of small producers is not reported by some countries.

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 (2019): The World of Organic Agriculture, 2019

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



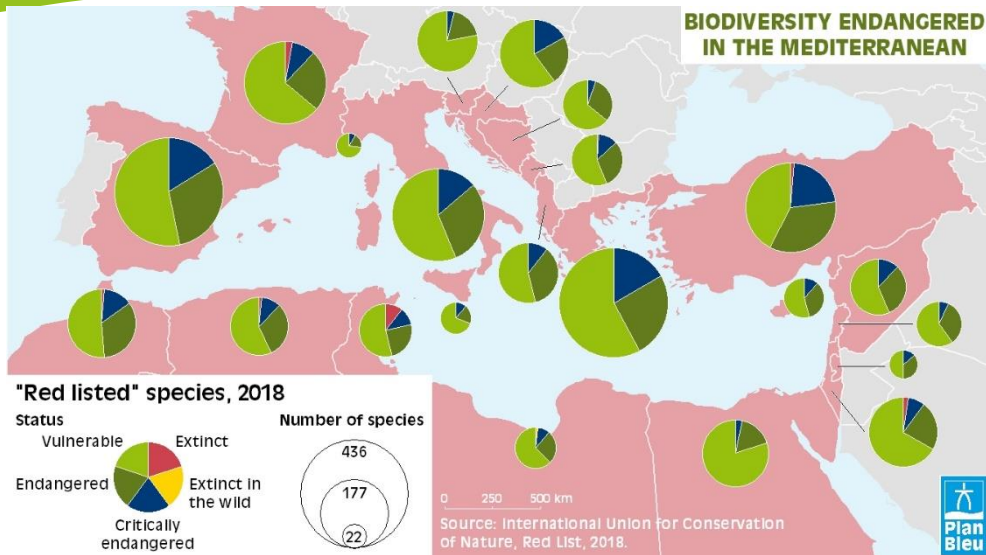
The rise in agricultural added value from the development, acknowledgement and marketing of top-quality Mediterranean products is a real challenge for agriculture in the region. The agriculture quality product is not sufficiently referenced in the Mediterranean countries, but the proportion of agricultural 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 up to 15% in 2017 while it is lower than 3% in 12 countries.

Besides, organic farming has become one of the most dynamic agricultural sectors in the European Union, with 12.8 million hectares in 2016, i.e. 7.2% of agricultural land and almost 300 000 organic producers.

Italy, Slovenia and Spain are in the first positions in the Mediterranean region for their share of organic farming, and ranked respectively 7th, 15th and 16th worldwide in terms of proportion of agricultural land used for organic farming. France, Tunisia and Italy are in the worldwide top ten countries with the highest increase of organic land in 2017.

The number of organic farms has been multiplied by 2 from 2006 to 2017, reaching 260 thousand producers. Turkey and Italy with 55% of the Mediterranean producers are in the worldwide top ten countries



The Mediterranean region is the second largest of 34 biodiversity hotspots in the world

Definition:

SDG Indicator 15.5.1 Red List Index: It 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.

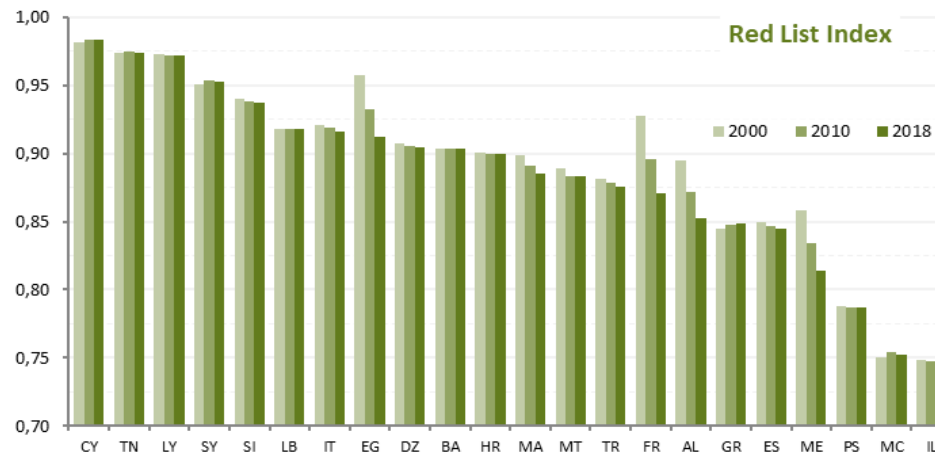
Precautions / Notes:

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 typically annually. In addition, the Red List Index does not capture particularly well the deteriorating status of common species that remain abundant and widespread but are declining slowly.

Sources / References:

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), <http://www.iucn.org/>
 BirdLife International (BLI), <http://www.birdlife.org/>
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

ARE BIODIVERSITY LOSSES HALTED?



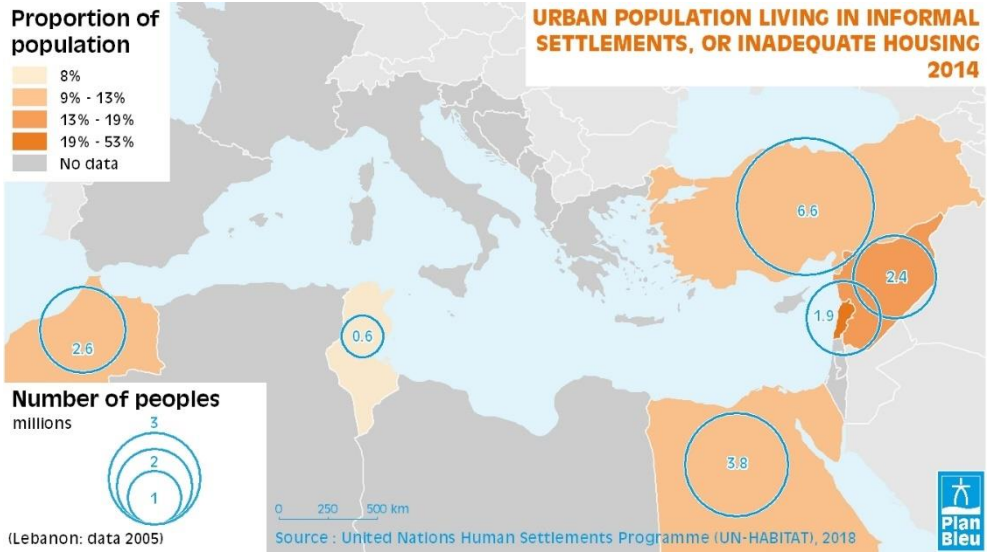
SDG Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

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.

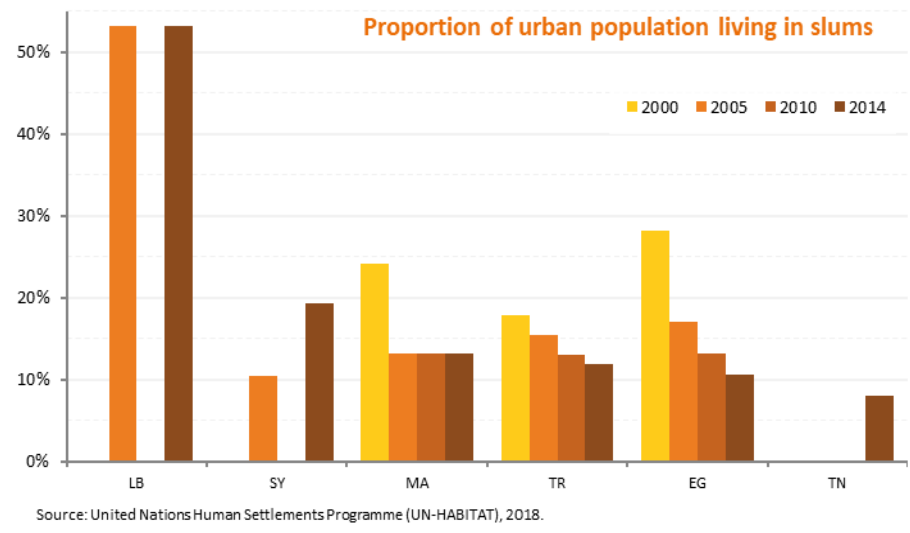
The value of the Red List Index in the Mediterranean countries is above the world value 0.73717. The Red List Index is above 0.9 in 11 Mediterranean countries.

From 2010 to 2018, the Red List 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 Mediterranean area.



IS ACCESS TO DECENT DWELLING IMPROVING?



In most countries with data available, the proportion urban population living in slums is decreasing

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 is 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

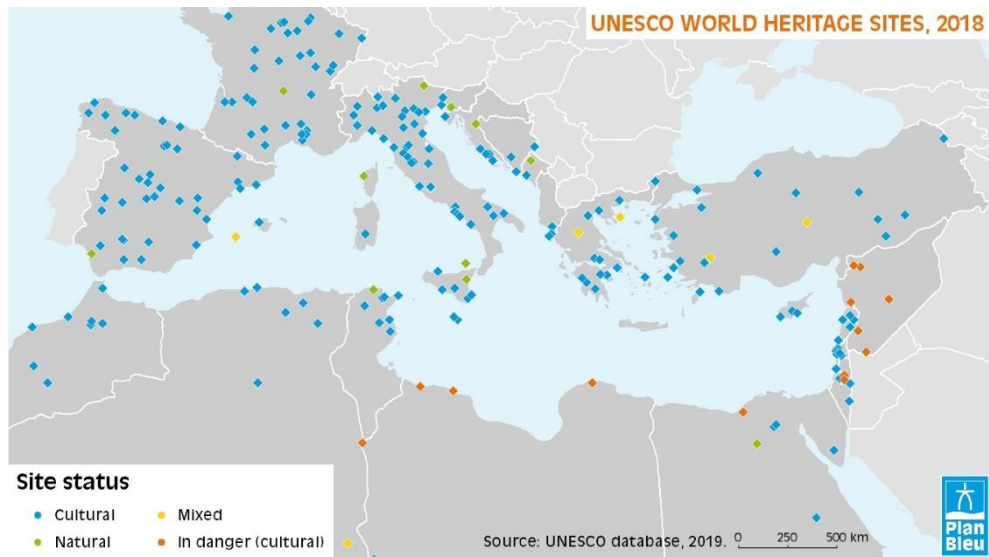
The proportion of slum dwellers in urban areas across all developing regions has reduced since 1990, but the numbers have increased gradually.

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.

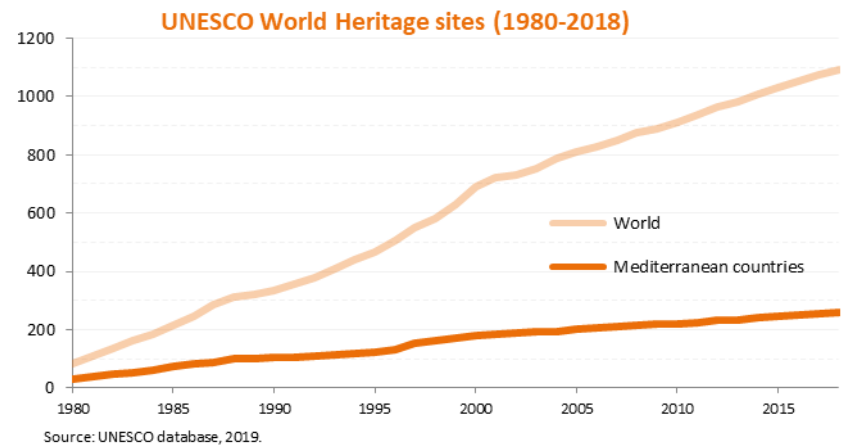
Some national programs of social housing allowed to reduce the part of the population having no access to an adequate dwelling and living in districts without essential services: e.g. this part fell from 12,6% to 3,8% in Egypt between 1990 and 2014 (8.8 million persons concerned). In Turkey, the population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

Data needs to be completed in several countries including some EU countries.

Sources / References: World Cities Report 2016, UN HABITAT



UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITES: SITUATION IN MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES



“23% of the sites inscribed on the List of World Heritage are located in Mediterranean countries and 15 sites are in danger”.

Definitions:

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>

The heritage conservation is one of the objectives of UNESCO. “Based on a strong appeal from national and local stakeholders, the 2030 Agenda adopted by the UN General Assembly integrates, for the first time, the role of culture, through cultural heritage and creativity, as an enabler of sustainable development across the Sustainable Development Goals” (UNESCO)

The List of World Heritage constantly progressed in the Mediterranean countries. The number of sites inscribed has increased from 29 in 1980 to 258 in 2018 (including 11 transboundary sites).

More than half of these 258 sites (139 sites) are located on the Mediterranean coast (within 100 km of the coastline)

In Mediterranean Countries: 91 % are cultural sites, 7 % are natural sites 3 % are mixed sites.

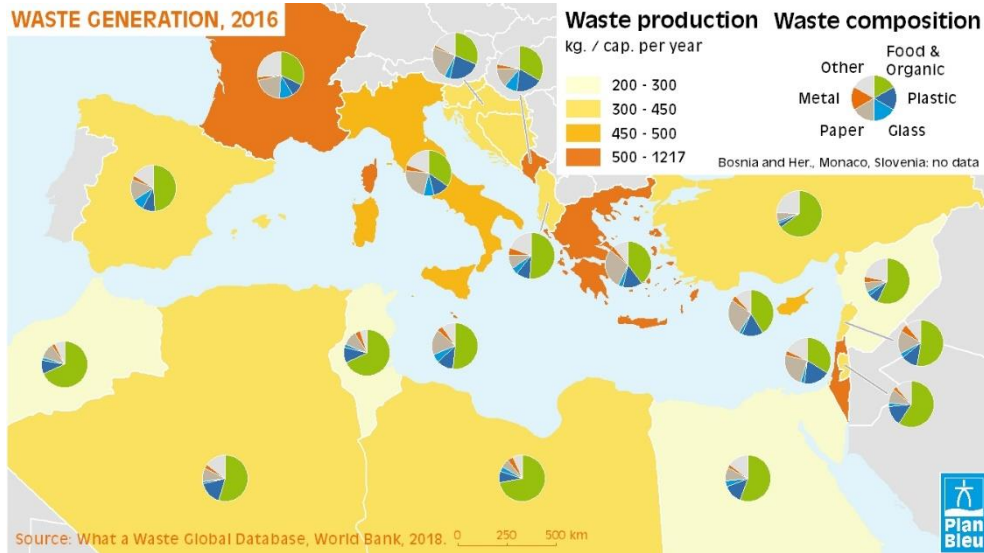
However, there are great differences among countries:

- 3 countries have many sites: Italy (48), Spain (43) and France (40). Greece and Turkey are lagging far behind with 18 sites each.
- 7 countries have less than 3 sites each.

In the world, 54 sites are in danger and 28% of these sites are in Mediterranean countries.

All the sites located in Syria, Libya and Palestine are inscribed on the List of World Heritage in Danger.

WASTE GENERATION, 2016



“In 2016, the overall situation is mixed, high waste generation in the North, high food part in the South and a still low recycling rate”

Definition:

This indicator is one of the H2020/ ENI SEIS II South Support Mechanism project and it is also linked to the SDG Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities and to SDG Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW) are wastes generated by households, and wastes of a similar nature generated by commercial and industrial premises, by institutions and from public spaces.

Waste treatment and disposal includes the following categories: recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, incineration, landfilling, open dumping.

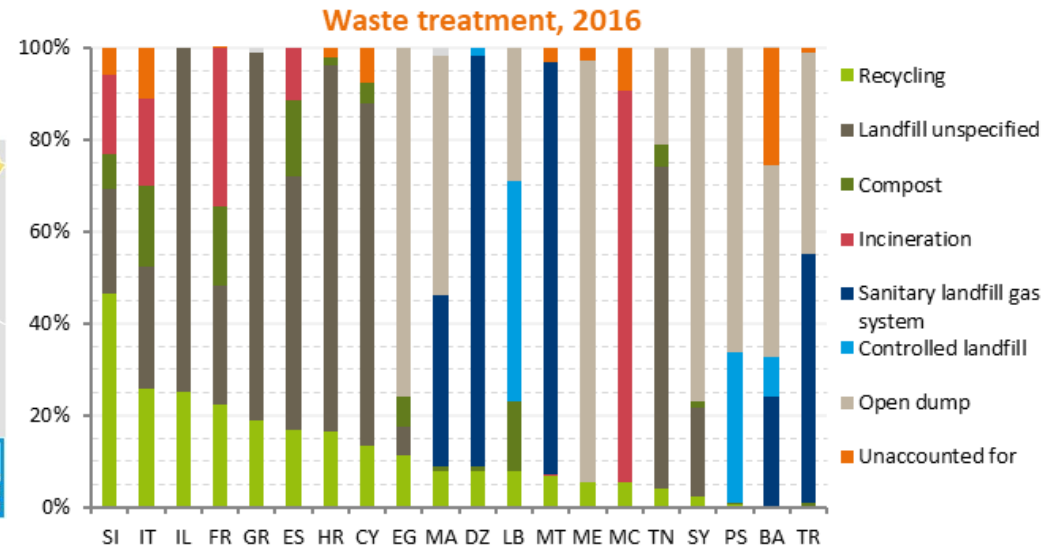
Precautions / Notes:

Industrial, medical, hazardous, electronic, and construction and demolition waste are reported separately from total national waste generation to the extent possible. It is not the case for the countries.

The differences in data production methods the countries can lead to distortions in the analysis

Sources/References: Kaza, Silpa, Lisa Yao, Perinaz Bhada-Tata, and Frank Van Woerden. 2018. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050. World Bank

WASTE GENERATED AND TREATED BY TYPE OF WASTE AND TREATMENT TYPE



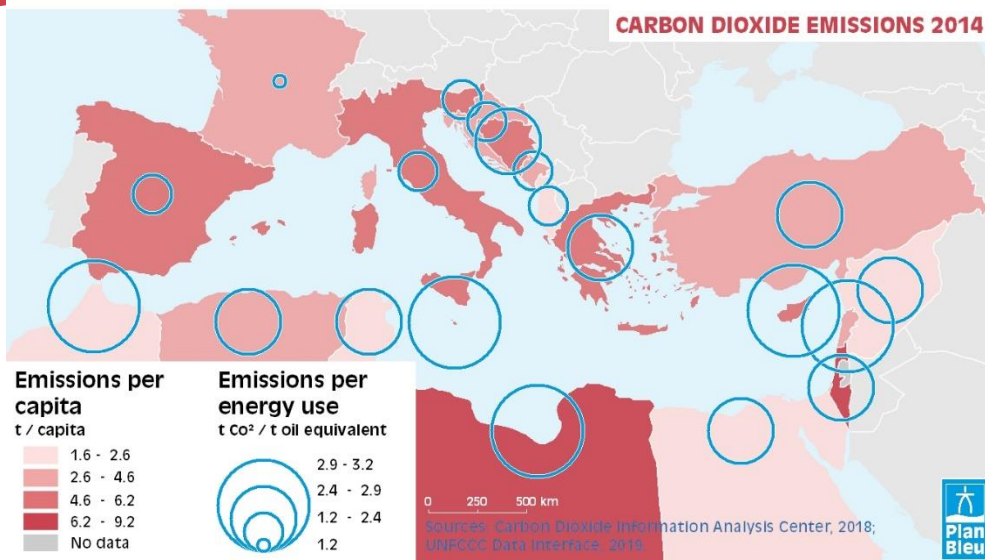
In the Mediterranean region home for about 500 million inhabitants in 2016, the waste generation and management practices vary widely.

The total amount of Municipal Solid Wastes is slightly greater than 18 million of tons, i.e. an average of 370 kg per capita per year (about 1 kg/cap/day).

In the Northern countries, the range of value is from 1.1 to 1.7 kg/cap/day and raised to more than 3 kg/cap/day in Monaco. In the southern countries, the amount generated is from 0.5 kg/cap/day in Morocco to 1.1 in Algeria (the value for Israel is similar to the EU countries).

In the Northern countries (inc. Israel), the percentage of Food & Organic waste is between 30% and 52% while this rate in the Southern countries is still higher (From 52% in Lebanon to 70% in Libya)

The recycling is also widely varying. In the northern countries, the recycling rate is higher than 13% and raises to 46% in Slovenia, except in Bosnia-Herzegovina with a rate close to 0 (the rate for Israel is 25%). In the southern countries, Egypt has the higher recycling rate (12.5%) and the rate is especially low in Syria, Palestine and Turkey.



“CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel continue to rise in most Mediterranean countries.”

Definition:

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

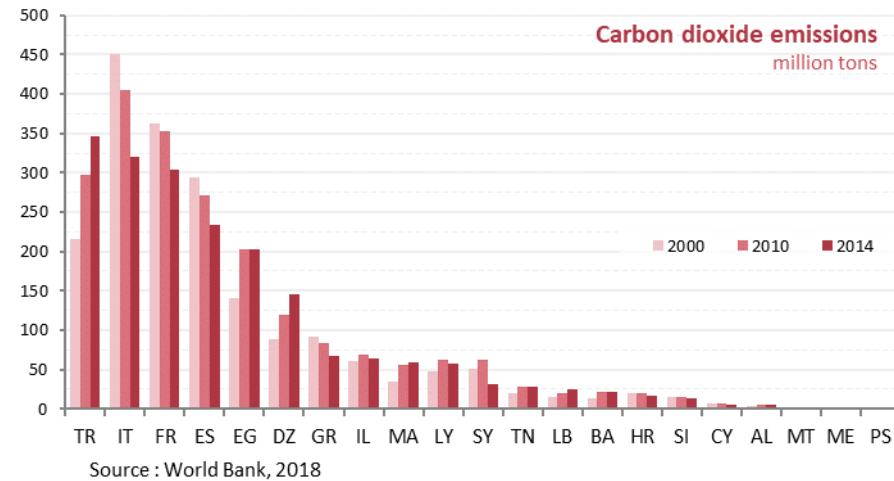
Precautions / Notes:

In this factsheet, 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.

Sources / References:

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

ARE THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES CONTROLLING THEIR CO₂ EMISSIONS?



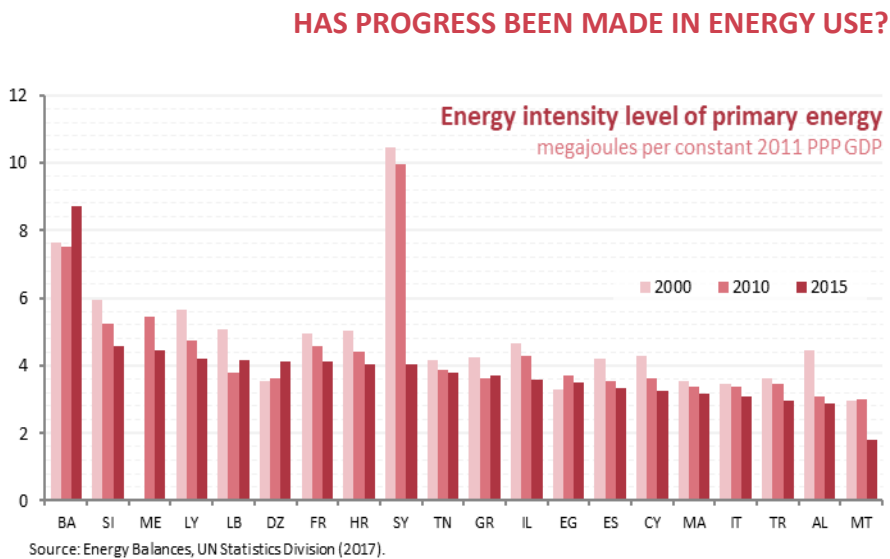
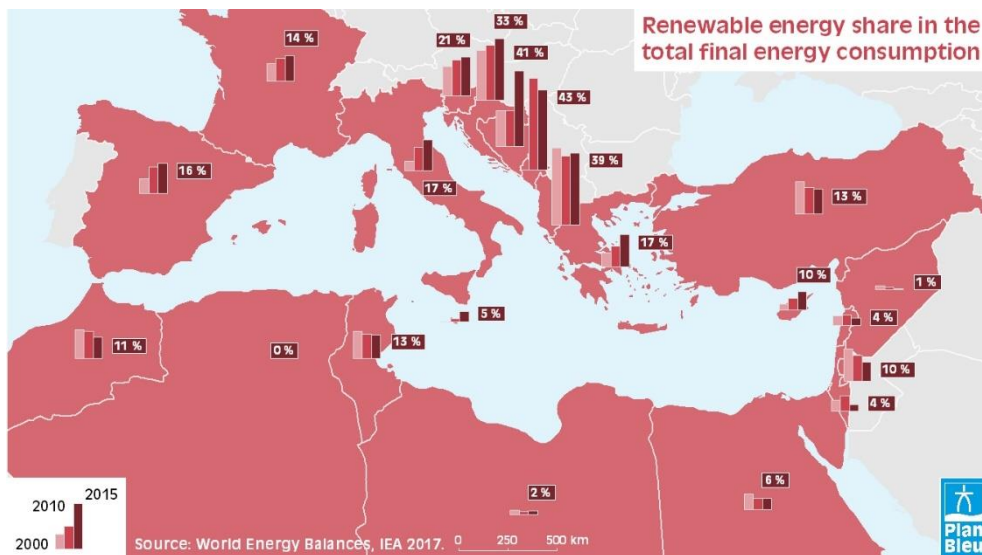
Only 7 countries have made commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. These 7 countries are officially committed to reduce or control their emissions by 2020/ compared to 1990 emissions: Croatia, Monaco and Slovenia (-8%), Italy (-6.5%), France (stabilisation), Spain (+15%) and Greece (+25%). The EU-27 committed 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 2014 was higher than the national objectives in most the countries except in France. From 2000 to 2014, CO₂ emissions from energy have decreased mainly in 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 North, 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.



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

Definition

SDG 7.3.1 Indicator: 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 7.2.1 Indicator: The 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/>

SDG Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for SDG all:

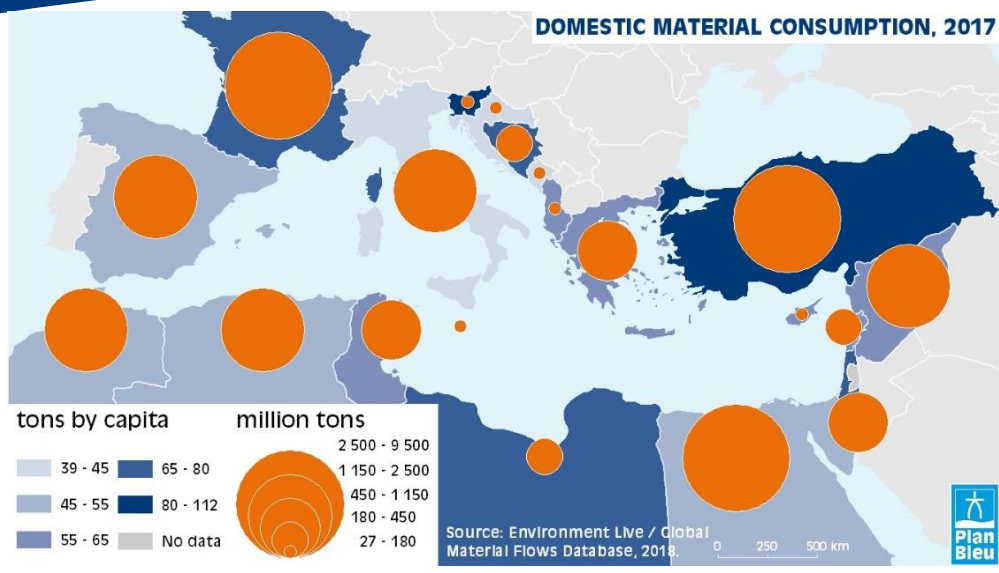
SDG Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

SDG Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

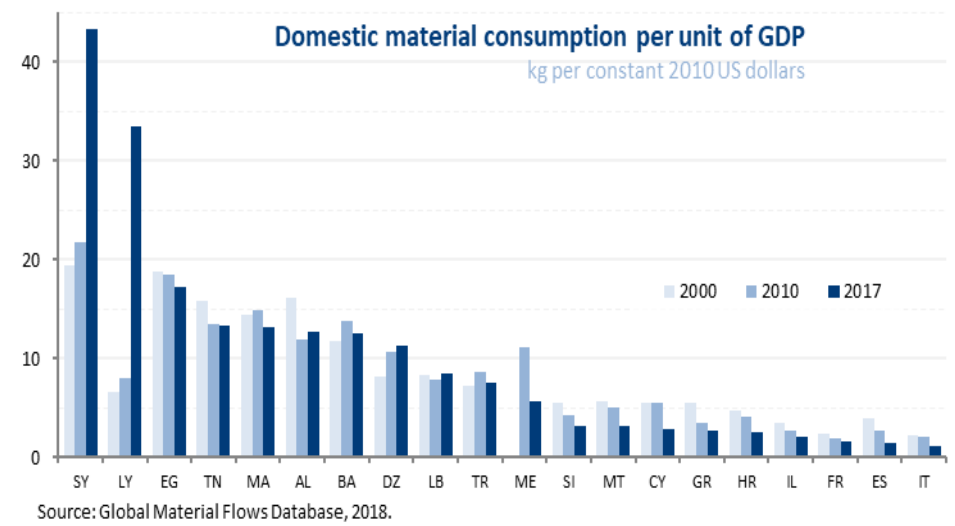
In 2015, the energy intensity of the Mediterranean countries (84 koe/1000 dollars) was higher than the European average (110) and below the world average (125).

However, 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 countries, especially in the Oil & Gas producing countries



DECOUPLING ECONOMIC GROWTH FROM MATERIAL CONSUMPTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION?



Despite the diversity of their DMC, the Mediterranean countries start a decoupling of their economic growth

Definition:

SDG 7.3.1 Indicator: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

Domestic Material Consumption (DMC) is a standard material flow accounting (MFA) indicator and reports the apparent consumption of materials in a national economy. It is measured for several types of materials.

In this factsheet, the DMC is shown for raw materials. The DMC is measured in kg per constant 2010 US dollars.

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. DMC cannot be disaggregated to economic sectors which limits its potential to become a satellite account to the System of National Accounts (SNA).

The UN Environment International Resource Panel Global Material Flows and Resource Productivity working group compiles data from countries and from other sources.

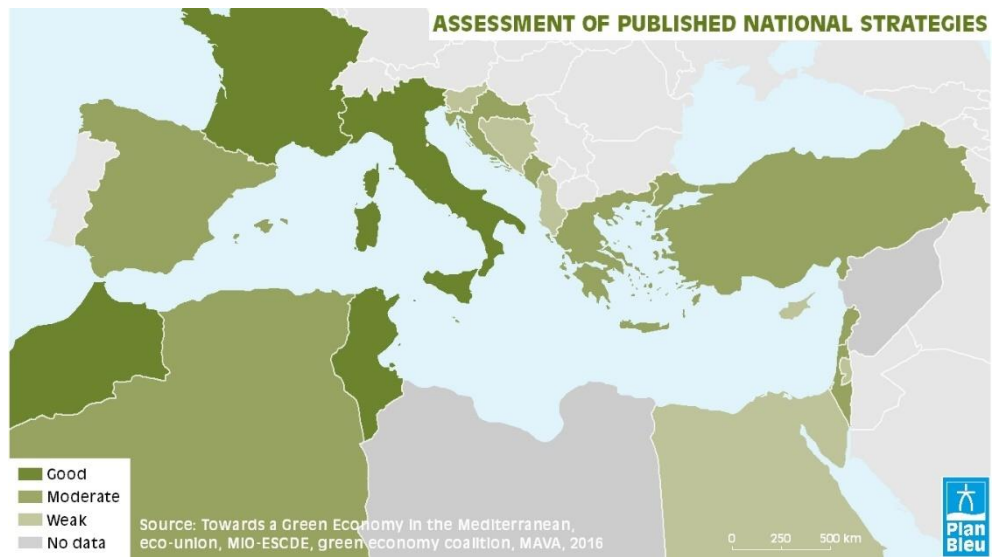
Sources / References: Global Material Flows Database.
Available at: www.materialflows.net

The comparison of material consumption with economic performance provides an insight in trends of material intensity and material productivity (the reciprocal value of material intensity) as well as of decoupling of the global economic system over time. For instance, in the EU Roadmap to a Resource-Efficient Europe the main indicator used is GDP divided by Direct Material Consumption (DMC). Despite the decline in domestic material consumption since 2007, GDP has nevertheless continued to grow.

In the period 2000–2017, 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 most Mediterranean countries increased faster than the amount of used materials.

In the EU Med countries in 2017, the DMC per constant 2010 US dollars is lower than 6. It is between 7 and 17 in most of Southern countries and reached 33 and 43 respectively in Libya and Syria.

HOW MANY COUNTRIES HAVE GREEN ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES?



This assessment needs to be updated with information from countries

Definition:

The proposed indicator is “Number of National Strategies for Sustainable Development adopted or updated [and number of updates since first edition]”

Waiting for updated data directly provided by the national institutions, this factsheet shows an Assessment of National Green Economy (GE) and Sustainable Development (SD) Strategies published in Mediterranean Countries issued from the report referenced hereafter

Precautions / Notes:

This report includes data up till June 2016, published by national governments and available through public search. It reviews only written documents, not the implementation of it. Updated information needs to be provided by the countries.

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>

Countries	Strategies
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	CC
Spain	NSSD
Tunisia	NSSD
Turkey	CC

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

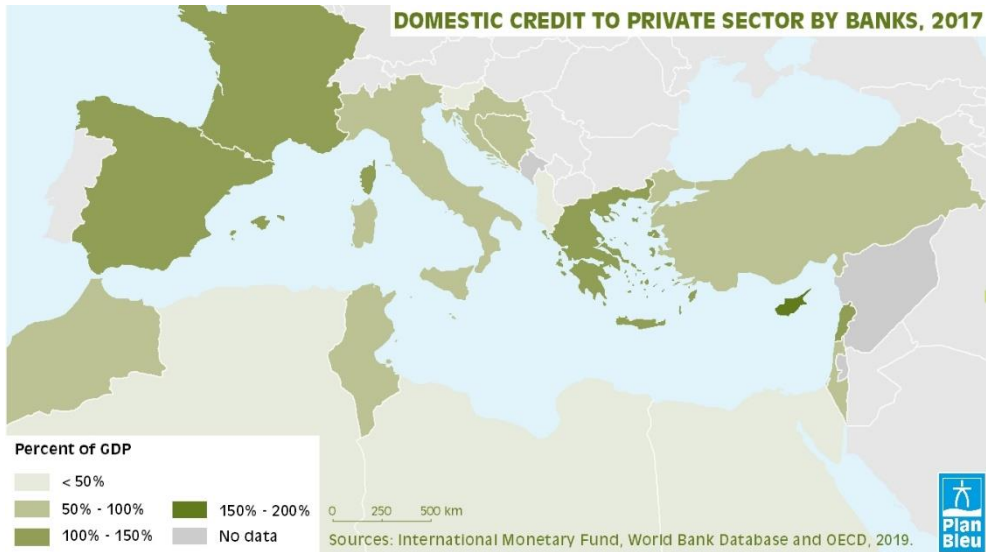
Only four countries (France, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia) can claim to have good, up to- date and detailed strategies with concrete roadmap, or – in the case of Italy – supporting legislation in place.

Seven countries (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Egypt, Palestine, Slovenia and Spain) have outdated GE/SD strategies or none at all.

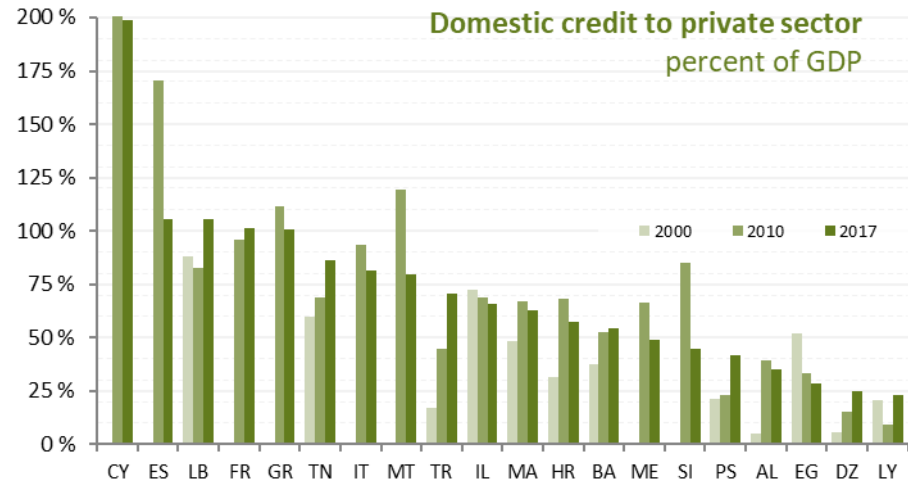
The rest of the Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Croatia, Greece, Israel, Lebanon, Malta, Montenegro and Turkey) are somewhere in between these two groups of countries.

Some recommendations to catalyze and to support GE/SD:

- 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 initiative
- Phase out Brown Economy incentives, commit the financial sector and enhance GE/SD implementation through regional cooperation and peer learning activities.



CAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES BENEFIT FROM CREDIT TO FINANCE THEIR INVESTMENTS?



“The domestic credit allocated to the private sector in percentage of GDP is varying across time and countries without any obvious trend.”

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 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.

Precautions / Notes:

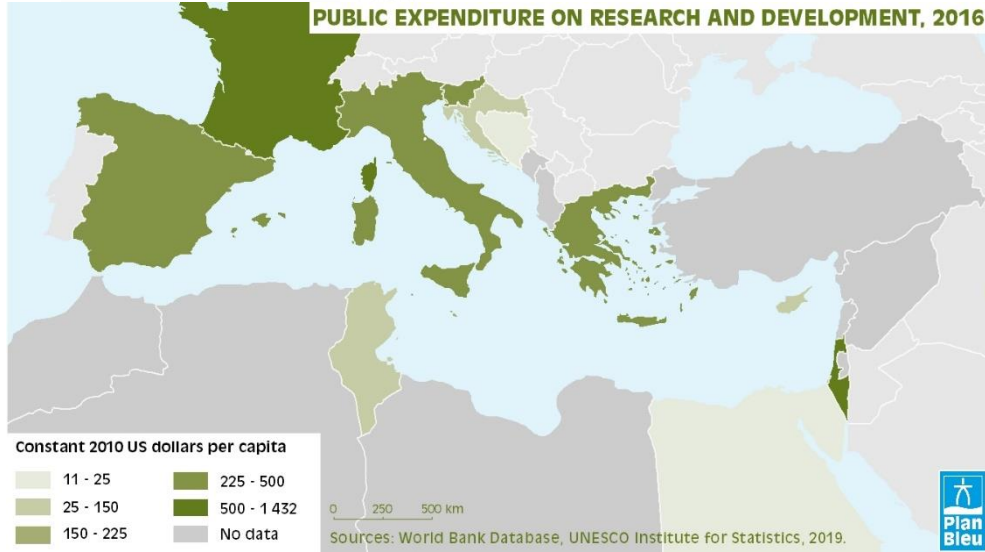
Alternative finance is not well defined and it could be financing from external sources other than banks or stock and bond markets. It can include fundraising via online platforms.

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

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.

In the Mediterranean region, the share of domestic credit allocated to the private sector in 2017 varied a lot across the countries, from 23 % in Libya to 106% in Spain and reaches about 200% in Cyprus. Trends over time are differ across countries.

In the Mediterranean Southern countries, an average of 39% of the adult population have a formal bank account in a financial institution or used a credit card and 30% of women have a such account (Global Findex database). An average of 9 % of the adult population had a credit in the past years from financial institution or used a credit card.



The amount of national public expenditures on R&D expressed as a percentage of GDP is increasing

Definition:

SDG Indicator 9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP.

Research and development expenditures 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

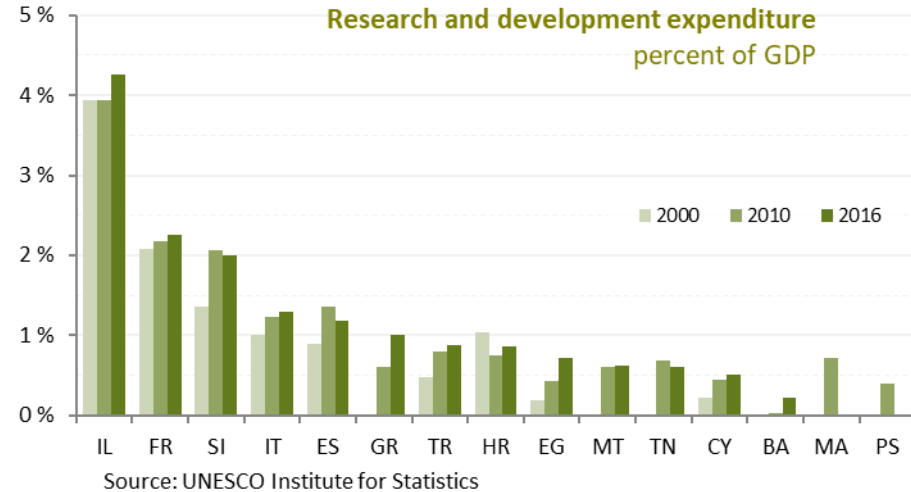
Precaution/Notes:

Research and development expenditures are not necessarily oriented to the sectors supporting sustainable development or contributing to SDG and MSSD goals.

This indicator could be refined in focusing on the sustainable development aspects and with the resources mobilization by the private sectors for Research and development and innovation.

Sources / References: UNESCO, UNDP

IS THE FINANCIAL EFFORT FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IMPROVING?

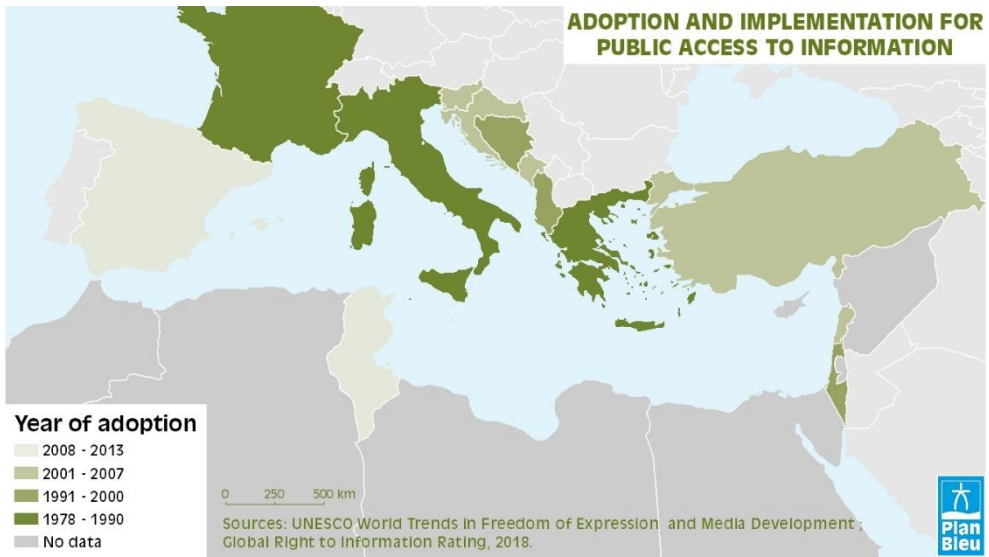


SDG Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2025 promotes education and research for sustainable development (strategic direction 6.4) and in particular to strengthen research capabilities in the area of sustainable development, as well as the science - policy interface.

In average, Mediterranean countries spend 1.25% of their GDP on research and development (R&D) in 2016 and these expenditures are increasing. The expenditure in EU-27 countries is stabilized around 2% of the GDP.

Except in Israel where Research and development expenditure is 4,25% of GDP in 2016, this percentage is between 1 and 2,3% in Greece, Spain, Italy, Slovenia, and France and less than 1% in the other Mediterranean countries.



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

- **SDG 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

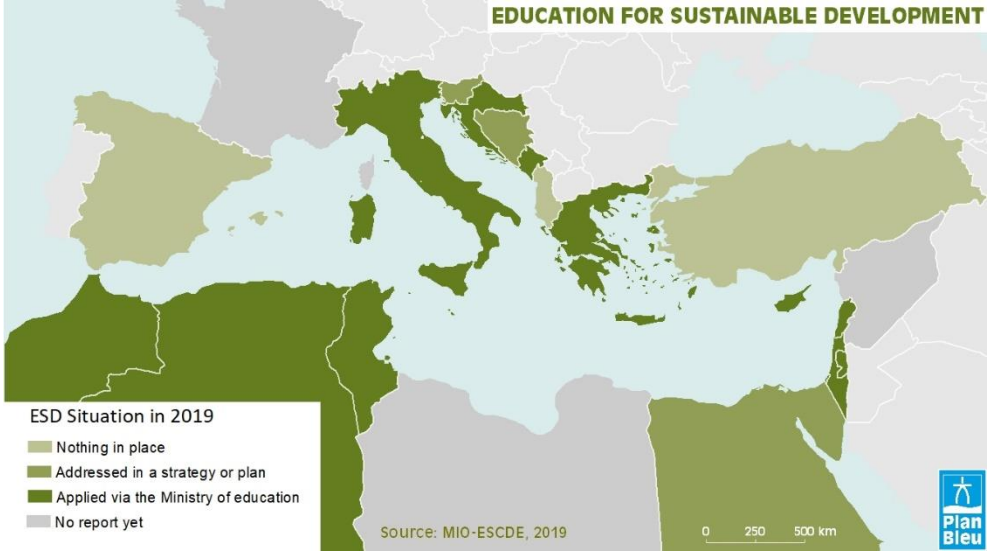
Definition:

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 thus 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 II Indicator: conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.

Sources / References: UNESCO - International Programme for the Development of Communication: <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



IS THE EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PLACE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN?

In June 2019, 15 Mediterranean countries (68%) have a legal framework for Education for Sustainable Development in place

Definition:

Number of countries that have National Strategies/Action Plans on Education for Sustainable Development in place.
 The Mediterranean Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development (MSESD) was unanimously endorsed on 13 May 2014 by the UfM Ministers of Environment & Climate Change and accepted as an integral part of the “Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development” (2016-2025) in the Barcelona Convention’s COP19 (Athens, February 2016). Then, the Action Plan of the MSESD was developed, and endorsed in December by Mediterranean Ministers of Education, in Cyprus. The overall aim is to encourage the countries to develop and incorporate ESD into formal, non-formal and informal education.

Precaution / Notes:

The existence of a strategy or a plan doesn’t prevail of the efficiency of the Education for Sustainable Development in the country.
 Some other indicators are necessary to monitor the Education for Sustainable Development

Sources / References: Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development, (MIO-ECSDE), <http://mio-ecsde.org/> and Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability (MEdIES), 2019
 Unesco, <https://en.unesco.org/themes/education-sustainable-development>

- UNESCO’s reports to the UN on global monitoring of SDG 4 indicators
- SDG Target 4.7: “By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development.
- The global indicator proposed for monitoring this Target: Indicator 4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
- No data for this indicator is currently available and its methodology is still under development (Tier III)
- Most of the countries have already or are in the process of elaborating National Strategies or Plans on ESD in accordance to the provisions of the AP/MSESD



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