







## Review of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development

### Review of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD Review) Summary of results of the first stakeholder consultation (14 April – 9 May 2014)

#### Introduction

At their 18<sup>th</sup> Ordinary Meeting held in Istanbul, Turkey (December, 2013), the Contracting Parties (CPs) to the Barcelona Convention requested UNEP/MAP Secretariat to launch the process of the revision of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) with a view to submitting a MSSD 2.0 for consideration and adoption by the CPs at their 19<sup>th</sup> Meeting (COP19) that will be held in December 2015 in Greece (UNEP(DEPI)/MED IG.21/9).

The revision of the MSSD is led by the Mediterranean Commission of Sustainable Development (MCSD) with the assistance of the Secretariat to the Barcelona Convention. The technical work supporting the revision of MSSD is being carried out by UNEP/MAP through its Plan Bleu Regional Activity Centre (PB/RAC), with the help of the other RACs.

The MSSD review was formally launched in Malta on 14 February 2014 by the Maltese Minister for Sustainable Development, Environment and Climate Change, Mr Leo Brincat: press release. To support the process of stakeholder consultation, a collaborative platform is available on Plan Bleu website at: <http://planbleu.org/en/event/virtual-platform-mssd-revision>.

From 10<sup>th</sup> April to 9<sup>th</sup> May 2014, a wide stakeholder consultation process has been carried out about the assessment of MSSD 1.0 and possible issues and vision for MSSD 2.0. To facilitate stakeholders' participation, a consultation document that provides background elements, proposals and questions is available online within the platform devoted to MSSD Review.

The consultation document has been widely disseminated: more than 6,000 contacts (*full stakeholder list*) received an e-mail for inviting them to participate to the first stakeholder consultation in the framework of MSSD Review. After having compiled all answers (48), this document aims at summarizing the results of the consultation. These results are presented in the order of the four questions, as follows:

- **Regarding the 'Assessment' section (Section 2):**
  - a) Are there important missing references about the impacts of MSSD 1.0, particularly about evidence relating to international/regional/national/local programmes, projects and processes which are contributing to the implementation of this MSSD?
  - b) To update and improve Table 3 and Appendix B, you are invited to point out the ongoing and/or past regional strategies/initiatives/partnerships/programs/projects (directly or indirectly) linked to MSSD 1.0, and explain how to connect them with MSSD 2.0.
- **Regarding the issues to be tackled in the MSSD 2.0 (Subsection 3.1)**, the consultation document lists issues stemming from the MSSD 1.0, Ecosystem Approach under the Barcelona Convention, and focus areas of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the global level.
  - c) What are the main issues to be tackled in the MSSD 2.0? Please point out priority issues either thematic (water, energy, transport, etc.), territorial (urban,

rural, forest areas, coastal areas, marine ecosystems, etc.) and/or cross-cutting issues representing synergies/nexus. You can add free comment at your convenience.

- **Regarding the possible MSSD 2.0 Vision (Subsection 3.2):**

- d) From your perspective, does the vision presented in this document address all necessary elements for sustainable development in the Mediterranean region, or are there additional elements that should be mentioned?

**Summary of results related to question a)**

*Are there important missing references about the impacts of MSSD 1.0, particularly about evidence relating to international/regional/national/local programmes, projects and processes which are contributing to the implementation of the MSSD 1.0?*

Stakeholders recommend considering the following initiatives:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); UN Decade on Biodiversity (2011-2020); European Parliament resolution of 20 April 2012 on our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 (2011/2307(INI).
- World Health Organization's initiatives.
- UNESCO Med-FRIEND project. The elaboration of the Mediterranean Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development (MSESD - preparation phase till now)
- The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).
- Arab regional strategies by partners at the League of Arab States.
- Links between Barcelona Convention, OSPAR and Bucharest Convention (Black Sea Commission).
- Sustainable development initiatives of Dialogue 5+5 (Western Mediterranean)
- World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- EU policy instruments: Water Framework Directive (WFD); Biodiversity conservation schemes such as Natura 2000; Integrated Maritime Policy, including the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) and Blue Growth Strategy; EU environmental targets (EEA - 2014). South East Europe 2020 Strategy – Jobs and Prosperity in a European Perspective, Regional Cooperation Council.
- ENPI-CBC Mediterranean basin (EU funded) Programme, which has funded 95 projects in the 2007-2013 programming period (180 Mio Euros).
- UfM: (i) Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Climate Change (Amman, 13<sup>th</sup> May 2014) and related declaration, (ii) Sustainable Urban Development Strategy, (iii) Mediterranean Solar Plan.
- EIB FEMIP references.
- GFCM works and synergies with the EcAp process.
- Declaration of the CPMR Intermediterranean Commission's Political Bureau of Patras (March, 2014) entitled "Towards a road map for Macro-regional strategies in the Mediterranean"

- IUCN (Mediterranean and North Africa Programmes), MIO-ECSDE, ACCOBAMS, ECNC references.
- Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet), in the framework of Ramsar Convention.
- MedPAN & CAR/ASP, 2012, The Status of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean Sea.
- Centre for Mediterranean Integration (CMI) programmes (Water, Energy, Transport, Tourism, and Urban Development), as well as the 'Med Report' *Towards Green Growth in the Mediterranean countries* (CMI, AFD, WB, EIB, Plan Bleu, 2012).
- Key references regarding climate change issue: Database of the European Commission's Climate-Adapt Platform; EC Adaptation Strategy Package; EEA Reports (Adaptation in Europe - Addressing risks and opportunities from climate change in the context of socio-economic developments; Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe); UNEP PROVIA Project Guidance on Assessing Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation to Climate Change; National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) and the Green Climate Fund. WDR2014 (OCT 2013-WB), Risk and Opportunities; Managing the Risk for Development.
- The State of the Mediterranean Forests (SoMF) and Strategic Framework on the Mediterranean Forests (SFMF), developed by UN-FAO following the Tlemcen Declaration.
- International seminar on "Sustainability of Food Systems in the Mediterranean Area", Malta, 2012, CIHEAM – FAO. Ministerial declaration.
- The Bologna Charter providing a contribution to MSSD objectives about coastal protection, integrated management, and adaptation to climate change. The Bologna Charter implementation is based on several projects grouped in the Facecoast cluster.
- The Ljubljana Declaration providing a contribution to MSSD objectives on energy efficiency and renewable energy, with three specific projects: ELIH-MED, MARIE, and PROFORBIOMED.

Stakeholders pointed out some missing elements, as follows:

- From a general perspective, a state of the play is missing regarding sustainable development initiatives and their success factors, as well as in terms of MSSD impacts assessment.
- Review and assessment of existing National Strategies for Sustainable Development (NSSD).
- Assessment of MCSD governance. See: Scoullos and Roniotes, 2003, *The Evolution of Environmental Policies in the Mediterranean from an NGO perspective*.
- UNEP/MAP Coastal Area Management Programmes (CAMPs).
- Trends and indicators related to the 7<sup>th</sup> priority field of action (sea and coastal areas), notably percentage of MPAs and ratio of artificial coast/total coast.
- Trends and indicators regarding the tourism diversification.
- Few indicators reflecting biodiversity loss and environmental performance.

### Summary of results related to question b)

What are the ongoing and/or past regional strategies/initiatives/partnerships/programmes/projects (directly or indirectly) linked to MSSD 1.0?

Stakeholders pointed out:

- EU-FP, -ERDF, -IPA, and -ENPI projects, notably R&D projects aiming to support the achievement of the GES in the Mediterranean: [SHAPE](#); [BEACHMED-3](#); [CIRCE](#); [PEGASO](#); [MAREMED](#); [Mare Nostrum](#); [LitusGo](#); [IASON](#); [EUR-OCEANS](#); [Encora](#); [ECOOP](#); [Coastance](#); [CLIMSAVE](#); [Climbiomednet](#); [ClimateCost](#); [Clamer](#); [Circle2](#); [CC215](#); [PERSEUS](#); [COCONET](#); [SustainMED](#); [THESEUS](#); [ARIMNET2](#); [SHEMERA](#); [CREATIVEMED](#); etc.
- *Towards a shared environmental information system in the European neighbourhood (SEIS)* tackling industrial emission, municipal waste and waste water issues.
- South East Europe 2020 Strategy – Jobs and Prosperity in a European Perspective.
- Labelled projects by the 43 member countries of the UfM<sup>1</sup>.
- European Sustainable Development Network (EUSD), [MED Solutions \(the UN SDSN Centre for the Mediterranean\)](#), plus the [Network of Mediterranean Universities for Sustainable Development](#).
- Several projects under EIB FEMIP, plus *Challenges and levers for sustainable growth: Investing in the Mediterranean region three years after the Arab Spring* (13<sup>th</sup> ECOFIN/FEMIP Ministerial Meeting, Athens, Greece, 1 April 2014).
- UNDP Arab Climate Resilience Initiative, among other UNEP sustainable development projects.
- Institut de la Francophonie pour le Développement Durable (IFDD).
- Key projects and initiatives on climate change and vulnerability ([Med-CORDEX](#), [Clima South](#), [CLIMATE-ADAPT](#), [MedSeA](#)), plus potentially important projects ([WACDEP](#), [Mayors Adapt](#)).
- The Mediterranean Hydrological Observation System ([MED-HYCOS](#)) which is a past regional initiative of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).
- Regarding 'Water': [GWP/EUWI](#); [GWP-Med](#); [Mission Water](#); [MIO-ECSDE](#); [Rain Water Harvesting \(RWH\)](#) programme for the Mediterranean Islands; [GWP transboundary rivers](#); [MEdIES](#); [Hydria](#); [COMPSUD](#); [COMJESD](#)
- Regarding energy efficiency and renewable energy: [RCREEE](#) projects; [ELIH-MED](#), [MARIE](#), and [PROFORBIOMED](#).
- Regarding Mediterranean forests, the Tlemcen Declaration and the SFMF should be considered as a thematic programme/initiative of MSSD 2.0. (Projet FFEM: *Optimiser la production de biens et services par les écosystèmes boisés méditerranéens dans un contexte de changements globaux*).
- [Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas Network \(MedPAN\)](#).

<sup>1</sup> MedREsc: Post Rio+20-Promotion of the Adoption of Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, in particular Resource Efficiency; Towards a Mediterranean Water Knowledge Platform on Water (WKP); Integrated Programme for the Protection of Lake Bizerte against Pollution; Water governance and financing; Tafila Wind Farm; Research-Enterprise Cooperation in the Euro-Mediterranean Innovation Space RECEMIS (under preparation); Urban Development Finance Initiative (UPFI)

- Regarding coastal and marine areas: Ocean Health Index, plus COASTGAP and MAREMED projects (Intermediterranean Commission of the CPMR). EU Marine litter projects: MARLISCO; DeFishGear.
- GFCM-CAQ launched the initiative Allocated Zone for Aquaculture (AZA) and environmental monitoring scheme to ensure for sustainable development of aquaculture in the Mediterranean.
- 'Mediterranean Experience of Eco-Tourism' project (ENPI-CBC Programme) and 'FishMPABlue' (EU MED Programme) dealing with fishery regulation and Blue Economy within MPAs.
- Mediterranean Biosphere Reserves of MAB/UNESCO.
- Integrated land management: MEDLAND2020 (ERDF - 2013-2014).
- **Biogreenhouse** – Towards a sustainable and productive EU organic greenhouse horticulture
- **Euro-Mediterranean Cooperation Through ERANET Joint Activities and Beyond (ERANETMED)**
- **ENPI** – Clima South: Support to Climate change mitigation and adaptation in the ENPI south region
- **MEDLAND2020** Design of a future Common integral land management scheme to protect natural resources in synergy with social and economic valorization
- **ECOPLANTMED** ECOlogical use of native PLANTs for environmental restoration and sustainable development in the MEDiterranean region
- **ENPARD** European neighborhood programme for agriculture and rural development
- **"ARIMNet", Euro-Mediterranean ERA-Net**
- **A2DTRM** Support to the dynamics of the development in rural areas in the Mediterranean area.
- **FLONUDEP**
- **LACTIMED** Dairy Product Clusters in the Mediterranean region
- **SUSTAINMED** Sustainable agro-alimentary systems and rural development in the partner Mediterranean partners.
- **CREAM** (Coordinating research in support to application of EAF (Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries) and management advice in the Mediterranean and Black Seas)
- **DEWFORA** (Early warning and forecasting systems to predict climate related drought vulnerability and risks in Africa)
- **FORESTERRA** (Enhancing FOrest RESearch in the MediTERRAnean through improved coordination and integration)
- **FUME** (Forest fires under climate, social and economic changes in Europe, the Mediterranean and other fire-affected areas of the World)

### **Summary of results related to question c)**

#### *What are the main issues to be tackled in the MSSD 2.0?*

According to stakeholders, many of the critical issues affecting the Mediterranean region were well captured in MSSD 1.0 and should be kept in its revision. Issues pointed out by stakeholders are presented below as follows: 1) sectorial/thematic issues; 2) territorial issues; 3) cross-cutting issues.

#### **Sectorial/thematic issues**

##### **Water:**

- Scarcity, competing/conflicting uses, degradation of catchment and distribution systems, lack of integrated management.
- Unconventional resources (desalination of sea water, wastewater reuse), water economy, influence of hydraulic efficiency progress on the availability of water resources.
- (Ecological) water footprint, virtual water trade.
- Common monitoring system of water quality.

##### **Agriculture and Forests:**

- Right of access and use of land and resources.
- Unsustainable agricultural and rural models (low productivity, low income, and pollution), competitive commercial agriculture, dependence on volatile international markets.
- Land degradation (erosion, desertification), loss of fertility impacts on croplands' productivity.
- Promote not only organic agriculture, but also conservation agriculture – which has a great win-win potential for cropland conservation and improvement.
- Agroforestry systems / agroforestry: potential in terms of food quality and diversified production, income and job creation, providing also important services to the environment.
- Crop adaptation to climate change, concerted management of croplands. Strengthen the link between forest management and risk prevention (forest fires).
- Sustainable forests and reforestation of coastal areas, by focusing on the biological role of protected forest to maintain soil, dunes, etc.

##### **Energy (and extractive sector):**

- Increasing energy dependence: acting against energy dependency constitutes an argument for a shift towards renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- Pricing structures not encouraging energy savings.
- Promoting clean energy and renewable energy resources (RES): the increase of the share of RES in primary energy demand requires reforming pricing structures, as well as grid interconnections and infrastructure to guarantee a power flow between countries.
- Increasing off-shore oil and gas exploration and extraction, with new non-conventional energy reserves as a future source of export revenues for many countries. Non-conventional energy can have transformative potential for the Mediterranean economies (economic pillar). There are number of social and environmental risks associated to expanded sea-bed exploration, off-shore exploration and coastal facilities.
- Towards a regional renewable energy integrated approach. The integration of sustainable energy enhances energy security and brings forth socio-economic benefits (job creation).



- Focus on energy consumption growth rhythm instead of increasing energy demand. Economic growth will translate into a growing energy demand and GHG emissions. The rate of energy demand growth compared to the GDP growth could represent an appropriate indicator for decoupling between energy demand and economy growth.
- Energy efficiency of buildings (standards, legislation).

#### **Tourism:**

- Impacts of the Arab Spring on tourism.
- Unsustainable coastal tourism models persist. Seasonal seaside resort model (standardization in the supply of tourist facilities). Coastal pollution and marine ecosystem degradation due to mass tourism. *If tourism is to become an engine/driver of sustainable development, a key tool of cultural evolution essential to bringing together the Mediterranean peoples, it is a civic tourism that must be addressed.*
- Loss of quality of the Mediterranean tourism, need for staff training.
- Unequal distribution of tourism benefits. Dependence to international market and external actors (tour operators) and competition between tourist destinations. Lack of control at local level.
- Towards diversification of tourism supply and destinations. Policy for developing/enhancing cultural assets, enhancement of cultural diversity. Protection of cultural heritage
- Towards a better spatial distribution of tourism flow: complementarity (VS competition) between the different types of tourism products (articulation between coastal tourism and hinterland).
- Promoting sustainable tourism (eco-labelling, greening tourism).

#### **Transport:**

- Energy consumption, GHG emission, traffic jam (urban congestion), impacting human health and quality of life.
- Considering urban mobility in relation with sustainable development objectives: energy, green growth, industrialization, infrastructure, promotion of equality, sustainable cities, SCP, climate.
- Integration of transport systems (articulation between urban mobility and urban planning), integrated urban policies/planning, integrated strategic planning tools.
- Developing public/collective transport patterns and rationalizing the use of private cars.
- Control of road safety, reducing road accidents.

#### **Waste:**

- Household waste management: waste collection, sorting, recycling, stocking.
- Eliminating plastic via new legislation/rules on packaging.
- Cleaning public spaces thanks to local authorities and NGOs' actions.

#### **Territorial issues**

##### **Sea and coastal areas:**

- Issues and objectives identified through EcAp need to be integrated into MSSD 2.0.
- Beach loss due to poor coastal planning, combined with erosion (financial and biodiversity losses).
- Sustainable management of services provided by marine and coastal ecosystems.

- Preserving coastal ecosystems (sand dunes, wetlands, rivers) and hydrographic conditions.
- Promoting 'marine and coastal nature reserves' in adjacent areas of remarkable biodiversity.
- Creating new MPAs, especially in the open sea, enforced by a functioning management body.
- MPA are relevant but should not be the sole indicator for healthy marine ecosystems – should be combined with biodiversity, fisheries, and pollution indicators.
- Protecting marine areas beyond national jurisdiction: Public Maritime Domain, MSP, EEZ...
- Energy activities and infrastructures on and in the sea: offshore wind-farms, offshore drilling, wave/tidal power plants, gas pipelines, electricity interconnections, offshore LNG terminals.
- Overfishing, Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU), and destructive fishing practices. Optimizing the choice of means of fish capture. Promoting sustainable (small scale) fisheries, including cultural aspects.
- Invasive species, as an increasing environmental and socioeconomic problem for the region.
- Marine pollution (marine litter, microplastics, eutrophication). Marine Litter Disturbance and Pollution caused by maritime industries, including fisheries, shipping, energy, aquaculture, and desalination, caused also to terrestrial activities (rivers). Tourism as a source of marine litter. Objective: *Marine and coastal litter does not adversely affect coastal and marine environments.*
- Aquaculture as a tool for economic growth and creation of employment in coastal areas. Aquaculture as an integral part of Blue Growth.
- Indicators reflecting the extent of unfragmented coastal ecosystems, building-free shores and extent of buffer/setback zones. These should be integrated with climate change adaption targets.

#### **Urban areas:**

- Promote sustainable cities, Environment Friendly Cities.
- Urban sprawl (containment), coastal urbanization and territorial unbalance.
- Conflicting land uses.
- Access to public utilities.

#### **Cross-cutting issues**

- **Governance** – including three types of actors (market, public authorities and civil society):
  - o Governance based on cooperation (among scientists, decision-makers, managers, civil society, private sector, donors) and the widest participation. Horizontal and vertical integration.
  - o Towards a new governance approach in managing natural and cultural assets where the social and economic welfare of local communities is assured through ecosystem conservation.
  - o Human rights: democratization, freedom, women and minorities rights. Indicators relevant to both human rights and governance, possibly drawing upon the work of others such as the UN "Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights" (see "Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation", 2012).

- Public participation: participatory and bottom-up approaches should be prioritised.
- Social and environmental responsibility.
- **Regional cooperation and environmental convergences:**
  - Transfer of knowledge and technology between Mediterranean countries to improve governance/management of natural resources.
  - Strategic and cross-impact studies with bilateral agreements between neighboring countries.
  - MSSD is unique in being one of the most developed regional governance mechanisms for a semi-enclosed sea. The experience can be of great value for other semi-enclosed seas.
- **Green economy** and poverty eradication. As a major Rio+20 outcome and as an 'interface' between environment and other sustainable development components, Green economy would serve as a direct linking device between MSSD 2.0 and Post 2015 Agenda:
  - Achieving wealth and socially sustainable development within the limits of the planet: an approach in which economic prosperity (being it through traditional economy, green economy, circular economy or blue economy) is seen as a way to reach the above goal.
  - Involvement of the financial sector to steer investments towards a green economy.
- **SCP patterns**, especially as regards natural resources, packaging and waste, GHG emissions and non-renewable energy sources:
  - Sustainable lifestyles, changes of behaviour.
  - Sustainable local/territorial development (to shorten distances between the production of goods and their consumption).
  - Resource efficiency – which includes SCP patterns, but is wider –, sustainable use of resources, resource management.
  - Sustainable management/development of industrial areas.
- **Reduction of inequalities** as: i) growth factor, ii) factor of social justice, iii) factor necessary for confidence in democracy/governance.
- **Inclusive Growth:** in particular increased unemployment for young people, increased inequality and international immigration. **Address social and economic components of sustainable development in a more direct way** by indicating that it is acting at the interface of the environment with other sustainability issues. Issues of poverty reduction, illiteracy, employment and brain drain.
- **Rethinking the whole incentive issue:**
  - Reconsidering perverse/harmful subsidies and incentives, which frequently have cross sector effect: i.e. impact of energy subsidies on fisheries and water.
  - Towards new financial instruments to finance innovation and sustainable companies.
- **Payments for environmental/ecosystem services** (carbon storage, biodiversity, water conservation) and other financial instruments, involving public-private partnerships.
- **Natural capital:** Maintaining the existing natural capital, promoting its improvement and development to ensure the wellbeing of societies.
- **Health** related to issues such as urban air quality, noise, bathing water quality, etc.

- **Food security**, as the most challenging issue for a region where population growth trends are putting at risk the political and social stability:
  - o Food security should be considered in synergy with land tenure, energy, water, and competition between rural/agriculture and urban areas.
  - o Tackling Water-Forest-Agriculture (and Energy) issues with an integrated landscape approach.
  - o Foster transition towards a sustainable food system (decline of the Mediterranean dietary patterns which has implications in terms of the environmental, economic, socio-cultural and nutritional and health sustainability)
  - o Food losses and waste as an indicator of the unsustainability of the current patterns of consumption and production in the Mediterranean region.
- **Climate change** (*Climate change impacts affect all other sectors while amplifying negative impacts of already existing issues: sea acidification, coastal erosion, groundwater salinization, and water availability. Such impacts affect most socio-economic sectors: agriculture, tourism, and urban and transport infrastructures*):
  - o Climate related extreme events (floods, sea level rise, storms), disaster prevention (prevention and management of natural and technological disasters).
  - o Climate change impacts on natural resources (water, land and marine biodiversity, forests, soils, coastal areas).
- **Knowledge**: lack of information and knowledge on the Mediterranean natural resources, particularly on marine species, habitats and ecosystems.
- **Higher education, research, capacity building**: connection between education and employment and mobility of youth (students, researchers) and professors.
- **Education for sustainable development**:
  - o Environmental education, capacity building, know-how sharing, networking and awareness raising will empower stakeholders and communities to achieve sustainability.
  - o Awareness on cleaner consumption and production, access to environmental information (adoption of the Aarhus Convention). Broad awareness and education campaigns on the importance of ecosystem functions and protection are essential.
  - o Making use of traditional knowledge and strengthening/encouraging sustainable traditional livelihoods/practices.
- **Biodiversity**: conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in the Mediterranean; sea grass beds protection/conservation; wetlands; migration paths/solutions for endangered species.
- **Landscapes**: urban, rural, forest areas... Land and water management strategies rather than water management alone.
- **'Land-Sea' interface** (see Yves Henocque position paper)
- **Nexus for integrated solutions**:
  - o 'urbanization-ICZM-spatial planning'
  - o 'water-climate change adaptation-energy'
  - o 'food-water-energy': triple-win opportunities to achieving better food, water and energy security through new green technology and innovative policies.
  - o Water, land, climate change (adaptation and mitigation) and food security nexus

- **Criticality of refugee and migration patterns:** There are a number of crises driving increased patterns of migration with impacts of social and political stability in the region and with impacts on natural assets of countries as well. MSSD 2.0 could thus include a focus on the need for building resilience to human migration, from economic, social and environmental perspectives.

**Summary of results related to question d)**

*Does the vision presented in the consultation document address all necessary elements for sustainable development in the Mediterranean, or are there additional elements that should be mentioned?*

Stakeholders expressed what should be, from their perspective, the vision of MSSD 2.0. They also quoted some existing visions. These elements are gathered in the following table:

Paolo LOMBARDI, WWF MedPo	<i>Productive and biologically diverse marine and coastal ecosystems support the flourishing of human communities, contributing to making the Mediterranean a politically stable, prosperous and peaceful region.</i>
Liza BOURA, MEDASSET	<i>An environmentally and socioeconomically sustainable Mediterranean region that is stable, prosperous, inclusive* and peaceful. Development aims to improve human health, wellbeing and livelihoods, is sought through collaboration, and is based on sustainable use** of natural resources that ensures clean, healthy and biodiverse marine and coastal ecosystems for present and future generations. *or participatory or democratic ** 'use' encompassing both consumption and production</i>
Yves HENOCQUE, Ifremer (translation)	<i>Towards a vision focusing on the future of the Mediterranean basin: A stable and prosperous Mediterranean region, united around the preservation of a common sea and sustainable wealth creation for the development of all human beings in societies where they live.</i>
Luisa NENCI, Sustainvalues.net	<i>A Mediterranean region that is politically stable, prosperous and peaceful. Development as well as human health and wellbeing are jointly sought and depend on healthy Mediterranean marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse.</i>
Abdelhafid CHALABI, Fisheries and Oceans, Canada (translation)	<i>A politically stable, prosperous and peaceful Mediterranean region, where socio-economic development depends on the productivity and biodiversity of healthy Mediterranean marine and coastal ecosystems, for the benefit of health and well-being of riparian populations and, widely, of the international community.</i>
Mohamed LARID, ICZM Expert, Algeria (translation)	<i>A collectively desirable Mediterranean region, which is politically stable, prosperous and peaceful. Sustainable socio-economic development as well as human health and wellbeing are jointly sought and depend on healthy Mediterranean marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse.</i>
Catherine SIMO, CGLU Commed (translation)	<i>A sustainable Mediterranean region that is politically stable, prosperous and peaceful. Socio-economic development as well as human health and wellbeing are jointly sought and depend on healthy Mediterranean ecosystems – particularly marine and coastal ecosystems – that are productive and biologically diverse.</i>
Alessandro GALLI, GFN	<i>GFNMI: Our goal for the Mediterranean region is to contribute, through multi-stakeholder engagements, to achieving a high quality of life within ecological limits. We aim to make the issue of these limits central to the political debate in the region and demonstrate the need to recognize that environmental and economic issues can no longer be considered as separate.</i>
Marie ROMANI, MedPAN	<i><u>Vision of the Roadmap for Mediterranean MPAs:</u> To achieve by 2020 a connected, ecologically representative, effectively managed and monitored network of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean which ensures the long term conservation of key elements of the marine biodiversity and gives serious support to the sustainable development of this region</i>

Anastasia RONIOTES, MIO-ECSDE	<i>"vision part" included in the preamble of the Mediterranean Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development (MSESD)</i>
Ayelet ROSEN, MAP Focal Point, Israel	<i>(The) importance of environmental aspects and their interrelationship with social and economic considerations should be reflected in the new Sustainable Development Goals. (...) To the extent that the MSSD will relate to issues such as education, employment, industrialization or research and development, it should do so via an environmental approach (indicators relations to green jobs, research and development relating to environmentally innovative technologies such as renewable energy, eco-tourism, etc.). (...) The numerical targets should be harmonized with international initiatives but be regionally appropriate (...).The MSSD should aim to include numerical targets together with concrete actions or a range of indicative actions together with defined timeframes.</i>
Didier SAUZADE, PB	EU-Blue Growth and UNEP- Green Economy Visions should be quoted.
Quotation of Klaus TOPFER, as UNEP Executive Director, at the Fifth meeting of the MCSD, Roma, 1 July 1999: (...) <i>the shared vision of the Mediterranean region as peaceful, economically vibrant and ecologically healthy region.</i>	

Stakeholders' comments on the proposed vision are summarized below:

- The vision of MSSD 2.0 should focus on the scope of the Barcelona Convention and therefore should be limited to marine and coastal environments.
- MSSD 2.0 Vision = MSSD 1.0 issues, EcAp ecological targets, and focus areas of SDGs!
- The integration/adaptation of SDGs at global level would imply a shift in the scope of the MSSD (traditionally focused on environmental sustainability) since the implementation of the SDGs would make that the MSSD considers the three dimensions of the sustainable development in a balanced way. There should be a better balance between the environmental dimension of sustainability and the economic and social dimensions.
- Regional inclusion and equality should be highlighted as a way to create a socioeconomic balance, good distribution and use of resources and, therefore, an important step towards sustainability.
- Regional cooperation should be strengthened in the vision proposed because it represents a way to address competition (VS complementarity) between Mediterranean countries.
- MSSD 2.0 should be presented as a key initiative for the development of macro-regional strategies in the Mediterranean, with a multilevel public-private dimension and a strategic North-South cooperation angle in a gradual perspective.
- The integration between regional and national scales should be more explored. The alignment of MSSD 2.0 with NSSDs should be centred on achievement of goals rather than concrete measures.
- The ultimate goal of MSSD 2.0 should be the wellbeing of the Mediterranean citizens. Therefore the vision of MSSD 2.0 should be centred on *'improving human wealth and well-being while ensuring healthy Mediterranean marine, coastal and terrestrial ecosystems'*. More emphasis could be made on the need to change the way we are operating, in order to develop a Mediterranean economy decoupled from the degradation of the environment (this is related to the adaptation of human activities to the carrying capacity of the Mediterranean eco-system).
- The link between ecosystems and quality of life could be more clearly drawn, for example by indicating that peace, stability, prosperity and quality of life are to be found within productive and diverse marine and coastal ecosystems. Including the term 'quality of life' instead of 'wellbeing' may be considered since sustainable development engages in the wider framework enabling quality of life (socioeconomic development contributing to an innovative and eco-friendly economy with high employment, ensuring a democratic

system promoting fundamental rights and social equality, or the dynamics of the natural environment and population and the influence they exert on each other).

- The vision of MSSD 2.0 should focus on responses to socioeconomic issues for the Mediterranean societies, while protecting biodiversity and ecosystems services. Development of Mediterranean countries depends on economic activities creating/generating jobs and wealth.
- The vision of MSSD 2.0 should encompass the importance of improving higher education, mobility and capacity building for the achievement of shared sustainable objectives.
- The vision of MSSD 2.0 should include the “culture” component of sustainable development.
- The vision of MSSD 2.0 should suggest adopting a “bottom-up” approach to better encompass national and local levels. A reference to “participatory planning”, especially, at local level is missing. ‘Community’ remains a minor element in the vision suggested, and ‘participatory approaches with role for non-State actors’ are missing.
- The vision of MSSD 2.0 should be oriented towards democratic/participatory/inclusive societies or governance, democracy, peace – which are more suitable than ‘a region politically stable’.
- The concept of ‘ecosystem functionality’ should be introduced since it represents the fundamental basis to ensure economic productivity and ecosystem services for societies.
- The concept of ‘bio-economy’ is missing in the consultation document. Bio-economy need to be addressed as an integrated approach and a ‘green economic growth model’.
- Science should be presented as a way to achieve sustainable development.
- Since awareness raising has significantly progressed, both for decision-makers and general public, the MSSD 2.0 should be more ‘action-oriented’.
- It is recommended to include a special focus on the sustainable energy in the vision of MSSD 2.0 – since the sustainable energy contributes to energy security, energy savings, socio-economic growth, and climate change mitigation.
- The vision of MSSD 2.0 should tackle the territorial unbalance (population increase in coastal areas) and the issue of ‘international transit’ (transport of oil, goods, etc.).