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Introduction

1. During the thirteenth ordinary meeting in Catane (November 11-14, 2003), the Contracting Parties decided that the process of devising a Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) should be continued. To this end, they asked the Secretariat to organize the process on the basis of a wide-ranging, participative approach, with a view of submitting a final document containing the strategy, for adoption by the Contracting Parties, during their next meeting.

2. Pursuant to this decision, the Secretariat called for a workshop to pave the way for the devising of the strategy proper, based on the two final documents drawn up during the preparatory process stage (i.e., "Vision" and "Framework Orientations") by examining and defining the most suitable methodology and by putting forward realistic objectives for each one of the priority fields of action.

3. The workshop devoted to the devising of the MSSD was held at *Tour Hassan Hotel*, in Rabat (Morocco), on May 7-8, 2004, at the kind invitation of the Ministry of the Environment of Morocco, and with the active support of ENDA-Maghreb.

4. Messrs Mohamed Bouhaouli (Secretary of State for the Environment, Morocco), Abdelfatah Sahibi (Ministry of Town and Country Planning, Water and the Environment of Morocco), and Mr. George Strongylis (The European Commission), successively acted as chairpersons for the plenary sessions of the workshop.

Participation:

5. Some fifty experts, representing the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, international and non-governmental organizations and the civil society participated in the workshop. The MAP Secretariat was represented by members of the Coordination Unit, the BP/RAC, the PAP/RAC and CP/RAC. A complete list of participants is attached in **Appendix I** of this report.

Point 1 on the Agenda: The Opening Session

6. Mohamed El-Morabit, Moroccan Secretary of State in Charge of the Environment, opened the workshop by wishing all the participants a warm welcome to his country and by thanking all those who had contributed to its organization. He pointed out that sustainable development had become a federating theme for the entire Mediterranean Basin, and more particularly so for Morocco, as evidenced by the active presence of His Majesty King Mohammed VI at the Johannesburg Summit. He added that major pressures were being exerted on our societies due to our modes of production and consumption, so much so that there was a risk that, if this situation were to last, we would reach a point of no return. Hence the importance of devising a Mediterranean strategy to take account of the environmental situation, the sustainability of development and the major ecological balances of the region. Mr. El-Morabit, while emphasizing the pertinence of the themes chosen by the focus groups of the workshop, pointed to a few probably useful ways to direct the discussions, namely, the harmonizing of the legal component, while allowing a measure of flexibility; the cohabitation between mankind and his environment by preserving and enhancing bio-diversity; the importance of the problem of disposal and waste and their treatment, regarding which Morocco had already submitted a project to the Board of Directors of the UNEP to have it incorporated in the organization's program; the protection of the environment as a job-creating enterprise, undertaken thanks to reasonable investments, and taking into consideration local

conditions and ancestral "know-how," as displayed in the Old *Medinas* of Arab-Muslim civilization where nothing was actually wasted. In this connection, the Minister observed, the olive-tree, an endemic tree and a symbol of the Mediterranean, may well constitute the topic of a regional forum, given its socio-economic importance as well as the problem of pollution caused by olive-presses' discharged residues.

7. Mr. Arab Hoballah, Deputy Coordinator of MAP, thanked Mr. El-Morabit for his welcome and recalled the leading role of Morocco in the introduction of the concept of sustainable development in the region. It was, indeed, in the same room where the participants were congregated that, back in 1994, environment and development observatories were launched, and where, in 1996, the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development held its first meeting, before being mandated, a few months later, to devise a Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development. So, to some extent, this was a return to the source where the participants might find the inspiration necessary to overcome the difficulties encountered by the MCDD last year. Mr. Hoballah pointed out that the 1992 Rio Summit had already updated and ensured a world-wide acceptance of the concept of sustainable development, along with its implications in terms of co-operation, integration, as well as social and political changes. However, major stumbling blocks quickly came to the fore during the first year of implementation of the decisions taken in Rio, and due, in the main, to political considerations and the (unavailability of) resources necessary for implementation. The Johannesburg Summit, in an attempt to overcome these stumbling blocks, stressed the importance of effectively integrating the three pillars, namely the environmental, the economic and the social aspects with the principles of good governance and participative approach, and with the institutional and financial means for implementation. Above all, the Summit stressed the need to have clear-cut, realistic and quantitative objectives.

In spite of the progress achieved in the integration of the development concerns at the regional Mediterranean level (with the MED 12 Agenda and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership) and even at the national levels, effective consultation and co-operation premised on a participative approach and on adequate governance still show signs of weakness. Yet, it is precisely these aspects that constitute the prerequisites for sustainable development.

The revising and updating of the Barcelona legal frame and the launching of the preparatory processes of the MSSD, resulted in the editing of two documents - "Vision" and "Framework Orientations" -, which constitute the bases for the devising of the strategy. While this trend and the work of the MSSD have been undeniable achievements, several weaknesses and obstacles have been encountered in the process of the implementation of the recommendations and action proposals. It was, therefore, necessary to define the resources required for this implementation, and to keep in mind that the MSSD did not concern the MAP solely but also the other agents in the region, ranging from international and inter-governmental entities to the whole civil society, the private sector as well as research and educational networks. MAP II, which was defined and adopted in 1995, came to due date in 2005. The adoption of the finalized version of MSSD during the next meeting of the Contracting Parties, in November 2005, would constitute an opportunity to structure a MAP III around a set of strategic action-plans, corresponding to the priority areas which will be described in the framework of the MSSD and their objectives for the period spanning 2007-2015, or even beyond, to 2020. It is precisely these objectives that warrant discussion in this workshop. Such objectives need to be in the spirit of the Johannesburg Summit: clear, realistic, and quantifiable. Mr. Hoballah said that the results of the workshop would be submitted to the attention of the 9th MCSD in Genoa in June 2004.

8. Mr. Mohamed Bouhaouli, Secretary of State in Charge of the Environment (Morocco) insisted on the multitude of pressures exerted on the Mediterranean eco-region, notably with regard to water stresses; fossil energy requirements, which heavily weigh on public finances; in addition to the pollution that such energy engenders. The MSSD, in line with the approaches recommended by the Johannesburg Summit, the objectives of the Millennium and the orientations of NEPAD, should take into account regional specificities and the challenges brought about by globalization. A case in point are the free-trade agreements that Morocco has already signed or is currently in the process of negotiating with its Maghreb neighbors, Turkey and the European Union, or again, agreements which it intends to conclude with the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The ideal situation would be to create a single free trade zone all around the Mediterranean, without any geographical distinctions. However, confronted with such challenges, it will most likely be necessary to readjust the "garment" of the Barcelona Convention, so to speak, in order to make it fit the new and wider ambitions of the region.

Organization of work

9. The Deputy Coordinator shed further light on the organization of work by speaking about the main points of the provisional agenda (see appendix II of this report). Following the foundations, which were defined at the Barcelona workshop in "Vision" and "Framework Orientations", the task of the workshop should be just as important, inasmuch as it will attempt to define the methodology for developing the MSSD proper. It can do so by defining realistic objectives, along with the most suitable resources to guarantee the implementation of the different priority themes of "Orientations". To this end, lessons could be derived from the process governing elaboration of other already existing regional strategies (like those of the EU and the Baltic countries) and from the methodology perfected by OECD. Likewise, reference should be made to the founding texts comprised in the workshop's working documents. The participants were invited to split up evenly into three parallel focus groups meeting during the afternoon and the following morning sessions. It should be stressed that the topics chosen for each of the groups were closely connected and interdependent and that the "Vision" and the "Framework-Orientations" are documents that have been duly reviewed and adopted by the Contracting Parties and thus not to open to re-consideration. Each group was then expected to present a summary of its findings concerning the theme wherewith it was entrusted during a plenary session to be held the next day. At all events, the results of this workshop would be important for the next MCSD meeting in Genoa, for they would enable the participants to move ahead in the process of developing the strategy proper.

The Challenges and The Priorities of the MSSD

10. Mr. Hoballah presented an overview of the process, along with the MSSD orientation (diagnostic, challenges and priority fields of action), the preparation-process and concluding remarks (this overview is presented in appendix III of this report). With regard to the concept of governance, the interpretation of the term gave rise to some difficulties within some international bodies such as the UNDP, in particular with regard to its translation into Arabic. It was observed that "governance," was often mistakenly understood as implying "control", or even "judgment" in spite of the fact that the Johannesburg Summit included it at the heart of its participative approach and the social and poverty problematic (with the inevitable problems of illiteracy and education). These were then topics that had never really been discussed at the Mediterranean level and a fortiori the MAP, which would require a special effort. Generally, unlike the E.U., the Mediterranean or the Baltic countries lacked a central authority capable of imposing a

strategy at the very highest political level. This was a point not to be overlooked when implementation of MSSD was to be considered.

Presentation of the Work in Progress and the Findings of the Environment and Development Report (EDR) of the Blue Plan

11. Mr. Guillaume Benoit, Director of BP/RAC, recalled that the Blue Plan was mandated by the Contracting Parties in 2001 to update the significant 1989 report, which constituted the first prospective exercise on a Mediterranean scale. To do so, a steering committee was set up, along with groups of experts working on the different subjects at hand with the co-operation of other RAC or MAP, national experts and financial and technical support from the E.U. The complete project is expected to be ready by July 2004. The different countries are to be consulted in the Summer before the finalization and publication of the report. For this new report, a basic bias scenario to 2025 was established, centered on several assumptions regarding climate change; accelerated demographic growth; globalization and Euro-Med trade; the deficiency of tools used in the area of environmental governance and development; steady economic growth which still did not allow the South to catch up with the North; as well as the complex and burdensome reforms in the countries of the southern and eastern sides of the Mediterranean. If the trends of this scenario were to continue as such, this would result in an unbearable succession of pressures and impacts on the environment and territories by 2025: (greater pressures on coastal areas, more discharges, waste water, gas emissions, growing uses of resource, and the multiplication of infrastructures). From this set of trends in the basic scenario, it was possible to extrapolate key points or orientations likely to help change the scenarios. More specifically, this aspect of the report, by promoting action, was linked to MSSD: development and environment taken together (control over demand on water, energy, discharges); sustainable management of regions (getting the most out of the strengths of the Mediterranean, such as its heritage); better territorial distribution of activities (tourism). Thereafter, Mr. Benoit applied the general diagram of the report to the following topics: water and energy, transport, cities, rural space and agriculture, built up coastal areas, tourism and sustainable development (for further details on this presentation, see summary "Report on Environment and Development in the Mediterranean ", intended for the workshop, in appendix IV of this report). The solutions or action plans proposed were by no means utopian; in fact some of them had already started to materialize in certain national strategies. Along the same lines, the success of the strategy of de-pollution, developed in the framework of the Strategic action-program that the Contracting Parties had adopted in 1997, will depend on its capacity to mobilize the actors and to secure funding.

12. The Chairman underlined the great interest of this presentation. The report of the Blue Plan was eagerly awaited and the initial overview that Mr. Benoit had just made actually confirmed that it was indeed rich in lessons and propositions. Regarding the huge challenges facing the Mediterranean Basin, it was necessary to react with a sense of collective solidarity and insist on the strengthening of capacities. While it is true that money was "the nerve of war", nothing could be done without humans. It follows then, that in order to turn the measures taken into action designed to deal with the pressures on milieus and impacts on the environment and on resources, specialists and trained agents were necessary for the implementation of these measures.

Point 2 of The Agenda: The Guidelines and Methodology for Developing the Subject-matter of MSSD – Presentation of two Pilot Cases (Water and Energy) and discussion.

13. Expert Mr. Azzam Mahjoub presented a methodological note on the preparatory process of MSSD. He made a point that the note was meant to be modest exercise and that it made little claim to exhaustiveness regarding the development of a Mediterranean strategy. The sole intent was to communicate a few fairly clear ideas to help the participants in the three focus groups obtain some concrete results from their common endeavors. The development of a MSSD was at the same time, a "product" (the document itself) and a process. Henceforth, the novelty was that there was not only a "product": namely "The Vision" and "Framework-Orientations") edited by a group of experts, and presently the MSSD, which is still under preparation—but also the process itself, centering as it does on two fundamental principles: participation and integration. He added that he had been inspired, in adapting them to the Mediterranean context, by the various process-steps developed by OECD in relation with UNDP for the devising of sector-based reports (priority fields) that he had learned from the lessons of the Baltic Agenda 21. In the latter also some inequalities between the eleven countries could be perceived, even though they were less marked than in the Mediterranean, yet nevertheless it was characterized by a high level political commitment because it was prime ministers who had actually launched the process. The main items of the methods that are retained from this procedure are as follows:

- In their common visions, the stakeholders integrate not only environmental objectives but also socio-economic factors, such as the reduction of disparity between Baltic countries and a lower unemployment rate;
- The strategy is based on the definition of global objectives that are then translated into purposes, sub-objectives and targets;
- The strategy comprises an inter sector-based action-plan and makes reference to the establishment of networks for each priority sector, along with a specific work program for each one of them.

14. The task that now needs to be undertaken by all the partners connected with the development of MSSD is to: 1) define the essential contents of the strategy document in order to finally establish a framework action-plan; 2) initiate a process mobilizing all the actors in the region that are capable of stimulating genuine thrusts for change in the countries, at the service of SD. To carry out this work, it was indispensable to always remember the reference framework consisting of the "Vision" and "Framework-Orientations" developed during the preparatory process that was already initiated during the Barcelona workshop. In terms of methodology, as proposed in "matrix 1" of the document distributed among the participants, it was possible to analyze the development of the strategy that would be in several boxes filled solely on the basis of "Framework-Orientations", which corresponded, to each field: "challenges and stakes"; "objectives and purposes"; "actors, participating parties and responsibilities"; "means" (strengthening of capacities, financing) and lastly "policies, actions and measure ". As could be seen on matrix 1, there were empty boxes under the three columns "Actors", "means" and "policies" that gave rise only to general recommendations which enabled one to have an idea about the work that had already been accomplished and what remained to be done for the phase started. To better explain the way of using the proposed matrix, Mr. Mahjoub presented the results of its application to the sectors of water and energy, singling out the boxes that were totally or insufficiently filled-in and, once again insisting that these matrices needed not be perceived as rigid models but rather, as indicative frameworks that the participants of the focus groups were free to review and adjust (for

more details on his presentation, see "The Methodological Note," reproduced in appendix V of the present report).

15. In conclusion, Mr. Mahjoub delivered three essential messages concerning the work pertaining to the development of the MSSD:

- 1) Provide a reference framework for decision-makers so as to encourage them to carry out joint-actions by showing them the gains they would have been able to obtain. As already pointed out, the level of political commitment in the Mediterranean does not make it possible to envisage the MSSD as a decision-making framework but only as an aid to decision-making, by avoiding excessive ambition in setting the objectives and policies and for each priority field by formulating operational plans in the form of "catalogues" of priority actions, with some added-value;
- 2) Adopt a "variable geometry" taking into account differences from country to country, and obviating any rigid moulds;
- 3) Pay special attention to the genuine participation of the civil society in the discussions and reflections leading to the development of MSSD.

16. Upon the closure of this presentation, an initial general discussion took place. The European Commission recalled that, with the recent developments within the E.U., starting with enlargement, it would be suitable to measure the importance of "neighbor politics" with regard to countries of the East and those of the South, in particular the Mediterranean (which benefited from a special relationship, within the framework of the Euro-Med Partnership). The Directorate General of the Environment called for the fostering of co-operation with the countries that have already signed agreements with the E.U. The financial arrangements (MEDA) gave rise to more sustainable financing in the form of technical assistance. Nevertheless, the decision of the Ministerial Meeting held in Athens in July 2002 has yet to come to fruition and the example of the Baltic that has already been discussed, actually showed that political commitment had to be intense, failing which the advances made would be seriously compromised. MSSD was to back itself up by the on-going review of the SD strategy of the E.U. as well as examination of the national SD strategies of each country. Stress had to be put on the interconnections between the national and the regional levels of governance. A comparative analysis carried out in 25 member-countries, using the same OECD devised frame, examined the role of participation in national strategies or those of the Agenda 21 type, the role of each institution in their development, and their content (global approach or priority fields; implementation mechanisms). In conclusion, they insisted on the importance of political support, the appropriation by the actors, the adequacy of financial and human resources and mechanisms in place for follow-up and assessment.

17. One participant observed that the MSSD was one of the first North-South strategies in the world (as opposed to that of the Baltic) and others spoke about the need to work on the inter-ministerial level and to reach out beyond the simple dimension of environmental sustainability in order to integrate poverty, employment, education, the gap between North and South, in addition to the disparities between the coastal areas and the hinterland. He insisted on considering the strategy not only as a group of products but also as a series of processes (strengthening of capacities, communications, knowledge management, development of partnerships), designed to acquire quantitative instruments to evaluate the progress made (development of valid indicators), aimed not only at Governments but also at the other actors, such as the civil society, local authorities, enterprises ("multiple actor" strategy), the commitment being differentiated depending on the capacities of each, and the need to define objectives within the framework of an accurate schedule.

18. Among the other points raised by several participants regarding the development process, it was underlined that, given the low level of financial resources, a serious coordination effort would be necessary. In certain sectors such as water, networking could make it possible to attain clear-cut orientations regarding the priority actions to be undertaken and the resources required for them. Evaluation of the cost advantages of the strategy could help decision-makers in their choice of options for their respective national policies. From a more political standpoint, coordination should be encouraged between the meeting of the MSSD (scheduled to take place in June) and the meeting of the Arab Environment Ministers' Council, due to be held at about the same time. The Arab League is an actor to be involved and whose absence from this workshop one could deplore. The MSSD, in its projection exercises should assess the risks likely to face small farming projects. With globalization the opening up of markets and the inflow of low-cost agricultural produce would lead countries to seek autonomy which entails producing goods for subsistence, and not really for sale (This case is to be expected in Morocco, for instance)—which implied a relaxation of the social link and the sense of belonging to entities. Given the lack of training perceived in all sectors, it is necessary to strengthen capacities and to keep in mind that the immense majority of Mediterranean enterprises were actually "small enterprises".

19. The majority of participants supported the methodology presented by Mr. Mahjoub, some recalling that development was an ever-evolving and non-static process to which a participative approach was the key. Another participant remarked that while the matrix proposed was important, there would still be a problem regarding the priority fields when attempts are made to reconcile the objectives of the MSSD with the overly numerous objectives of the international agenda, most notably those of Johannesburg and of the Millennium. One expert thought that it would be appropriate to keep in mind a long-term outlook of the MSSD; to undertake a global assessment thereof (to determine the agents and the beneficiaries); to maintain its consultative nature, to carry out high quality and elaborate scientific research while dropping any unrealistic objectives and sticking to the modes of implementation; and to follow up by reporting the contents to the Barcelona process.

Point 3 of the Agenda: Parallel Focus Groups

20. The experts split into three focus groups according to their competencies in order to keep an efficient numerical balance between the groups. In Separate groups, they carried out their work on the following themes:

Group 1: Agriculture and rural development, water, urban development (Moderator: Mr. Ennabli);

Group 2: Energy, atmospheric pollution/climate change, transportation (Moderator: Mr. Fautrier);

Group 3: Maritime and coastal zones, tourism (Moderator: Mr. Laouina).

21. The discussion within the groups were highly animated, with a wealth of proposals and ideas advanced and always with keen concern to contribute effectively to the methodological framework suggested at the outset, even when a particular subject was less inclined to formal split, owing to its transversal nature. The moderators also underlined that, given the time limits set for the Groups to accomplish their work, the summaries were provisional in nature and thus necessarily required adjustments, additions and improvements. However, they appeared, at this stage, to be already

appropriate enough to push forward the development process of MSSD. The proceedings of the work-groups appear in Appendix VI of the present report.

Point 4 of the Agenda: Presentation of the Summaries of the Focus Groups and Discussions on Each of the Topics Dealt with in its Connection with the MSSD.

22. The secretariat thanked the three groups for their work and asked each one to make a succinct presentation to enable a general exchange of opinions, even if this entailed a return to some of the specific themes.

23. Groups, 1, 2 and 3 presented the provisional versions of the summaries emanating from their respective research.

General discussion in plenary meeting as per subject dealt with by the different focus groups.

Group 1 : "Agriculture and Rural Development, Water, Cities and Urban Development

24. Making a summary presentation of the work of this Group, Mr. Mahjoub explained that the results achieved were the outcome of a methodological effort which consisted in adjusting what had been said at the beginning. By way of example, and concerning the matrix: the participants initially spoke of "challenges and stakes" and "objectives and purposes"; later they decided, for the sake of greater coherency and flexibility, to adopt phrases like "paths for action" rather than dwell on "means, measures and policies ". However, the explanatory details warranted by "pathways for action," remain yet to be specified.

Concerning the **area of agriculture and rural development**, a theme hitherto little studied, the challenges and stakes were spoken about in the following terms:

Socially: Promote quality agriculture which also generated jobs;
Environmentally: Gain control over spatial dynamics for better conservation of agricultural land and of the environment;
Economically: Anticipate the creation of a free trade zone by 2010, taking into account disparities in terms of productivity and agricultural models.

The objectives to set would, therefore, be of three kinds:

Socially: Combat rural poverty;
Environmentally: uncouple the production/degradation of natural resources;
Economically: Shore up liberalization policies –a process which must be progressive and differentiated.

The paths for action to be explored would be premised on integrated local development, the diversification of rural economy, and the development of sectors and access to agricultural product markets.

With regard to **water**, the objectives to be reached could be:

- Socially: Access to water and sanitation;
- Environmentally: Integrated management of the resource;

- Economically: Rational management of demand.

The paths and means of action could be those identified by Euro-Moroccan Cooperation, within the framework of a PAS Water (see details in the report of group n° 1 in Appendix VI). These paths revolve around the following:

- Management of agricultural water;
- Integrated management of the water resource, at the level of large hydraulic water basins (basin agency; concerted action network; taxation, and the implementation of the “polluter/payer” principle);
- Rational management of resources and of aquatic environments;
- Natural risks and management of climatic hazards;
- Organization of drinking water-provision services/sanitation and the reform of the institutional and legal framework of water management (public/private partnerships, water laws, coherence of policies, water-rates schedules, etc.);
- Sanitation and treatment of polluting discharges (standards, sources).

In the field of **cities and urban development**, the basic conclusions of the group were presented, as reproduced in the summary report (appendix VI), by Mrs. Aline Comeau (Blue Plan) who had previously commented on the boxes summarizing the findings and proposals of the Environment and Development Report on this subject: 1) large cities and territorial imbalances, urban sprawls, risks (earthquakes, floods), ever-growing masses of refuse, transition to the automobile, decentralization and still weak governance, global objectives (full control over urban development and improvement of living environment (see appendix IV).

25. Upon the completion of this presentation, several remarks and comments were made.

General:

- The MSSD is supposed to be a framework-strategy, the extent of detail will be necessarily limited. What is needed then is the preparation of “tool boxes” to be used by States and actors;
- On the other hand, it is requested that an action-plan, which is neither too realistic nor too general or neutral, be added to the MSSD, and that countries be given the right to implement the actions programmed. The Blue Plan has produced a pertinent piece of work that could serve as a guide to the process of developing the MSSD as well as to the definition of precise actions that are supported by figures and spread over time. While the exercise is aimed at developing a strategy that would serve as an assistance-tool to decision-making by the Contracting Parties, it is imperative that it should not be turned into a mere set of general principles that are difficult to apply in reality. One may well spell out the principles, good practices and indicators that are specific to the Mediterranean. It is therefore important to reflect the specificity of the region in the strategy and strive to identify the concrete measures to be undertaken.

Concerning Agriculture:

- The part devoted to the actors and responsibilities was not sufficiently developed by this group for want of time. Nevertheless, a fundamental key to this sector consists in transforming farmers into actors of sustainable development in their own space and environment and assuring the transmission of the farming and rural heritage. In this respect, the subject of sustainable development is more likely to engender more

enthusiasm than the environment has ever done. The role of the consumer is also important. It is worth pointing to the advantages offered by the Mediterranean in the process of globalization (labels and locally-produced goods and produce).

Concerning Water:

- The objectives still need to be completed in order to yield a document that is in compliance with the E.U's frame-directives on water. It should never be forgotten that the 12 Mediterranean countries must eventually respect European legislation and that other countries will be called upon to follow suit, within the framework of "neighbor and partnership" policies.

- The direct link between water management and the management of Mediterranean forests has been highlighted. The water strategy must establish the link between these two elements of the biosphere and target the improvement and restoration of the forests in accordance with the logic of water-resources conservation and a good management of water-catchment areas.

Concerning Cities and urban development:

- Here the correspondence between the stakes, objectives and paths of action squares perfectly with the diagram of matrix 1, as featured in the methodological note, and with objective 1 and 2 of the synthesis. For objectives 3, 4 and 5, the action paths remain yet to be determined.

- The "natural risk" aspect is very costly in the Mediterranean (construction is prohibited in flood risk areas; the establishment of new urban communities that comply with the standards,) but it has, at times, led to solidarity which, historically speaking, has been beneficial in the resolution of certain sources of tension.

- Agendas 21 are more of a theoretical exercise than actual operational frameworks. In the case of urban development, the commitment of participative policies at the urban level must be correlated with the provision of financial means. For without the latter, these policies will have no concrete effect, as can be noticed in the multiple participation-gearred exercises that are undertaken in the cities of the South (as opposed to what is happening in the Baltic region, where Agendas 21 are operational because the countries are wealthier and the people in charge are capable of mobilizing the required resources).

Focus Group "Energy, Transport, Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change"

26. In presenting the summary of the work of Group 2 on energy, Mr. Fautrier stated that members had found precious aid in the remarkable work accomplished by the Blue Plan and he insisted on education-based actions and on the role to be played by type II initiatives. Confronted with the inevitable growth in energy consumption, the Group attempted, on the basis of figures, to identify backed concrete objectives (a 20% improvement, at least, of energy-efficiency by 2025). Thereafter, Mr. Lavoux presented the results of the work on the subject of transport, atmospheric pollution, and climate change.

27. Upon completion of this presentation, the participants exchanged views on the subjects studied. The following points were brought up and underscored:

About Energy:

- Decentralization of energy production;
- Possibility given to consumers to choose own clean sources of energy;
- Creation of a "nuclear-energy free" Mediterranean space;

- Involvement of small actors in the debate on energy: the energy sector is currently dominated by multinationals;
- Taking into account of brakes and levers attendant upon the use of renewable types of energy in order to identify environmental constraints;
- The Integration of the objective consisting in the reduction of CO₂ emissions, at the global Mediterranean level;
- Importance of a strict implementation of the "prevention of critical situation" Protocol " (REMPEC), designed to enhance the security and safety of maritime transportation;
- Stressing the importance of changing modal distribution by having rail transport increase from 5 to 20%:
- The prices must reflect the externalities of transport.

Concerning Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change:

- Taking into account all the polluters, especially industrialists. Farmers are not the principal generators of polluting emissions;
- The importance of the issue of the adaptation of Mediterranean countries to the effect of climate change (in particular with regard to forest planning in coastal areas). Nevertheless, one must limit the issue of adaptation to climate change to aspects linked to bio-diversity, water, etc;
- Synergy with three major protocols (CCD, CCC, CDB) at the European Mediterranean level;
- The participants considered the possibility of defining common objectives regarding the reduction of CO₂ emissions. The countries of the North have set such objectives as opposed to the countries of the South. How can the latter be brought to take account of such objectives? And how can the objectives be quantified: global objectives intended for the entire Mediterranean region; medium-range objectives or objectives differentiated in accordance with the capacities of each country? This is a very delicate political issue in the Mediterranean space. However, cleaner production processes could already contribute preventively to the emission-reduction objectives. In addition, a wider promotion of these objectives could give an impulse to the use of renewable types of energy (raising the share of the latter to 10-15% by 2025).

Focus Group: "Sea coast, Coastal and Marine areas, and Tourism"

28. In presenting the summary to Work-Group 3, the moderator, Mr. Laouina, observed that the members adhered to the matrix proposed in the methodological note and then, given the blurred line of demarcation between challenges, diagnostics, objectives and resources, they "deviated" from the initial framework, but remained largely inspired by the recommendations of PAP/RAC made in Split.

29. The presentation over, the most significant comments were as follows:

Concerning "Sea Coast, Coastal and Marine Areas"

- It would be a good idea to set objective that are backed by figures for the sea coast. Half of that space is expected to be urbanized by 2025, according to the most persistent scenario. The Environment and Development Report proposes an objective of 4000 linear km of re-qualified coastline and 4000 km of protected coastline, within the framework of integrated and sustainable management plans.
- The struggle against overly built-up coastlines once again brings up the issue of agriculture. One third of the financial outflow in the world goes to seacoast areas.
- The efforts deployed by certain countries to protect and to better manage their coastline are to be cited by way of demonstration.

- In this respect, preparation of the protocol on the GIZC (the feasibility study will be presented in the near future) should, according to PAP/RAC, be an important tool in the legal arsenal concerning coastline planning and development.

Concerning Tourism:

- The importance of establishing the link between the growth of the tourism sector and its interactions with rural and urban development. The Mediterranean sea-coast, coast and marine lines require the development of monitoring plans that would allow many countries to limit the use of beach sand in building and public works, to have full control over untreated sewage water, and to measure the impact of maritime transport;

- In any case, what is necessary is to undertake landscape and sea coast re-qualification especially in mature tourist destinations. It is proposed that one third of the addition flow be re-directed to the hinterland, thereby strengthening the interactions between tourism and rural and urban development strategies;

- However, the participants agree on the fact of setting objectives backed with solid figures, could be envisaged in the strategy, but with such realism as would reflect the efforts already made by certain countries in the field of sea-coast protection, substantiated by practical examples. Likewise, objectives backed by figures already exist in the framework of international agreements and should thus be adapted to national and regional contexts;

- The necessity of avoiding the inclusion of local initiatives among the means of fighting overly built-up coastal areas for, at the local level, the trend is bent on the over-exploitation of the coastal resources and space. The initiative must therefore come from the central authorities. These local initiatives may, on the other hand, be linked to regional projects. In this case, the local authorities of the hinterland must play an active role in lifting pressure exercised on sea-coast areas by attracting certain revenue-generating and job-creating activities and investments. In the Mediterranean region, beaches are more often than not set against mountains, meaning that there are potentially two different kinds of tourism: one mass-oriented and commercial, the other, more elitist and ecological;

- Present-day infrastructure are geared to mass tourism, for it is the tour operators who decide what investments are to be made and what development plans to be launched. Therefore, a compromise must be found.

- Tourist activity cannot be considered as a vector of sustainable development. Because of this the principle of an ecological tax constitutes an interesting tool for generating revenues and to contribute to the efforts deployed in the conservation of resources.

- Emphasis was laid on certain parameters that should underpin any tourism development strategy, to wit, peace and security at the regional level. Impeded two-way North-South population circulation was singled out as a handicap that should be lifted. The importance of developing the cultural and ecological heritage, which was sometimes subjected to irreversible damage, was also raised and discussed.

- Regional development project in rural areas would make it possible to better understand and deal with the planning of the protected zones. The latter may constitute an excellent means of renovation of the hinterlands, bringing together the imperatives of preservation and local development priorities. But according to an expert, the fact of distinguishing between coastal tourism and hinterland tourism would be in contradiction with the approach recommending the elaboration of regional development projects;

- What is important is to avoid "mono-culture tourism" by involving farmers and giving them support in enhancing their products and in mastering other production alternatives;

- Moreover, according to an expert, the diversification of tourism offerings cannot be achieved through the extension of tourist seasons. Low tourist pressure periods can also be profitable inasmuch as they serve to revitalize sea-coast spaces (reconstitution of resource).

- Another expert highlighted the importance of incorporating in the strategy an assessment of the profitability of public commitments in the tourism sector, in terms of return on investment, as well as in terms of the contribution of tourism to the sustainable development of a country.

Point 5 of the Agenda:

Organization of Research up to the Finalization of the Integrated Report. A Debate on the Structure and Content of the MSSD

30. In response to some questions asked by the participants Mr. Hoballah, made some clarifications concerning the "road map" of the MSSD starting from this workshop. He confirmed that, during the last meeting of the MCSD steering committee in Split, the Secretariat would establish a mandate for the consultative group. He said that this mandate would be submitted to the 9th MCSD (Genoa, Italy, 17-19 June 2004). On 25 May 2004, the limited group of experts already associated in the preparatory phase of the "Vision" and "Strategic Orientations" is to meet again to look into all the strategic objectives corresponding to the eight priority areas prepared by the focus groups of this workshop, which, meanwhile will have been reviewed and improved according to the very last elements of the discussion. Thereafter the results of the workshop are to be submitted to the 9th MCSD who would thus have full control over the process being followed and who would then decide on the designation of task managers and on the organization of their work. The following steps would then be: the finalization of the subject matter-notes by the Secretariat, with the assistance of a group of experts and task-managers between July and October 2004; preparation of the draft-project of the MSSD between October 2004 and January 2005; the examination of the document by the peers, in other words the steering committee of the MCSD (4 representatives of the Contracting Parties and three representatives of the Large Groups); the presentation and examination of the MSSD project at the 10th MCSD and at the offices of the Contracting Parties in June 2005; the discussion of the document at the meeting of the MAP's national focal points in September 2005, and final submittal for adoption at the Fourteenth Meeting of the Contracting Parties in Slovenia in November 2005. During the entire process of development, a limited group of experts would assist the Secretariat in terms organization and coordination, and regularly scheduled consultations could take place with the Steering Committee of the MCSD, and the members of the Office of the Contracting Parties, as well as with all the Parties and partners through regular channels, while the submittal of the complete project of the Blue Plan Report starting July 2004 will constitute a constant contribution of information and proposals. The Secretariat has, in fact, handed out to all workshop participants a "provisional road map" containing all these elements while pointing out that for MAP, the new coordinator would be responsible for monitoring the whole process and coordination with the RAC concerned and that all the documents submitted to the MCSD would be the responsibility of the Secretariat.

31. Concerns were expressed about the possible interference of the current group of experts and the would-be consultative group. The deputy coordinator recalled that the former had been associated since the beginning of the process and that, in all events, it would be the responsibility of the 9th MCSD to decide whether or not it should continue its work but that its intervention, at this stage, has made it possible to avoid yet more delays already noted in the scheduling of the strategy for institutional reasons.

32. With regard to the association of the CE in the process of development of the MSSD, implicitly contained in the Ministerial Declaration of Athens in July 2002, the Secretariat confirmed that a common program of cooperation was being envisaged between Brussels and the MAP and that Mr. Strongylis was invited to participate in the

discussions held by groups of experts. Mr. Strongylis stated that, as Vice-president of the Office, the CE was going to look into the ways and means of creating the best synergy possible between the two entities.

33. There were some more technical questions about the handling of other non-environmental issues by experts who were not necessarily qualified for this task and about the absence of industry among the priority topics. The response was that is the "Framework Orientations" was already much socio-economic in nature than environmental and that, referring to the Johannesburg Implementation Plan, the objective of transformation of the modes of production and consumption should constitute a basis on which industry could be reintroduced.

34. The former Chairman had asked people to identify the federating aspects emerging from the topical research and the connecting points that could already be envisaged, while avoiding dispersion in the final process of development of the MSSD document. Some participants made reference to the European Strategy of Sustainable Development to illustrate the indispensable connection to be established with international agreements in order to create particular niches for strengthening the governance dimension of the strategy. If the strategy contained mechanisms of horizontal coordination that could only strengthen the process of governance.

35. Another major challenge for the MSSD lies in the identification of obstacles to the implementation of the strategy. This entails the identification of pertinent paths of action approved and supported by high-level political commitments in order to make the strategies operational even within specific national contexts. With regard to the issue of integration within the sectors, the indicators would constitute a good monitoring tool for following the devising of policies and calling on the actors. The setting up of structure acting as interface, in accordance with the themes, as has been contemplated in certain countries, could help in the attainment of integration objectives.

36. A brief exchange of views took place about the meaning of the term "integration". Certain experts prefer to speak about coherence or harmonization –a more subtle process implying a continuum and concerted efforts, rather than the imposition of a decision from above. Another important legitimization element of the strategy would consist in highlighting the cost of not taking into account sector-per-sector environmental degradation which, as a matter of fact, would justify putting priorities in clear-cut hierarchy. It is worth noting, in this respect, that the METAP has developed an instrument that enables the assessment of environmental degradation cost. As such, recourse to the tool should be made systematic, within the framework of the MSSD.

Point 6 of the Agenda: The Closing of the Workshop

37. On behalf of MAP, the Deputy Coordinator thanked the moderators of the focus groups and all the experts for the intensive work carried out on the priority areas over the previous two days. He, likewise, expressed his gratitude to the Moroccan authorities and to Enda-Maghreb for their warm welcome and for the quality of their organization and logistic support. Thereupon, the Chairman declared the workshop closed at 6:30 p.m. on Saturday 8 May 2004.

ANNEX I**WORKSHOP FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGY
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, RABAT 7 AND 8 MAY 2004****MCS D MEMBERS****ASCAME**

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Annex I

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ANNEX II
WORKSHOP FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
HOTEL TOUR HASSAN, RABAT, MOROCCO 7 AND 8 MAY 2004
PROVISIONAL AGENDA

	Friday 7 May	Saturday 8 May
09.00-10.45	S1. Opening-Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening of the meeting and introduction; • Objectives, Agenda and Organization of the Workshop; • MSSD Challenges and Priorities; • Presentation of progress and relevant findings of the Report on Environment and Development (RED); 	S5. Break out sessions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap-up: presentation of draft reports to respective groups for discussion
10.45-11.15	Coffee Break	
11.15-13.00	S2. Preparatory Process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework Guidelines and Methodology for the preparation of MSSD contents: presentation of two pilot cases (water and energy) and discussion; 	S6. Plenary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap-up: presentation from break out sessions and discussion on each issue and co-relation/integration in an MSSD.
13.00-14.30	Lunch Break	
14.30-16.15	S3. Break out sessions: 3 parallel groups on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water; [Agriculture and Rural Development]; Urban Development; • Energy; Air/Climate; Transport; • Marine and Coastal Zones; Tourism. Each group will go through the elements that constitute the framework guidelines and methodology (objectives, governance, means, policies, etc) for each one of the priority areas for action.	S7. Plenary: Cont <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap-up: presentation from break out sessions and discussion on each issue and co-relation/integration in an MSSD.
16.15-16.45	Coffee Break	
16.45-18.30	S4. Break out sessions: Cont.	S8. Plenary: Discussion on MSSD document: structure, table of contents, level of details, organization of work until the finalization of the draft integrated MSSD report.

Annex III

**Orientations and preparation of the MSSD
(presentation by the Secretariat)**

REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE

MEDITERRANEAN STRATEGY for SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

RABAT, 7-8 MAY 2004

Arab HOBALLAH
UNEP/MAP

PROCESS OVERVIEW

- ✓ BARCELONA WORKSHOP, BASIS
- ✓ 8TH MCSD ,CONTEXT, TENSION
- ✓ MCSD/SC, VISION+ORIENTATION
- ✓ 13TH CP, "NOTE"/COMMENT/FINAL
- ✓ MCSD/SC, METHOD+AGRI
- ✓ RABAT WORKSHOP, OBJECTIVES+
- ✓ 10TH MCSD, CONTENTS+PREP
- ✓ INTERSESSIONS, MCSD, CP 05

REGIONAL SD VISION

- **STRATEGIC REVIEW: CULTURE OF CHANGE & REFORMS, CHALLENGES**
- **DEV & ENV PROTECTION**
- **POVERTY & INEQUALITY**
- **INNOVATION & ENTREPRENEURSHIP**
- **CULTURAL DIVERSITY**
- **GOVERNANCE DEFICIT, BUT**
- **NEED PEACE & SECURITY**

MSSD ORIENTATIONS

- **DIAGNOSTIC:**
 - **ASYMETRY**
 - **FINANCIAL DISTRESS**
 - **RENT ECONOMY**
 - **ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS**
 - **EDUCATION/RESEARCH/INOV**
 - **GOVERNANCE**

MSSD ORIENTATIONS

- **CHALLENGES:**
 - **GLOBALIZATION**
 - **POVERTY & ILLITERACY**
 - **REFORM EDUCATION SECT.**
 - **COMPETITIVE BUSINESS**
 - **MNGT NAT RES & POLLUT.**
 - **SD IN ODA & COOP**

MSSD ORIENTATIONS

- **AREAS FOR PRIORITY ACTIONS:**
 - **WATER**
 - **ENERGY**
 - **TRANSPORT**
 - **AIR/CLIMATE**
 - **MARINE & COASTAL ZONES**
 - **TOURISM**
 - **URBAN DEV & MNGT**
 - **AGRI and RURAL DEV**

PREP for MSSD

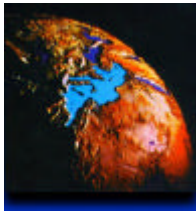
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- **REALISTIC/MEASURABLE TARGETS
TIMEBOUND, V/S MDG/JPOI & MED**
- ✓ **PARTICIPATORY APPROACH**
- **INTERAGENCY COM., FOLLOW UP
MECHANISMS**
- **MEANS, REG-NAT VS EXT, TAX, ODA,
FDI, REMITTANCES, DEBT SWAPS**

FINAL REMARKS

- ✓ **SOCIAL+GOVERNANCE** in MAP
- **REGIONAL COOP, COMPLEX**
- ✓ **AUTHORITY MAP V/S EC/BALTIC**
- **ADVISE V/S DECIDE**
- **CORRESPONDING POLITICAL & FINANCIAL MEANS**
- **STILL MSSD a REG+NAT FRAMEWORK for POLICY/ACTION PARTICIPATION & COOPERATION, through relevant progr & "SAPs"**

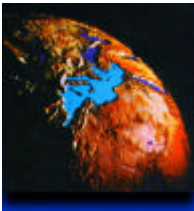
Annex IV

**Report on Environment and Development in
the Mediterranean by the BP/RAC**



Rapport Environnement et Développement en Méditerranée

Etat d'avancement et liens avec la
Stratégie de DD



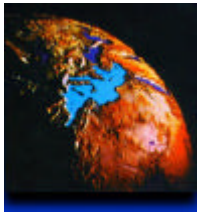
...Rappels sur le calendrier



- **Mandat:**
 - ✓ **PC (2001): rapport régional environnement/développement: rétrospective/prospective , indicateurs, montrant « unité, diversité des situations,efforts en cours pour le développement durable, bonnes pratiques, difficultés,.. »**
- **Comment?**
 - ✓ Plan Bleu, Centres PAM
 - ✓ Experts nationaux
 - ✓ Comité de pilotage et Groupes d'experts/thème
 - ✓ Soutien financier et technique de l'UE (AEE, DG Europaid)
- **Quand?**
 - ✓ Draft complet juillet 2004
 - ✓ Consultation des pays été 2004
 - ✓ Finalisation-édition 2004
 - ✓ Valorisation, produits dérivés, diffusion 2004-2005



Cadre Logique du RED



Partie 1 Dynamiques et spécificités méditerranéennes

Scénario tendanciel de base à 2025

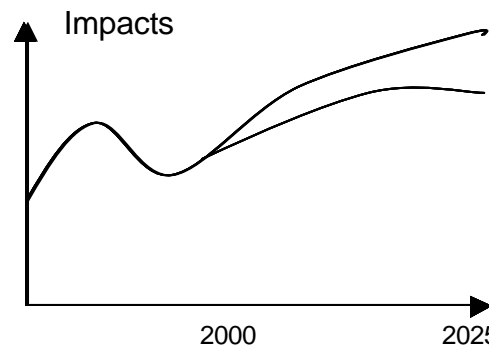
Partie 2 Problématiques de développement durable

Eau

Energie

Transport

Espace rural

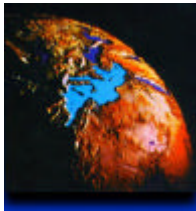


Infléchissement

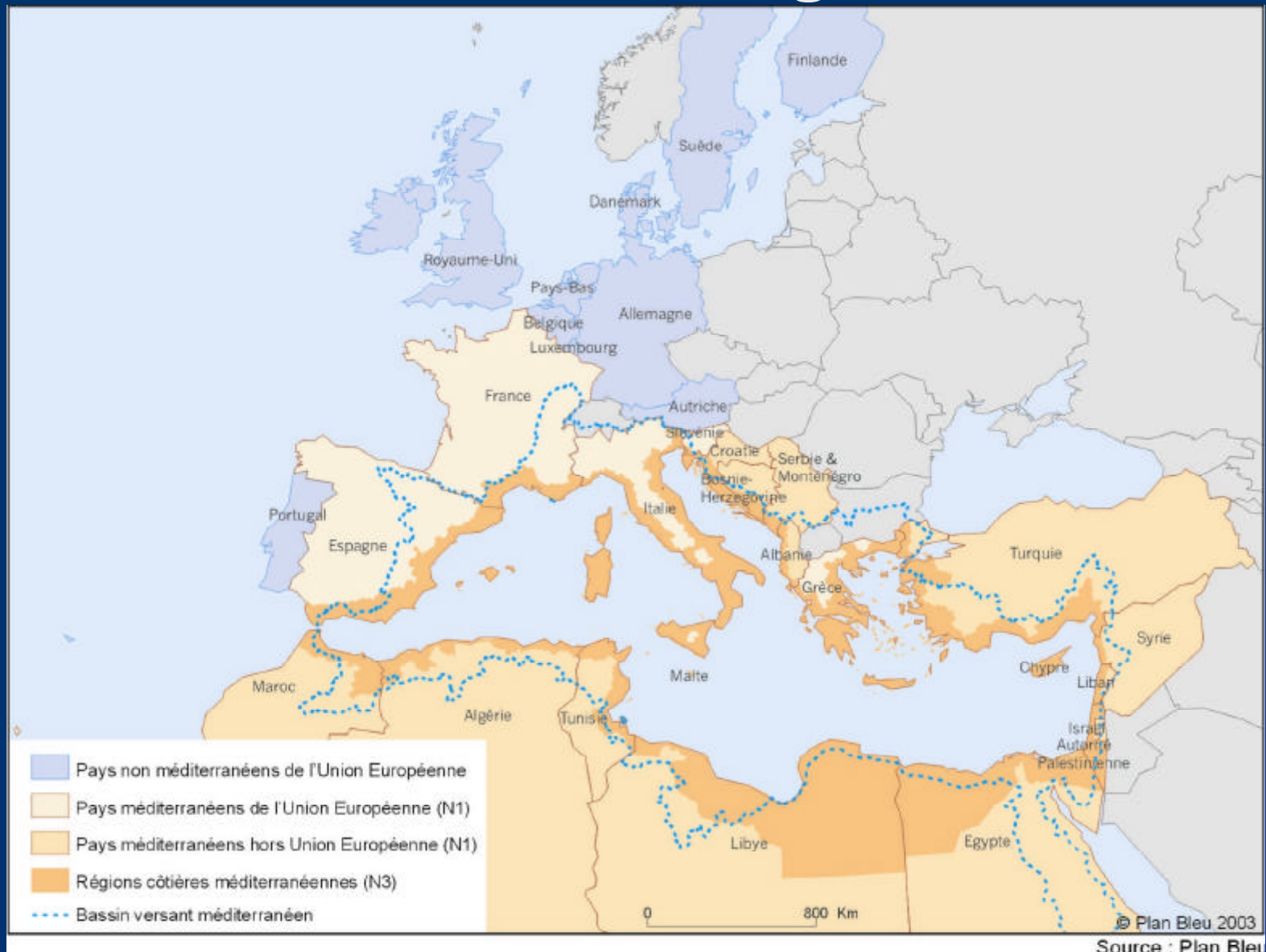
Villes

Littoral & tourisme

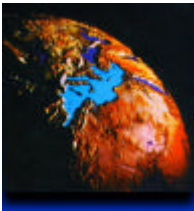
Partie 3 Invitation à l'action



Présentation de la région Med.



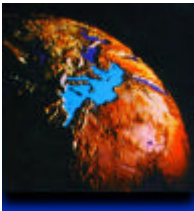
Source : Plan Bleu



Scénario de base 2025 - Hypothèses



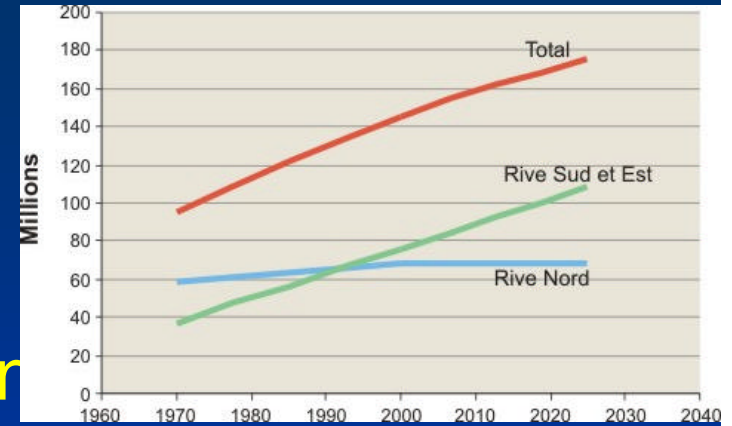
- Changement climat avéré (moins de 1°C)
- Transition démographique accélérée
- Mondialisation, échanges UE-Med renforcés
- Intégration régionale rive Nord, scission Nord Sud
- Gouvernance pour l'environnement et le développement insuffisante, approche réactive et corrective plutôt que d'anticipation
- Réformes dans les PSEM lourdes et difficiles, le pari du libre échange
- Croissance économique soutenue mais ne permettant pas le rattrapage Nord Sud



Des pressions et impacts accrus sur l'environnement et les territoires à 2025

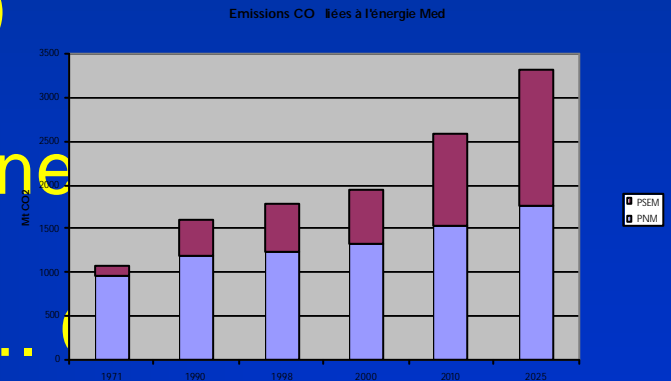


Dans les régions côtières:
+ 31 millions d'habitants
+ 33 millions d'urbains
+ 136 millions de touristes
Multiplication des prélèvements sur les ressources

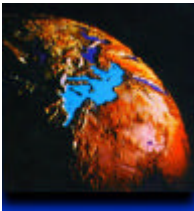


eau (+20%)
énergie (x3 dans les PSEM)

Multiplication des rejets
déchets solides (+220 Mtonne)
eaux usées
émissions gaz



Multiplication des infrastructures
Transport, énergie, logements, tourisme



Exemple Eau



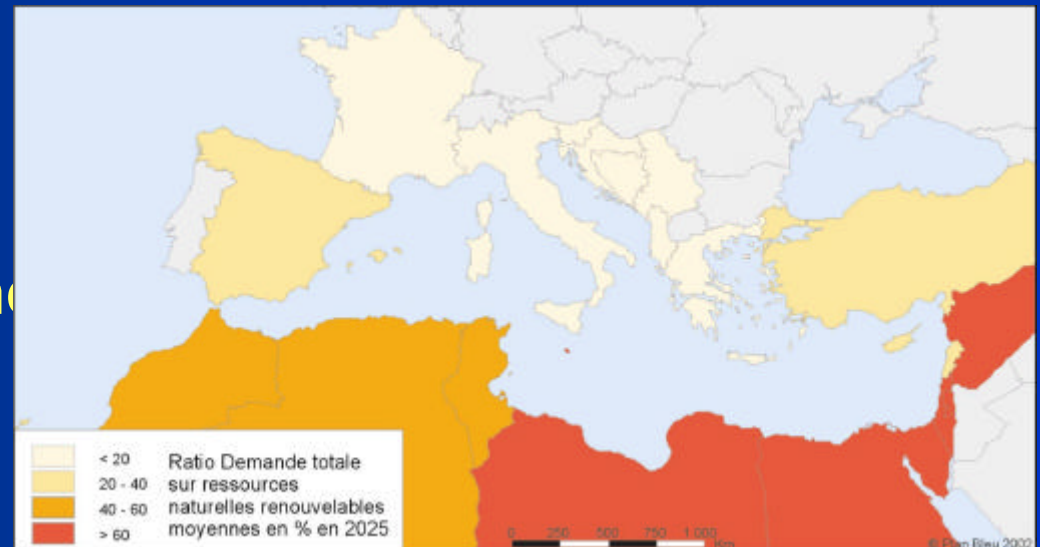
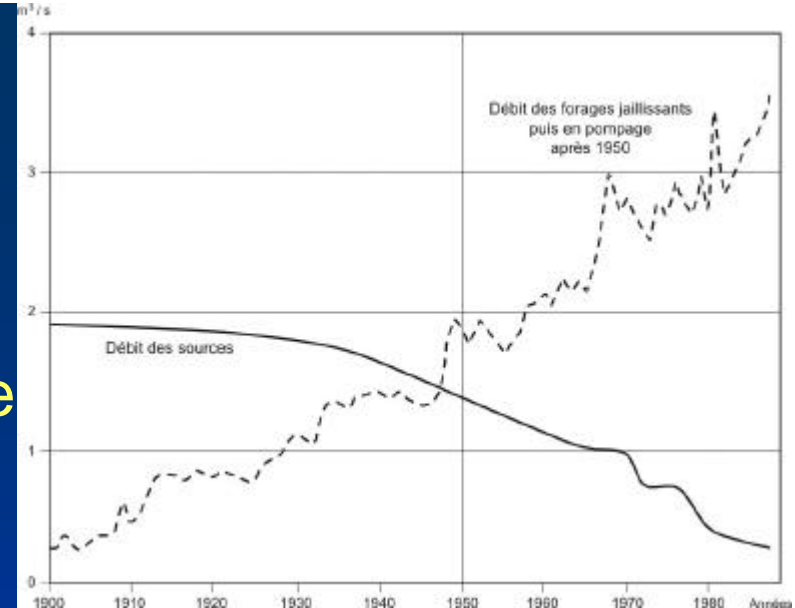
■ Pression sur les ressources en eau

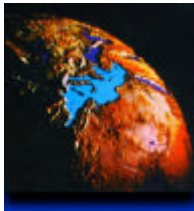
- ✓ 1 pays sur 3 prélève plus de 50% de ses ressources renouvelables en eau
- ✓ Dégradation qualité et disparition d'écosystèmes
- ✓ Sur-exploitation des nappes



■ Infrastructures

- ✓ Barrages (100)
- ✓ Usines dessalement
- ✓ Transferts

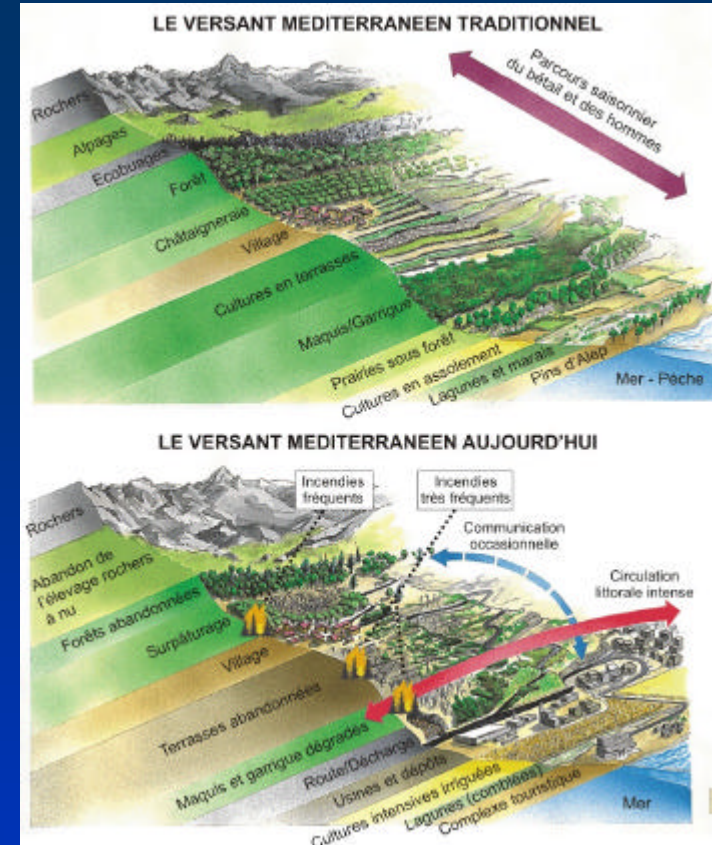


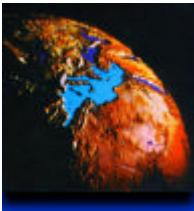


Des disparités sociales et territoriales accrues



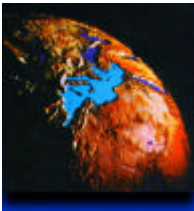
- Fracture Nord Sud persistante
- Littoralisation
- Fracture Urbain/Rural
- Villes cloisonnées
- Pauvreté persistante, aggravée par les dégradations environnementales:





Invitation à l'action

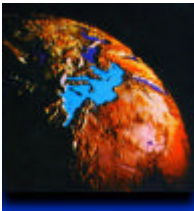
Lien avec la Stratégie de DD



Orientations pour changer de scénario



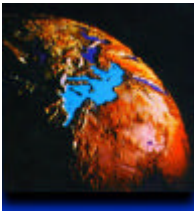
- **Découplage développement/environnement**
 - ✓ Maîtrise des demandes (eau, énergie, déchets, mobilité, sols...)
 - ✓ Offre plus « verte » (énergies renouvelables/fossiles, rail/route,..)
- **Gestion durable des territoires**
 - ✓ Arrêter la dégradation de l'environnement littoral, rural et urbain (sols, eau, cadre de vie, biodiversité et paysage)
 - ✓ Mieux valoriser économiquement les atouts de la Méditerranée
- **Mieux répartir les activités sur le territoire (rôle particulier du tourisme) pour contribuer à ces deux objectifs**



Eau&Energie: objectifs possibles



- **Améliorer la gestion, gains potentiels au moins 20% des demandes**
 - ✓ **Eau:** 54 Km³/210 Km³ en 2025, équivalent de l'accroissement des demandes d'ici 2025; économies financières: 10 milliards d'Euros/an, 30 fois l'APD reçue/an; 100 barrages évités
 - ✓ **Energie :** 200 Mtep/1 400 Mtep, la moitié de l'accroissement des demandes d'ici 2025; économies financières: 18 milliards d'euros/an, 18 fois l'APD reçue par an; 150 centrales évitées
- **Augmenter l'éco-efficience de l'offre et la diversifier**
 - ✓ recours croissant aux énergies renouvelables (11% au lieu de 2%)
- **Protéger les ressources les plus menacées**
 - ✓ Épuration des eaux usées avant rejet



Eau&énergie, politiques nationales



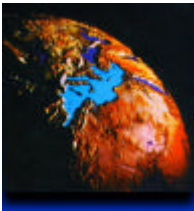
- Impulsion publique, stratégies d'efficacité, intégration dans politiques sectorielles, suivi dans le temps
 - ✓ Exemples: Italie, Tunisie..
 - ✓ Secteurs prioritaires: agriculture (eau), logement et transports (énergie)



- Obstacles à lever
 - ✓ Faible compréhension des enjeux
 - ✓ Multiplicité des acteurs, lobbies
 - ✓ Difficulté de financement: Coût immédiat – bénéfice différé

- Pistes:
 - ✓ Déconcentrer la gestion – participation/responsabilisation
 - ✓ Ensemble cohérent d'outils, signal clair aux producteurs et consommateurs (prix des ressources, systèmes de tarification progressif-sociaux-internalisation des coûts environnementaux, fiscalité et subventions aux équipements économes)
 - ✓ Renforcer les agences d'efficacité

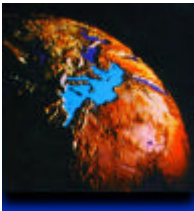




Eau & énergie, coopération régionale



- Augmenter l'APD pour l'efficacité des demandes et les ENR
 - ✓ **Eau**; 50% de l'APD reçue pour des projets de grandes infrastructures; dotations en baisse;
 - ✓ **Energie**: seulement 10% de l'APD pour des projets d'efficacité (1% prêts BEI pour les énergies renouvelables)
- Mise au point de systèmes de financements adaptés à la spécificité des projets; fonds pour le financement du « surcoût » immédiat des projets d'URE/ER; aide aux réformes fiscales
- Aide à l'élaboration de stratégies nationales d'efficacité;
- Fixation d'objectifs d'efficacité dans les projets
- Etudes coûts-avantages de pré-faisabilité des projets d'investissement ; connaissance des coûts des externalités



Eau & énergie, coopération régionale




- Cellule régionale d'appui aux contrats de PPP
- Echanges d'expériences et la formation dans l'efficacité énergétique et la gestion intégrée de l'eau (mise en réseau et soutien aux agences spécialisées, formations)
- Technologies: faciliter le transfert de technos propres (audits), recherche de technos d'épuration eau peu coûteuses
- Rôle privilégié de l'Europe pour l'harmonisation de la fiscalité énergétique



Transport, objectifs

- 
- Accélération du découplage: croissance des trafics inférieure de 8 % (trafics voyageurs) et de 11 % (fret) par rapport au scénario de base à 2025

Et

- 
- Répartition modale : 20 % pour le rail contre 5 % dans le scénario de base.

.....avec comme gains:

- ✓ Économies réalisées: 41 milliards \$ de coûts de congestion, 90000 tonnes de COV, 180000 t de Nox, 191000 t de CO2
 - ✓ 15000 morts évités (accidents), 9 millions de méditerranéens sans bruit
- Diminution des rejets polluants dus au trafic maritime
 - ✓ 2,6 millions de tonnes de rejets polluants en mer évités





Transports, pistes

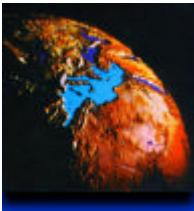


- Impulsion politique forte pour découplage et promotion de modes de transports collectifs
- Combinaison cohérente d'outils et prix reflétant les externalités environnementales
- Augmenter les financements publics pour les modes rail/maritime dans une optique de transfert modal
- Extension des conventions internationales à d'autres produits polluants que les hydrocarbures, meilleur contrôle du trafic et des bateaux

Rôle prépondérant de l'UE

- ✓ Tarification, choix des infrastructures (inter-modal, rail)
- ✓ Echanges d'expérience





Villes, vers de grandes agglomérations?

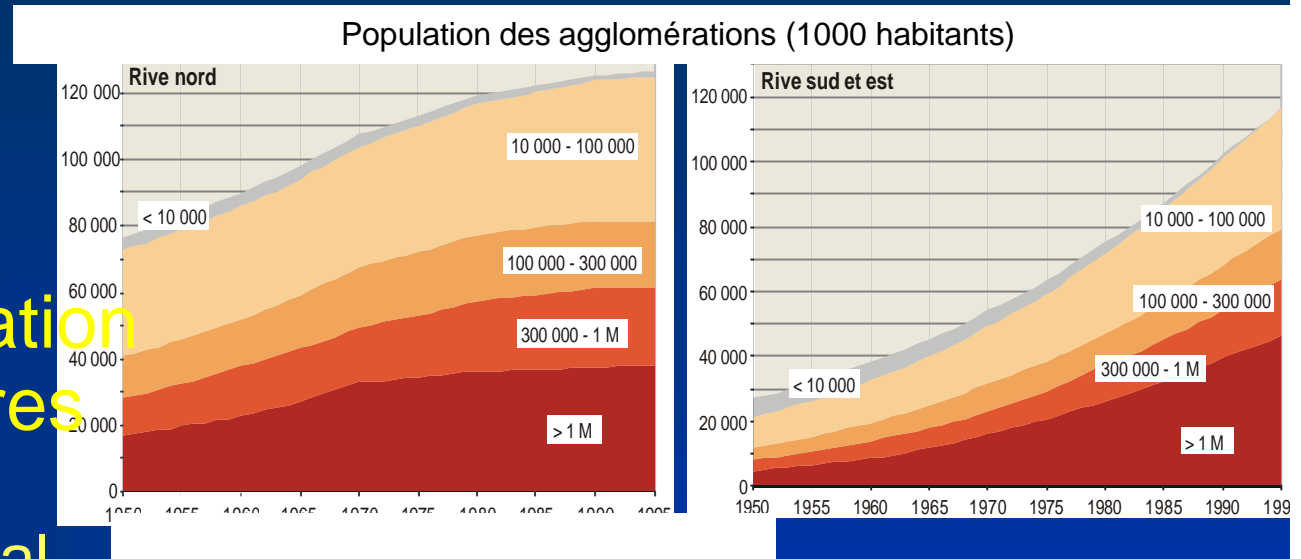


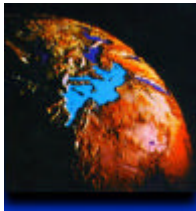
- Métropolisation
- Déséquilibres territoriaux

- ✓ Urbain/rural
- ✓ Entre villes
- ✓ Dans les villes

- Réponses: Politiques nationales
Aménagement Territoire et développement régional

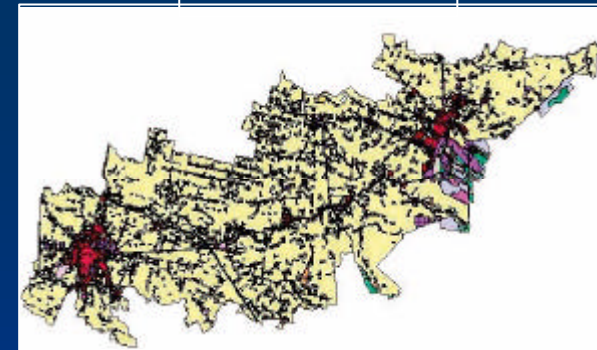
- ✓ Répartition plus équilibrée des services, cohésion territoriale
- ✓ Appui au réseaux de villes moyennes et aux villes intérieures



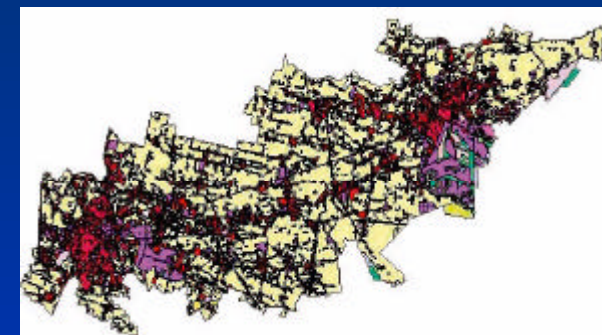


1955

Villes, étalement urbain



1997



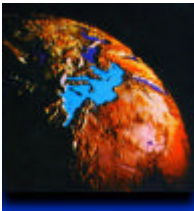
- **Urbanisme renouvelé, plus adapté aux réalités locales**

- ✓ Au service d'un projet à long terme
- ✓ Schémas directeurs
- Mixité fonctionnelle des espaces
- Eviter zones mono-fonctionnelles (commerce, villes privées)



- **Densification résidentielle et diversification de l'offre foncière dans les centres**
- **Régénération urbaine avec les acteurs, valorisant le patrimoine, facilitant l'accès au logement, services des plus démunis**
 - ✓ Ex: Marseille, Alep, Gênes, Tunis,..
- **Planification urbaine et transport**





Villes, risques

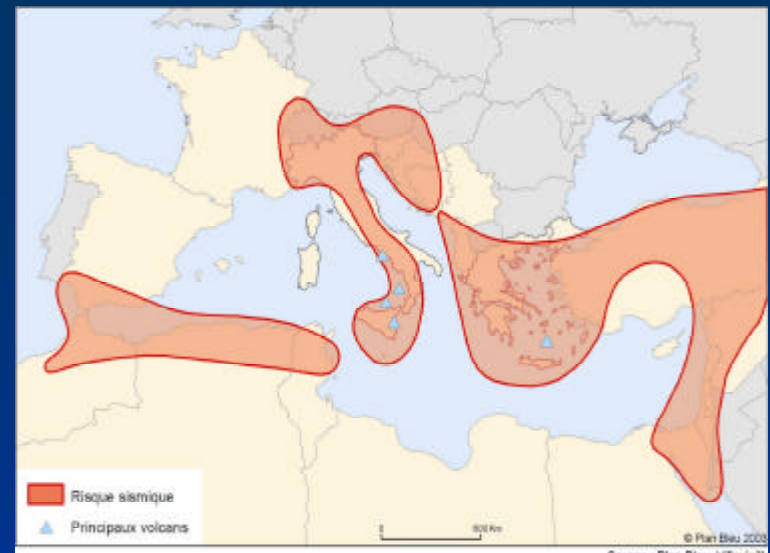


Prévention

- ✓ Stopper les constructions dans les zones à risques, non conformes aux normes antisismiques et inadaptées au risque inondation



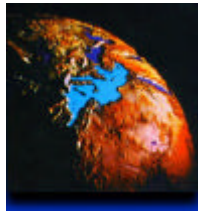
Gestion des risques pour atténuer les impacts



		Nb victimes	Sinistrés, sans abri
Izmit	séisme août 1999	17 200 morts	600 000
Alger, Bab el-oued	inondations nov. 2001	920 morts	50 000
Alger et Boumerdès	séisme mai 2003	2 200 morts 10 200 blessés	120 000
Maroc, province d'Al Hoceima	séisme février 2004	600 morts 920 blessés	30 000

Les villes des PSEM particulièrement vulnérables

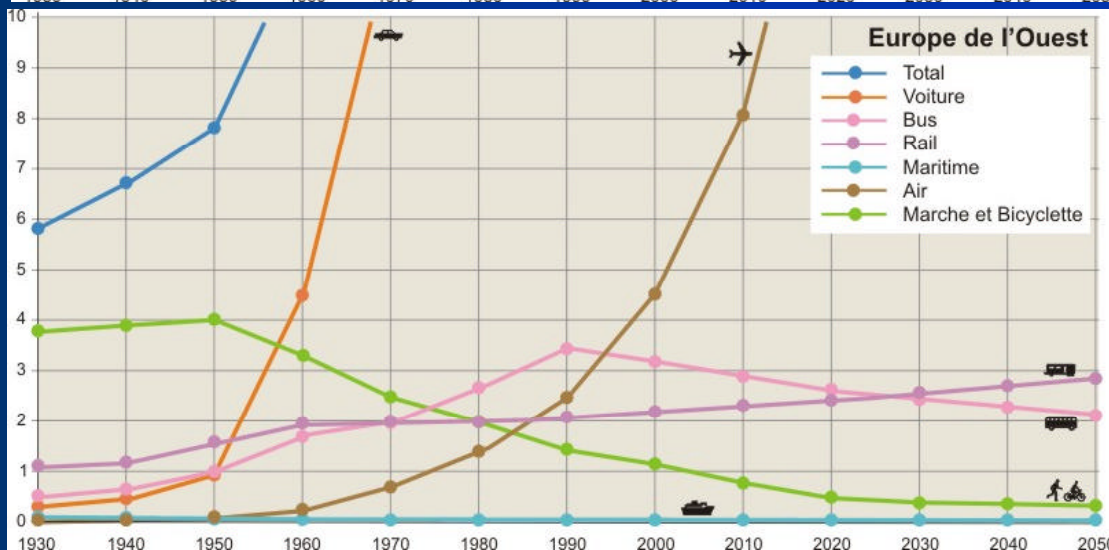
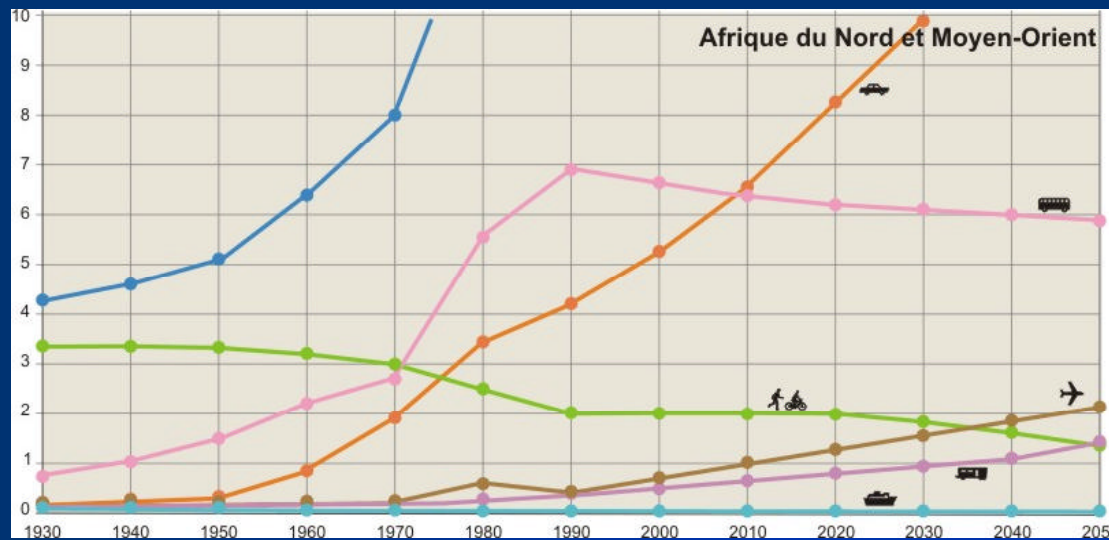




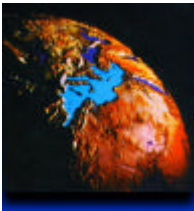
Villes, modes de vie

« Transition automobile » au Sud et à l'Est : motorisation de masse vers 2010-2020 ?

Modes de déplacements des personnes, estimations et projections (km/personne/jour)



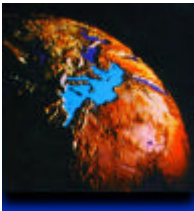
Source : F. Papon (Inrets), d'après A. Schafer pour voiture, bus, train et avion ; autres sources pour les autres modes.



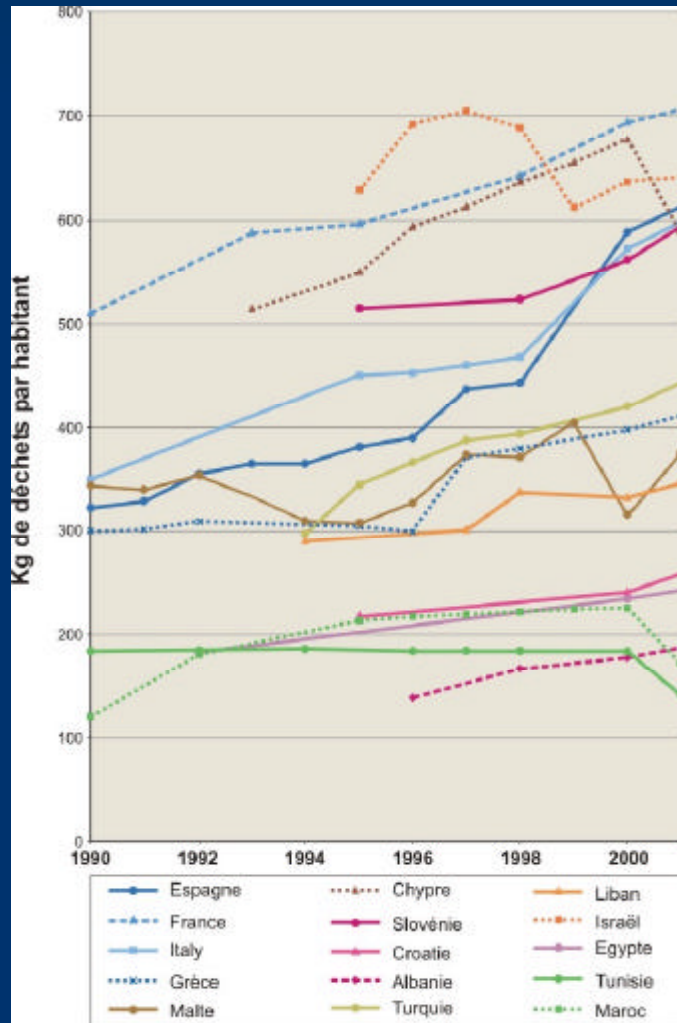
Villes, transition automobile



- **Nord, congestion, pollutions locales et contribution au réchauffement climatique**
 - ✓ Plans de déplacement urbain élargis aux agglomérations
 - ✓ Maîtrise des trafics péri-urbains
 - ✓ Lier urbanisme et transport
- **Sud, augmentation des trafics automobiles et des pollutions, allongement des déplacements, secteur informel du transport public**
 - ✓ Renforcement des transports collectifs
 - ✓ Renouvellement du parc voitures des systèmes collectifs
 - ✓ Adapter l'auto à la ville et non l'inverse
- **Partout: vers des systèmes de transports plus durables**
 - ✓ Planification transport/urbain
 - ✓ Extension des transports collectifs au péri-urbain
 - ✓ Soutien financier aux transports collectifs (redevance sur stationnement, voiture, éco-taxation des carburants, péage urbain)



Villes, Croissance alarmante des déchets ménagers produits



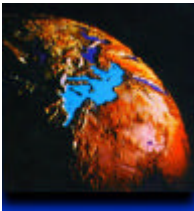
		Scénario de base	Scénario alternatif
	2000	2025	2025
PNM	109	204	139
PSEM	66	192	111
Total	175	396	250



Politiques de réduction à la source et de recyclage :

- moins 6 millions de tonnes/an
- moins 3,8 milliards dollars/an.

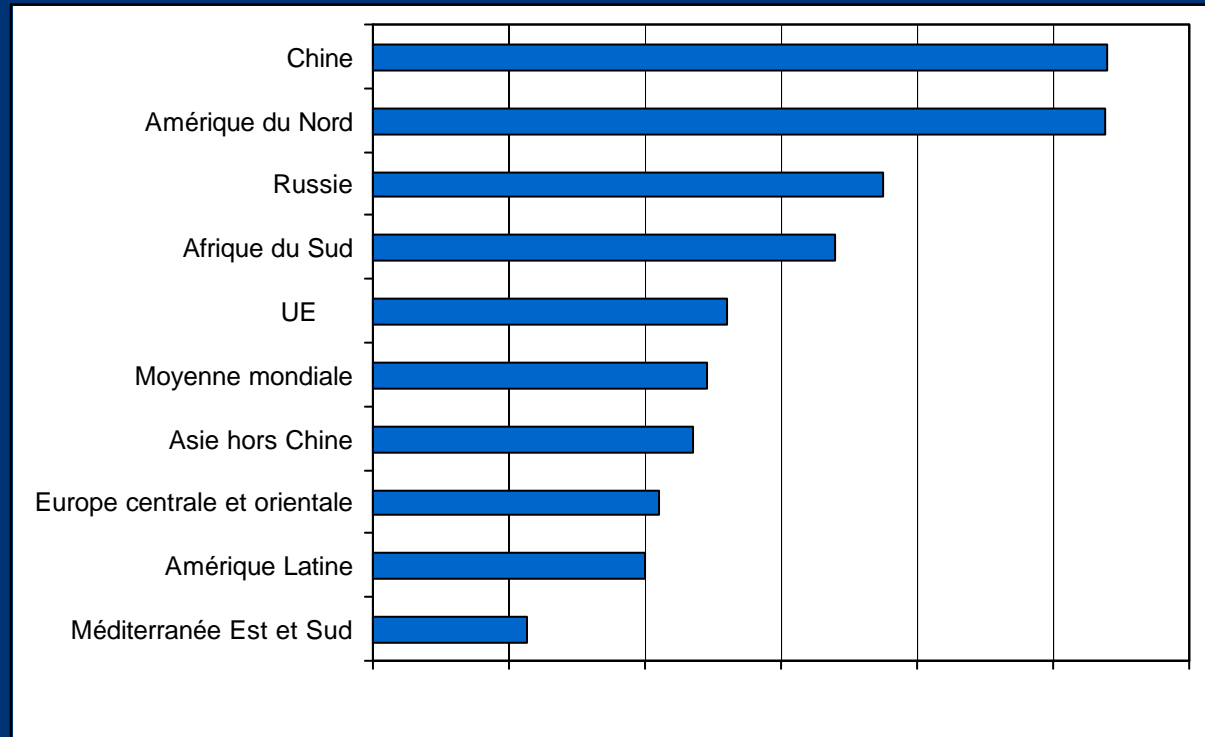




Villes, Décentralisation et gouvernances urbaines encore faibles

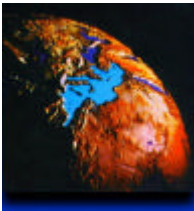


Dépenses des échelons locaux en pourcentage des dépenses totales de l'Etat, 1997-2000



%



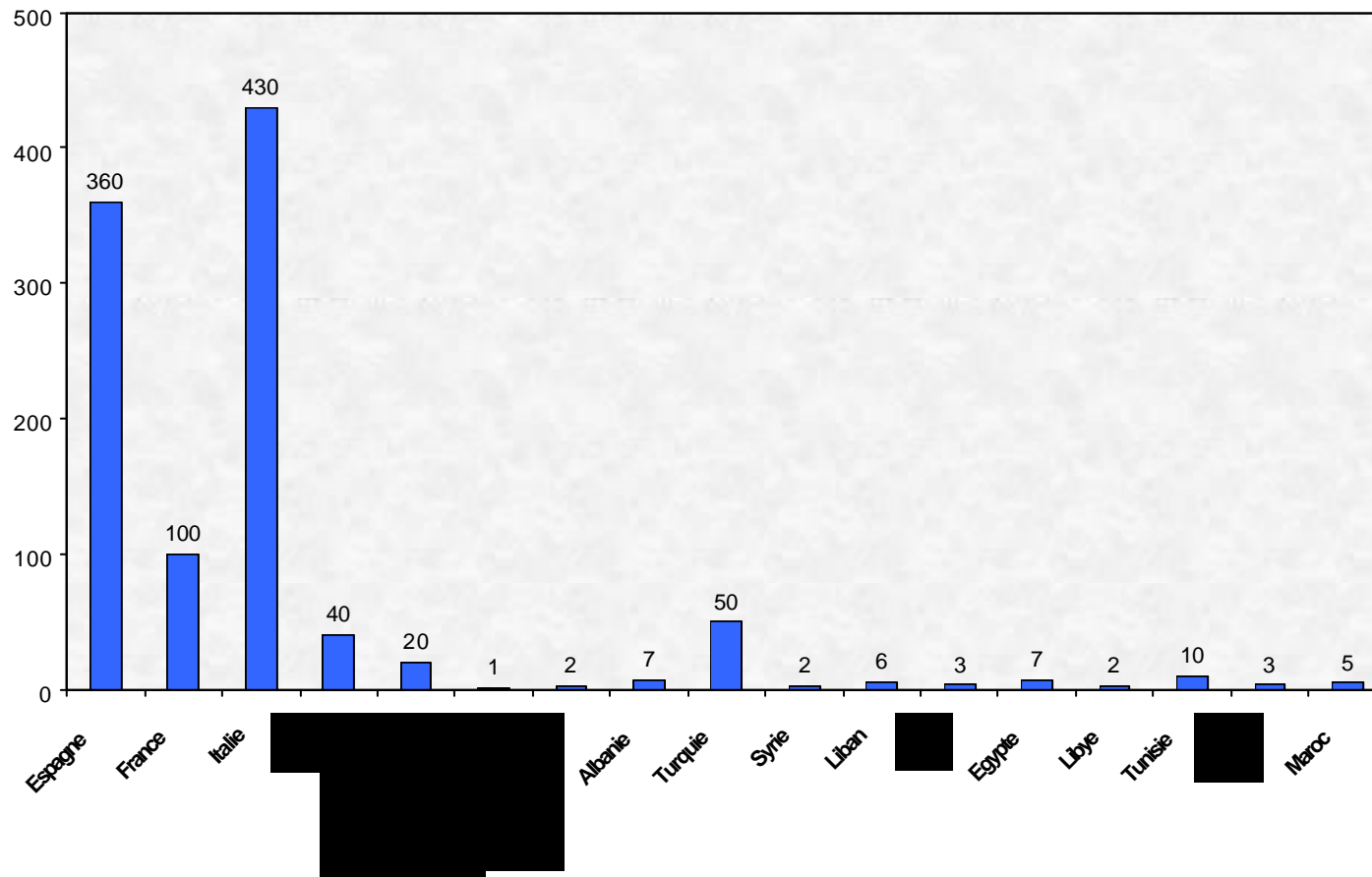


Villes, décentralisation et gouvernances encore faibles

Des démarches de développement urbain durable fragiles



Nombre d'Agendas 21 locaux par pays





Villes, objectifs globaux



- 1. Maîtrise du développement urbain
- 2. Amélioration du cadre de vie

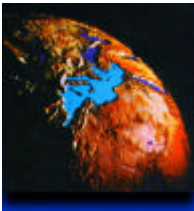
Une condition... des « cadres porteurs » nationaux qui structurent et facilitent les actions des villes

- ✓ Soutien national aux initiatives locales
- ✓ Cadres institutionnels encourageant la démocratie locale



- o Réformes des systèmes fiscaux pour doter les collectivités locales des moyens de leurs responsabilités
- o Formation et sensibilisation
- o Promotion d'actions moins sectorisées (économie, équité





Espace rural et agriculture

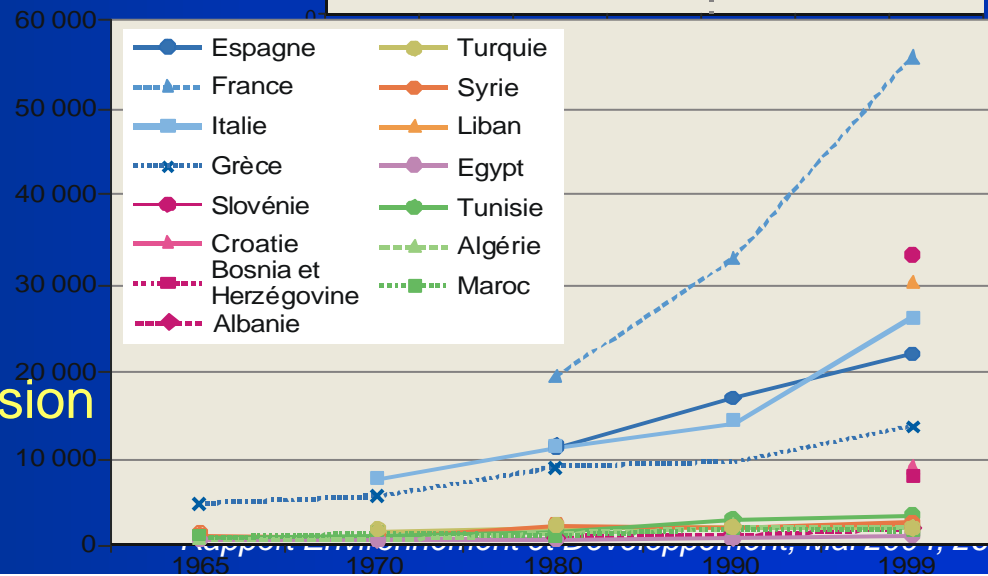
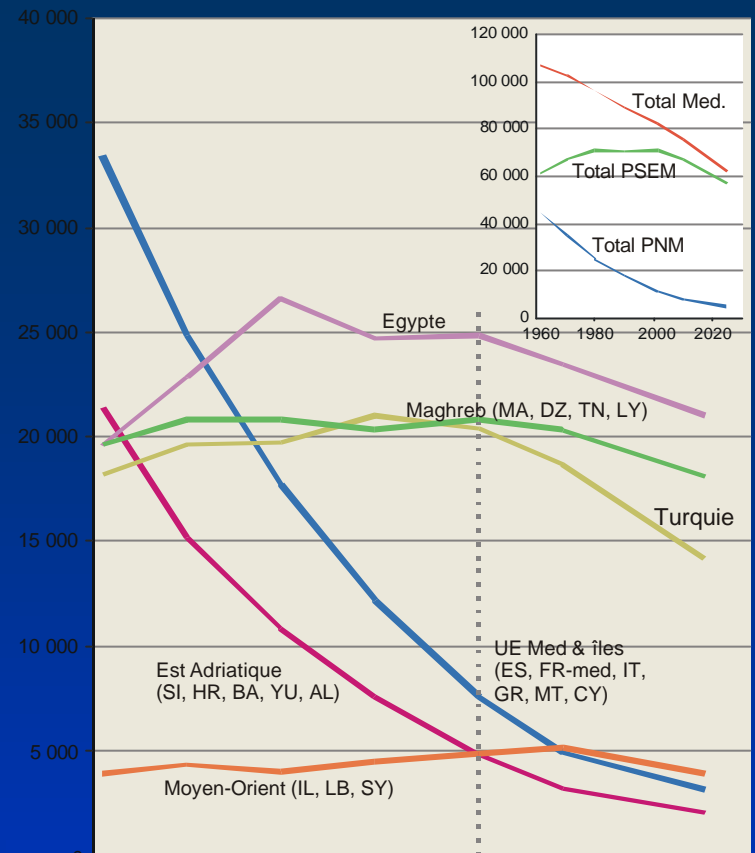


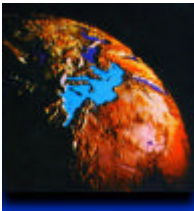
■ PSEM:

- ✓ Faible productivité agricole
- ✓ peu de diversification économique, pauvreté rurale
- ✓ fragilité écologique (désertification)
- ✓ Agriculture duale, inégalités sociales et territoriales
- ✓ Risques du libre échange
- ✓ Enjeux sociaux et économiques, stabilité

■ PNM

- ✓ Renouveau rural
- ✓ Déprise agricole, grands feux de forêts
- ✓ Agriculture de « précision
- ✓ agriculture de terroir
- ✓ PAC





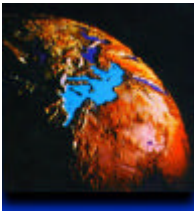
Espace rural et agriculture



■ Objectifs:

- ✓ Découplage production/dégradation des ressources : eau d'irrigation, conservation des eaux, sols, végétation, biodiversité (lutte désertification, comblement des barrages)
- ✓ Sortie de la pauvreté populations rurales PSEM, développement des marchés intérieurs, limitation exode rural, émigration.
- ✓ Réduction des risques incendies, inondations
- ✓ Valorisation des atouts méditerranéens
- ✓ Conservation et restauration du « jardin méditerranéen » (montagnes)
- ✓ Eviter urbanisation diffuse dans les plaines et la perte de terres de haute qualité
- ✓



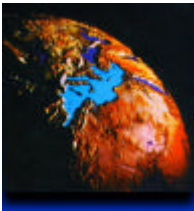


Agriculture et espace rural

■ Politiques de développement rural durable



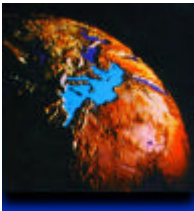
- ✓ Impulsion politique, stratégies nationales, cadre porteur pour permettre le développement local : réorientations des financements publics, rationalisation des subventions et des régimes fonciers, mise à niveau des services publics ruraux, évolution du rôle des administrations, déconcentration/décentralisation, politiques d'appellation,..
- ✓ Développement local intégré. Promotion de la gestion participative des ressources naturelles (parcours, forêts), parcs naturels régionaux, réserves Man&Biosphère, animation technique locale de haut niveau
- ✓ Diversification de l'économie rurale et valorisation territoriale: bourgs ruraux, tourisme, produits de qualité (produits typiques, bio, forestiers, minéraux)..Labels, appellations, Synergies agriculture/tourisme/industrie. Politiques de « terroirs ».
- ✓ Développement des filières (agriculture,..) par amélioration du foncier et de l'accès au marché interne



Agriculture et développement rural



- Politiques agricoles d'éco-efficience : promotion de l'agriculture raisonnée (économies d'eau, engrais, pesticides), rationalisation des aides, incitations ciblées
- Reconnaître le rôle d'agent de développement local de l'agriculteur. Rémunérer les externalités positives de l'agriculture dans une approche d'anticipation (ex: agro-sylvo-pastoralisme pour la prévention des risques incendies, paysages et biodiversité: restauration du jardin méditerranéen pour les urbains, cohésion sociale, sécurité alimentaire..).
- Aménagement du territoire (pôles d'activités, conservation de « coupures vertes » agricoles dans les plaines,..)

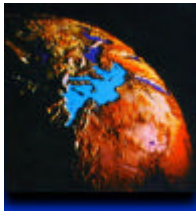


Agriculture et développement rural

Vision et coopération régionales

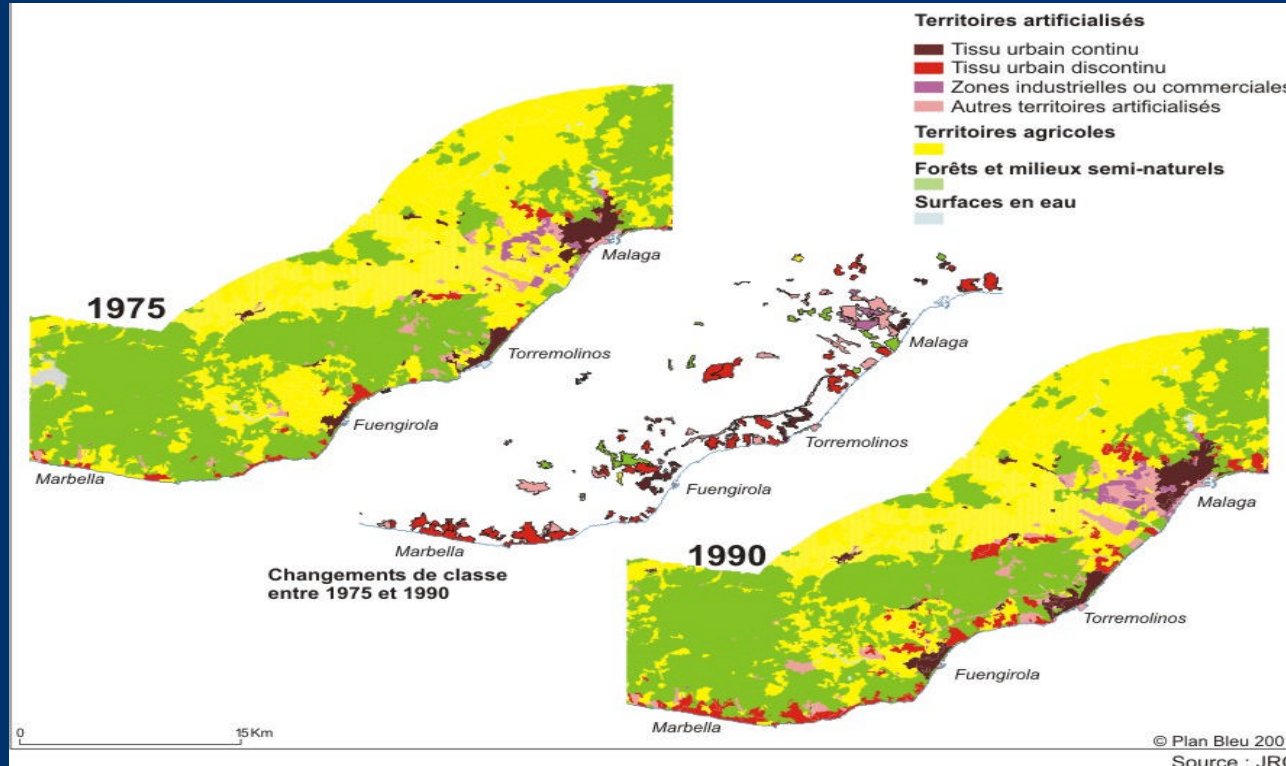


- Un nouveau regard sur l'agriculture et l'environnement méditerranéens. Évaluation des externalités positives et négatives (agriculture, forêt, espaces ruraux). Vision à long terme commune et différenciée.
- prise en compte des enjeux de développement durable dans la libéralisation commerciale avec UE (progressivité, approche différenciée)
- aide financière à la mise à niveau
- appui aux démarches de développement intégré, projets pilotes, extension du programme Leader aux PSEM
- promotion de labels méditerranéens, alimentation méditerranéenne
- réseaux de coopération (recherche, échanges d'expériences, suivi des progrès (indicateurs de dd),..



Littoral, artificialisation

- 2300 grands établissements en 2000
- la moitié des côtes urbanisées en 2025 ?



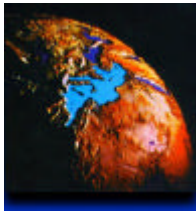
En 2000:

- 584 villes littorales
- 750 ports de plaisance
- 286 ports de commerce
- 68 raffineries et gaz
- 180 centrales thermiques
- 112 aéroports
- 238 usines de dessalement

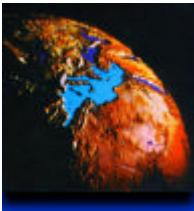
En 2025: + 20 Millions urbains, + 137 M touristes.
 Densité de 3330 u+t/km de côte (contre 2300 en 2000). + 5000 km de côtes construits



Littoral, artificialisation



- **Découplage développement/environnement peut réduire le nombre d'établissements prévus sur le littoral d'ici 2025**
 - ✓ Centrales électriques (80), usines de dessalement, routes, prélèvement sur les nappes évitées
- **Protection accrue du littoral et gestion intégrée**
 - ✓ Lois, stratégies nationales, outils de planification
 - ✓ Agences littorales
 - ✓ Mécanismes financiers pour lutter contre la spéculation foncière
 - ✓ Projets de territoires
 - ✓ Accroître le nombre, la surface, le budget des espaces protégés et leur rôle dans le développement local
 - ✓ Obstacles: émiettement et chevauchement administratif,...
- **Impulsion régionale: Application du PAS-BIO, stratégie/ nouveau Protocole Cadre Régional du PAM pour impulser stratégies nationales**
- **Objectif: 4000km de côtes requalifiées, protection et gestion durable de 4000km de côte supplémentaires, gestion intégrée,**

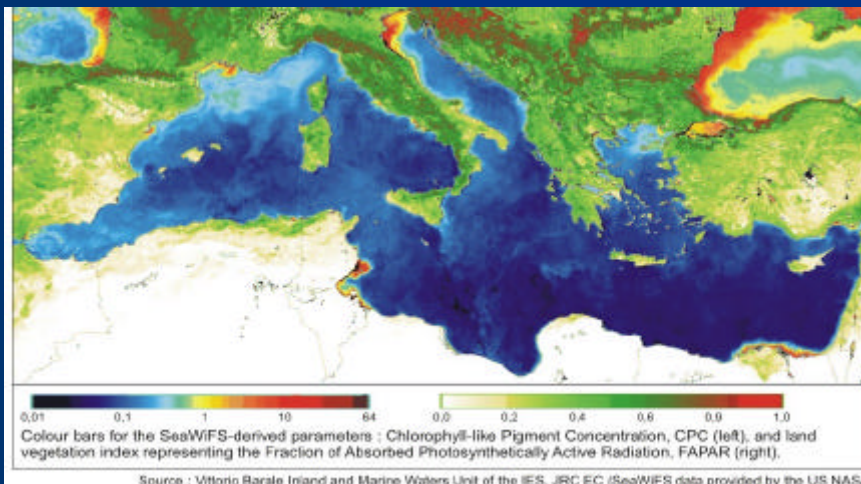


Littoral, pollutions côtières



- Rejet annuel de 100 à 150 000 tonnes d'hydrocarbures en mer : surveillance, sanctions, installations de déballastage, extension réglementation autres produits polluants
- Eutrophisation des eaux côtières due pour 75% aux rejets agricoles

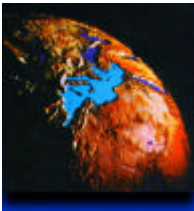
Concentration en pigments chlorophylliens



- Flux de métaux lourds x 3 en 40 ans (1950-90)
- Production de déchets solides par les communes côtières : 35 MT en 2000 et 70 MT en 2025
- PSEM croissance prévue des rejets villes

- Augmenter les ressources financières de lutte : 10 milliards € de coût de mise à niveau d'ici 2025 pour l'épuration (2 à 3% du PIB des pays) avec un coût de fonctionnement de 300 à 600 millions € par an
- Promotion des techniques peu coûteuses d'épuration (recherche, diffusion des technologies propres industrie)





Tourisme et développement durable



Un secteur stratégique : emplois, recettes, pressions enjeu de développement rural et urbain

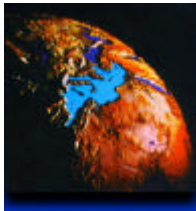
- **Mieux évaluer les bénéfices et coûts du tourisme**
- **Faire contribuer davantage le tourisme au développement durable des territoires et réduire les pressions annoncées sur le littoral**



- ✓ **Mieux répartir les flux dans l'espace et diversifier (1/3 des flux supplémentaires hors littoral)**
- ✓ **Destinations touristiques matures: limitation des flux**
- ✓ **Contribution des touristes à l'entretien de l'environnement méditerranéen (tourism « pay-back »)**
- ✓ **Promotion de stratégies locales. mieux valoriser le patrimoine et les synergies avec autres secteurs (agriculture, pêche, industrie)**



- **Mécanisme de coopération régionale (échanges d'expériences et formations; labels, observation)**



...des pistes à développer dans la Stratégie de Développement Durable...

Annex V

Methodological Note - Presentation

The MSSD preparatory process: methodological note

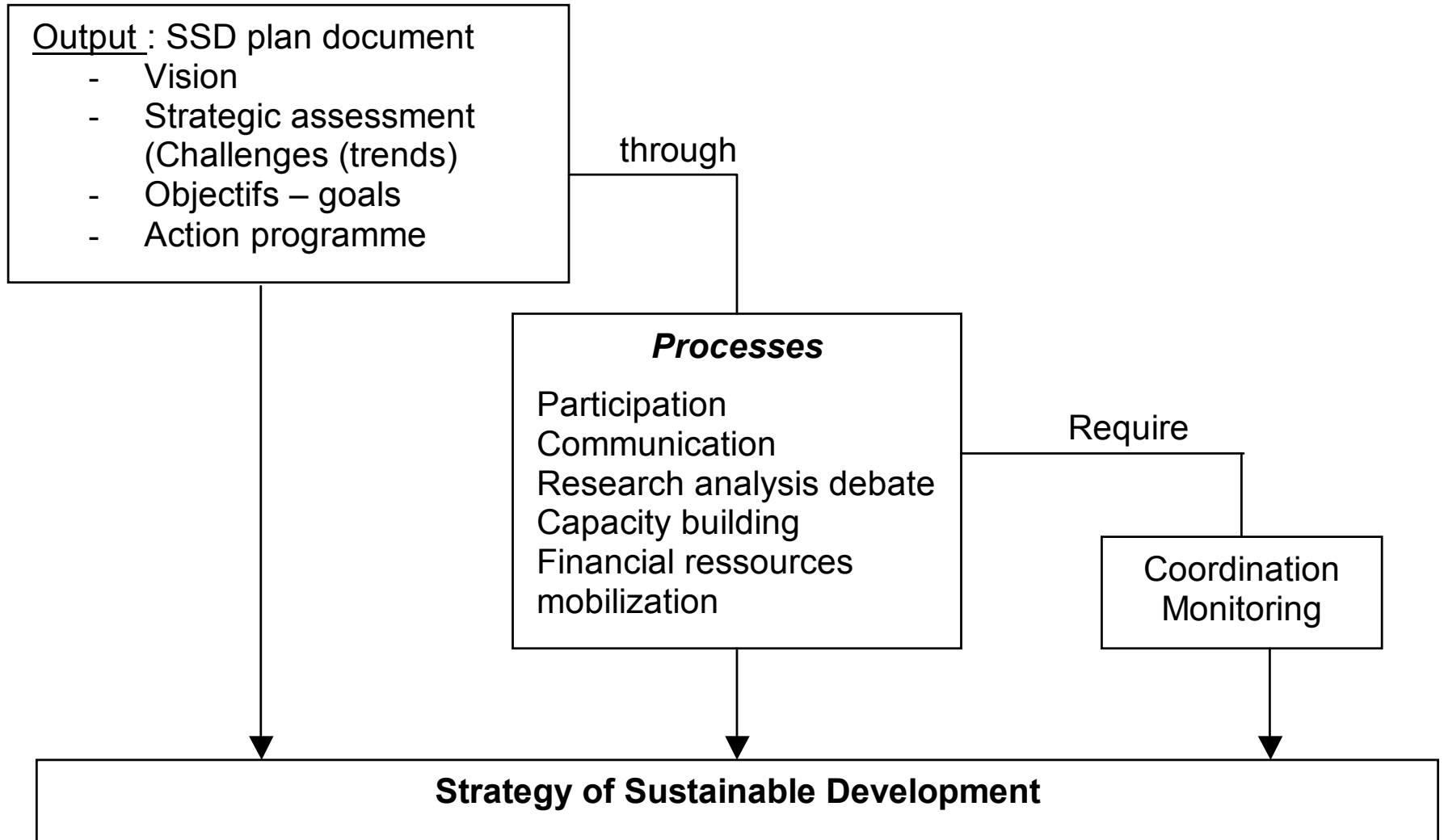
1. INTRODUCTION
2. FROM THE ORIENTATIONS TO THE PREPARATION: METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES
3. USEFUL METHODOLOGICAL LESSONS FROM THE AGENDA 21 BALTIC
4. THE MSSD PREPARATORY PROCESS: WHAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED
5. FROM THE ORIENTATIONS TO THE PREPARATION: 2 CASE STUDIES (energy & water)

FROM THE ORIENTATIONS TO THE PREPARATION: METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

Key consideration SDD as

- outcome & process
- two important principles: Participation;
Integration

Illustrative figures on SSD approach and mechanisms



**Illustrative key steps (tasks) for the preparation of
SSD [Adapted from SSD Resources book – UNDP,
OCDE 2002]**

STEPS / TASKS	COMMENTS
---------------	----------

**Key issue from July 2004 – April 2005:
Achieve strategic sectorial reports**

Useful methodological lessons from Agenda 21 Baltic

11 countries involved.

Under implementation since 1993.

Top level commitment.

High and intensive NGOs participation.

Democratic and transparent process.

A common vision including convergence in standard of living and unemployment reduction to a minimum.

Overgoals translated in sector goals (agriculture, energy, fishery, forest, industry, tourism) + spatial planning, education.

Action programmes: sector actions, joint actions, pilot and demonstrative projects.

First steps focus on :

Establishing organizational structures and networks
(for the 9 areas of priority actions).

Developping a work plan for each of the 9 areas of
priority actions.

Creating the necessary frameworks for the sectors to
function including the role of each partner (Lead
Parties) and stakeholders.

Baltic 21 SSD document plan (about 30 pages)

- Overview
- Summary
- Introduction
- Basic principles
- Definition and goals
- Scenarios and vision
- Policy implications
- Overall nature of the action programme
- Financing budget
- Actors and responsibilities

MSSD formulation task

Outcome : Achievement of sectorial or priority areas reports – Main guidelines for the contents of sector reports

Process : Setting-up sector network, identifying partners and stakeholders, selecting main manager task, creating the necessary frameworks for the sectors to function including the role of each partner (Lead Parties) and stakeholders.

THE MSSD PREPARATORY PROCESS: WHAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED?

- Mediterranean vision for sustainable development
- Framework orientations for a MSSD

Vision: The common vision of progress and sustainable development has been elaborated on the basis of 5 major identified challenges, in addition to Peace and Security.

OVERALL GOALS

- Secure peace and stability
- Put priority on sustainability
- Achieve Millenium Development Goals and progree towards convergence between two shores
- Preserve culture diversity as a source of mutual enrichment
- achieve adequate steps towards good governance
- promote entrepreneurship and innovative private sector

Framework orientations for a MSSD

Parameters Priority Areas	Challenges and Stakes	Objectives and Goals	Actors, stakeholders and Responsibilities	Means		Policies/Actions, Measures
				Capacity building awareness	Financial means (assistance)	
Sustainable Management Water						
Energy						
Air Pollution						
Transport						
Sea and Coastal						
Tourism						
Urbanization						

Parameters Priority areas	Challenges and stakes	Overall objectives	Goals targets	Actors responsibilities	Means	Policies actions
Water	+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
Energy	+	+	-	-	-	+/-
Air pollution	+/-	+	-	-	-	-
Transport	-/+	+/-	-	-	-	-
Sea coastal zones	+	+	+/-	+/-	-	-
Tourism	+	+/-	-	-	-	-
Urbanization	+	+/-	-	-	-	-

FROM THE ORIENTATIONS TO THE PREPARATION: 2 CASE STUDIES

**The 2 selected priority sectors: energy and water /
poverty**

Priority sectors matrix (proposed card index)

Document plan Parameters	Johannesburg plan of implementation	Framework orientations	MSSD	Commentary
Challenges				
Objectives, goals, targets				
Actors, stakeholders, responsibilities				
Means				
Policies, actions, measures				

ENERGY

- *Challenges and stakes* : Not significant additional work is required
- *Objectives, goals, targets and indicators* : Better define and select quantitative targets and goals
- *Actors, stakeholders, responsibilities* : Building on the actual informal Mediterranean Energy Network. A deeper investigation on potential partners and stakeholders. Potential manager task (responsible for the achievement of the energy report):
Mediterranean Observatory of Energy
- *Means*
- *Policies, actions, measures* : A substantial work has to be done within a comprehensive action plan. The Baltic 21 action program may be useful in the preparation of the work plan related to the energy sector report.

WATER

- *Challenges and stakes* : Not significant additional work is required
- *Objectives, goals, targets and indicators* : Better define and select quantitative targets and goals
- *Actors, stakeholders, responsibilities* : Better identify appropriate actors and partners
- *Means*
- *Policies, actions, measures* : Substantial work has to be achieved within the action plan related to

MSDD: Preliminary table of content (30-40 pages)

- Summary – Overview
- Introduction: Background
- Vision: Main aim – overall objectives – key principles: the broad purpose of the MSDD (why and what it would essentially aim to achieve)
- Strategic objectives: the priority sectors (based on challenges and stakes assessment)
- Action program
- Actions plans related to priority sectors
- Goals and targets
- Actions contents
- Time frame
- Responsibilities and target stakeholders involved in the implementation
- Financial resources
- Coordination, monitoring, arrangements in MSDD implementation

ANNEX VI

Minutes of the working groups

Group 1: "Agriculture and Rural Development, Water, and Urban Development". (Moderator: Mr. Ennabli);

From now to 2025, what alternative scenario to the heavy trends reported in the Mediterranean in the areas of water, agriculture and management of rural space—one that is compatible with the notion of sustainability and commonly shared sources of benefits?

I - CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO METHODOLOGY AND THE EXPECTED RESULTS OF WORKGROUP 1

1/ Summary of exchanges:

The group used the analysis-grid presented in matrix 1 of the methodological note of the workshop and proposed reflection, in line with the criteria and parameters that made it up. The members of the group were also reminded that, during the work, it was primordial to always keep in mind the objectives to be achieved during this session as well as the framework items proposed in the matrix. This proposal gave rise to a certain number of remarks and reflections on the part of the participants:

1. By following the matrix point by point, there is great risk of overstepping the purpose assigned to the workshop which, as a matter of fact, needs to be spelled out;
2. What is the final product sought through the work of WG1? One runs risk of re-doing a synthesis that has already been done via the elaboration of several reference documents produced by the Blue plan, the MAP and the other partner institutions (The EU, the WB, and other Countries);
3. The experts must be there to help in decision-making and not to "reinvent the wheel" with regard to strategic diagnostics and prospective regional reports;
4. In what way can we take into account, integrate, and formulate that which has already been produced in terms of strategies and SD action-plans and the regional and especially national level as many countries today have SD strategies. (cf. E.U. evaluation)
5. How should we proceed in the definition of objectives? What is the level of exactitude and definition aimed at by the workshop? Does one consider the national or regional level? Should we move on to the level of measures and actions to be take? Or should we rather limit ourselves to reflecting on and quantifying the "vision" and "the framework orientations" of the already defined SDs? It appears necessary to clarify the meaning of terms such as "strategies", "aims", "objectives", "targets", and "action-plan" for the sake of efficiency.
6. To facilitate the exercise it would be suitable to simplify the matrix and/or consider the common Mediterranean issues, at the regional level, and to leaving the various countries to deal with their specific and local issues (principle of subsidiarity ?).

2/ General Paths and Proposals:

1. All the analyses already made on the Mediterranean are pertinent;
2. It is clearly requested that the group of expert, in this workshop identify a certain number of objectives in relation to the stakes, challenges and orientations defined in the different previous studies and reflections carried out by the MAP.

3. For each field concerned we have to,
 - Validate the diagnostic, stakes and challenges; and
 - Set the quantified and targeted objectives.
4. It is understood that no reflection shall be engaged beyond the quantified objectives.
5. For each priority field entrusted to WG1, this means following the methodological sequence hereafter: 1) problems; 2) stakes/challenges; 3) possible options and 4) (the quantified?) objectives retained.
6. The level of actions and measures to be implemented must not be set aside for a later date and/or to the contracting parties;
7. The SD strategy is first and foremost a “framework document”, a tool for assisting for decision makers and public authorities of the region, in the process of decision-taking;
8. The development of the strategy must be based on the principle that the Mediterranean constitutes a specific whole. The "Mediterranean" has a meaning from Morocco to Turkey. The strategy does not look at countries separately but rather at the "Mediterranean" system, taken as a whole. Therefore, one must target that which connects us all –what we all have in common;
9. Nevertheless, the reflection of the focus-group must not conceal the specificities and major asymmetries found in within this ecological region. The difference in issues and situation must be reflected in the strategy;

II - AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1/ Synthesis of exchanges

To clarify the work of the focus group in this area, Mr. BENOIT presented a certain number of framework elements taken from the report entitled “The Environment and Development in the Mediterranean,” (see Power Point presentation).

The driving ideas of this presentation were re-iterated by the Chairman:

- Best enhancement possible of specifically Mediterranean products;
- Territorial and differentiated approach;
- Importance of land security;
- Concept of sustainable rural development: what content is given in terms of measures and action to give substance to the alternative scenario?

The Chairman and Mr. Mahjoub recalled the issue of rural and agricultural development that has not been validated in the framework orientations as a priority field. Therefore, firstly it will be necessary to validate the priority this theme and to provide a set of arguments in support.

The discussion within this group concerned the following areas of concern:

1. Agricultural and rural development constitute a capital subject for the SD of the Mediterranean since good management of rural space and the countryside has a significant impact on the development of cities and the condition of water resources;
2. It is becoming urgent to draw lessons from the experience of agricultural policies, many of which have failed due to two major aspects:
 - The issue of the implementation methodologies adopted by States. These methodologies are often dictated from above, centralized, and exogenous to the

territories in question. One can readily perceive a deficit in integration and the "territorialization" of the approaches used;

- The issue of the financing of these policies, which is deemed largely insufficient in comparison to the challenges to be taken up.
3. Concerning the last point one cannot even imagine the setting up of a EM Free-trade Zone without accompanying measures provided by the E.U. aiming at the upgrading of farms and compensation of the adverse impacts of free trade on the agriculture of the South. If not, what are millions of small farmers, who belong to the southern part of the Mediterranean, to become?
 4. Confronted with the challenges posed by agriculture and the management of rural space from now to 2025, several possible scenarios emerge before us. We shall have to make a number of choices between several possible situations. For example, in terms of demography and the management of rural space:
 - In the North of the Mediterranean, confronted with the problem of the decline and the devitalization of rural spaces, one could choose to "play the card" of a rural option by attempting to develop new functions for rural space and the positive aspects of farming out (amenities),
 - In the countries lying to the South of the Mediterranean space, where demography remains very high in the rural world, are small farmers to be made to disappear and encouraged to migrate to larger urban centers? Or, should we rather opt for an intermediate strategy based on grid-spacing (an experience that has been empirically tested in Tunisia). Another decision would be to say that the surplus in rural labor must be "fixed" and absorbed by the countryside, which implies creating activities and jobs within the rural environment.
 5. Another point underscored by the experts concerns the issue of the sanitary quality of food that corresponds to an increasingly pressing social demand in the North as well as in the South.

III – WATER MANAGEMENT

1/ Synthesis of exchange:

- 1) The participants pointed out that the matrix for water is largely incomplete, for it neither reflects the stakes and challenges connected with this sector nor expounds the founding principles of sustainable development (precaution, integration and polluter/payer ...);
- 2) In developing the strategy, they also insisted on taking into account the different initiatives presently underway in the region;
- 3) The participants are reminded that North of the Mediterranean, the European Union has set up a framework directive on water wherewith the Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy must comply;
- 4) In the reflection one must not forget the issue of the management of water demand as well as the training and awareness-raising of the citizen, of decision-makers, and of technicians working in the sector;
- 5) The networks of regional actors on water are well structured to the regional scale except with regard to the representatives of business and Mediterranean enterprises who, ironically, are big water consumers;
- 6) In the Mediterranean, the management of water is subjected to a double constraint: 1) an internal constraint, linked to the dealings of lobbies and interest groups that hamper reforms in this sector, 2) and an external one: for many countries, water resources are shared with their neighbors (cross-border basins);

- 7) The issue of cross nationality of water in the Mediterranean is fundamental and deserves being vigorously taken into account in the development of the strategy;
- 8) Also, the Mediterranean possesses a cultural capital in the area of water management. The civilizations of the Mediterranean have built themselves up on the control of water and developed techniques and know-how that are still being used today. When the tap came into use the denizens of the Mediterranean lost their sense of measure and abandoned their parsimonious use of this resource.

2/ General Paths and Proposals

- 1) Mediterranean countries have a culture of "water economy" in common. This is the federating element that should be promoted and enhanced;
- 2) The importance of the protection of water was underlined. This must be linked to the issue of the management of space. It is better management of land and of the territory that will contribute to the improvement of water management;
- 3) The issue of "cross-border basins" and installation of cross-national systems for the shared management of water constitutes a fundamental element on which the strategy for sustainable development can bring genuine added-value;
- 4) In the strategy and resources, the national strategies must be underlined and reinforced.
- 5) A proposal has been made for organizing a strategic approach to water management around the stakes and topics as follows:
 - Management of agricultural water;
 - Integrated management of the resource at the level of large water basins (basin agency, concerted effort unit, taxation, and principle of polluter/payer, ...);
 - Rational management of the resource and of the aquatic environment;
 - Natural risks and management of climatic hazards;
 - Organization of potable water supply / sanitation and reform of the institutional and legal framework for water management (public/private partnership, water laws, coherency of policies, rate-schedules, etc) ;
 - Sanitation and treatment of polluting discharges (standards, systems, etc);
 - The geopolitical and cross-border dimension of water.

III – CITIES AND URBAN MANAGEMENT

1/ Synthesis of exchanges:

Objective 1 : *Better balance future urban growth: avoid the creation of overly large cities and try to support a network of medium size ones, try to balance out and even the distribution of services.*

Stakes: avoid territorial imbalances and render cities "manageable" so they can absorb 100 million additional urban dwellers by 2025.

Paths:

Land use management and regional development to ensure cohesion of territory and through balanced distribution of infrastructures (in particular regarding transport which

tends to favor structuring), by an intermediate urbanization strategy (development of network of intermediate cities hosting between 5000 to 10000 inhabitants within rural areas) but also by trying to tackle the deep causes of trouble, such as emigration, demography policies, etc.

Objective 2 : *Struggle against urban spread*

Stakes: limit the use of agricultural land as well as daily movements.

Paths:

- Renew the urbanism tools at the service of planned cities, with master-plans emphasizing multiple functions and social mix of the urban space. This means going well beyond the traditional approach which is limited to spatial planning in order to achieve master plans for sustainable development. Put urban planning at the service of development so that it can be effectively implemented (participation, contribution of cities to limiting the greenhouse effect.);
- Look for densification of the urban environment;
- Undertake urban renewal that endeavors to highlight the city heritage (For example, the city of Genoa) ;
- Strengthen the link between urban planning and the development of transport (e.g. plans for urban extension must go hand in hand with the provision of public transport).

Objective 3 : *Manage natural and technological risks in cities*

- Preventive management governing the installation of activities in space and living areas;
- Preventive plans and risk management intervention.

Objective 4 : *Guarantee pleasant urban living environment*

- Limit catering exclusively to the automobile and promote public transport, adapt the automobile to the city instead of the opposite;
- Promote the reduction of refuse-production at the source, and enhance recycling by using the current intensive recycling in southern cities in order to avoid the unbridled situation in the North with its ever widespread refuse.
- Stakes : 6 million tons economized per year, by 2025.

Objective 5 : *Improve city governance*

- Decentralization of city management and enhancement subsidiarity with new means of governing. Also articulate the different levels of decision: relations of a contractual nature between the State, now viewed as a partner, and local authorities. Discourage any “top-down approach”;
- Reinforce the financial and human resources: tax reform to provide the local authorities with the means to fulfil their responsibilities in training, tax reform, education and awareness-raising of personnel;
- Promote Agendas 21 by giving more responsibilities to local actors (e.g. farmers of the external outskirts of cities can act as a block against urban sprawl). These actions are to be foreseen in the long-term.

- Need for less sector-based endeavors (urban-transport, urban-health)

Objective 6 *Guarantee access by all to security, sanitation, housing, as well as to potable water*

Objective 7 *struggle against social exclusion and urban poverty*

2/ Paths / general remarks :

- Get out of a purely "planning" vision of cities to take into account the multiple functions, in particular economic, and set up sustainable development plans for cities.
- Present day taxation proves to be poorly adapted to the stakes of urban development and, more generally, to those of Sustainable Development. It will be necessary to renew the tax systems in the Mediterranean and put them at the service of sustainable development;
- Return confidence to institutions: a certain degree of demobilization of non-governmental organizations in the field is noticed;
- The Mediterranean is characterized by the presence of structured networks (especially regarding the civil society) in several fields that constitute sorts of relay but which still need to be listed in an inventory. In this regard, it will be necessary to find other methods designed to mobilize the Mediterranean citizen, which go beyond any type of category-based approach (e.g.: electronic governance, ...)
- It is also necessary to have on hand performance indicators for actions/endeavors as well as policies to assure follow up of the objectives set.

Focus group "Energy, Transport, Air Climate Change," Moderator: M. Fautrier

Participants : Terhzaz, Myrem NOUCAIRI, de Villaore Martin, Imad ADLY, Abdelfatah SAHIBI, Badiâ SAHMY, OUSSLIME, LAVOUX, ALLAL, DALLACOSTA, PANSINI.

All the participants insisted on the interconnection between the subjects dealt with. The subject of transport has to be linked to other topics concerning climate change, air and urban development. MSSD must be considered as a strategic framework orientation defining the major lines of intervention. Details are contained in (the action plan and implementation measures that could be appended to the MSSD).

For each subject dealt with, the following plan was adapted:

- Spell out the facts / the present condition as compared to the four subjects studied;
- Define the objectives and stakes to be reached by 2025;
- Identify the sectors and domains of intervention for each objective;
- List the obstacles and levers.

Subject 1: Energy

Findings:

Energy consumption at the level of the countries on both sides of the Mediterranean is becoming increasingly greater, further to demographic growth and industrial progress. In confronting this situation, no Mediterranean country has done anything to cut back on energy consumption.

Objectives:

1. Improve the efficiency of energy management;
2. Promote use of renewable energies;
3. Favor access to energy especially with regard to the most underprivileged in society.

Main stakes and Intervention Sectors/Fields:**Objective 1 : Improve the efficiency of energy management**

Achieve potential gains of at least 20% in total demand by 2025.

Stakes – Obtain considerable savings of some 18 million Euros per year in the Mediterranean Basin and avoid impact on the environment and supply infrastructures.

Main fields of energy savings:

- Housing: The population of the Southern part of the Mediterranean space will include 100 million urban inhabitants over the next 20 years. Savings in energy could be achieved in the following sectors: insulation of housing units, household appliances, lighting systems and air conditioning. To this end, energetic endeavors in the field of housing and architecture should be undertaken;
- Industrial sector: the MSSD should encourage the adoption of clean production processes that are energy efficient and financially profitable;
- The production and conveyance of energy, especially regarding electricity (better management of losses on line);
- Public entity buildings: the drafting of legislation governing public contracts (less energy-consuming and ecological contracts);
- Transport: the MSSD should encourage use of public transport and exercise full control over mobility. Regulatory measures for the limitation and observance of speed limits should also contribute to energy savings.

Improvement of energy efficiency must be understood in the largest meaning of energy supply systems. These systems include co-generation, energy transfer, and interconnections. Energy savings can be realized through full control over demand and rational energy use.

The cost of energy and the institutional aspects (integration of energy efficient agencies with all the other agencies and ministries) constitute a strong signal for encouraging the adoption of energy efficiency measures.

The participants also underlined the importance of developing follow-up and the implementation of indicators such as energy intensity (energy consumption / GDP).

Obstacles and Levers in the Area of Energy-efficiency:**Obstacles****➔ Levers**

Lack of knowledge of stakes in relation to energy. ➔

Favor education and the strengthening of capacities, through the training of energy specialists, of households, industrialists, architects,

financing agents, etc.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Difficulty in reflecting the real cost of energy with the consumer. This price includes production, distribution and cost of environmental impact.</p> | <p>➔ Adopt progressive pricing schedules (according, for example, to the volume consumed, as per social categories).</p> |
| <p>Difficulty in financing actions designed to improve isolation for buildings, and the acquisition energy-saving equipment over the long term.</p> | <p>➔ Provide better awareness, with the participation of political and financial authorities.</p> |

Objective 2 : Promote Recourse to Renewable Energy

The participants pointed out that renewable energy should cover, on average, 12% of energy supplies by 2025, in compliance with the Johannesburg initiative/ e.g. Renew Energy Coalition. European nations should make special efforts in this field given that in the North demand is much greater than in South-Eastern countries of the Mediterranean.

The types of technology to promote were defined by the participants as follows:

- Wind energy;
- Solar energy: efficient application to small decentralized units;
- Bio-mass;
- Hydraulic micro power-station;
- Co-generation;
- Turning discharge/waste into sources of energy;
- Development of hydrogen.

Objective 3 : Favor The Access of the Most Underprivileged to Energy:

Stake – In Mediterranean countries, 18 million people have no access to electricity (nor to any source of energy, for that matter). On the other hand, there will be an additional 100 million Mediterranean people by 2025.

Obstacles and Levers in the Area of Access to Energy:

- | Obstacles | ➔ | Levers |
|---|----------|--|
| <p>The difficulty in ensuring low cost energy supply to the poorest while encouraging the largest consumers to save energy.</p> | <p>➔</p> | <p>Adopt progressive tariffs (according to the volume consumed, as per social categories).</p> |
| <p>The high cost of energy production and distribution infrastructures.</p> | <p>➔</p> | <p>Promote decentralized energy production in rural areas.</p> |

The principal conclusions regarding energy concerned the importance of combining education with positive financial incentives. Furthermore, documents developed by the CDD on these three objectives and type II incentives such as MEDREC might prove useful for preparation of the MSSD.

Subject 2 : Transport

Findings:

Economic and social development is intimately connected with the development of transport (the movement of people, goods, tourists, etc.). Optimization of the means of transport is therefore necessary.

Maritime Transport: A Point Common to all Nations in this Eco-region:

Objectives

1. Limit the increasing risks of maritime pollution: Maritime traffic, especially transit, is very heavy in the Mediterranean. Aspects pertaining to safety and security as well as to emergency protocol must be strengthened to fight against maritime pollution (in the Mediterranean several accidents occur each year). These accidents involve ships that transport products causing pollution to the ocean environment).

2. Strengthen maritime routes as sustainable substitute to overland and air transport: The participants agree that it is necessary to strike a balance between desirable development of maritime transport so as to better serve the surrounding countries, and consideration for transit traffic (As far as maritime security is concerned, maritime transport presents increasing risks).

3. Develop harbor waste-treatment infrastructures:

Air and overland transport

General Objective – Uncouple the mobility of GNP and change the modal distribution with railway transport increasing from 5% to 20% (source: the Blue Plan).

Specific Objective – Put into place suitable measures (for example, ecological automobile) to reduce congestion, gas-emissions that contribute to the greenhouse effect and local pollutants (Sulfur oxides, Nitrogen oxides, VOC, ...) produced by overland and air transport and responsible for climate change.

Paths / Areas of Intervention Regarding Air and Land Transport:

- 1 Adopt more sustainable modes of land transport:** Mediterranean nations must encourage public transport to reduce urban pollution. This would make it possible to cut down on the impact on human health and the frequency of accidents, to halt climate change, and to improve the quality of life (fewer nuisances and less noise, etc.)
- 2 Limit the importation of automobiles that do not meet the standards in force:** improve the quality of fuel in the countries of the South and set up regulation barriers in the face of polluting vehicles.
- 3 Rationalize movement and mobility in urban areas:** Promote public transport. Education and awareness of the public could reduce individualistic reflexes/inclinations.

- 4 **Incite users to share cars (car-pooling).**
- 5 **Lessen the unfavorable effects of the means of transport:** tax reduction, bonuses, taxation...
- 6 **Limit movements and pay special attention to land use.** Collaboration with the local authorities is necessary to develop urban planning in harmony with the extension of public transport.
- 7 **Develop public transport as easy and clean way of getting about :** Public transport should be considered a new way of getting around and valid alternative to car use. This would require:
 - Awareness of governments (particularly those of the South) and individuals about the importance of public transport in order to curb pollution;
 - Encouragement of investment by the private sector in public transport (for example by minimal taxation,...);
- 8 **Develop a coherent combination of tools and prices reflecting the environmental situation:**
- 9 **Incorporate the cost of using infrastructure in the cost of transport** (figure out the costs linked to use of infrastructures).

Subject 3 : Atmospheric Pollution

Findings:

With regard to atmospheric pollution, the participants pointed out the existence of strong asymmetry between the countries of the North and South. Unlike the countries of the South, the countries of the North possess better knowledge of the measures and have accepted to shoulder heavy commitments in order to reduce the emissions that cause atmospheric pollution.

Atmospheric pollution has considerable consequence on human health, to say nothing of the social and economic costs which hamper economic development. Climate change is inevitable. The Kyoto Protocol will do nothing to reverse an already heavy trend to which we will all have to adapt.

Objectives:

Objective 1 : To have better knowledge of the causes of air pollution in the urban environments of the countries of the South.

- Encourage the setting up of networks for **monitoring and follow-up measure** regarding air pollution in the countries of the South. The results of these measures (common sense) should be broadcast to the public in all transparency;
- Establish co-relations between health and air pollution (epidemiological studies). This will help decision-making with regard to the struggle against pollution.

Objective 2 : Develop and/or implement legislation regarding the reduction of air pollution.

- **Favor cooperation** between the countries of the North, who have operative legal instruments that have produced good results, and the countries of the South.

(example: Large Range Transboardaz Air Pollution "LRTAP" Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control "IPPC").

- Get these legal standards adapted and applied by the countries of the South. These standards must also concern fixed installations (companies etc.) and vehicles;
- On the basis of the successful experiences in the North, have legal texts initiated in the countries of the South;
- Take into account internal pollution (within buildings).

Objective 3 : Ensure Public Access to Information and to the Decision-making Process Concerning the Environment (The Aarhus Convention).

- In Mediterranean countries there is lack of transparency with regard to the sources of atmospheric pollution and information on dangerous areas. It would be necessary then to set up and generalize networks of measurement of pollution and to broadcast the results to the public in all transparency. Because of this, **observatories** on atmospheric pollution and energy should be set up.
- Develop legal instruments encouraging broadcasting and the access of the general public to information;
- Set up systems that facilitate access to environmental information: information conveyed to the public should be made a right, recognized by all decision-makers;
- Involve **universities** in the process of the fight against pollution. The university is a place where citizens can access information. In university, programs and subjects connected to energy and emission issues as well as preventive measures against air pollution should be introduced (MBA). Also, every endeavor should be made to gain knowledge of the mechanisms relating to clean and efficient production and development.

Objective 4 : Reduce Pollution Originating from Poor Waste-management in Urban and Rural Areas:

- Make up for the lack of knowledge about waste management;
- Take a fresh look at and introduce traditional knowledge in the communities of the South and the North;
- Gain full control over waste management and take into consideration the issue of agricultural refuse;
- Inform farmers about ways and means to reduce pollution.

Subject 4 : Climate Change

Findings:

The countries of the North have made commitments as to the prevention of climate change, unlike the countries of the South, which, without such commitments, are bound to be confronted with environmental problems arising from development.

Objectives:

1 / Develop Cooperation by Using the Legal Mechanisms of the Agreement on Climate Change, Especially Concerning Clean Production

Fields of intervention:

- Develop regional solidarity in the framework of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol;
- Ratification of the CCC and the Kyoto Protocol by all the Mediterranean countries;
- Set up cooperation mechanisms in the field of **strengthening institutional capacities** and establish synergies between the different actors (such capacity enhancement should be sector-based).

2 / Inaugurate Active Reflection Regarding Adaptation to Climate Change at the Level of Land Use in Coastal Areas.

The participants underlined the absence of guidelines regarding adaptation to climate change.

To achieve the objectives in the areas of energy and climate change, the participants emphasized the already existing initiatives created in the framework of Johannesburg. MEDREP, Type II initiative and MEDREC (joining together experts of several Mediterranean countries) could contribute significantly to the preparation of the chapters on energy and climate change of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development as well as for the implementation thereof.

General Recommendations:

- 1 Set due dates and objectives with definite figures;
- 2 Generalize monitoring equipment for international commitments;
- 3 Develop a catalogue featuring commitments of the existing international legal instruments (this could be facilitated by the MAP Secretariat).
- 4 Analyze the impact inside a group of sectors and themes. Governments must consider all fields of intervention in the process of sustainable development.

Focus Group: "Marine and Coastal Zones / Tourism." Moderator: Professor Laouina.

Participants : Philippe MAC CLENAHAN, Sabhi YAHIA, OGNJEN SKUNCA, Paolo LOMBARDI, Mohamed MAKTIT, Annie MUCHAI, Izamettin EKER, Claire BORG, Angelica CARNELOS, Francisco Saverio CIVILI, Magdi IBRAHIM, Georges STRONGYLIS, Serge ANTOINE, Robert LANQUAR, Inmaculada MONTERO

Objectives of Discussion:

- Provide the elements necessary for a regional strategy aimed at the conservation and use of coastal and maritime zones that is quantifiable in nature, or, for want of that, at least qualitative, to serve the objectives of the strategy to be developed;
- Identify the main challenges and objectives to reach in 20 years' time (clear, delimited and quantified, as far as possible);
- Identify the actors and the resources required;
- Clarify the responsibilities of each partner.

Coastal and Maritime Areas:

These constitute territories with their own specific character. They are zones of contact and interaction between the coast and maritime environment. The coastal area and marine zone have substantial natural resources, with economic potential (fish) and environmental richness (bio-diversity), and they are undergoing a concentration of such diverse activities as

urbanization, tourism, and harbor activities. Mention was made of the specificity of societal systems and exchanges between cities and the coastal plains of the Mediterranean.

A discussion took place on how to approach two already co-existing systems, i.e. terrestrial and maritime, and the difficulty of limiting investigation into this subject to one of the components in the study of challenges. Further to exchanges and the terminology to use, the group decided that it was important to identify 3 or 4 priorities for which the stakes and challenges will have to be dealt with. Certain members of the group still insisted that the interaction between the two ecosystems should be clearly reflected.

1- Principal Challenges:

- Pursuant to the Declaration of Johannesburg, and in relation with the coastal zones and sea-coast, reference was made to the importance of taking into account food security dimensions (halieutic resources), *quality of life and the environment, and the need to conserve bio-diversity*;
- The framework orientations, recently validated by the contracting parties, identify issues relating to *demographic over-crowding, the density of the urban network, and the imbalance in terms of the distribution of equipment and infrastructures that is favorable to seacoast urban zones. The seacoast is therefore considered as a key space to development*;
- The importance of considering *pollution having a terrestrial and maritime origin (industrial and municipal)* and of taking the exact measure of the natural capital that we wish to conserve, with the imperative of sustainability in ecosystems and the species that make it up;
- Particular reference was made to the *greenhouse effect, as one of the challenge to be confronted by the Mediterranean area, especially small islands with the risks they incur due to natural disasters (very important for small islands and their future, but also for beaches and seaside resorts)*. Therefore it is important to take a new look at some of the agreement and strategies, such as those of small island states, and the strategic objectives pertaining thereto.
- The challenge posed by over-use of marine and coastal resources and over consumption of space are interrelated to growing urban poverty and many other social problems. This harks back to the asymmetry between the seacoasts of the North and South of the Mediterranean, *as well as to the coastal areas and hinterland*.
- The MSSD wants to move ahead from the environmental approach to sustainable development. One of the main points then becomes *appropriate education of the populations and the promoters of development, as well as awareness of the issues concerning seacoast areas*. Therefore, one must think in terms of the development of the living environment and the capacities of human resources.

2- Objectives:

- 1- Speed up the adoption and implementation of protocols;
- 2- Implement mechanisms for regional cooperation making it possible to give an impulse to this sector;
- 3- Assist the countries of the South and of the East in implementing a sustainability process.

According to the strategic orientations, this means:

- Redirecting planning trends;

- Undertaking the selection of concrete projects;
- Mobilizing the appropriate resources for combating pollution;
- Implementing coherent land-use policies in coastal areas;
- Rationally exploiting fishing resources.

1st Specific objective: Reduce pollution (marine and continental)

As for telluric pollution, SAP (PAS) has identified a series of problems and solutions and put in place appropriate measures and resources for action. Such protocols as (SAP LBP, SAP LBA) have already quantified the objectives and indicators required.

At the last meeting of the contracting parties in Catane, indicators were adopted for achieving the objectives of pollution reduction.

It is, therefore, primordial that Governments be committed to implement protocols and the corresponding action plans.

Analysis and evaluation of two strategic program could be recommended while stating the extent to which the PAS responds to the objectives of the Johannesburg Action plan and the Rio Declaration, and how any adjustments could be required.

The assessment of the costs of pollution impacts could give rise to a prospective approach of objectives to be proposed to the decision-makers, in order to translate them into so many operational frameworks. The SAP (PAS) actually comprises objectives to be reached by 2025. Hence, it is crucial to mobilize the appropriate actors, resources and techniques to successfully bring to fruition the objective of reducing pollution, be it of terrestrial or marine origin.

Showing the cost of inaction in terms of impacts may therefore constitute an objective to engender awareness of the parties concerned and thereby bring them to make commitments in relation to the struggle against pollution, according to the principle of anticipation.

Many countries lack the capacity to treat waste and the Blue Plan estimates that by 2025 it will not be possible to achieve the harmonization of treatment systems. The CAR suggests either to intervene massively in the hot-spots with high and sophisticated technologies or to intervene more exhaustively with more limited means, by reducing pollution in a primary manner but still managing to reach certain objectives pertaining to pollution-reduction.

Different participants opted for the second choice as it directs action towards participation, and recourse to controllable technologies, including renewable energy, and contributes, by way of proximity job-creation, to the fight against poverty. The choice of technologies will, of course, be made in accordance with the contexts. The relation between supply and demand remains a prerequisite, keeping in mind that in the Mediterranean technological innovations take more time to become effective.

Therefore, it will be necessary to obtain transfer of competencies and resources to implement the SAP (PAS) and, on the other hand, to stress an approach that is resolutely multidimensional and included in the framework of a process that should be based on the ratification and implementation by States of the various protocols.

2nd Objective: Protect Ecosystems and Bio-diversity

Compared to the objective of conservation of bio-diversity along the coastline, one of the priority objectives is to make sure not to exceed a capacity beyond which the reproduction of species would be compromised.

Further, it is important to mobilize the resources and energy sources in order to reverse the trend toward the degradation of resources and bio-diversity. For this purpose, and implementation of the agreement on bio-diversity remains a prime objective, just as it is likewise important to implement BIO SAP.

One of the group participants underscored the existence of a hiatus between the resolutions adopted in the framework of the agreements and their translation into practice which, among other elements, required the implementation of the Ramsar Agreement.

This entails the emergence of appropriated "smart" conservation spaces; a regional park type approach that would not be strictly technical and designed for conservation, but it would make it possible to stress the relationship between human activities and conservation activities. It should be borne in mind here that the ratio of protected zones along the sea coast in coastal areas as compared to the continental zones is much smaller.

Thus, one of the priority objectives consists in increasing the ratio of protected sites on the coastline (*as compared to that for the continental zone*), by integrating a participation geared dimension to conservation by enlisting a more effective contribution on the part of the populations in the planning process and by acting according to the principle of diversified space allocations. In sum, endeavors should be made to see to the conservation of natural openings, through which one would strive to conserve the integrity of coastal ecosystems. This would make it possible to multiply the indispensable zones that connect the sea with land.

It would be simplistic to think that the implementation BIO SAP as being capable of responding by itself to the coastline conservation requirements. One must exploit the already existing tools including those developed in the framework of the Man and Biosphere program or those concerning zones under special protection, the aim of the approach being to ensure sustainable exploitation of fishing zones, etc. Furthermore, the pressure exerted by human activity and the increasingly artificial nature of the coastal area makes any restoration of the integrity difficult to achieve. BIO SAP actually arbitrated on the choice of priority areas and the restoration of the integrity of the resources by recommending approaches that were well adapted to the respective contexts.

According to one participant, programs such as the EU Natura 2000, in spite of the difficulties encountered in its implementation, is believed to have achieved results on the basis of the choice of certain protected zones for which specific actions were undertaken. However, this program suffered from the lack of resources needed to meet its initial objectives. Other programs such as the Durban Plan/Human and Bio-diversity relations, opens a path for financing the conservation of protected areas. Thus it will be necessary to devise certain mechanisms premised on taxes and subsidies for farmers and designed to compensate them for their non-recourse to resources.

Third objective: Reduce the over concentration of activities and consumption of resources on the seacoast.

- Make rational choices with regard to transport, the distribution of infrastructure, and urban planning, etc. This could be achieved by an evaluation of the capacity in place in order to determine at exactly what point the said activities could be reduced within seacoast regions.

This approach was questioned by one of the participants given the failure of the planning practices based on the determination of quotas. Identifying the driving levers is more important and each country must identify its own appropriate standards.

Stressing territorial policies for hinterland zones or other policies aiming at reducing urban sprawl by linking them to objectives of reducing the greenhouse effect is of utmost importance.

Urban segregation is also a very important problem. It is necessary to open up "security fortresses" within cities, which is contrary to Mediterranean culture. This would depend on taking into account the societal aspects of sustainable city growth.

Among the sustainable tools, institutional and legal aspects must be taken into consideration. In spite of the weakness of the latter, several countries now have some experience in the management of seacoasts. A case in point: sea-coast protection agencies.

However, competency conflicts make it difficult to really put into practice actions aiming at the management of seacoast areas, in terms of achievable objectives. Therefore, it will be necessary to limit institutional drawbacks and make up for the constraints seen in the inadequacy of the existing human resources and finances. (absence of economic and financial instruments ensuring the sustainability of strategies) with the objectives of planning coastal areas, and to improve access to information regarding good practices and already existing experience in the Mediterranean Basin.

The need to put in place coherent policies to contain urban sprawl along the seacoast highlights the necessity of planning for these areas and of making excellent analyses of the costs and impact of investment outlays.

3- Resources Required for Action:

- *Introduce changes in sector-based policies in order to better articulate them with global planning policies for the seacoast and beyond those regarding sustainability (what sustainable choices for tourism, in relation to the agricultural sector, for example).*
- *Present to decision-makers seacoast zone planning objectives that are fully quantified, along with the expected added value of the activities recommended.* In this respect, recourse to impact studies for any new investment or planning project intended for the sea coast must be systematized. The policies themselves must reflect the specificity of the plan for the seacoast space, and go well beyond the sector-based approach.
- *Stressing prevention in as yet unoccupied space through proactive policies.* The GIZC is an important tool in this perspective. It means doing what is necessary to ensure that administrations establish inter-ministerial commissions and that planning and management policies for the seacoast and related ecosystems are more interdependent. *The plans for coastal regions must adopt a participative approach as there are endeavors likely to give rise to certain constraints..*
- *Encourage local initiatives:* the GIZC is by nature a participation-oriented organism. The coastal area plans are interesting tools so long as one remains at the diagnostic level. Unfortunately, when it comes to action and moving to implementation, the responsibilities of various actors, along with the rather difficult financial arbitration have to be dealt with. This is confirmed by PB, who notes that the systematic search for integration can give rise to conflicts. In that case, for implementation of PAC, it is

best to emphasize the choice of priority focuses on which one can act to generate trickle down effects.

- *Identify the priority sectors beyond which the adoption of integrated approaches do not allow tangible results to be achieved, owing to the diversity of objectives.*

This does not mean a systematic privileging of national policies or of integrated planning – concepts that are difficult to get through separately, in any case. Different countries must commit themselves to differentiated strategies, depending on their own specificities. It is, therefore, important to play the card of decentralization so as to emphasize territorial strategies. However, the participants agreed that it is necessary not to let the countries decide to remain enclosed in their specificities, for it is necessary to have a minimum of common rules in order to lay claim to a common endeavor on an SMDD;

The example of the Natura 2000 program was alluded to so as to prove that non adherence of countries is mainly due to lack of appropriation and full awareness of the objectives by the actors concerned;

- *Make up for the constraints inherent to the financial resources especially when set aside for major infrastructures.* SMAP III wanted to promote the concept of GIZC, by supporting the implementation of appropriate policies and programs, while identifying the possibilities for other local authorities to invest in infrastructures.
- *Training and the strengthening of capacities of the actors concerned, as a guarantors of the sustainability of the planning process and the preservation of the seacoast.* Money can be made available if the necessary human resources are found.
- *Incorporate the communication dimension in order to create contact with the public at large.* The entities responsible for regional planning must take on their role at this level.

Tourism:

1- Major challenges:

The countries of the Mediterranean Basin account for 30 % of world tourism activity. The sustainability of this sector is compromised, given the diverse pressures exerted on the seacoast. This important sector of activity suffers from its dependence on the political hazards of the region, in terms of peace and security, and also the hazards generated by a fickle climate, which makes sustainability rather shaky in the long run. The climatic risks will be greater in this region and will eventually affect tourist activity (water stress, desertification, forest fires, etc.).

The participants insisted on the need to take into account the experience of sustainable tourism which already exists in the Mediterranean. It is crucial to boost supply and demand of tourist products. The growth of tourism has been paradoxically greater in North Africa and in the Middle East (with the development of new forms of tourism, such as tourism for health) than in the North of the Mediterranean. This is attributable to the administrative constraints imposed on the movement of persons.

The need strive for coherence among the diverse interests of the actors operating in this sector and to hush the hesitations of operators with regard to people dealing with the environment. However, certain tour-operators have taken the initiative linked to international resolutions regarding sustainable tourism. In the Mediterranean region, the problem still resides in the split between North and South (the attempt to create a Euro-Mediterranean Tourism Organization has butted against the fears of certain countries). Thus, it is important to avoid thinking simply about sustainable tourism in terms of marketing.

Tourism is as much an opportunity as a threat to the vulnerability of the impact on resources. There are different types of tourism in the Mediterranean (sea coast resorts, mountain, leisure time activities) with a cycle of periods of pressure which makes the added-value in certain regions quite reduced given the inappropriate exploitation of the facilities and the intense competition faced by operators.

Identify the means required to integrate tourism in the framework of planning strategies of coastal regions. Equally important is the connecting of tourist activities to the strategy of conservation of protected areas. However, pertinent analyses must be made to achieve a better contribution of tourism to the conservation objectives of the Mediterranean environment.

Mediterranean tourism is not only premised on seaside and resorts. It is increasingly moving to the hinterland, in spite of the concentration of infrastructures on the coast. However the on-going diversification is not well organized. It is important therefore to work on the concepts of sector and cluster (work on Saharan tourism, cultural tourism, etc.). Tourism then comes to be considered as a lever of development in the regions in which it is promoted.

The public is an operator to be reckoned with. Tour operators in the North partially block outsourcing of the market to non-exploited supports (in this respect, the ecological support can be a support for tourism when it is encouraged).

It is necessary to evaluate the contribution of tourism to the different countries in comparison to the costs of degradation. One of the arguments that can help the decision-makers make up their minds concerning the sustainability of practices resides in the breakdown of the cost of environmental degradation. The METAP has put out a guide for calculating the cost of environmental impacts.

Tourism can also contribute to rural development (enhancement of rural heritage and locally made products). However, this would require an overall vision of the interactions between tourist activity and economic instruments and the need over time to establish a vision of sustainable tourist development.

2- Objectives :

- Move toward the diversification of products and tourism models. This would contribute to lessening the predominant position of seaside resorts by proposing new products (heritage, rural tourism, nature, etc.). Move toward concepts of sectors and clusters.
- Use planning tools while attempting to identify the maximum capacities to be able to direct tourist activity.
- Cooperation: try to establish the levels of education between public and private institutions, the State and local authorities. In the framework of the FTZ, and Euro Mediterranean Partnership, tourism could constitute a framework for cooperation to develop the standards of sustainable tourism. Some kind of political signal might be needed in this direction.

The mechanism of polluter/payer is recommended by the Blue Plan. However, there are limits tied to the implementation of these mechanisms and it will be necessary to monitor their feasibility by making the actors aware of them.

3- Resources Required for Action:

- Do everything possible to make sure tourism contributes to the sustainable development of the Mediterranean;
- Establish strategies for the diversification of tourist activities, well beyond seaside resort/beach activities;
- Join together potential tourist centers of interest (resorts, rural, cultural, etc). The concept of tourist country is to be promoted in this way (integrating several activities spread out over the territory);
- Strengthen the tools and initiatives aiming at the assessment of impact costs and environmental degradation caused by tourist activities;
- Reduce environmental costs (negative outreach) and socio-cultural costs and increase the value of amenities (positive outreach, in agriculture, craftsmanship, enhancement of landscapes and countryside);
- Use the procedure proposed by WTO which consists in the creation of "satellite tourism accounts" that are extended to the impact of tourism on the environment, making it possible to reach transparency of economic, social and environmental information.
- Promote local initiatives (the blue pavilion type and others);
- Develop benchmarking tools, important for generating awareness among the actors concerned. They help take advantage of the full weight of the local civil society, proximity associations, as well as tourist consumer associations (in the country of departure and upstream);
- Implement strategies that will contribute by the new flow of tourists to less negative outreach. The objective to be attained would be in the order of 1/3 of the additional flow not solely bound for resorts. This represents a change in the activities of rural zones that could be linked to tourist activity, strengthening thereby the objectives of rural tourism.
- Strive to establish a global framework recommendations to be taken into account by the different actors and operators in the sector;
- Improve cooperation between the administrations as well as the regional cooperation between administrations and operators and abandon the logic of competition between the latter.

Actors:

- Professionals, operators (15% of the market share, comprising local enterprises);
- Government Actors: new orientations at this level are necessary;
- Communes and local authorities are required to develop alternative products;
- Managers of natural reserves and people in charge of the conservation of sensitive areas under special protection.
- Local professional and trade associations (hotel owner, small size producer, proximity service-providers), corporate interests often linked to local development endeavors.