



***“A blue economy for a healthy Mediterranean”***

**A blue economy for a sustainable development of the  
Mediterranean region.**

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# The blue economy: a new frontier for the development

At the world level: from 2010 to 2030, the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the maritime sectors **could double or even triple !**

Due to the importance of the economic sectors as tourism and maritime transport **this trend should be similar in the Mediterranean region.**

**SDG 14: “conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”**

**MSSD:**

**Obj.1 Sustainable development in marine and coastal areas**

**Obj.5 Transition towards a green and blue economy**

# A blue economy for a healthy Mediterranean



## 1. DEFINE & MONITOR:

- Map stakeholders and establish advisory board
- Define blue economy (Scoping study)
- Full study on policies and indicators for blue economy
- Establish Sustainability dashboard

## Introducing Blue Economy in the Mediterranean

## 3. PROMOTE & MAINSTREAM:

- Presentations of First draft (Regional conference), in parallel fora & Side events (consultation process), of the final study (regional conference), of final study and submission to the MCSD
- Meetings with BC governance processes and with other multilateral initiatives within their own consultation processes

## 2. SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION:

- Exhibition on promising cases to scale up at the international summit
- Workshops for connecting and discussing challenges and opportunities



Regional Activity Centre  
for Sustainable Consumption  
and Production

# Main findings

1. **A concrete definition of the “blue economy”** in the Mediterranean
2. A critical review of the existing indicators aiming to propose a core set of the **most relevant indicators for the support of a “blue economy”** strategy for the Mediterranean region;
3. A trend analysis of this core set of "blue economy" indicators aiming to provide a **global picture of the “blue economy”** in the Mediterranean region.
4. Some recommendations

# Definition of the blue economy

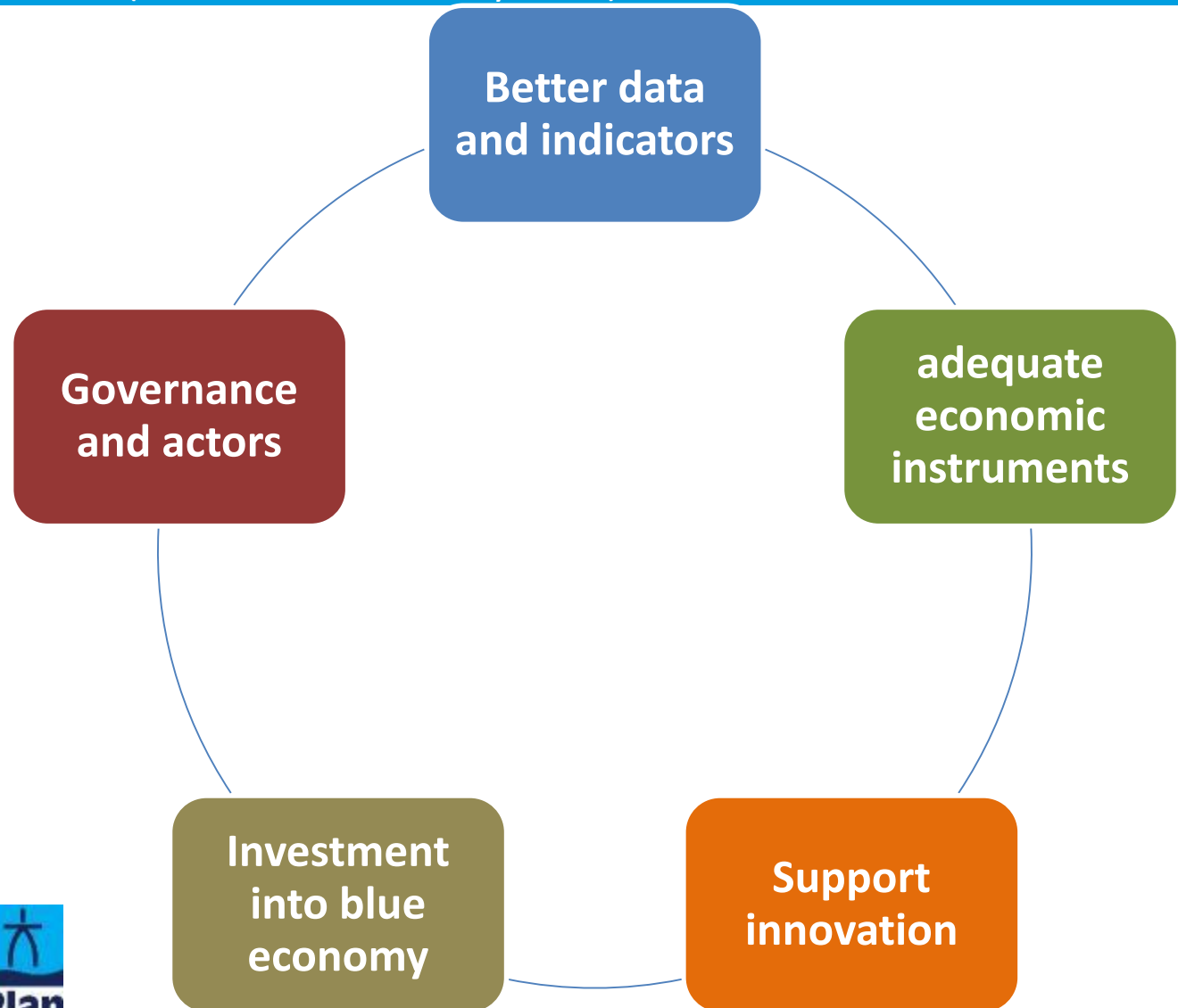
*“Blue economy is a **low polluting, resource-efficient and circular economy** based on sustainable consumption and production patterns, enhancing human well-being and social equity, generating economic value and employment, and significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities.*

*The blue economy allows **preserving Mediterranean healthy marine and coastal ecosystems** and ensures the continuous delivery of goods and services for present and future generations.*



# 5 Recommendations for a blue economy in the Mediterranean

(Marseilles 30-31 May 2017)



# 1. Enhancement of data availability and monitoring:

To capture the real status of the blue economy in the Mediterranean region, **national data linked to the Mediterranean basin need to be provided according to common standards.**

As long it is not really clear how much offshore oil and gas is really extracted in the Mediterranean, or how much fish is really caught by artisanal fisheries for example, policy recommendations may not be as sound and reliable as they should be.

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## 2. Implementation of adequate economic instruments:

Several key sub-sectors of the marine-based economy (fisheries, transport, tourism, etc.) **are artificially supported by environmentally harmful subsidies** that create market distortion, privatize economic benefits and externalize social and environmental damages.

An exhaustive assessment of price signals in the blue economy sub-sectors needs to be undertaken **to phase out “brown” incentives and instead promote greener tax and fiscal policy reforms.**



### 3. Support for environmental and social innovation:

Through strong investment in green technologies, sharing of best practices and promotion of social entrepreneurship, **the sub-sectors of the marine-based economy can reduce drastically their environmental impact while at the same time ensuring socio-economic benefits to the local communities,** such as job creation, food security and poverty reduction.

## 4. Investment into green and blue economy:

To accelerate the development of a blue economy, **massive investments** need to be engaged to build resilient infrastructures, cleaner vessels, greener facilities, etc.

Traditional and innovative financial instruments and tools provided by Multilateral Development Banks, private sectors and national financial institutions **have to be environmentally oriented to promote sustainable economic activities.**

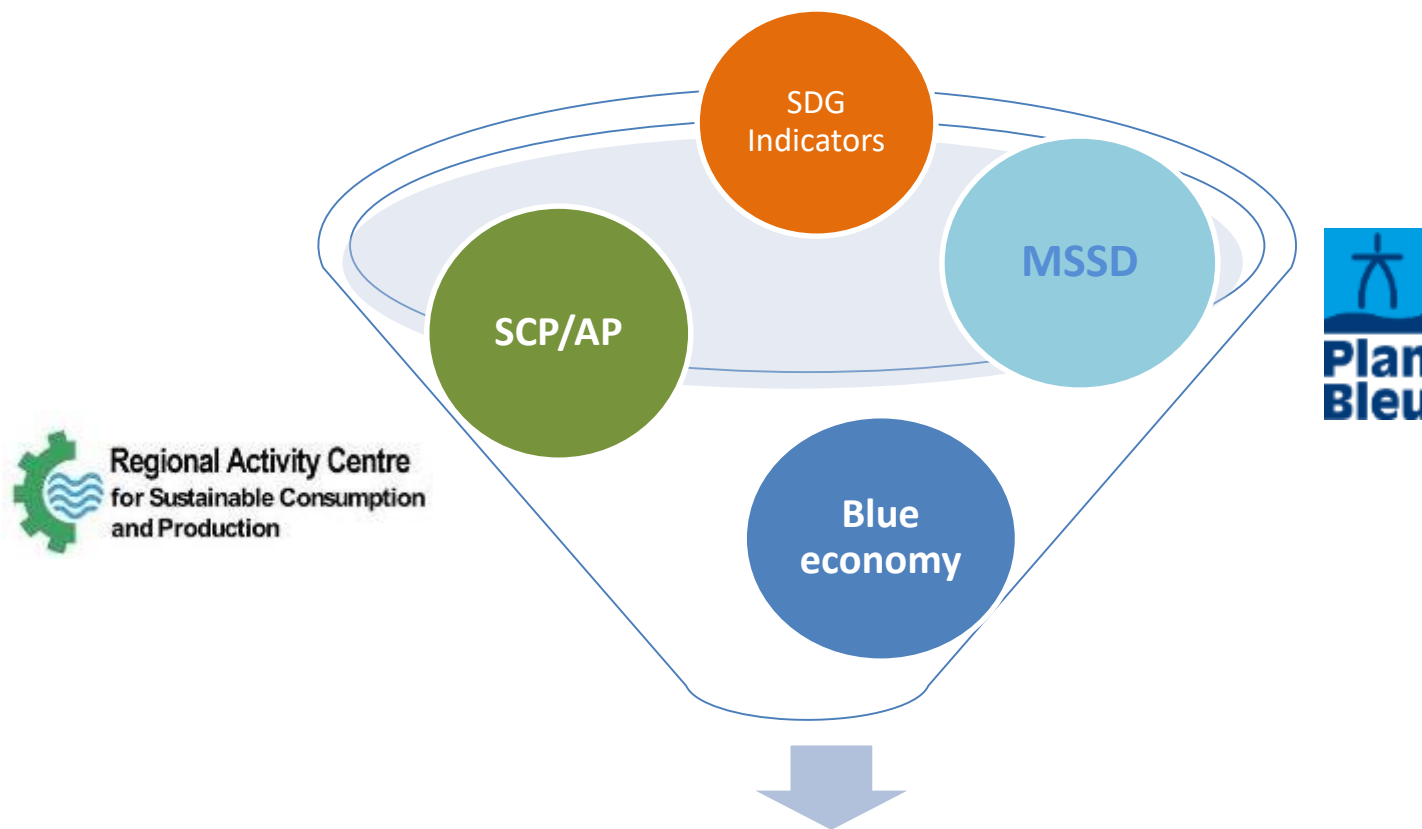
## 5. Governance improvement and stakeholder's engagement:

Progress towards blue economy **requires an enforcement of institutional frameworks and international agreements** like the Barcelona Convention, UN Convention on the Laws of the Sea, Paris Agreement, UN Agenda 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals), among others.

It also needs **adequate regulations, laws and policies** to be developed and implemented at national and sub-regional level.

Stakeholders involvement, **open dialogues and transparent decision-making processes are also necessary to engage and commit with economic actors**, local and regional authorities as well as civil society representatives.

# Indicators core set: selection process



**Mediterranean Sustainability Dashboard (Plan Bleu)**

**SCP Set of Indicators (SCP/RAC)**

**Blue economy Indicators**

## 21 Indicators for 5 major sectors ...

SECTOR	INDICATORS
ENERGY	1. Offshore wind capacity installed
	2. Offshore oil and gas production
	3. Offshore oil and gas gross value added
	4. Offshore oil and gas employees
	5. Number of oil and gas exploration drills
	6. Total amount of oil spilled
FISHERIES	1. Amount of fish caught (tons)
	2. Percentage of fish stock over-exploited
	3. Total value of fisheries production (landing value)
	4. Amount of fish caught by artisanal fisheries (tons)
	5. Number of fishers employed
	6. Number of small scale fisheries vessels

## 21 Indicators for 5 major sectors ...

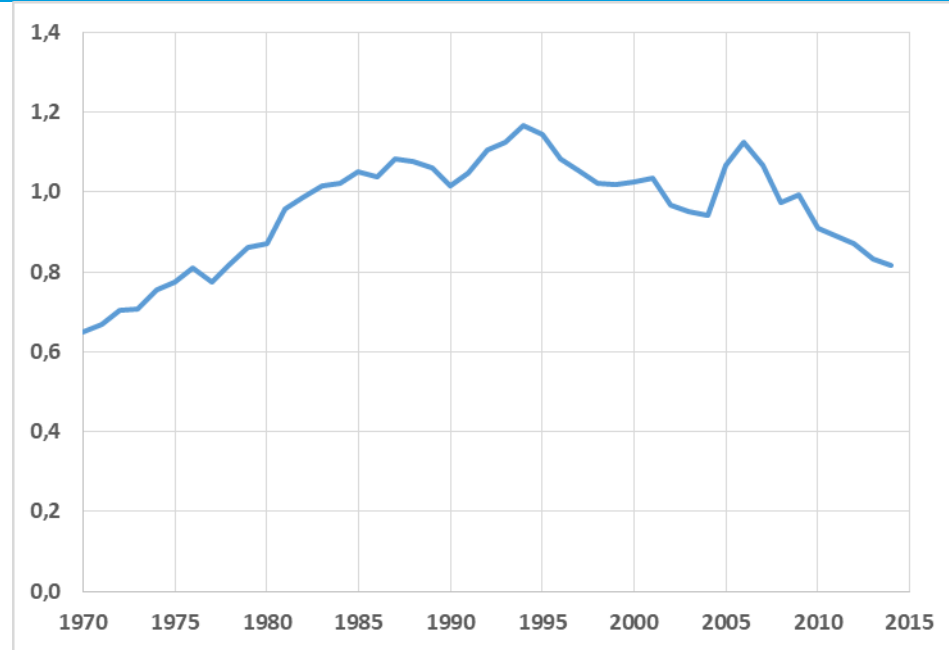
SECTOR	INDICATORS
TOURISM	1. Economic value of tourism (GVA)
	2. Tourism employment (number of jobs)
	3. International tourism arrivals (per capita)
	4. Coastal and marine areas conserved (% total)
MARITIME TRANSPORT	1. Economic value of maritime transport (GVA)
	2. Employment in maritime transport
	3. Volume of passenger traffic
	4. Volume of port freight traffic
BIO-PROSPECTION	1. Number of bio-marine patents per country



# Total fish catch 1970 – 2014 (Million tons)

Growth until 1994, to 1.1 Mtons, and subsequently declined irregularly to about 0.8 Mtons in 2014

Algeria, Greece, Italy, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey : 80 %



Source: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), Fishstat and GFCM (General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean)



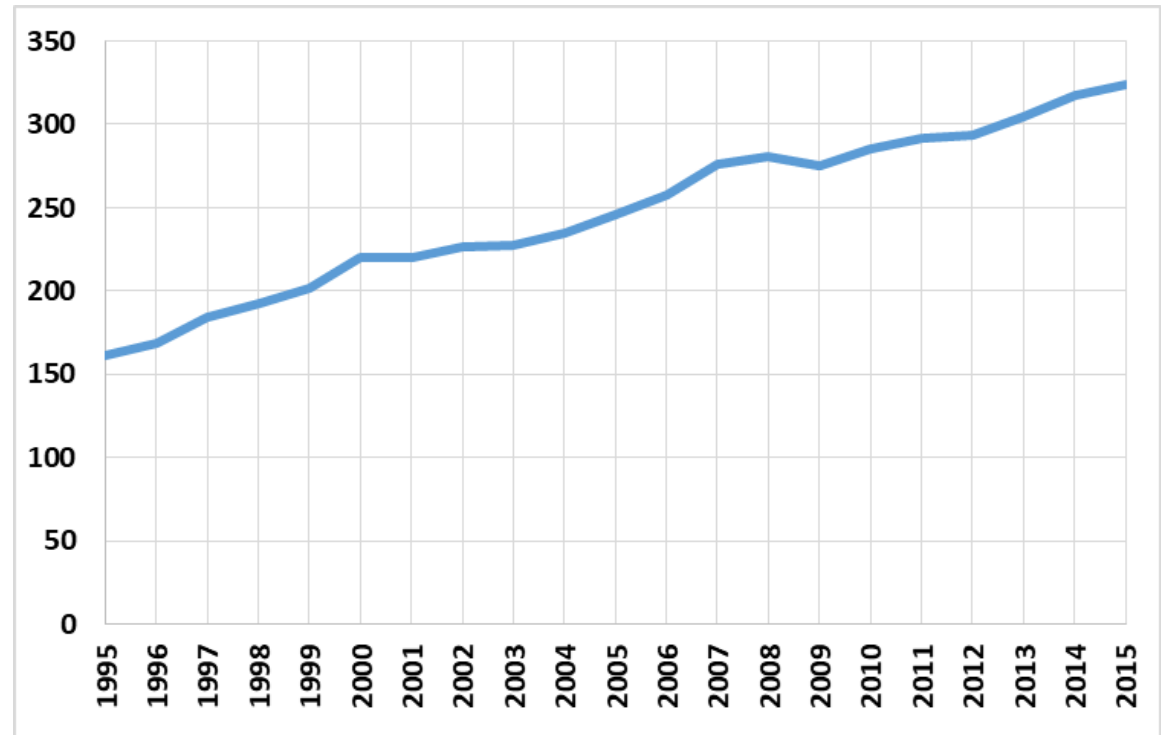
# International Tourism arrivals in the Mediterranean (Millions)

27% of world

A doubling in 20 years,  
324 millions in 2015  
Then 500 millions in  
2030

50 % in the coastal area

Cruise: 30 Millions of  
passengers in 2013,  
+5% per year



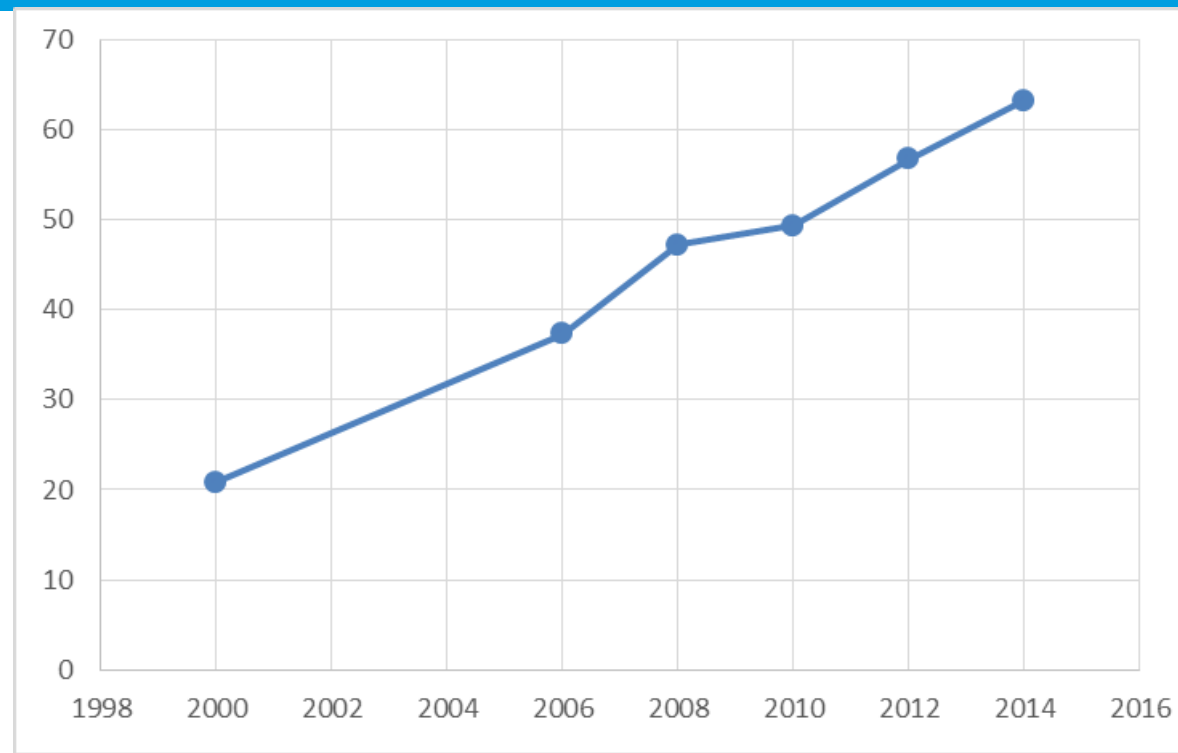
Source : UN WTO



# Mediterranean container port traffic (Million tons)

One of the busiest seas :  
20% of seaborne trade  
Over 200 million passengers

10% of world container  
A tripling in 14 years



Source: Containerisation International Yearbook,  
World Bank

# Conclusions

**Need for more data and better indicators** for a good knowledge of the status and trends.

**Need to better catch the coastal aspects** of some sectors ie tourism

**Need a better cross-analysis for showing the decoupling** between the economic growth of the BE sectors and the impacts on the environment

# Thanks for your attention

More information on

<http://www.mava-blue-economy.com/>

<http://planbleu.org/en/event/final-conference-blue-economy-healthy-mediterranean>