# Feasibility Study on the Mediterranean Water Observation Mechanism

## Experts workshop- Madrid 3 & 4/07/2007 -

Mohammed BLINDA
Blue Plan

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## *MAP Structure*

**UNEP**
(United Nations Environment Programme)

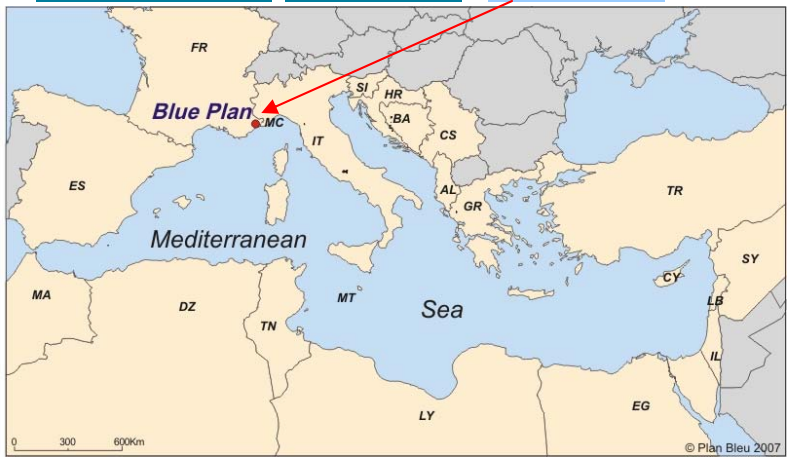
**Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention**

**MAP National Focal Points**

**MEDU**
(Coordinating Unit acting as secretariat)

**MCSD**
(Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development)

**MED POL** | **REMPEC** | **BP/ RAC** | **PAP/ RAC** | **SPA/ RAC** | **INFO/ RAC** | **CP/ RAC** | **100 HS**



The Blue Plan …

An international centre which in the framework of regional cooperation, is entrusted with:

- ✓ Producing information and knowledge in order to alert the decision makers and stakeholders to the challenges both environmental and sustainable development-related in the Mediterranean,
- ✓ Drawing up scenarios for the future to assist in the decision making process.

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*MAP Mandate*

- ✓ Mediterranean Action Plan : Secretariat of the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (1975), updated in 2005
- ✓ Mandate extended to the Sustainable Development issues through :
  - ➢ Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (1996)
  - ➢ Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (2005, Blue Plan contribution)

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*Main outputs*

- ✓ Blue Plan Report "A sustainable future for the Mediterranean" 2005 (chapter of water)
- ✓ Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development" 2005 (chapter of water)

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## *Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development Follow-up*

The Blue Plan, acting as Mediterranean Observatory on Environment and Sustainable Development, is in charge to :

- ✓ Monitor the progress made by the Mediterranean countries towards sustainable development
- ✓ Insure the follow-up of the MSSD implementation in relation to the objectives
- ✓ Publish an assessment every 2 years and a more detailed one every 5 years => the first report in 2010 = a contribution to the third World Summit on Sustainable Development(2012)

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## *MSSD framework*

**OBJECTIVE 1**

**Contribute to economic development**

**OBJECTIVE 2**

**Reduce social disparities by implementing the Millennium Development Goals**

**OBJECTIVE 3**

**Change unsustainable production and consumption patterns and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources**

**OBJECTIVE 4**

**Improve governance at the local, national and regional levels**

***To reach these 4 objectives, the MSSD calls to progress in in 7 priority fields and to improve the governance:***

**Improving integrated water resource and water demand management**

Promoting sustainable management of the sea and coastal zones and taking urgent action to put an end to the degradation of coastal zones

Promote sustainable tourism

Promoting sustainable urban development

Ensuring sustainable mobility through the appropriate management of transport

Promoting high quality agriculture and sustainable rural development

Managing energy demand and mitigating the effects of climate change

**Governance: Mobilizing actors, implementing the strategy and monitoring progress**

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| Improving integrated water resource and demand management | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stabilize water demand (decease in the North and controlled increases in the South and East).<br>Reduce losses and misuses by setting up efficiency objectives for each sector of use.<br>Decouple water demand and GDP growth and significantly increase the economic agriculture added value per cubic metre of water use. | 1 | Water efficiency index (total & per sector) |
| | 2 | Water demand (total & per sector), compared to GDP (total & per sector) |
| Preserve water resources | 3 | Exploitation index of renewable water resources |
| Achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for access to safe drinking water and sanitation | 4 | Proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water (total, urban, rural)<br>With reference to MDGs. |
| | 5 | Proportion of the population with access to sanitation (total, urban, rural)<br>With reference to MDGs. |

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## *A special need for additional indicators*

✓ The 5 priority indicators do not cover all the objectives and issues of the MSSD.

✓ Need for the selection, definition, test and dissemination of additional indicators related to the priority topics of the MSSD.

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| Complementary indicators for MSSD follow-up | | |
|---|---|---|
| WAT_C01 | % | Regulation index of water resources |
| WAT_C02 | % | Silting up rate of dam reserves |
| WAT_C03 | % | Non-sustainable water production index |
| WAT_C04 | % | Surface equipped with modern irrigation systems |
| WAT_C05 | Nb /%GDP | Human and economic impact of floods |
| WAT_C06 | ha | Wetland area |
| WAT_C07 | % | Water requirements for the ecosystems |
| WAT_C08 | | General water quality index |
| WAT_C09 | Kg of $DBO_5$ | Emissions of organic water pollutants |
| WAT_C10 | % | Share of collected and treated wastewater by the public sewerage system |
| WAT_C11 | % | Share of industrial wastewater treated on site |
| WAT_C12 | % | Water cost recovery rate (total and by sector) |
| WAT_C13 | M$/% | Rate of public investments and expenditure allocated to water and Water Demand Management (WDM) |
| WAT_C14 | M$/% | Public development assistance devoted to water and proportion of this aid dedicated to programs of WDM |

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*Dissemination of the priority indicators fact-sheets*

- ✓ Finalisation of methodological indicators fact-sheets
- ✓ Data & indicators gathering through national reports (11 voluntary countries)
- ✓ Available data gathering to international level

Data gathering to national level (correspond to SDI, November 2006) in 7 voluntary countries CY, IL, IT, LB, LY, MT & MA

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*Dissemination of the priority indicators fact-sheets*

- ✓ 1st draft version in May 2007 (MCSD)
- ✓ 1st version disseminated in October 2007 (CP Meeting)

then

- ✓ Regular and systematic updating on the Blue Plan website (as a BP contribution to INFOMAP)

Input and/or annexed to the next "Reports on Environment and Sustainable Development" (REDD) planned every 2 years.

Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development Follow-up

Water

## Is access to drinking water increasing?

Sustainable access to drinking water is one of the Millennium Development goals. This implies reducing by half by 2015 (compared to 1990) the proportion of people without access to drinking water.

**The proportion of the population with sustainable access to a source of drinking water was over 80% in most of the Mediterranean countries in 2004.**

About 20 million people in the Mediterranean countries who generally live in rural areas did not have access to drinking water in 2004.

Many countries such as the EU countries, Croatia, Israel and Lebanon already have 100% access to drinking water.

Between 1990 and 2004, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria and Turkey made encouraging progress in this direction, while in Algeria the access rate went down.

In urban areas access is high, with more than 95% in most of the countries. It is under 95% in the Palestinian Territories and in Algeria.

The situation is not as good in rural areas. In 2004 four countries – Palestinian Territories, Syria, Tunisia and Algeria – had access rates of between 80 and 90%. In Morocco only 56% in 2004 but according to ONEP, this rate reached 77% in 2006.

Access to drinking water in the southern and eastern Mediterranean countries is around the world average of 83%.

This is also the case for access in urban areas. (95 %). The access rate in rural areas is higher than the world average (3 %)

### Definition

This indicator represents the share of the population that is supplied with or that has reasonable access to sufficient drinking water. "Access" signifies here a source producing at least 20 litres per capita and per day and situated at fewer than 1000 metres away. (Millennium Indicator n°30).

### Precautions / Notes

Because of the fact that there are different characteristics to distinguish urban areas from rural areas in the Mediterranean countries, the distinction between « urban population» and « rural population » cannot easily be given one sole definition applicable to all of the countries. The national definitions refer in general to the size of the built-up areas, the rural population thus being the rest of the population not considered as urban.

The problem of frequent water cut-offs in many Mediterranean countries is not taken into account in this indicator.

This indicator should be made more precise for the Mediterranean in order to show the progress made in direct access to water at home.

### Sources / References

United Nations Statistical Division, The Millennium Indicators Database.

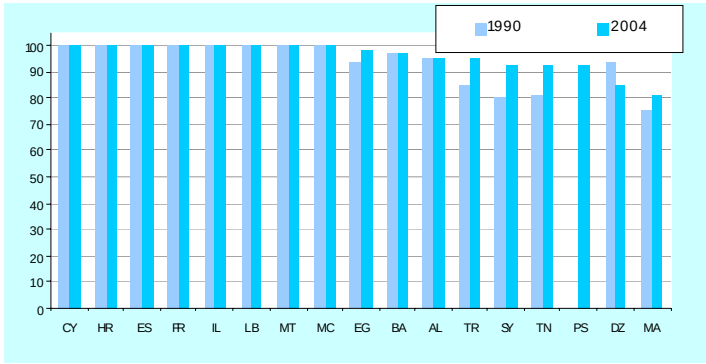
WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for the water supply and sanitation.

Morocco: ONEP.

Indicator WAT_P04 | Updated on 02/05/2007

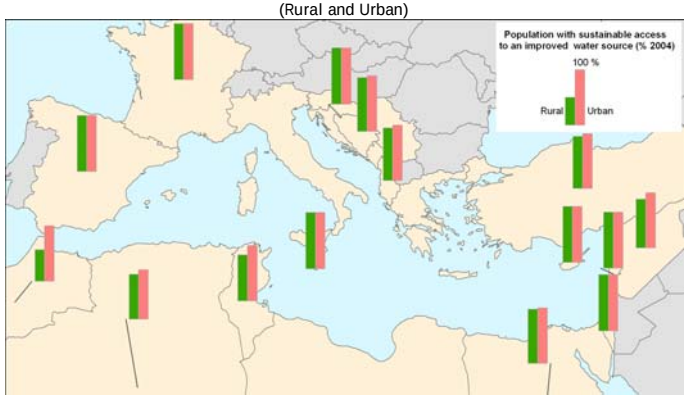
### 4. Share of population with access to an improved water source

Share of population with access to an improved water source




Source : UNSD

Share of population with access to an improved water source (Rural and Urban)




Source : UNSD

*First biennial report on environment & sustainable development in Mediterranean*

**Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development Follow-up** — **Water**

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Morocco: ONEP.

Indicator WAT_P04 — Updated on 02/05/2007

**4. Share of population with access to an improved water source**

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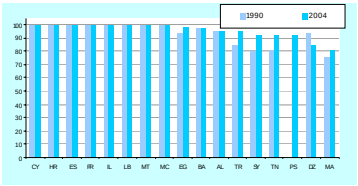
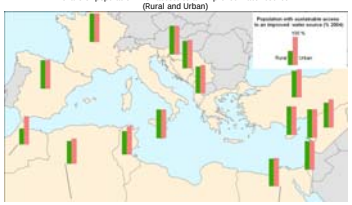



Source : UNSD

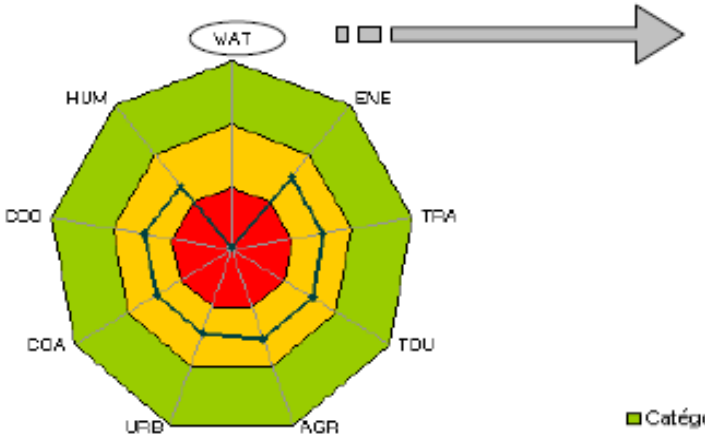
Share of population with access to an improved water source (Rural and Urban)



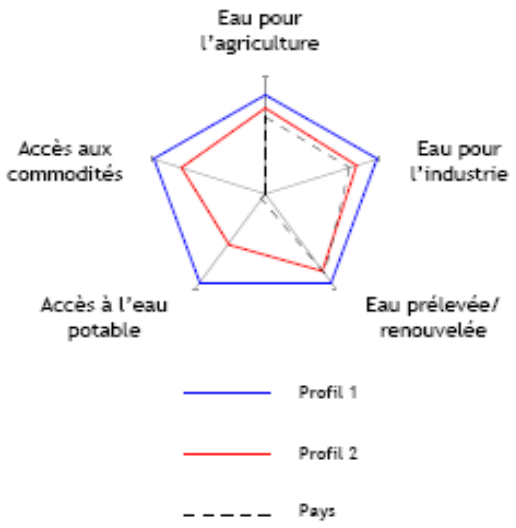
Source : UNSD

*Published every two years before the conference of the Contracting Parties*

**Pays : vue sur l'ensemble des secteurs**




**Pays : zoom sur l'espace « eau »**




Catégorie 1 — Catégorie 2 — Catégorie 3

## *Data collection, Difficulties*

Not regular data collection, linked to the data needs for the indicators and thematic activities:

- ✓Use of the international sources (avoid work duplication)
- ✓National sources through the BP National Focal Points
- ✓National studies, case studies, Experts

Main difficulties:

- ✓Lack of data
- ✓Harmonisation, validation
- ✓Geographical levels (Catchment area, local)

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## Priority indicators gathering through the national report (11 volunteer countries) **answers rate: 68 %**

| P°1 | P1 | P'1 | P''1 | P°2 | P2 | P'2 | P''2 | P3 | P4 | P'4 | P''4 | P5 | P'5 | P''5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | X | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | | |
| | X | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | | |
| | | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | | |
| | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | | |
| | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | | |
| | | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | X | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X |
| | X | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | |
| | X | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

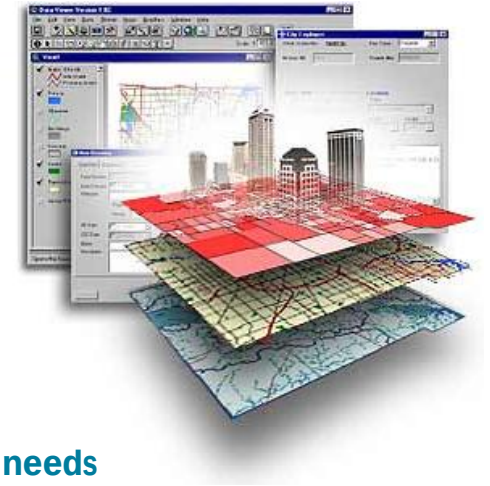
Complementary indicators gathering through the national report (11 volunteer countries) **answers rate: 27 %**

| C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 | C5 | C6 | C7 | C8 | C9 | C10 | C11 | C12 | C'12 | C13 | C14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| X | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| X | | | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | |
| X | | | X | X | X | | | | X | | X | X | X | |
| X | X | X | X | | X | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | X | | X | | | | X | X | X | X | | |
| X | | | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| X | X | X | X | | X | | | | X | | | | | |
| X | X | | X | | | | | X | X | | X | | | |

| N° | Indicators | Information |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Water efficiency index (total & per sector) | National sources, but few data available |
| 2 | Water demand (total & per sector), compared to GDP (total & per sector) | FAO-Aquastat, Eurostat, World Resources Institut, IFEN, WRI, Blue Plan & various national sources |
| 3 | Exploitation index of renewable water resources | FAO-Aquastat, Eurostat, World Resources Institut, Blue Plan & various national sources |
| 4 | Proportion of the population with access to safe drinking water (total, urban, rural)<br>With reference to MDGs. | UNSD, The Millennium Indicators Database.<br>Common Programme OMS/UNICEF of surveillance of water supply & sanitation (PCS).<br>National sources |
| 5 | Proportion of the population with access to sanitation (total, urban, rural)<br>With reference to MDGs. | UNSD, The Millennium Indicators Database.<br>Common Programme OMS/UNICEF of surveillance of water supply & sanitation (PCS).<br>National sources |

## *Enhancement of the Mediterranean Information System on the Environment and Sustainable Development (MISESD)*

*MISESD = supple multi-source system continuously supplied*



- ✓ **3 kinds of information:**
  - ✓ **Geographical information**
  - ✓ **Statistical data**
  - ✓ **Meta-data (Information on the data)**
- ✓ **Current situation:**
  - ✓ **Information too widely dispersed**
  - ✓ **Data and information mainly collected for the immediate needs**
- ✓ **Objectives:**
  - ✓ **Setting-up of a system to consolidate data**
  - ✓ **Contribute to the MAP Information and Communication Strategy (INFOMAP)**
- ✓ **Calendar:**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2nd half of 2007 | ▪ Inventory of existing data<br>▪ User surveys<br>▪ Technical studies on data base software, GIS and WEB interfaces<br>▪ Selection of technical possibilities |
| 1st half 2008 | ▪ Making of a prototype<br>▪ Developing and testing of the system |
| 2nd half 2008 | ▪ Making available for Plan Bleu<br>▪ Finalising of system |
| 2009 | ▪ Putting on line of the WEB interface (intranet and internet)<br>▪ Regular systematic updating of MISESD and its products |

Pour plus d'informations

# www.planbleu.org
# www.planbleu.org/red/

**Merci pour votre attention**
**Thank you for your attention**

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