

CP/RAC Focal Point Meeting 2013

"switching" to sustainable consumption and production patterns in the Mediterranean region

SCP Roadmap for the Mediterranean

A strategic process to consolidate the Mediterranean's world's leading role in the shift to sustainable patterns of consumption and production

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SCP Roadmap for the Mediterranean 1st elements



How?



- SWITCH-Med Regional Policy Component outputs include:
 - Mediterranean SCP expert group (MSEG)
 - Submission to the CPs of the BC of a SCP Roadmap for the Med
 - Set of specific measures and objectives for the implementation of the Roadmap



When? 2013 Timeline for the SWITCH-Med Reg. Policy Comp. Feb July Sept Oct Jan Mar Apr May June Ag Nov Dec **MCSD FP** meeting **COP Bcn MAP FP** 10-12 CP/RAC and Convention meeting June **MEDPOL** Turkey 2nd half 4-6 Dec Malta Sept 18-21 June Bcn 1st extended 1st MSEG 3rd MSEG Consultation 2nd MSEG steering committee process SCP switchmedmeeting meeting meeting **SWITCH-Med Med Road Map** 8-9 April 10-11 July 13-14 May 2nd half Oct Bcn **Athens** Bcn Arab Reg. **EU Roundtable** Arab **Implementation Meeting** on SCP Roundtable on - Follow-up on Rio+20 **SCP** 4-7 June 29-30 May Dubai 17-18 June Cairo Istanbul **SWITCH-Med** Reg. **MAP** meetings tivities meetings

What?

• The Med SCP Roadmap will provide the Mediterranean with a unique framework on SCP supporting:

The 10 YFP on SCP

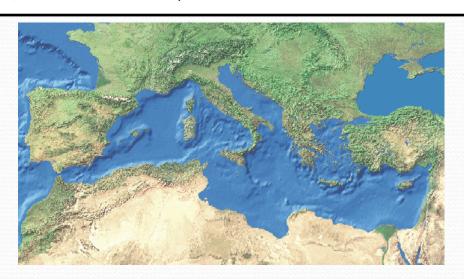


The implementation of EcAP (human activities)

The implementation of the protocols and regional plans of the BC

Where?

- The SCP Roadmap for the Mediterranean will cover:
 - 21 contracting parties of the BC (entire countries but with a specific focus on coastal areas)
- But will be open to:
 - Neighbouring countries whose activities influences BC (Jordan, Palestine...)



To whom?

- SCP will be implemented by:
 - Governments / Policy-makers
 - Producers / Service providers
 - Consumers
 - Civil society and research organisations
- → Need to create broad partnerships with the private sector, the people and the civil society



Guiding principles 1/2 (agreed during the 1st expert meeting)

• SCP as interactive process, can not be seen in isolation



- Need to provide solutions to the actual economic priorities (employment) and consider the historical momentum in the Region
- Roadmap anchored into the existing regional framework (no parallel process)
- Single policy framework linked to the global framework on SCP
- Roadmap hooked on already identified priorities

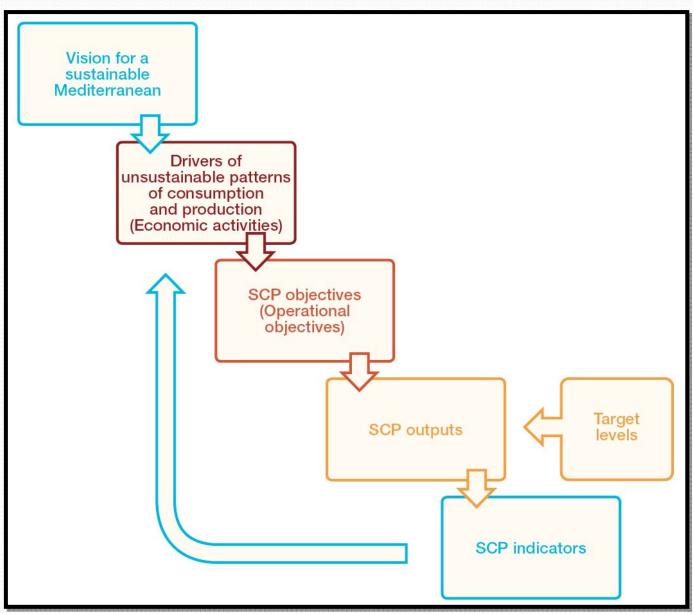
Guiding principles 2/2

- Need appropriate mix of instruments
- Need an action oriented and inclusive approach (think to the end user)
- Enhance synergies with key stakeholders in the Region/strong partnership
- Work on innovative solutions to tackle traditional problems
- Need to improve the way we communicate (specially to industries) /diversify the target group

Aims of the Roadmap

- 1. Include the **SCP approach in the Med. Regional Gov.** and Policy Framework for Env. Protection and SD
- 2. Adopt SCP measures at the national level to **favour the mainstreaming of sustainable products and services in the market**
- 3. Integrate **SCP** at the core of dvpt. policies in the Med. as **driver for the revitalization** of the region's economy.
- 4. Create a strong **network of stakeholders** to exchange and up-scale SCP initiatives in the Med. countries (Partnership)
- 5. Create an **enabling framework to finance and coordinate SCP actions** at the regional and national levels
- **6. Measure** the overall progress of SCP

Methodology



Vision

« By 2030 a prosperous Mediterranean region is established, with sustainable and socially inclusive economies based on sustainable consumption and production patterns, ensuring the well**being of societies** and contributing to a clean and healthy environment that provides goods and services for present and future generations »

Operational objectives

- Defined from identification of unstainable drivers of consumption and production patterns → economic activties
- In line with areas of consumption having the largest environmental impacts and pressures: food and drink, housing, mobility and tourism
- In line with MSSD priorities
 - 1. Food production and consumption
 - 2. Industrial and artisanal production of goods and their consumption
 - 3. Energy production, transfer and use
 - 4. Tourism
 - 5. Transportation (Marine / Land /Air)
 - 6. Housing and urban development

Operational Objectives (by Driver)	Outputs	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks	Relevance to Protocols of the Convention and other Priorities (EU 7 th FP, UfM)
1. Food Production and Consumption is based on cleaner production models that use efficiently resources (land, water, air and species), do not contribute to point and non-point source pollution, and secure sufficient food production for present and future generations.	processing), are accounted for through fiscal instruments to increase their efficiency and to limit waste and degradation. Point and diffuse pollution resulting from agricultural practices are significantly reduced as a result of cleaner production adopted in the agricultural sectors and food processing. Market and Labelling schemes for sustainable production of food are introduced as a means to empower consumers to decide in favour of sustainable consumption. Consumers changed	reaching more than 50% by 2030 Sustainable food becomes a comparative advantage of tourism and other services in the Mediterranean diet).	quality food production in the Mediterranean. Governments and consumer unions recognize the pivotal role of food production in the development and sustainability f the Mediterranean.	Section to be completed following Baseline report (section 3)

Operational Objectives (by Driver)	Outputs	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks	Relevance to Protocols of the Convention and other Priorities (EU 7 th FP, UfM)
2. Industrial and artisanal Production of Goods and their Consumption is based on cleaner production models that use efficiently resources (energy, raw materials, water, air), do not contribute to point and non-point source pollution, and secure sufficient production of goods for present and future generations.	All resources used for production of goods, are accounted for through fiscal instruments to increase their efficiency and to limit waste and degradation. Point and diffuse pollution resulting from industrial and artisanal practices are significantly reduced as a result of cleaner production adopted in the industrial and artisanal sectors. Market and Labelling schemes for sustainable production of goods are introduced as a means to empower consumers to decide in favour of sustainable consumption. New business models based on SCP tools are created to better respond to environmental and social challenges.	increasing steadily reaching more than 50% by 2030 Sustainable production becomes a comparative advantage of the economy of the Mediterranean region. Labelling and incentive schemes are launched by 50% of producers by 2030 in support of sustainable	activities allow the promotion of cleaner goods in the entire region, and the adoption of a common cleaner consumption attitude.	Section to be completed following Baseline report (section 3)

Operational Objectives (by Driver)	Outputs	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks	Relevance to Protocols of the Convention and other Priorities (EU 7 th FP, UfM)
Transfer and Use, curbing GHG emissions and decoupling economic development from increasing energy consumption in goods and services Production and Consumption.	region is based on BEP s and BATs, including renewable energy and cleaner fuels. GHG emission is curbed by 10% by 2020 in the Mediterranean region. Energy efficient transfer systems, including HVDC and Smart Grids are developed in the Mediterranean, interconnecting the region and reaching energy consumers. Energy production and transfer, including fossil fuel exploration, renewables and energy grid development is	has reached 20% by 2020 for the region. The Mediterranean adopts the target of curbing GHG emissions by 10% by 2020 and by 30% by 2050. Economic development and economic indicators growth is effectively decoupled from energy use and GHG emissions by 2020.	Governments and agencies agree to apply BAT and BEPs to oil and gas exploration in the Mediterranean.	Section to be completed following Baseline report (section 3)

Operational Objectives (by Driver)	Outputs	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks	Relevance to Protocols of the Convention and other Priorities (EU 7 th FP, UfM)
4. Tourism, based on an integrated and sustainable approach, is the model of tourist development in the Mediterranean, becoming a comparative advantage attracting visitors in the region.	including establishment of facilities and infrastructure, services, and goods integrates SCP approach as regards ecosystems, and resource utilization. Tourism is an integral part of a circular economy in the Mediterranean region Government regulation, market-based tools and voluntary schemes are developed for Mediterranean tourism providing incentives for providers of tourism goods and services and visitors to support sustainable tourism.	voluntary sustainable tourism schemes for the Mediterranean by 2020. Labelling schemes for sustainable tourism are adopted by at least 50% of coastal tourism resorts in the Mediterranean by 2030	tourism development models, based on an integrated and sustainable approach, for the Mediterranean region. Economic downturn in the Mediterranean is not perceived as an opportunity to lower sustainability standards in tourism	Section to be completed following Baseline report (section 3)

Operational Objectives (by Driver)	Outputs	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks	Relevance to Protocols of the Convention and other Priorities (EU 7 th FP, UfM)
5. Transportation (Marine / Land / Air) is based on sustainability principles, by adopting policies and targets regarding reduced GHG emissions, ecosystem integrity, phasing out of land-based and marine pollution.	taking into account the integrity of ecosystems. Transportation means and logistics use BATs and BEPs to reduce GHG emissions and to increase resource use efficiency. The environmental cost of transportation is accounted for in the production of goods and services, and legislative / voluntary schemes are adopted to inform consumers	account ICZM and Ecosystem protection methodologies by 2018. Transportation volume and mileage covered is decoupled from the increase in fuel consumption and GHG emissions by 2020. Governments have adopted legislative and incentive measures to encourage citizens to utilize more resource efficient and renewable energy based transportation patters, by incorporating environmental costs and by adopting information and labelling schemes by 2018.		Section to be completed following Baseline report (section 3)

Operational Objectives (by Driver)	Outputs	Means of Verification	Assumptions / Risks	Relevance to Protocols of the Convention and other Priorities (EU 7 th FP, UfM)
6. Sustainable development of Housing and Urban Development becomes a key priority in the Mediterranean region, leading to increased efficiency in resource use and developing the geographical web of a circular economy.	account resource use, including construction material, energy use (for construction, use of buildings and commuting), water availability and re-use, and availability of other resources for the operation of urban agglomerations so as to avoid excessive transportation of goods. Legislative and incentive measures are adopted in order to account for the sustainability indicator of housing developments, taking into account all factors, and	"Smart cities" projects are launched in at least three Mediterranean countries by 2020.		Section to be completed following Baseline report (section 3)

Discussion

- Open discussion on the Roadmap: vision, guiding principles, objectives
- •Which Roadmap's objectives can be implemented by the Barcelona Convention framework and which ones will need the support of other relevant Frameworks for Mediterranean cooperation?

Thank you!



















