ICSS 2013 ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEETING

MARSEILLE, 12-13 JULY

Développement durable
Aix*Marseille Université

Aix*Marseille université

Goals

Organizing committee:

- France
- Italy
- Japan
- Spain
- USA

Sustainable development concept focuses on four priorities:

- Equitable social development
- Economical efficiency, susceptible to change production and consumption habits
- Environmental protection and improvement of the quality of life
- New governance systems

Aim of ICSS is to take into account all disciplinary fields present in our university:

- Arts, Humanities, Social science
- Law and Political Science
- Economics and Management
- Health Sciences
- Science and Technology

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT AIX-MARSEILLE UNIVERSITY

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Aix-Marseille University

* results from the merging of Université de Provence, Université de la Méditerranée and Université Paul Cézanne as of 1 January 2012
* 70,000 students, including 10,000 foreign students
* 129 research teams
* a staff of 7,680
* budget 650 millions €
* more than 1,100 national degrees awarded, from Bachelor to Ph.D.

Aix-Marseille University

- **5 disciplinary fields :**
  - Arts, Humanities, Languages
  - Law and Political Science
  - Economics and management
  - Health Sciences
  - Science and Technology

Teaching

A great variety of offerings:

- DUT (technical)/Bachelor's degrees :
  - 19 DUT, 37 general, 85 professional bachelor's degrees
- Master's/ Engineering degrees :
  - 80 master's degrees/330 courses; 8 engineering degrees
- Health Sciences:
  - 4 state degrees (Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Midwifery) + 2 capacity certificates (Orthopedics, Speech)

Objective: to become an accredited institution in Sustainable Development

Aix-Marseille University is determined to commit to sustainable development with emphasis on societal responsibility:

- Sustainable Development is a key priority of Aix-Marseille University
- Creation of a transverse Sustainable Development Department in support of other departements
- A steering committee in charge of elaborating and implementing Sustainable Development

GREEN PLAN

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Green plan

Objectives and constraints

- Based on the national strategy of sustainable development and on the European strategy of sustainable development
- Article 55 of the so-called « Grenelle of environment 1 » charter: « *Universities shall elaborate a green plan. They may request a certification based upon sustainable development criteria*»
- Working group set-up by the French Conference of University President

Why a green plan?

- **The green plan is an outcome of Agenda 21 of the Rio Earth Summit (1992)**
- **An approach based on progress (plan, do check, act)**
- **Identification of stakeholders**
- **Supported by an Operational Committee for Sustainable Development**
- **Raising awareness of all to the sustainable development approach and to the necessity to change actions and habits**
- **In close cooperation with staff**
- **Follow-up on proposals and national and regional sources of subsidies, which are rapidlyevolving**
- **Directions**
  - Waste
  - Recycling of computers
  - Energy plan
  - Data center
  - Organization of eco-responsible events
  - Promotion of renewable energy
- **Link actions/university services**
- **Use of the national referential**

NATIONAL REFERENTIAL

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What is the Green Plan referential?

For universities, the referential is the steering instrument of the Green Plan.

It also provides:

- training material
- a communication tool and an instrument to share good practices
- a strategic guide (objectives for continuous improvement in 1, 3 and 5 years, prioritization of actions to be conducted) consistent with the objectives of the Green Plan as well as ISO 26 000 norm.
- a self-diagnostic (strong points, weak points, actions completed)
- a control panel allowing to follow up on the content and progress of the approach, to be used by operational directorates and providing sustainable development benchmarks
- a basis for the certification procedure (SD 21 000)

Development of national referential

5 main directions:

- strategy and governance
- teaching and training
- Research
- environmental management
- social policy and territorial identity

Identification of these strategic variables and their transformation into operational variables

5 levels (1 to 5) in reference to SD 21000 and ISO 26000

THE MEDITERRANEAN: A FRAGILE ECO-REGION IN A CONTEXT OF CHANGING GEOPOLITICS

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The Mediterranean is a closed sea, and the geographical area it encompasses is an extremely sensitive eco-region. Man's impact is increasingly felt due to economic growth as well as the necessities of life.

Pays ou entités	Régions
Albanie	PNM
Bosnie-Herzégovine	PNM
Chypre	PNM
Algérie	PSEM
Egypte	PSEM
Espagne	PNM
France	PNM
Grèce	PNM
Croatie	PNM
Israël	PSEM
Italie	PNM
Liban	PSEM
Libye	PSEM
Maroc	PSEM
Monaco	PNM
Monténégro	PNM
Malte	PNM
Territoires palestiniens	PSEM
Slovénie	PNM
Syrie	PSEM
Tunisie	PSEM
Turquie	PSEM

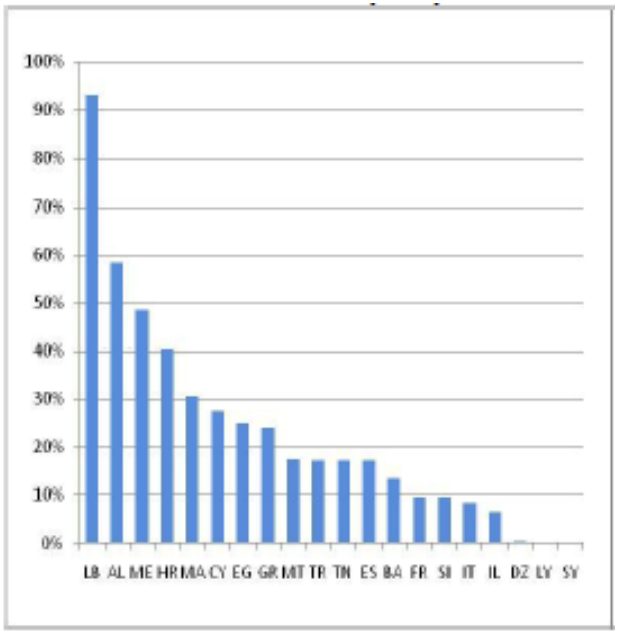
The natural environment is under particular stress due to tourism, urban concentration along the coast, the development of agricultural irrigation, the absence of proper management of some of the mountainous regions, overfishing, international maritime traffic between Asia and Europe…

The Mediterranean natural environment remains one of the most endangered in the world. 30% of the world maritime traffic and 25% of all oil and gas transported worldwide pass through the Mediterranean. 1/3 of the region's population is concentrated along the coast. Fresh water is scarce: 3 500 m^3 are available per year for each inhabitant of the North coast, compared to only 1 000 for the South coast (world average is 6 800 m^3)

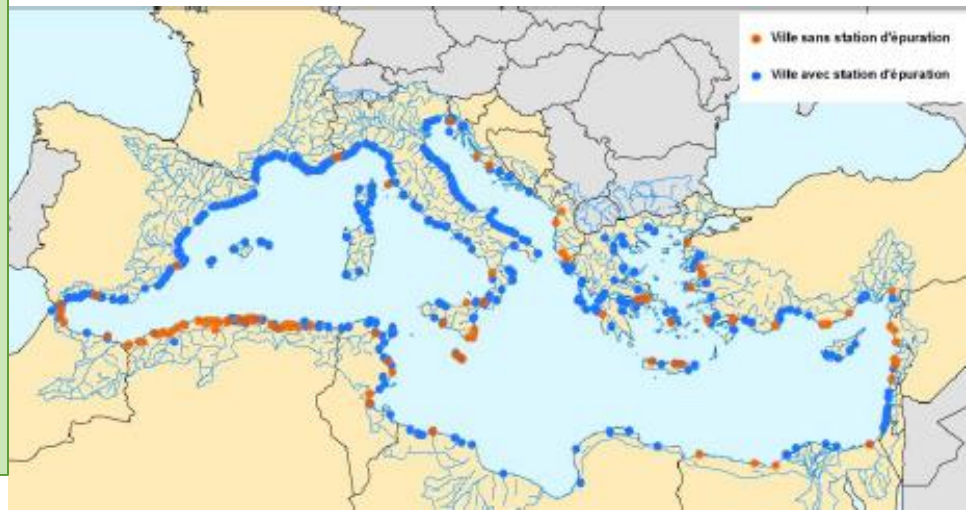
The consequences of climate change are also much more pronounced in the Mediterranean than in the rest of the world. During the last century, temperature increases have ranged from 1.5 °C to 4 °C according to sub-regions, compared to a world average of 0.7 °C. In some parts, a 20% decrease in rainfall has been measured.

- *The population of the coastal zones has doubled in the last 30 years, while the number of tourists has more than quadrupled during the same period.*
- *20 million people do not have access to drinking water*
- *47 million people do not have access to waste water treatment*
- *60% of raw sewage from certain zones is dumped directly into the sea, without prior treatment*
- *9 million people do not have electricity*
- *290 million people may be facing a serious water shortage by 2050*
- *energy demand will increase by 50% in 2025*
- *fossil fuels today represent 80% of the energy supply of the region*
- *CO_2 emissions will increase from 55% to 120% by 2025*
- *climate change only exacerbates some of the problems above.*

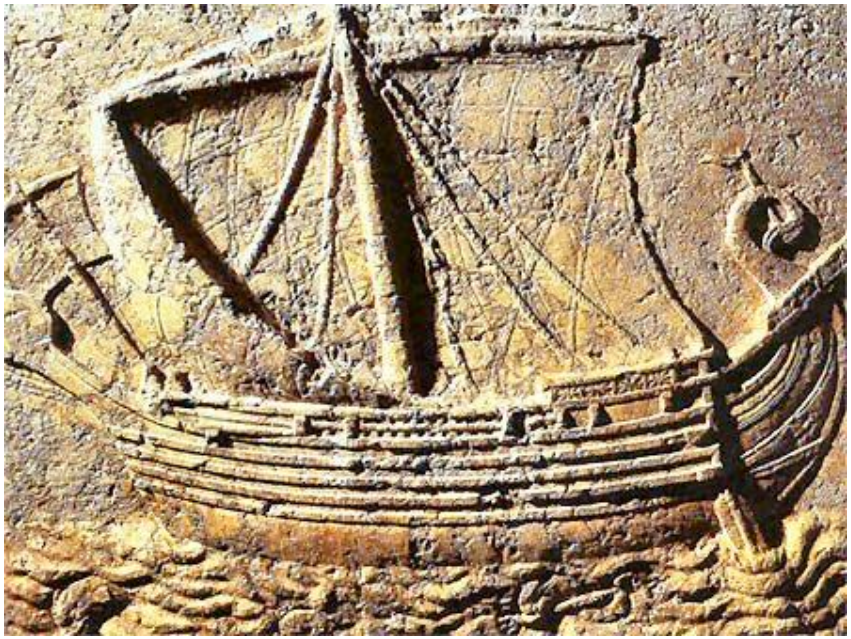
Income resulting from tourism/exportation of goods and services

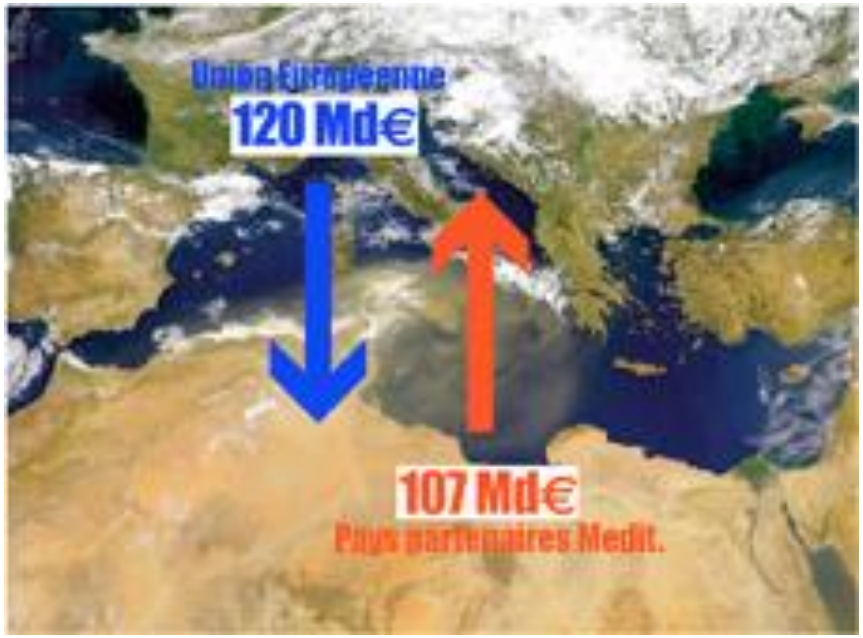


Coastal towns (pop. over 10,000) with and without waste water treatment stations



As far as populations are concerned, the Mediterranean basin is characterized by a strong ecological interdependency between its inhabitants. This interdependency has throughout time created the conditions for an extensive cooperation between all riparian countries and entities in the Mediterranean.





European Union /

Mediterranean partner countries

At the onset of the 21st century, the Mediterranean regroups countries and entities with different models and levels of development.

Cooperation is made fragile due to the emergence of demographic, economic, cultural and religious differences. Economic and political models developed thus far are currently reaching their limits.

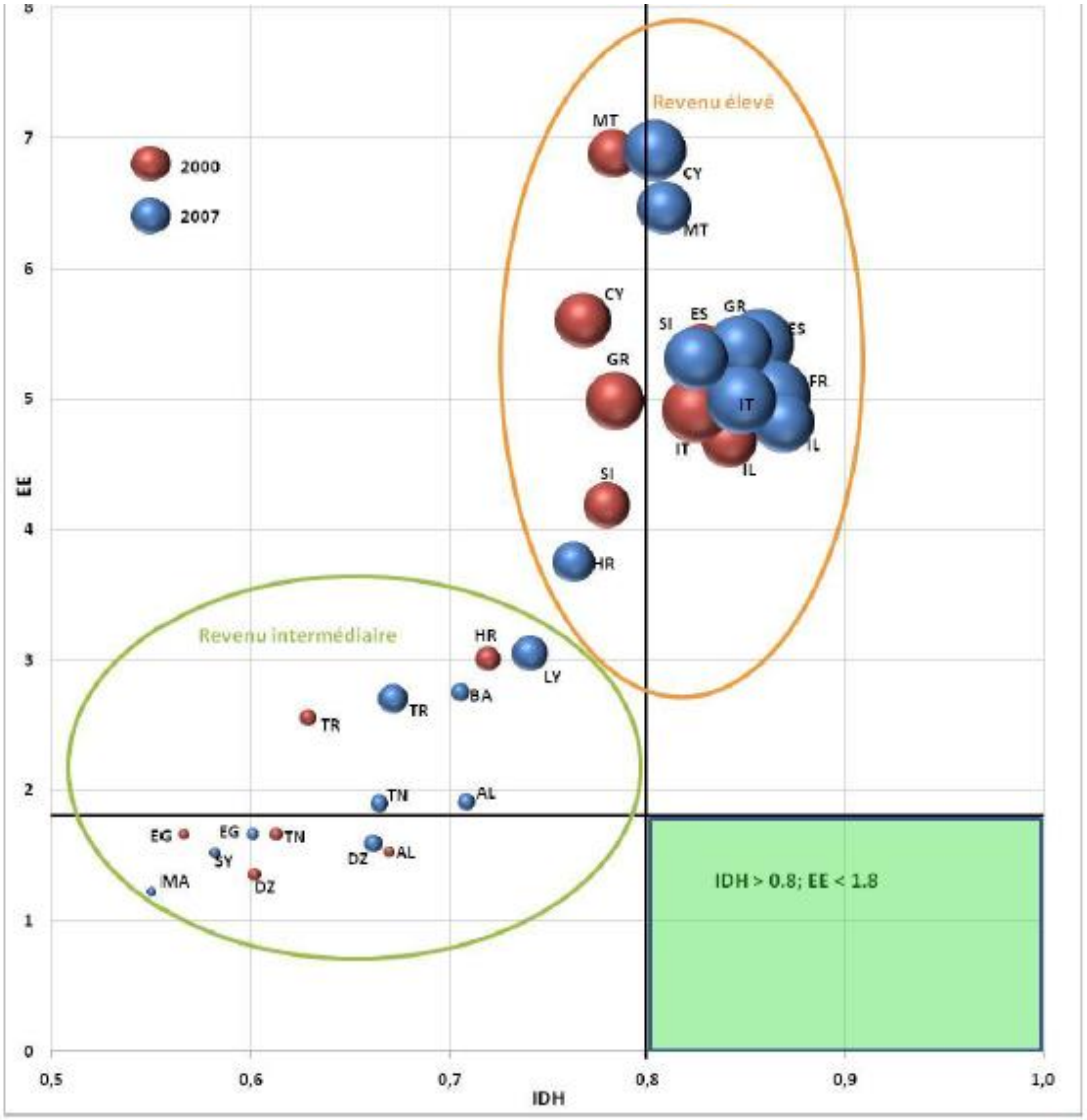
GNP/inhabitant (2008);

France: 23.5 K€ (33.2 K$)

Fecundity rate / woman (2008);

France : 2,00

Changes between 2000 (red spots) and 2007 (blue spots) in human development index and ecological footprint per inhabitant of the Mediterranean countries according to income level

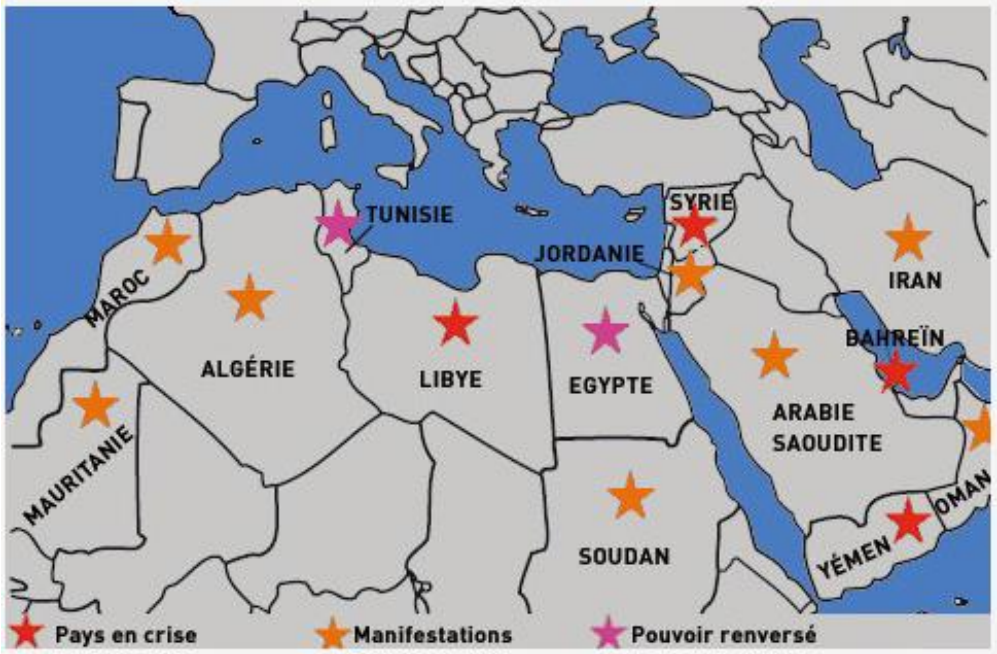


Source : PNUD, Global Footprint Network, Banque Mondiale

Code ISO2	Pays ou entités
AL	Albanie
BA	Bosnie-Herzégovine
CY	Chypre
DZ	Algérie
EG	Egypte
ES	Espagne
FR	France
GR	Grèce
HR	Croatie
IL	Israël
IT	Italie
LB	Liban
LY	Libye
MA	Maroc
MC	Monaco
ME	Monténégro
MT	Malte
PS	Territoires palestiniens
SI	Slovénie
SY	Syrie
TN	Tunisie
TR	Turquie

Nevertheless, uncertainties resulting from recent political events in the arab world *(the so-called arab spring)* **must not be allowed to undermine the importance of the relations between the North and South coasts, and even more so considering the major impact of climate and demographic changes. The peoples of the Mediterranean today must confront major challenges in order to achieve a lasting peace and to create a more interdependent eco-region in a protected environment.**

How can we get there?



Network of expertise

CIHEAM
International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies

FEMISE
Forum Euroméditerranéen des Instituts de Sciences Économiques

Institut de la Méditerranée

plan bleu

marseille cmi
MARSEILLE CENTER for MEDITERRANEAN INTEGRATION

gef GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

MEDEA

CONFERENCE THEME AND TITLE CHOICE OF TOPICS

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TOPIC #1: FISHERIES

Dominique Morvan

Aix*Marseille université

Toward sustainable fisheries

- **Resources management**
  Market regulation
  Territorial conflicts
  Inter-state cooperation
  Policy
  Solutions

TOPIC #2: FOOD SECURITY, HEALTH: SUPPLY, TRACEABILITY

Mariane Domeizel

Aix*Marseille université

Food and health

What do we eat ?

- Genetically modified organisms
- Pesticides
- Food additives
- Nanoparticles

Another model of food economy

- Traceability
- Short supply chain, responsible economy and labelling (for protection)
- Organic agriculture

Food impact on health

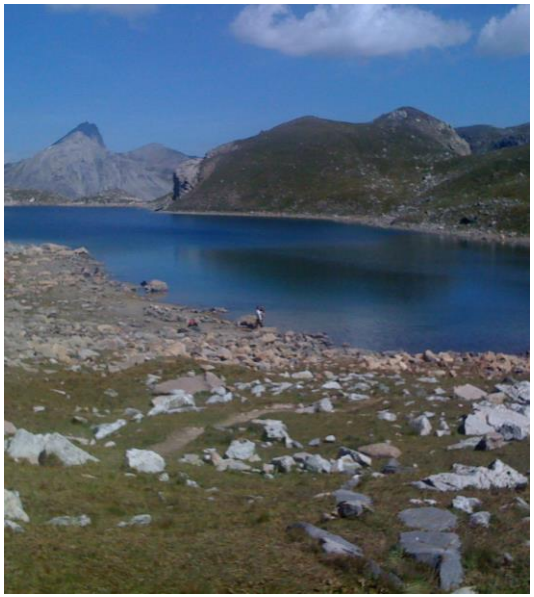
- Impact on health of different diets in the world
- Health and diet education

TOPIC #3: SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL AREAS

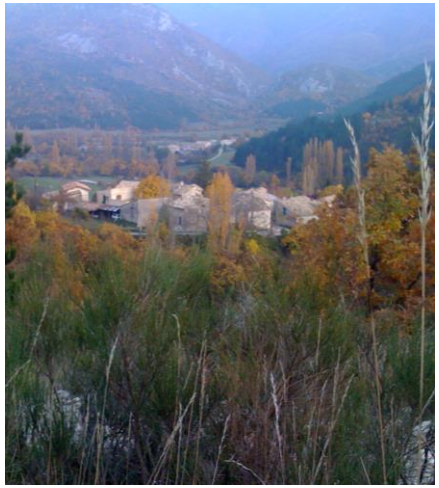
Mariane Domeizel

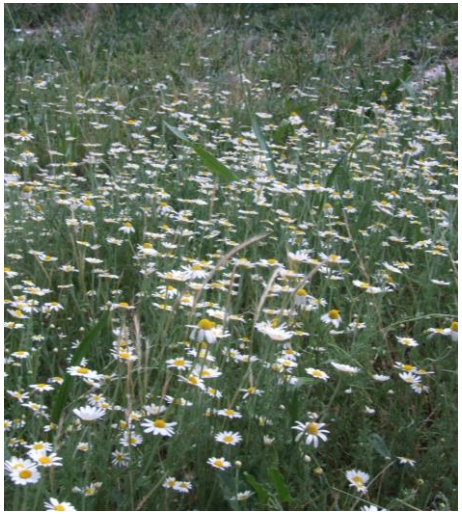
Aix*Marseille université

Natural areas



- **Policy**
  - Park: international balance sheet
  - Calanques park
  - « Blue and Green Network »: French concept, ecological connection
  - Natura 2000: European network for protected sites because of their fragility (20% of emerged lands, most important interconnected network)
- **Use of natural areas**
  - Conflicting goals: protection, life, economy, territorial patchwork incorporating protected and unprotected areas
  - Tourism and sustainable development





TOPIC #4: NORTH/SOUTH RELATIONS, INCLUDING GEOPOLITICS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN IN A SUSTAINABILITY PERSPECTIVE

Jean-Louis Armand/Laurent Grélot

Aix*Marseille université

TOPIC #5: SOIL AND LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION, A TERRITORIAL CHALLENGE

Dominique Morvan

Aix*Marseille université

Soil preservation, new agriculture practices, landscape preservation

- **New agricultural practices**
  Landscape management
  Promotion of "Terroir"

Regional labels, organic, biodynamic …

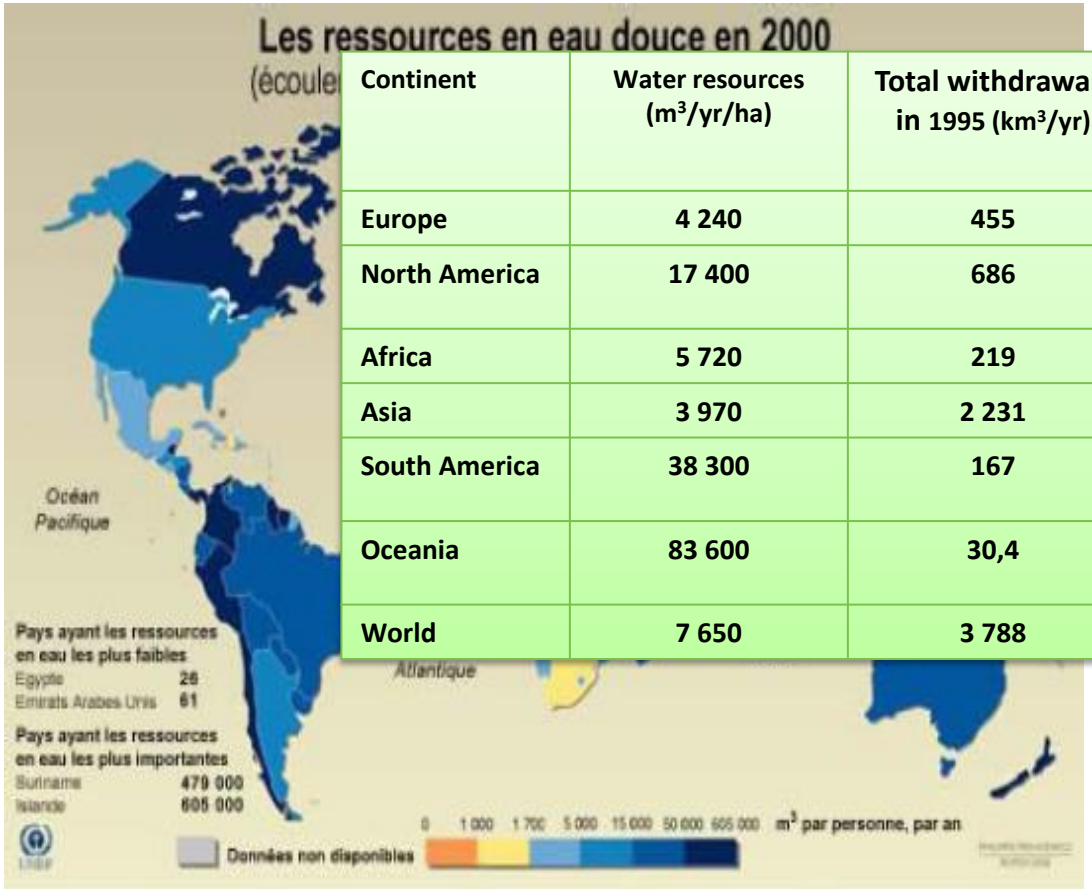
TOPIC #6:
WATER AND ENERGY

Nicolas Roche

Aix*Marseille université

Water & Energy

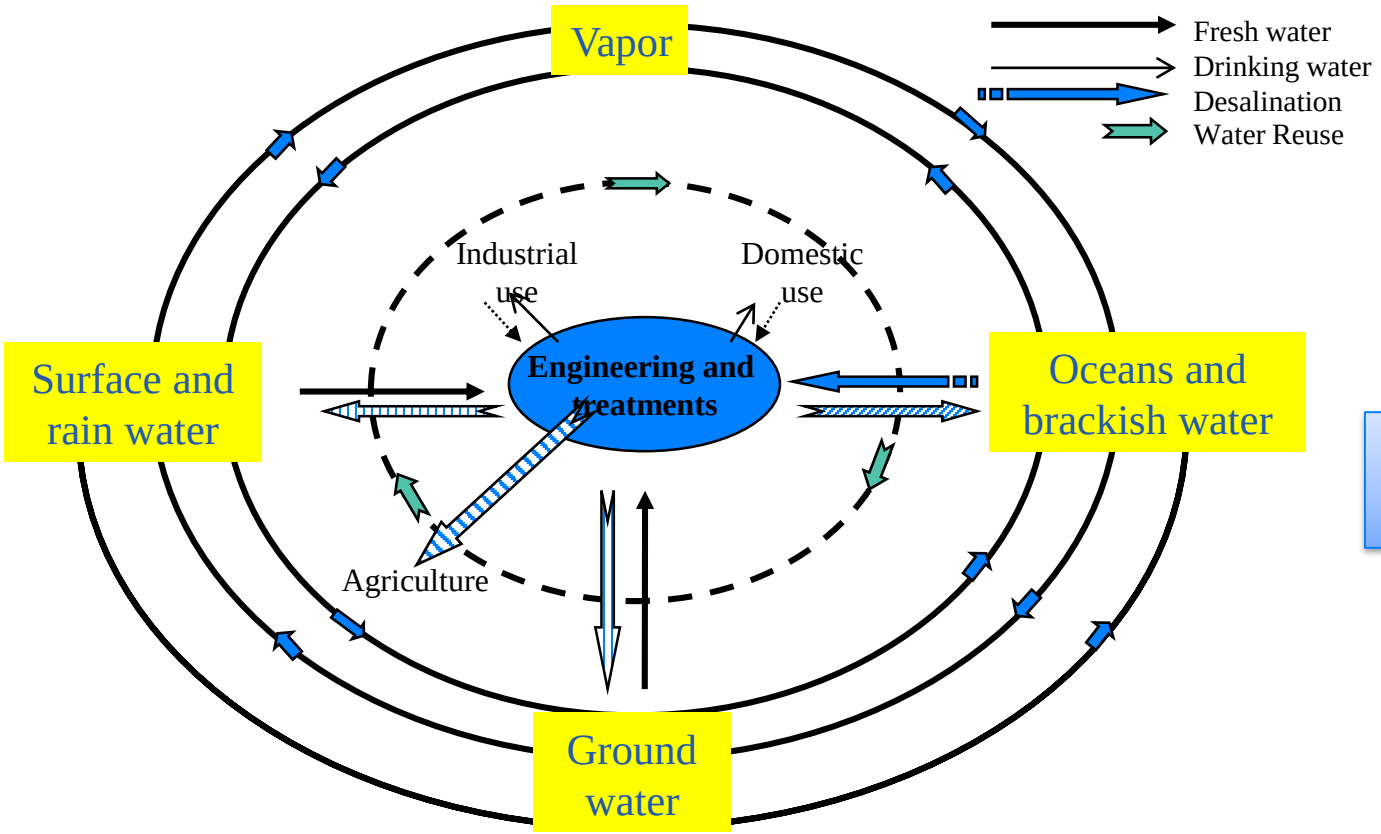
- **Water needs present a major challenge for the world in the next ten years.**

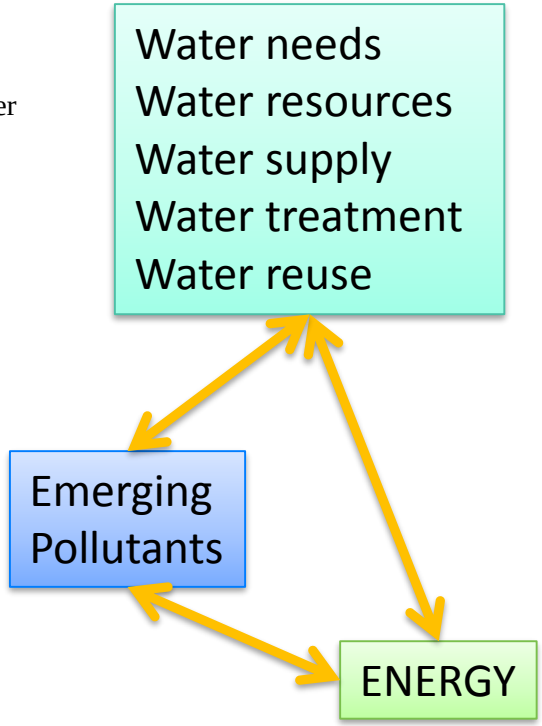


Continent	Water resources (m^3/yr/ha)	Total withdrawals in 1995 (km^3/yr)	Domestic use (%)	Industrial use (%)	Agricultural use (%)
Europe	4 240	455	12	40	48
North America	17 400	686	13	41	46
Africa	5 720	219	9	6	85
Asia	3 970	2 231	8	9	83
South America	38 300	167	18	11	71
Oceania	83 600	30,4	18	10	72
World	7 650	3 788	10	21	69

Water & Energy

- **Water cycle and energy consumption are closely linked.**
- **At each step of the water use, we have to optimize the energy consumption or the energy production.**





TOPIC #7:
CLIMATE ISSUES

University of Tokyo

Aix*Marseille université

TOPIC #8: DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND AGING SOCIETY

University of Tokyo

Aix*Marseille université

Conference organization and format

- **Chairs, keynote speakers and discussants**
- **Participants and invitations**
- **Website**
- **Financing**
- **Planning**
- **Products**