PRIMA Impact Assessment Stakeholder Event

Malta Council for Science and Technology (MCST)
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Short Summary Report
Annex I
Country-level analysis
13 indicators
22 data sources

Region-level analysis
20 indicators
6 data sources

Migration, trade and Remittances
8 indicators
6 data sources

Sector focus: energy and transport
17 indicators
4 data sources
Mediterranean

10% of world GDP
7% of world population
EU Med countries account for close 80% of the region’s GDP but only 40% of its population.
GDP per capita 2014

- EU Med countries: $7,000
- Non-EU Med countries: $36,000
AVERAGE EU MED COUNTRY ranks close to the top 25%.

AVERAGE NON-EU MED COUNTRY lies at the bottom 35%.
Global percentile rank, average of all governance indicators [1 (worst) to 100 (best)]

Latest available data: 2014 for all countries
Region-level analysis **Ease of doing business ranking**

Latest available data: 2014 for all countries
Average years of total schooling (ages 15+)

EU Med
- 1990: 7.6
- 2010: 10.2
- Increase: +2.6

Non-EU Med
- 1990: 5.1
- 2010: 7.1
- Increase: +2.2
1/3 of international trade by average Med country is with other Med countries
30 million migrants living in Mediterranean countries \textit{(UN 2013)}

with a 2 million increase between 2010 to 2013

4 million Syrian refugees (total) since war started
Sea arrivals in the Med
Region-level analysis GDP growth (% year-on-year)
Region-level analysis GDP growth (% year-on-year)

Forecast
Region-level analysis Global Innovation Index ranking

Latest available data: 2015 for all countries
Region-level analysis **High technology exports per capita (US$)**

**Latest available data:** 2014 for all countries

Legend:
- 0.8
- 352
- 2,353
Labour Migration in the Mediterranean Area
Natalia POPOVA, ILO (1/2)

✓ Migration flows are of mixed composition (migrants and refugees), characterised by complex spatial patterns of movement. Many countries are no longer just origin but have also become transit and destination countries for migration. This requires new policy approaches, involving relevant ministries, as well as the active participation of social partners.

✓ Over 4.8 million Syrians have fled the country to seek safety, mainly in Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt and Iraq. Around 6.6 million are internally displaced within Syria¹. The ILO has conducted assessments of the impact of Syrian refugees on labour markets in Jordan² and Lebanon³ both of which identify relatively high levels of labour market participation (around 50 per cent and over), primarily in sectors populated by other migrant workers (agriculture, construction and services/food industry) and mainly working informally. The high availability of an informal labour force has created downward pressure on working conditions and wages, affecting national and foreign workers, further exacerbating tensions between host, refugee and other migrant communities. At present, this means that very few Syrian refugee workers contribute to national social security schemes, which would help alleviate the high level of financial burden being shouldered by governments in providing basic services, such as social protection, education, health, etc. Youth employment also remains an important challenge in the region.

¹ http://www.unhcr.org/56e6e1b991.html
Labour Migration in the Mediterranean Area
Natalia POPOVA, ILO (2/2)

✓ Policies for promotion of effective natural resources management, covering labour migration, economic and social aspects, are complex and require reliable quantitative and qualitative data. The ILO Working Group on Labour Migration Statistics, consisting of international organizations, National Statistical offices, social partners and experts is working towards the preparation of a proposal defining international standards on labour migration statistics, for consideration at the next International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in 2018. ILO collected labour migration statistics and created databases, covering selected ASEAN countries, including indicators on international migrant stock, international migrant flow and nationals abroad. The same exercise is under way in Africa and the Middle East. ILO is currently assisting Jordan to implement the migration module in the labour force survey, covering also refugee populations.

✓ Fostering successful and sustainable labour market integration of migrant workers, including in sectors such as sustainable agriculture, agro-food processing, etc. should be considered. Here, the Ministries of Labour and the network of the Public Employment Services could play a key role. Approaches such as Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED), Territorial Employment Pacts, as well as ILO Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE), could be used for promoting employment creation, including for sustainable water management and agricultural development. Further, in this context, making an assessment of the potential for green jobs could be an important element for creating decent employment opportunities and improving resource efficiency. Promoting skills portability at regional and international levels for enhancing productivity and avoiding skills waste, including through the engagement of diaspora, could contribute to knowledge sharing and innovation in the field of water and food systems in the Mediterranean area.

ILO Global Estimates on Migrant Workers (full report):
The Challenge of Water in MENA Region

and its implications on various dimensions of “human security”

Vakur Sumer, PhD

Selcuk University
&
Center for Strategic Middle Eastern Studies (ORSAM)
Through the prism of geography
Water Availability and Consumption (World), 2010

- North America: 14,114 m³
- Europe: 7,572 m³
- Asia Pacific: 3,294 m³
- Middle East: 649 m³
- Latin America: 30,235 m³
- Africa: 999 m³

Per capita Water Availability (m³)

Per capita Water Consumption (m³)

Source: Frost & Sullivan
Through the prism of demography
Water use in the MENA: close to limits

MENA is home to 6.3 percent of the world's population, but has only 1.4 percent of the world's renewable fresh water. This explains the highest withdrawal rate of water resources.
Drier winters
(1971-2010 vs. 1902-2010)

Through the prism of climate change

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Report-2011
Through the prism of economy
Water and Food: Interconnectedness

- the **top nine countries in terms of wheat imports per capita** are in the Middle East and North Africa. So anything that affects prices could affect these countries.
- Droughts in Ukraine and Russia 2010 wheat shortage led China to purchase a lot of wheat on the global food market increase in price of food worldwide. (Troy Sternberg, Sarah Johnstone and Jeffrey Mazo, 2013)
A new Arab food insecurity risk map

Source: Breisinger et al. 2011, forthcoming
Human Security

A comprehensive and “human” oriented concept that our region needs to embrace.
The 1994 Report on Human Development pointed out the need of a profound transition in thinking - from nuclear security to human security.

Two main aspects: “safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression”. “protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life - whether in homes, in jobs or in communities”.
1994 Report-main principles

• Human security is a universal concern. It is relevant to people everywhere: both in rich countries and in poor countries.

• The components of human security are interdependent. When the security of a people is endangered anywhere in the world, all nations are likely to get involved.

• Human security is easier to ensure through early prevention than late intervention.

• Human security is people-centered. "It is concerned with how people live and breathe in a society, how freely they exercise their many choices, how much access they have they have to market and social opportunities -and whether the live in conflict or in peace".
1994 Report-7 Categories

- Economic security
- Food security
- Health security
- Environmental security
- Personal security
- Community security
- Political security
Economic Security

• Requires an assured basic income for individuals, usually from productive and remunerative work or, from a publicly financed safety net.
• 25% is secure currently
• Problem both in developed and developing countries.
• Unemployment problems constitute an important factor underlying political tensions and ethnic violence.
Food Security

• all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food.
• the overall availability of food is not a problem, rather the problem often is the poor distribution of food and a lack of purchasing power.
• the key is to tackle the problems relating to access to assets, work and assured income (related to economic security).
Health Security

• guarantee a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles.
• developing countries: infectious and parasitic diseases
• industrialized countries: the circulatory system.
• Today, lifestyle-related chronic diseases are leading killers worldwide, with 80 percent of deaths from chronic diseases occurring in low- and middle-income countries.
• both developing and industrial countries, threats greater for poor people in rural areas, particularly children. Think of malnutrition and insufficient access to health services, clean water and other basic necessities.
Environmental Security

• protect people from the short- and long-term ravages of nature, man-made threats in nature, and deterioration of the natural environment.

• developing countries: lack of access to clean water resources is one of greatest environmental threats.

• industrial countries, air pollution, global climate change caused by the emission of greenhouse gases.
Personal Security

- Protect people from physical violence, whether from the state or external states,
- violent individuals and sub-state actors,
- domestic abuse,
- predatory adults.

- Protection from crime, esp. from violent crime.
Community Security

protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence.

traditional communities, like minority ethnic groups are often threatened.

about half of the world’s states have experienced some inter-ethnic strife.
Political Security

• concerned with whether people live in a society respecting human rights. Rampant threats are:
  • political repression,
  • systematic torture,
  • ill treatment,
  • disappearance.
• Human rights violations are most frequent during periods of political unrest. Governments may also try to exercise control over ideas and information.
Discussion and critics

• Is there a hierarchy among these dimensions?? What do you think??

CRITICS

• Vague? Too expansive? Under this definition “virtually any kind of unexpected or irregular discomfort could conceivably constitute a threat on one’s human security” (Paris 2001, 89).

• Any prioritization/focus needed? Overlappings: “policy recommendations” difficult. King and Murray highlighted the imprecision of HDR’s definition through a series of off-the-record interviews with politicians and government officials. The two authors found almost universal concern “that there existed no widely accepted or coherent definition of human security” (2001-2002, 591-592).
Towards a Synthesis?: 2002-2003

• Subsequent to the Millennium Summit, held in September 2002, and at the initiative of Japan, the UN Commission on Human Security (CHS) was created,

• In 2003 the CHS published its report “Human Security Now”

• A new definition: “human security means protecting the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It means using processes that build on people’s strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity.”
Friends of Human Security-2006

• “Friends of Human Security” was established in the UN in 2006, co-chaired by Japan and Mexico and comprised of 34 Member States.

• an unofficial, open-ended forum, whose purpose is to provide an informal forum for the UN Member States, as well as other international organizations to discuss the concept of human security.
Towards a synthesis? Fear, want, indignity

• Human security integrates three freedoms: freedom from fear, freedom from want and the freedom from indignity.

• **Freedom from fear** refers to protecting individuals from threats directed at their security and physical integrity and includes various forms of violence that may arise from external States, the acts of a State against its citizens, the acts of one group against others and the acts of individuals against other individuals.

• **Freedom from want** refers to the protection of individuals so that they might satisfy their basic needs and the economic, social and environmental aspects of life and livelihoods.

• **Freedom from indignity** refers to the promotion of an improved quality of life and enhancement of human welfare that permits people to make choices and seek opportunities for that empower them.
Strategies

• **Protection** is defined by the Commission on Human Security as “strategies set up by states, international agencies, NGOs and the private sector, (to) shield people from menaces.” It implies establishing “top-down” measures, recognizing that people face threats that are beyond their control (natural disasters, financial crises, conflicts). Human security requires systematic, comprehensive and preventive protection. States have primary responsibility to implement such protection, while other actors such as international bodies, civil society and NGOs play a pivotal role.

• **Empowerment** is the “strategies (that) enable people to develop their resilience to difficult situations” and implies “bottom-up” measures that aim to develop the capacity of individuals and communities to make informed choices and to act on their own behalf. Empowerment not only enables people to develop their full potential but also permits them to participate in the design and implementation of solutions to ensure human security for themselves and others.
5 principles of Human Security

• **People-centered.** Human security places the individual at the center of the analysis and, therefore, considers conditions that threaten their survival, livelihood and dignity.

• **Multi-sectoral.** Based on a multi-sectoral understanding of insecurities and entails a broadened understanding of threats and their possible causes related to economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security. Human security emphasizes the interconnectedness of threats and responses to them in two ways. "First, they are interlinked in a domino effect in the sense that each threat feeds on the other. For example, violent conflicts can lead to deprivation and poverty which in turn could lead to resource depletion, infectious diseases, education deficits, etc. Second, threats in a given country or area can spread into a wider region and have negative externalities for regional or international security".
5 principles of Human Security

• **Comprehensive.** comprehensive focus that emphasizes the need for cooperative and multi-sectoral responses that bring together agendas on security, development and human rights.

• **Context-specific.** insecurities vary considerably across different settings and, therefore, promotes the search for contextualized solutions that appropriately respond to each particular situation.

• **Prevention-oriented.** In reaching the risks and root causes of insecurities, human security is aimed at prevention and introducing strategies of protection and empowerment.
Fertile Crescent: Cradle of Civilizations

A perfect but unfortunate microcosm: Syria
A population bomb
Climate volatility

• From 2006-2011, up to 60% of Syria’s land experienced: “the worst long-term drought and most severe set of crop failures since agricultural civilizations began in the Fertile Crescent many millennia ago.” (Shahrzad Mohtadi)

• In 2009, the UN and IFRC reported that over 800,000 Syrians had lost their entire livelihood as a result of the droughts.

• Just in the farming villages around the city of Aleppo, had led “200,000 rural villagers to leave for the cities.” In October 2010, the New York Times highlighted a UN estimate that 50,000 families migrated from rural areas just that year, “on top of the hundreds of thousands of people who fled in earlier years.”
2010-2011

• Farmers in the northeast lost 80 percent of their livestock, so they had to leave and find livelihoods elsewhere. They all moved into urban areas — urban areas that were already experiencing economic insecurity due to an influx of Iraqi and Palestinian refugees.

• 160 Syrian villages (near Aleppo) have been abandoned because of crop failures—some which were villages that had been continuously farmed for the past 8000 years. That’s eighty centuries of farming that ended in the past three years. (Gary Nabhan)
Management Inefficiency

• CAUSE: 2005 government began requiring licenses to dig agricultural wells. The regime wished to keep the Kurdish-majority region in the northeast of the country underdeveloped and has denied licenses to some farmers in the region.
• EFFECT: more than half the country's wells are dug illegally and are therefore unregulated. Groundwater reserves in the years leading up to the drought were rapidly depleted.

• Regime did little for sustainable water management for scarce surface waters. Aim was to reach food sufficiency.
• inefficient irrigation infrastructure
• water-intensive crops such as cotton
• heavily subsidized water and energy: single goal was to produce more
• Because of un-sustainable practices, after two decades of food self-sufficiency, Syria began to import food (in 2008, first after 20 years)
A crisis of human security

Registered Syrian refugees

4,088,099
as of 6 Sept 2015

Turkey
1,938,999

Lebanon
1,113,941

Syria

Libya
24,055

Jordan
629,266

Egypt
132,375

Iraq
249,463

Source: UNHCR
“The drought in Syria is one of the first modern events in which a climatic anomaly resulted in mass migration and contributed to state instability. This is a lesson and a warning for the greater catalyst that climate change will become in a region already under the strains of cultural polarity, political repression, and economic inequity.” (Shahrzad Mohtadi, 2012)

- There's research showing that states rarely go to war over water— they're more likely to cooperate. Climate change could lead to increased cooperation rather than more war?

- Yes, it can be, but changes are unprecedented. Research explains the past experience, but future is less certain.
Thank you for your attention.

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