



Workshop on "How to monitor the MSSD 2016-2025"

Saint-Laurent du Var, 30-31 March 2016

Report of the workshop

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1 Introduction

This workshop gathered about forty Mediterranean stakeholders (national and regional) and experts representing x Mediterranean countries.

The workshop aimed at defining a regional process for the monitoring of the implementation of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2025 in relation with the adaptation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to the Mediterranean region.

The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD 2016-2025) is based on the integration between socio-economic development and protection of natural resources. This principle is encapsulated in the subtitle of the Strategy: “investing in environmental sustainability to achieve social and economic development”.

MSSD 2016-2025 is complementary with the Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production for the Mediterranean and its Roadmap for implementation, which focuses on four priority areas: e.g. food, agriculture and fisheries; goods manufacturing; tourism; and, housing and construction. Those areas represent drivers of pollution generation and environmental pressures on the marine and coastal ecosystems but at the same time high contributors to the Mediterranean economies and to social well-being.

The MSSD 2016-2025 was adopted by the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention gathered in the 19th Conference of Parties (Athens, 9-12 February 2016)

For this new strategy MSSD 2016-2025, there is a need for a more effective monitoring process with appropriate indicators and the creation of functional synergies among stakeholders. The point 3.3 of the MSSD 2016-2025 provides some details and guidelines for defining such a process adapted to the revised strategy.

2 Objectives of the workshop

The MSSD 2016-2025 is articulated around 6 objectives with 29 strategic directions and 147 actions. About 210 indicators are proposed in the MSSD 2016-2025 but most of these indicators (180) are “process indicators”.

The Mediterranean Sustainability Dashboard aiming to provide a global picture of the progress towards the sustainable development has to focus on a core set of indicators accessible and easy to communicate to decision makers.

Therefore the concrete objective of the workshop was to select a first core set of indicators (30-40 indicators) for monitoring of the MSSD 2016-2025 implementation.

3 Flow of the first part of workshop

Anne-France DIDIER, Plan Bleu's Director appointed in January 2016, provided a welcome speech in summarising the context and the concrete objective of the workshop. She proposed to use a participative approach consisting in a first selection by the participants of 60 actions out of the 147 actions of the MSSD 106-2025.

The round table allowed the participants to present themselves and to talk about their expectations/opinions regarding this workshop and on the MSSD monitoring. Few participants stressed that the main objective is to select a core set of indicators for the stability dashboard and not to select some priority actions

Jean-Pierre GIRAUD reminded the Plan Bleu activities in focusing on its Mediterranean observatory function, on the monitoring process for the MSSD 2005 and on the indicators activities related to the Plan Bleu publications and reports such as the State of Environment and Development report published in 2009. The MSSD 2016-2025 monitoring will be useful for the future Plan Bleu outputs/exercises such as the Report on the Environment and Sustainable Development 2019, the Med2050 prospective exercise...

Julien LE TELLIER reminded the MSSD review process leading to the adoption of MSSD 2016-2025 by the Barcelona Convention Contracting Parties in February 2026. He presented also the planned activities for the MSSD 2026-2025 implementation such as the peer review mechanism, the flagships initiatives.

Jean-Pierre GIRAUD provided a presentation on the process for the definition of the SDGs indicators at the global level in the UN framework and on the consideration of the SDGs in the MSSD 2016-2025. He stressed on the need to take into account the SDGs indicators for the similar actions of the MSSD 2016-2025 with the objective of a better synergy between the global level and the Mediterranean level.

Samir GRIMES (Algeria), Nassira RHEYATI (Morocco) and Lotfi BEN SAID (Tunisia) presented the experiences of their respective countries on:

- The development of the national (or regional) observatories
- The status for the NSSD and related indicators
- The involvement of their countries in the SDGs development
- The consideration of the SDGs in the NSSD and other strategies/plans
- The interlinkages between the SDGs, the NSSD and the MSSD.

Cécile RODDIER-QUEFELEC as EEA representative presented

- The involvement of EEA in the SDGs development such as the inputs for the SDG indicators (mainly on the environmental dimensions) and in the SDGs mapping with Eionet indicators and data flows.
- The potential role and implications for the EEA including the contribution of EEA to the SDG indicators and the European monitoring and review process and how to use the SDG framework in the EEA work.
- The relations between the SDGs and the 7th Environment Action Programme

Anne-France DIDIER presented the method for the selection of some MSSD actions to monitor in specifying that the objective was not to select some priority actions for the MSSD implementation but to select some actions easy to monitor. This selection method consists of 2 steps: a first session allowing to reduce the number of actions from 147 to 60 in selecting 10 to 12 actions per objective; a second step organised in working groups allowing to discuss the preselect actions and to select 5 to 7 actions per objective.

Then the selection of the most suitable indicators (5 to 7) for each objective will be based on the RACER methods with 5 criteria: Relevant, Accepted, Credible, Easy and Robust.

Objectives	Actions	Preselected actions (with stickers)	selected actions (Workgroups)	Selected indicators (Workgroups)
1	17	8 to 12	5 to 7	5 to 7
2	25	8 to 12	5 to 7	5 to 7

3	35	8 to 12	5 to 7	5 to 7
4	25	8 to 12	5 to 7	5 to 7
5	23	8 to 12	5 to 7	5 to 7
6	22	8 to 12	5 to 7	5 to 7
Total	147	60	30 to 40	30 to 40

The session of preselection (Stickers session) allowed the participants to select about 60 actions to monitor (10 per each objective). Then for each objective, the 10 to 12 actions with the highest scores were preselected for the 6 working group sessions.

This preselection of the actions to monitor for the 6 objectives of the MSSD 2016-2025 was discussed, commented, amended in the 6 working group sessions in order to select 5 to 7 actions. These working group sessions allowed all the participants to provide their opinions for at least 3 objectives.

The second day started with the reports of the working-groups in plenary session presenting the actions selected to be monitored as the most representative and easiest to monitor: i.e. with an expected indicator easily accessible and easy to communicate. These presentations allowed gathering the comments and proposals of everybody on the selected actions.

5 working groups (Objectives 1 to 5) were organised in order to select the most suitable indicators for the selected actions and for the overall objective if necessary. The work for the objective 6 was done after the workshop. Most of the people participated to the discussions for 2 or 3 objectives.

The selection of each working group (5 to 7 indicators) was presented in plenary session. These presentations allowed gathering the comments and proposals of everybody on the selected indicators.

The result of this overall participative process is a core set of 39 indicators (3 to 9 indicators for each objective). 4 additional indicators were also proposed but they need to be more developed.

The presentations are available on the Plan Bleu web site: <http://planbleu.org/en/event/regional-workshop-how-monitor-mssd-2016-2025-implementation>

4 Selection of the core set of indicators

As presented here above, the selection of the indicators was based on the structure of the MSSD in 6 objectives, 29 strategic directions and 147 actions.

Structure of the MSSD 2016-2025

Objectives	Strategic directions	Nb of actions
1. Ensuring sustainable development in marine and coastal areas	1.1: Strengthen implementation of and compliance with the Protocols of the Barcelona Convention and other regional policy instruments and initiatives supplemented by national approaches	10
	1.2: Establish and enforce regulatory mechanisms, including Maritime Spatial Planning, to prevent and control unsustainable open ocean resource exploitation	7
2. Promoting resource management, food production and food security through sustainable forms of rural development	2.1: Promote the sustainable use, management and conservation of natural resources and ecosystems	9
	2.2: Promote conservation and use of indigenous or traditional plant varieties and domestic animal breeds, value traditional knowledge and practices in rural management decisions	4
	2.3: Promote networks of ecologically protected areas at national and Mediterranean level and enhance stakeholder awareness on the value of ecosystem services and the implications of biodiversity loss	5
	2.4: Promote inclusive and sustainable rural development, with a specific focus on poverty eradication, women's empowerment and youth employment, including equitable and sustainable access to basic local services for rural communities	4
	2.5: Ensure access of local producers to distribution channels and markets, including the tourism market	3
3. Planning and managing sustainable Mediterranean cities	3.1: Apply holistic and integrated spatial planning processes and other related instruments, as well as improved compliance with respective rules and regulations, to increase economic, social and territorial cohesion and reduce pressures on the environment	9
	3.2: Encourage inclusive urbanization and strengthen capacities for participatory and integrated human settlement planning and management	5
	3.3: Promote the protection and rehabilitation of historic urban areas	5
	3.4: Promote sustainable waste management within the context of a more circular economy	5
	3.5: Promote urban spatial patterns and technological options that reduce the demand for transportation, stimulate sustainable mobility and accessibility in urban areas	4
	3.6: Promote green buildings to contribute towards reducing the ecological footprint of the built environment	2
	3.7: Enhance urban resilience in order to reduce vulnerability to risks from natural and human-induced hazards including climate change	5
4. Addressing climate change as a priority issue for the Mediterranean	4.1: Increase scientific knowledge, raise awareness, and develop technical capacities to deal with climate change and ensure informed decision-making at all levels, recognising and protecting the climate adaptation and mitigation services of natural ecosystems	9
	4.2: Accelerate the uptake of climate smart and climate resilient responses	5
	4.3: Leverage existing and emerging climate finance mechanisms, including international and domestic instruments, and enhance the engagement of the private and finance sectors	3
	4.4: Encourage institutional, policy and legal reforms for the effective mainstreaming of climate change responses into national and local development frameworks, particularly in the energy sector	8

Objectives	Strategic directions	Nb of actions
5. Transition towards a green and blue economy	5.1: Create green and decent jobs for all, particularly youth and women, to eradicate poverty and enhance social inclusion	4
	5.2: Review the definitions and measurement of development, progress and well-being	2
	5.3: Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns	3
	5.4: Encourage environmentally-friendly and social innovation	5
	5.5: Promote the integration of sustainability principles and criteria into decision-making on public and private investment	4
	5.6: Ensure a greener and more inclusive market that integrates the true environmental and social cost of products and services to reduce social and environmental externalities	5
6. Improving governance in support of sustainable development	6.1: Enhance regional, sub-regional and cross-border dialogue and cooperation, including on emergency-preparedness	3
	6.2: Promote the engagement of civil society, scientists, local communities and other stakeholders in the governance process at all levels, in order to secure inclusive processes and integrity in decision-making	3
	6.3: Promote implementation and compliance with environmental obligations and agreements including through policy coherence based on inter-ministerial coordination	5
	6.4: Promote education and research for sustainable development	6
	6.5: Enhance regional capabilities for information management	5

According this structure, 6 workgroups were then organised for the selection of the actions to be monitored and for the selection of the indicators for the follow-up of these actions or related to the overall objective.

4.1 Workgroup 1: Sea and coastal areas

This workgroup was facilitated by Didier SAUZADE (Plan Bleu) and Marko PREM (PAP/RAC)

	Actions preselected for the monitoring (the selected actions are in bold)
I.1.1.	Strengthen the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols and other regional policy instruments through enhanced prioritization and results-based management through ministries with environmental and budget portfolios and implementing line agencies.
I.1.2.	Implement the Ecosystem Approach to achieve healthy marine ecosystems and conserve marine biodiversity.
I.1.3.	Transpose the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (where ratified) and its Action Plan into national policies and further its implementation.
I.1.4.	Support national coastal conservation initiatives and strengthen or develop specific national laws for conservation of coastal areas, building on concepts such as public trusteeships
I.1.6.	Implement the Regional Programme of Work for Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean, including areas beyond national jurisdiction, and its related roadmaps.
I.1.7.	Implement the Strategic Action Programme for the Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean region (SAP BIO), and its related national action plans.
I.1.10.	Support the Trust Fund for Mediterranean marine protected areas.
I.2.1.	Promote and support the blue economy concept through strong partnership between maritime sectors and public authorities in regard to the sustainable and equitable use of marine areas and resources.

	Actions preselected for the monitoring (the selected actions are in bold)
I.2.5.	Safeguard the Mediterranean fisheries by ensuring that all fish stocks are being fished sustainably and effectively.
I.2.6.	Prepare a regional programme on assessment and control regarding open ocean exploration and exploitation of non-living resources, based on the Maritime Spatial Planning approach, and including standards for open ocean exploitation compatible with good environmental status.

Actions	Indicators and comments
I.1.1. "Strengthen the implementation of Barcelona Convention and its Protocols"	Number of ratification, level of compliance and status of implementation of article of each protocol Also related to the action I.1.3. "ICZM protocol"
I.1.2. "Implement the Ecosystem Approach Roadmap"	Number of IMAP common indicators monitored and reported It is a process indicator. It should be relevant to assess the feasibility of a result indicator in terms of GES achievement.
I.1.6. "Implement the Regional Programme of Work for Coastal and Marine Protected Areas"	Total surface of the national protected areas, in percentage with the marine and coastal areas under national jurisdiction. This indicator is linked to Aichi Target 11 (10%) Data sources: MAPAMED database, EEA technical report. Indicator on marine protected areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ) - the only one being the PELAGOS sanctuary, should be further considered as a regional indicator. Also linked to I 17 (SAP BIO), for the habitat dimension
I.2.5. « Safeguard the Mediterranean fisheries"	Indicator on Sustainable fisheries. On-going definition under EcAp, in cooperation with GFCM. Data sources: GFCM, FAO, EEA Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fisheries rates and/or Conservation status of commercial fish stocks in the Mediterranean

Additional suggestions:

I.2.6. "Maritime Spatial Planning approach"	This action got a high score during the "sticker" selection session. However this action has not been selected in the top five during the following selection session, because the concept appeared vague and thus poorly adequate for indicator development. However, there is strong potential interest and is recommended that such indicator be further assessed, e.g. in link with the DG MARE & EEA study on Blue Growth indicator and MAVA Blue Economy project.
Cumulative indicator:	It is suggested to explore and assess the Ocean Health Index , which is developed and is currently surveyed by Conservation International. This index could be potentially used as it is currently computed or in developing a next index based on the same model (OHI+) as it has been done in Med by Spain and Israel.

4.2 Workgroup 2: Resources management, food and rural issues

This workgroup was facilitated by Céline DUBREUIL-IMBERT (Plan Bleu) and Cécile RODDIER-QUEFELEC (PAP/RAC)

The scope of this objective is very wide, concerning most of the environment components (Water, Air, biodiversity, forest , ..)

	Actions preselected for the monitoring (the selected actions are in bold)
2.1.1.	Ensure that legal measures are in place to conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services in line with international and regional commitments.
2.1.4.	Put in place participative cross-sectoral resource management strategies to ensure that renewable natural resources are extracted in ways that do not threaten the future use of the resources, and without exceeding their maximum sustainable yield.
2.1.5.	Achieve a sustainable balance between production of food, use of water and use of energy, through improving energy and water use efficiency, promoting the use of renewable energy sources, as well as through the introduction of institutional and legal reforms.
2.1.6.	Develop socio-economic models for national strategic choices for water allocation between agriculture, industry, tourism, and domestic uses, taking into account environmental and social aspects, as well as economic development needs.
2.1.9.	Develop or strengthen cross border water cooperation programmes.
2.2.1.	Establish national seed banks and knowledge repositories of indigenous or traditional plant varieties and domestic animal breeds.
2.3.1.	Promote national networking activities for ecologically protected areas with similar and different protection status.
2.3.3.	Set up financial mechanisms (national funds, payment for ecosystem services, compensations) to support policies ensuring the provision of environmental and social services.
2.4.1.	Develop participatory rural development programmes and adapt measures and fiscal arrangements to encourage rural pluri-activity and sustainable economic development of vulnerable rural communities, particularly for the benefit of women and youth, taking into account also the vulnerability of such communities to natural and human-induced hazards, which recognise the multi-functionality of rural areas.
2.5.3.	Develop and strengthen agriculture based on agro-ecological and organic technologies, including organic, labelled, and conservation agricultures, controlling and limiting the use of genetically modified organisms, with special support to small-scale farmers.

Indicators selected

Actions	Indicators and comments
2.1.1. " Legal measures for biodiversity conservation"	No indicator selected
2.1.4." cross-sectoral resource management strategies"	Water efficiency index It is also suggested to add the "water exploitation index" and some indicators on energy issues. The percentage of water reused or recycled could be also added. The renewable resources to consider in this action need to be more specified
2.1.5. "Achieve a sustainable balance production of food, use of water and use"	Renewable energy rate Energy use efficiency

Actions	Indicators and comments
of energy ... “	Percentage of wastewater treated
2.1.6. National strategic choices for water allocation	No indicator selected
2.2.1. Establish national seed banks	Number of seed banks
2.3.3. Set up financial mechanisms to support policies ensuring the provision of environmental and social services.	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
2.5.3. Develop and strengthen agriculture based on agro-ecological and organic technologies	No indicator selected

Some indicators were proposed for different actions

Actions	Indicators and comments
2.1.2. Ensure that management processes are in place for protected areas	Share of protected areas with management processes in place, Another indicator from CBD or ECAP could be selected
2.3.5. Promote the “Green list” (IUCN World Parks Congress) in riparian states to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of parks managing bodies created.	Number of countries participating in the Green list initiative
2.4.1. Develop participatory rural development programmes and adapt measures and fiscal arrangements to encourage rural pluriactivity and sustainable economic development of vulnerable rural communities...	Rural poverty rates per country (with women and youth reported separately, if possible)

Other comments:

Actions 2.1.7 (management of non-renewable resources) and 2.1.9 (cross border water cooperation programme) should be also selected for the monitoring.

There is also a need for a new indicator on access to markets for small producers for the action 2.5.1 “Undertake actions to improve access of small-scale producers to markets”

It seemed very important to define legal measures/measurements for ecosystem services and to select an indicator on the existence of mappings of ecosystem services (ex. Number of studies including mapping of ecosystem services).

4.3 Workgroup 3: Cities

This workgroup was facilitated by Julien LE TELLIER (Plan Bleu) and Alessandro GALLI (GFN)

	Actions preselected for the monitoring (the selected actions are in bold)
3.1.1	Utilize spatial planning systems to ensure balanced development in urban areas that incorporate measures for infrastructure provision, and land-take reduction where possible, as well as the provision of multifunctional urban green and blue infrastructures, which provide urban ecosystem services that are also important for climate change adaptation.
3.1.2	Ensure that legally-binding instruments for tourism development are put in place for those areas that suffer from tourism pressures, and related real-estate expansion and coastal deterioration.

	Actions preselected for the monitoring (the selected actions are in bold)
3.1.5	Monitor coastal urbanization and encroachment at regional level and provide monitoring support to national and local authorities.
3.2.1	Strengthen urban governance by establishing communication and participatory mechanisms to enhance urban stakeholders' involvement and engagement in decision-making.
3.2.2	Upgrade informal settlements into cities and anticipate the expected rates of urban growth through more balanced territorial planning and the provision of decent and affordable housing.
3.3.1	Utilize forms of integrated and sustainable rehabilitation of historic urban centres, building on good practices to maintain the population in historic centres.
3.4.1	Implement innovative, integrated and sustainable waste management solutions, in line with the waste hierarchy: prevention, reduction, reuse, sorting, recycling, recovery, and disposal.
3.4.2	Develop schemes to encourage and educate local communities to change their behaviour with regard to waste.
3.5.2	Reduce urban traffic congestion and pollution through economic and regulatory instruments promoting low-pollution collective transport systems at the local urban level, maritime public transport (blue ways), multi-modal links, and more sustainable freight transport.
3.6.2	Develop regional standards, certification and quality frameworks to encourage green buildings suitable for the Mediterranean climate.
3.7.3	Prepare and implement action plans, based on prevention, preparedness and response approaches, to improve urban resilience to natural and human induced risks, including through natural solutions, smart development and awareness-raising.

Some detailed proposals and comments for the selected actions:

Actions	Indicators and comments
3.1.5 "Monitor coastal urbanization"	Percentage of artificialized coastal area (tbc with PAP/RAC: methodology to be checked / definition of coastal area, buffer 1Km?) Results indicators exist within the EcAp process (tbc) Number of illegal encroachment case reported (per number of controls made ? need to be more discussed)
3.2.2. "Upgrade informal settlements"	Share of population living in informal settlements Urban poverty rates
3.4.1 "Sustainable Waste Management"	Waste generated per capita (solid and liquid) Percentage of waste treated by treatment type ('treatment types' should be clarified); that allows to be close to SDG Indicator 11.6.1 There is a need for another indicator on " waste water treatment " (collection and treatment) (see Action 2.1.5)
3.5.2 "Sustainable urban mobility" urban traffic congestion & air pollution)	Percentage of the urban population using public transport Idem per type (tramway, metro, bus...): (ie Transport modal split in main cities if possible) Number of private vehicles owned per inhabitant percentage of vehicles that are electric, hybrid or powered by any other renewable source of fuel
3.7.3. "Urban resilience to natural and human induced risks"	General agreement on the indicator proposed (11.b.1 Proportion of local (national) governments that adopt and implement local (national) disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030).

Actions	Indicators and comments
	But how do you measure the results? Result indicators in this action need more work. Perhaps easier to have a risk assessment indicator if we limit it to coastal areas.

There is no selected indicators for the strategic directions 3.2 and 3.6 and the following could be developed in the next phase:

Actions	Indicators and comments
3.2.1. Strengthen urban governance by establishing communication and participatory mechanisms to enhance urban stakeholders' involvement and engagement in decision-making.	"Number of countries with such communication and participatory mechanisms enshrined in planning legislation" as process indicator
3.2.4. Develop or strengthen regional networking and partnership programmes between cities and at the city-region level around the Mediterranean to promote knowledge-sharing and capacity building on sustainable cities.	Historic urban areas, historical heritage: UNESCO World Heritage Sites should be considered? Coverage of Med historic cities in international networks could be used.
3.6.1. Put in place institutional and legal arrangements, strategies, support schemes, training programmes and standards to construct green buildings and retrofit existing buildings.	Green buildings: Networks of green cities should be considered, Suggestion was made to consider using "Ecological Footprint of cities" as a result indicator. Currently available for 19 cities (over the period 2010-2015) only but potentially could be calculated for most Mediterranean cities.

These actions and related indicators should be also considered:

Actions	Indicators and comments
3.1.4.	Urban public open space per capita (m ² per capita)".
3.3.1.	Share of population living in the historical centre (It would be interesting to consider place of origin of people living in the historic center to take into account the gentrification process)

4.4 Workgroup 4: Climate Change

This workgroup was facilitated by Antoine LAFFITTE (Plan Bleu) and Hervé LEVITE (CMI/World Bank)

	Actions preselected for the monitoring (the selected actions are in bold)
4.1.1	Upgrade, sustain and expand climate, weather and water monitoring systems.
4.1.2	Assess, communicate, protect and enhance climate change adaptation capacity of ecosystems such as coasts, wetlands and forests, as well as their mitigation services, as in the case of forests and marine areas.
4.1.7	Promote harmonised indicators and tools for climate change vulnerability and mitigation assessments, including climate risk analysis and adaptation planning under uncertainty, disaster risk management, climate change economic costs, as well as monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions/reductions in greenhouse gases.

4.1.9	Establish a regional science-policy interface mechanism, including the social and behavioural sciences, endorsed by all the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, with a view to preparing consolidated regional scientific assessments and guidance on climate change trends, impacts and adaptation and mitigation options.
4.2.2	Develop regional climate change adaptation and mitigation knowledge-sharing platforms and support mechanisms aiming at fostering collaborative R&D and innovation programmes between universities, governments and businesses, including start-ups and SMEs.
4.2.5	Launch a Mediterranean Climate Technology Initiative in conjunction with the European Union Climate KIC, UNFCCC CTI platform, and Climate Innovation Centre in Morocco (World Bank).
4.3.1	Set up suitable domestic financial instruments to finance the costs of adaptation and mitigation efforts at national level while encouraging climate-friendly investment.
4.3.2	Establish conducive legal frameworks for leveraging private sector investments and developing partnerships between public and private actors in the delivery of climate change actions.
4.4.1	Mainstream climate change into national legislation and policies with a focus on measures concerning energy and transport and on delivering no/low regret adaptation measures across all vulnerable sectors and territories such as coastal and urban areas, water management, agriculture, health, and tourism; introduce climate change measures into urban and coastal policies and plans.
4.4.2	Mainstream climate change in the energy sector through scaling up investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy, promoting universal energy access and reforming energy subsidies and ensuring that energy projects are assessed for their climate impact.

Actions	Comments per group of actions, the selected actions are in bold
4.1.1	Needs expressed at the "national" level. Necessity of having systems of monitoring and evaluation to guide the public policies and the investments. Example: to follow the evolution of pilot sites such as marine area in link to CB protocols and MSSD.
4.1.2	
4.1.9	
4.2.2	Needs rather "regional". Necessity of having mechanisms of data and information sharing; need for more scientific knowledge and technology and know-how transfer (intersectorial exchanges, South-South and North-south)
4.2.5	
4.3.1	Needs for "National" level. Necessity of an implementation of laws and policies (Strategies; Framework / Specifically concerning the sector of the energy (necessity of a strong legislation) / Need for mechanisms of domestic financing (tax credits, taxes). National legal framework encouraging the private investment.
4.3.2	
4.4.1	
4.4.2	

Five actions have been selected to be monitored. The four categories are represented (1 knowledge, 2 solutions, 3 finances, 4 reforms).

There are only few "results" indicators in the MSSD 2016-2025. The Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Mediterranean Marine and Coastal Areas (UNEP/MAP, Decision IG.22/6, 2016) could be used for defining more "results" indicators.

Actions	Indicators and comments
4.1.2. "Assess, communicate, protect and enhance climate change adaptation capacity of ecosystems"	The indicator (number of reports) could be used in adding a qualitative indicator (peer review by independent experts). The assessment method is already existing for the wet areas and for forests but not yet for the marine areas.

Actions	Indicators and comments
4.2.2. “knowledge-sharing platforms and support mechanisms”	There are already one platform (RCREE-UN/ESCWA). The number of platforms could be used with two more indicators: “Number of countries member of a platform” and “Level of country activity in the platform”
4.2.5. “Mediterranean Climate Technology Initiative and platform”	The status of the initiative could be used with two more indicators: “Number of countries member of a platform” and “Level of country activity in the platform”
4.3.2. “Legal frameworks for leveraging private sector investments”	The proposed indicator (Number of countries establishing conducive legal frameworks for leveraging public private partnerships on climate change) is a regional one. The qualitative aspects of the legal frameworks need to be deepened.
4.4.2 “Mainstream climate change in the energy sector”	<p>The GHG emissions and the energy consumption are not selected. Because they are not representatives of the integration of climate in the energy sector.</p> <p>There is a need to include some climate criteria in the investments, in the energy efficiency and for the promotion of “energy for all”.</p> <p>The group proposed to select the SDG 7 indicators related to energy and to consider the GHG emissions reported to GDP</p> <p>The indicator “Number of countries where climate impact assessment for large-scale energy projects is carried out” is not considered as relevant.</p>

The group proposes to add an indicator on climate funds in the Mediterranean region and especially the innovative funds such as green funds.

4.5 Workgroup 5: Green and blue economy

This workgroup was facilitated by Jean-Pierre GIRAUD (Plan Bleu) and Magali OUTTERS (SCP/RAC)

	Actions preselected for the monitoring (the selected actions are in bold)
5.1.1	Undertake a skills assessment and gap analysis, monitor and forecast demand for green jobs to strengthen the role of green jobs in eradicating poverty and enhancing social inclusion.
5.1.2	Develop training and capacity building programmes for green skills and green jobs, particularly for youth and women.
5.1.4	Compile and disseminate best practice guidelines, including harmonised regional definitions, to promote the growth in green jobs and green and social entrepreneurship.
5.2.1	Embed indicators that are more inclusive of environmental and social aspects of progress, including resource efficiency indicators that take into account national specificities, within statistics databases and environmental assessments.
5.2.2	Identify, collect and share in an open database alternative statistics and indicators on societal progress and well-being, including integrated environmental and economic accounting and data on the environmental goods and services.
5.3.1	Implement the Sustainable Consumption and Production Regional Action Plan for the Mediterranean.
5.3.3	Carry out capacity building programme to support countries in implementing the Sustainable Consumption and Production Regional Action Plan for the Mediterranean.

5.4.1	Increase capacity for eco-innovation in the industry and service sectors, through regulatory measures and economic incentives, including to promote market uptake.
5.5.2	Promote eco-design criteria and environmental certification of products and services.
5.6.1	Promote environmental tax reform to reduce tax on labour and integrate the polluter-pays principle and extended producer responsibility into finance policy.
5.6.2	Carry out reviews on the environmental impacts of public subsidies with a view to the phasing out of environmentally-harmful subsidies.
5.6.5	Integrate sustainability principles into public procurement at national and local levels.

Action	Indicators and comments
5.1.2. Develop training and capacity building programmes for green skills and green jobs, particularly for youth and women.	"The percentage of green jobs" could be a good indicators, but there are some problems for the definition of green jobs, green activities
5.3.1. Implement the SCP Regional Action Plan for the Mediterranean.	Proposed indicators : Resources productivity Energy intensity of the economy Waste generation per capita (cf 3.4.1) Number of countries with SCP initiative Some SCP Indicators have to be selected and a Consumption Index to be defined
5.4.1. Increase capacity for eco-innovation in the industry and service sectors, through regulatory measures and economic incentives, including to promote market uptake.	NB of companies publishing sustainability reports / SCR
5.5.2. Promote eco-design criteria and environmental certification of products and services.	An indicator on the Ecolabel existence could be used but need more development
5.6.1. Promote environmental tax reform to reduce tax on labour and integrate the polluter-pays principle and extended producer responsibility into finance policy.	The percentage of green financial instruments
5.6.2. Carry out reviews on the environmental impacts of public subsidies with a view to the phasing out of environmentally-harmful subsidies.	Amount of fossil fuel subsidies in % of GDP
5.6.5. Integrate sustainability principles into public procurement at national and local levels.	Share of green public procurement

4.6 Workgroup 6: Governance

This workgroup was facilitated by Anne-France DIDIER (Plan Bleu) and Anastasia RONIOTES (MIO-ECSDE)

	Actions preselected for the monitoring (the selected actions are in bold)
6.1.1	Strengthen preparedness / prevention and cooperation plans and alert mechanisms in case of (natural and human-made) disaster, as well as adaptive actions
6.2.1.	Set up, where relevant, and strengthen the capacity of national governments and local authorities for public participation in terms of legal frameworks and human and financial resources
6.2.3.	Encourage the adoption and implementation of the Aarhus Convention on Public Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.
6.3.2.	Ensure the adoption of the precautionary principle and its application by undertaking environmental impact assessments, strategic environmental assessments and other relevant procedures
6.3.5.	Develop capacity building programmes on issues related to implementation and compliance with environmental obligations and agreements, including environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments.
6.4.1.	Implement the Mediterranean Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development, which promotes the integration of the principles, values and practices of sustainable development into all aspects of education and learning.
6.4.2.	Strengthen knowledge and research capacity at the national level, through long-term provision of training opportunities, particularly in the specialised professions, transfer of knowledge and research infrastructure development.
6.4.5.	Promote research and innovation by ensuring that large-scale programmes (e.g. European Union Horizon 2020) take into account Mediterranean priorities for sustainable development.
6.5.3.	Develop capacity on data and information production and sharing and enhance technology where necessary to create comparable and compatible data.
6.5.5.	Establish a publicly-accessible Mediterranean integrated information system through a triumvirate of national governments, international institutions and the private sector to collate and transparently display information on the state of the environment.

Because the working group didn't meet due to time constraints, some indicators were proposed after the workshop. The work on the objective 6 on governance will be more developed after the workshop.

Action	Indicators and comments
6.2.3 implementation of the Aarhus Convention	Environmental Democracy Index (The Access Initiative) Number of countries adopting the Aarhus Convention
6.3.2 Adoption of the precautionary principle	Number of countries with application of EIA and SEA in development policies
6.3.3. Enhance policy coherence through inter-ministerial coordination and cross-sectoral planning.	Number of countries with inter-ministerial coordination measures
6.4.1 Implement the Mediterranean Strategy on Education for Sustainable Development	Number of countries that have launched national strategies on education for sustainable development
6.5.3. Develop capacity on data and information production and sharing	Number of themes for which data is shared at regional level/status of regional SEIS (Per country?)

The inter-ministerial coordination (6.3.3) and the improvement of data sharing (6.5.3) were also considered as very important to be monitored in the Mediterranean context. These two actions are supported by different international projects/programmes such SEIS.

5 The core set of indicators

The results of the workgroups and some comments received after the workshop allowed to have a first proposal for a core set of 33 indicators to be included in the Mediterranean Sustainability dashboard.

Objectives	Indicators
1	4
2	9
3	7
4	2
5	5
6	6
Total	33

Some development is still required for the following objectives and indicators (11 indicators)

Objectives	Indicators
1	Ocean Health Index
1	Number of IMAP common indicators monitored and reported
2	Some indicators from CBD or ECAP/GES
2	A new indicator on access to markets for small producers
3	Number of countries with emergency preparedness plans (or a better indicator about impacts of emergencies)
3	Ecological Footprint of cities
4	Climate change official development assistance going to Med region
4	Indicator about adaptation to climate change
5	indicator on green labels existence need to be developed
5	Ecological footprint by region or sub-region and country (perhaps divided by inhabitants or area)
5	Food losses

First core set of indicators for the MSSD 2016-2025 monitoring

Objectives	indicators
1	Number of ratifications and level of compliance as reported by BC Contracting Parties
1	Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fisheries rates (cf SDG indicator)
1	Conservation status of commercial fish stocks
1	Percentage of coastal and marine areas under national jurisdiction (cf SDG indicator)
2	Share of protected areas with management processes in place
2	Water efficiency index (SDG indicator)
2	Energy use efficiency
2	Renewable energy rate (SDG indicator)
2	Percentage of wastewater treated (SDG Indicator)
2	Number of countries participating in the Green list initiative
2	Number of seed banks (cf SDG Indicator)
2	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (SDG indicator)
2	Rural poverty rates per country (with women and youth reported separately) (cf SDG indicator)
3	Urban public open space
3	Number of countries with participatory mechanisms enshrined in spatial planning legislation
3	People living in informal settlements (%) (cf SDG indicator)
3	Urban poverty rates (cf SDG indicator)
3	Status of UNESCO world heritage sites or population trends in historic urban areas
3	Waste generated and treated by type of waste and treatment type
3	Transport modal split in main cities (if possible) (cf SDG indicator)
4	Green House Gas emissions (related to GDP) (SDG indicator)
4	Energy consumption (related to GDP) (SDG indicator)
5	Share of green jobs (by gender/age and type)
5	Fuel subsidies/environmentally-harmful subsidies (SDG indicator)
5	Share of green financial instruments
5	Share of green or sustainable public procurement (cf SDG Indicator)
5	Material intensity of the economy (resource productivity) (SDG indicator)
6	Environmental Democracy Index (The Access Initiative)
6	Number of countries adopting the Aarhus Convention
6	Number of countries with application of EIA and SEA in development policies
6	Number of countries with inter-ministerial coordination measures
6	Number of countries that have launched national strategies on education for sustainable development
6	Number of themes for which data is shared at regional level/status of regional SEIS (Per country)

14 indicators are linked to some SDGs Indicators. Some of them have to be better defined and there is a need for some new indicators.



6 Next steps and conclusions

The next steps and the development of an efficient process for the MSSD 2016-2025 monitoring were presented at the end of the workshop:

- In the next months, the core set of indicators will be assessed then defined and populated as much as possible with the cooperation of international bodies and national institutions such as national observatories. That could imply some changes in this first proposal.
- Simultaneously, Plan Bleu will continue to update the commonly used indicators such as Gross Domestic Product, Human Development Index, Ecological Footprint and some indicators developed for the MSSD 2005.
- The trends analysis will be disseminated in a "sustainability dashboard" which will be developed in the framework of the "Blue Economy" project founded by the MAVA foundation.
- A first version of the "sustainability dashboard" will be presented together with the "Blue Economy" dashboard and the SCP indicators in a workshop to be held on October 17th in Barcelona. (with SCP/RAC and PAP/RAC)
- Simultaneously, some additional work will be done for the ECAP/GES indicators and for the SCP indicators.

This workshop is a first step towards a Mediterranean sustainability dashboard. The active participation of the national representatives and experts allowed to set up a first core set of indicators. During the next phases, the participants, the national focal points, the MCSD members will be kept informed and they will be invited to contribute to its revision/improvement.

The interest of the Mediterranean countries for a stronger cooperation with Plan Bleu as a Mediterranean Observatory on Environment and Sustainable Development has been stressed by the participants of the workshop.

In conclusion, there is a need to define and to develop a regional process for an effective monitoring of the MSSD 2016-2025 implementation with the involvement of stakeholders and information producers from local to international level. This process, which has to be based on the data and information sharing principles, should be developed in synergy with such existing processes and programmes. The internal cooperation between the UNEP/MAP components and the involvement of the national bodies (institutions, universities ...) are essential for the success of this process.



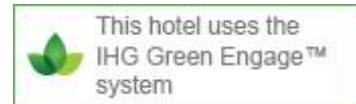
7 Carbon footprint of the meeting

The Blue Plan, as all other UNEP / MAP components, would like to improve its eco-responsible approach for the organization of events. The venue of the workshop, located at 5mn from the Nice-Côte d'Azur airport allowed to reduce the carbon footprint.

The CO₂ emissions of this meeting, gathering 40 participants, is about 25 tons of CO₂.

The carbon assessment was calculated for this meeting by using the site www.myclimate.org.

The data taken into account in this calculation were mainly the CO₂ emissions of transport used by the participants, the quantity of printed documents, the food and drink, the characteristics of the accommodation and of the meeting room.



8 Annexes: Agenda and list of participants

Agenda - 30 March 2016

08:45-09:30	Participants' registration
09:30-10:00	Introduction
09:30-09:40	Welcome speech, workshop's targets (Anne-France Didier, Plan Bleu's Director)
09:40-10:00	Round table
10:00-11:00	Mediterranean Observatory, regional activities and reports
	Main activities and regional reports, links with MSSD 2005, Next regional reports, links with MSSD 2016-2025 Roadmap for MSSD 2016-2025 implementation (Julien Le Tellier)
11:00-11:15	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:15-12:30	The SDGs in the Mediterranean region and Monitoring of MSSD 2016-2025 implementation
11:15-12:15	Selection of the SDGs' Indicators by UNSD and SDSN and link with the MSSD (Jean-Pierre Giraud) Experiences of the Mediterranean countries inc. Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and EEA
12:15-12:30	Presentation of the method for the selection of priority MSSD actions to monitor (Anne-France Didier).
12:30-14:30	<i>Lunch-Buffer</i> Session of preselection of the priority actions to monitor.
14:30-15:15	Selection of priority actions to monitor in the 6 objectives of the MSSD 2016-2025 (2 working groups with 3 sub-groups each)
15:15-16:00	Cont. with sub-group rotation (world café)
15:00-16:45	Cont. with sub-group rotation (world café)
16:45-17:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
17:00-18:00	Reports of the sub-groups in plenary session
20:00	Diner

Agenda - 31 March 2016

09:00-11:15	Monitoring of MSSD 2016-2025 implementation
09:00-09:15	Presentation of the method for the selection of the MSSD priority indicators
09:15-11:15	Which indicators for monitoring the actions selected in the MSSD 2016-2025 (2 working groups)
11:15-11:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:30-12:30	Cross feed-back and complements (2 working groups)
12:30-14:00	<i>Lunch-Bufferet</i>
14:00-15:00	Reports from the working groups and synthesis in plenary session
15:00-15:30	What regional process for the monitoring of MSSD 2016-2025 implementation?
	How to mobilize stakeholders and information producers: from local to international level? How to promote information sharing and international standards use? Discussion: How to develop new approaches to data collection and data sharing?
15:30-15:45	<i>Coffee break</i>
15:45-16:30	Next steps
	Roadmap for implementing an observatory that would allow for an effective monitoring of Sustainable Development, SDGs and MSSD 2016-2025 implementation

List of participants

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