

Sustainable development of the Blue Economy in the Western Mediterranean Med Lab Group meeting Western Mediterranean

Tuesday February, 7th 2017





Aims and activities of Report 3

Objective

Define more specifically the problems still left unsolved by existing EU and local/global initiatives in the Western Mediterranean sub-seabasin, to be potentially addressed by the West Med initiative, in light of a range of more general challenges faced by the sub-seabasin.

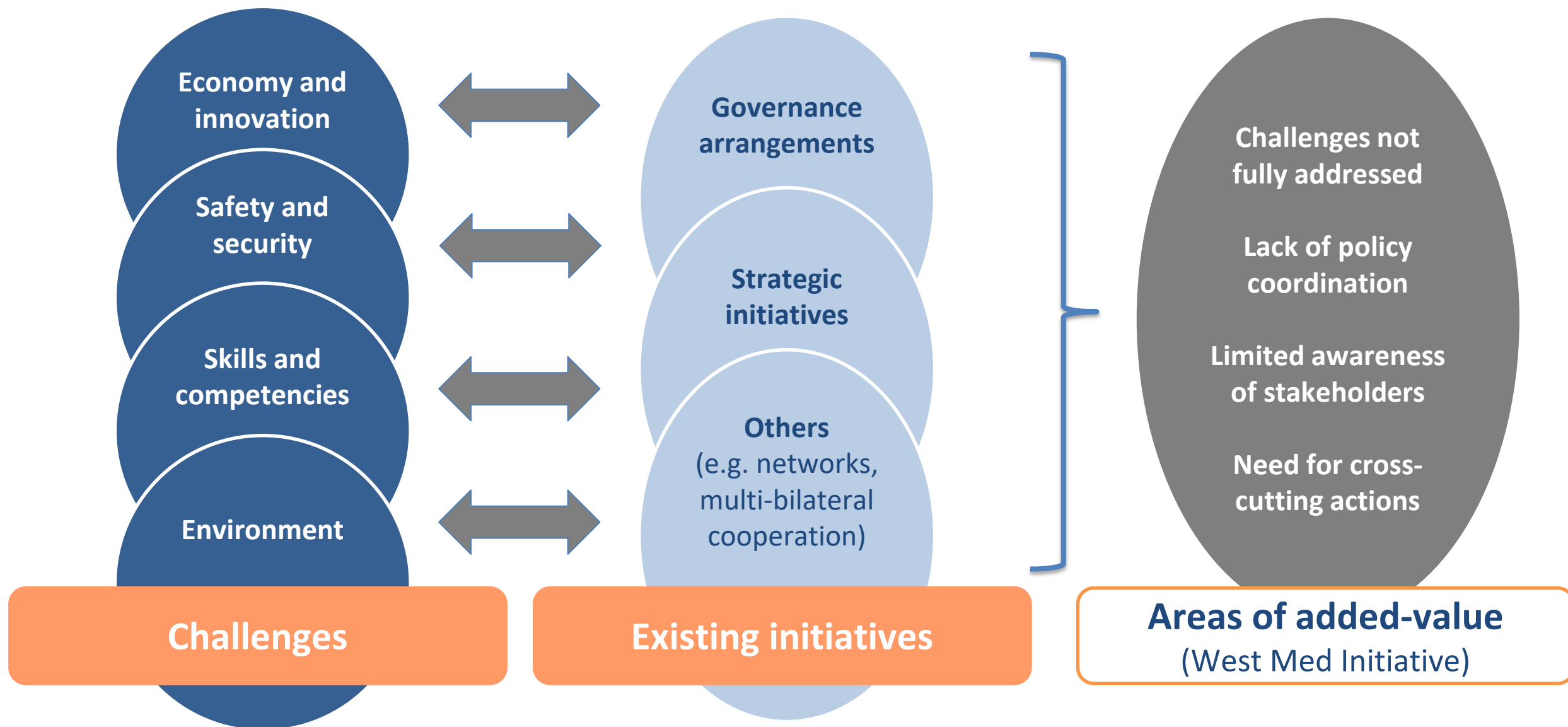
Geographical Scope:

- Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Portugal
- Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

Activities

- Specify the challenges faced (economic, social, environmental)
- Review the most relevant policy initiatives currently existing
- Map initiatives and identify challenges remaining not (sufficiently) addressed
- Identify areas of higher added-value for further intervention

Approach: Assessment of areas for further action



Challenges to be addressed

1. Sufficiently future-proof Blue Economy
2. Safer and more secure sea
3. Environmentally sustainable activities
4. Maritime education and training



Creating Added Value: Aspects of the current policy framework that could be strengthened

- Western Mediterranean added value is additional to the value created by actions of individual countries.
- It may result from different factors, such as coordination gains, greater effectiveness or complementarities can be generated.
- For each of the challenges described in this study, specific areas where added value can be created are proposed.

1. Sufficiently future-proof economy

1.1 Main economic activities not ensuring sustainability and added-value in the future

- *Coastal and maritime tourism models requiring innovation*
- *Fisheries requiring new approaches and technologies*
- *Maritime transport requiring cooperation amongst ports*

1.2 Emerging activities not yet reaching the critical mass essential to fully express their potentials

- *Aquaculture 'blue bio-tech' innovation still limited across the sub-basin*
- *Deployment of sustainable energy lacking capacity and investments*

1.3 Synergies amongst Blue Economy actors and activities across the sub-basin still largely limited

- *Limited cooperation/dialogue to foster certain areas/sectors (e.g. MPAs, maritime tourism)*
- *Limited synergies for innovation across "traditional" and emerging activities*
- *Limited availability of comparable and aggregated socio-economic data*



Existing policy initiatives addressing 'challenge 1'

Sufficiently future-proof economy

- **EU** > Blue Growth Strategy, Blue Med Initiative, Common Fisheries Policy, Maritime Spatial Planning Directive
- **UfM** > Ministerial Declaration on Blue Economy
- **UN** > GFCM: Blue Growth Initiative of FAO, UNEP/MAP: ICZM protocol, Regional Action Plan on Sustainable Consumption and Production in the Mediterranean
- **AMU** > Convention de coopération dans le domaine maritime
- **Others** > CPRM Inter-Mediterranean Commission

1. Maritime economy (build synergies across activities and actors)

	Tailor responses to the challenges	Bundle interventions (horizontal coordination)	Awareness and alignment (vertical coordination)
1. Maritime Economy: build synergies across activities and actors			
<i>i. Innovation in coastal and maritime tourism</i>	Promote ad-hoc actions bridging the two shores	Foster cooperation between EU Blue Growth and EU CFP	Ensure cooperation of practitioners across the sub-seabasin
<i>ii. Tailored research and innovation</i>	Extend the BlueMED Initiative to the 5+5 level	Build critical mass in research infrastructures	Ensure cooperation of practitioners across the sub-seabasin
<i>iii. Boosting innovative sustainable aquaculture practices</i>	Promote ad-hoc actions bridging the two shores	Foster cooperation between EU CFP and FAO Blue Growth	Ensure cooperation of practitioners across the sub-seabasin
<i>iv. Incentivise innovative maritime cluster and incubators</i>	Extend the BlueMED Initiative to the 5+5 level (build value chains across the sea-basin)	Build critical mass	Ensure cooperation of practitioners across the sub-seabasin

2. Safer and more secure sea

2.1 Maritime safety risks persisting in the sub-seabasin

- *High level of maritime collisions risks in concentrated areas (Sicily, Gibraltar)*
- *High level of maritime transport pollution*
- *Tensions and potential maritime safety risks resulting from economic development (O&G, MRE, ...)*

2.2 Illegal migration following unpredictable paths through time

- *Maritime illegal migration tsunamis*
- *A shift from border control to SAR operations*
- *Importance and unpredictability are over the immigration regulation capacities*

2.3 Illegal activities at sea including fishing and smuggling

- *Fight IUU is a real challenge*
- *Existing drug networks*
- *Illegal migration and smuggling combination*

2.4 Maritime surveillance being pillarised

- *Maritime surveillance: first a national capacity*
- *Civil and military segmentation*
- *Surveillance: maritime activities and marine environment*



Existing policy initiatives addressing 'challenge 2'

Safer and more secure sub-sea basin

- **EU** > EU Maritime Security Strategy (EUMSS), Maritime Spatial Planning Directive, Directive 2002/59/EC establishing a community vessel traffic monitoring and information system, Safe Med Projects, BLUEMASSMED and EUCISE projects , Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum
- **UfM** > Highways promotion, Ministerial Conference on Blue Economy
- **UN** > Barcelona Convention: Regional Strategy for Prevention of and Response to Marine Pollution from Ships (2016-2021)
- **5+5** > CETMO : VTS/VTMIS, Initiative GTMO
- **AMU** > Convention de coopération dans le domaine, Plan d'urgence sous-régional entre l'Algérie, le Maroc et la Tunisie pour la préparation à la lutte et la lutte contre la pollution marine accidentelle dans la zone de la Méditerranée du Sud-Ouest
- **Others** > NATO: Mediterranean Dialogue

2. Safety and security (coordinate maritime surveillance)

	Tailor responses to the challenges	Bundle interventions (horizontal coordination)	Awareness and alignment (vertical coordination)
1. A safer and more secure sub-seabasin			
<i>a. Synergies between maritime surveillance cooperation</i>	Extend CISE to the Southern shore	Foster cooperation across existing initiatives (GETMO, REMPEC, EUMSS)	Ensure cooperation of practitioners across the sub-seabasin
<i>b. Maritime Highways Development</i>		Support development of pilot initiatives (e.g. GETMO)	Ensure cooperation of practitioners across the sub-seabasin
<i>c. Expand and intensify Coastguard cooperation</i>	Enhance capacity building on Southern shore	Coordinate the implementation of EU and UfM declarations	Share best practices (MEDFORUM)

3. Environmentally sustainable activities

3.1 Threats to the marine and coastal biological diversity

- *Loss of biological diversity and habitat*
- *Overexploitation of commercial fish stocks*
- *Invasion of non-indigenous invasive species*

3.2 Persistence of pollution-derived pressures

- *Pollution by hazardous substances*
- *Marine litter*
- *Eutrophication*
- *Underwater noise*

3.3 Socio-economic drivers contributing to unsustainable patterns

- *Demographic pressure and coastal "artificialisation"*
- *Unsustainable production and consumption patterns*



Existing policy initiatives addressing 'challenge 3'

Environmentally sustainable activities

- **EU** > EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive, Common Fisheries Policy, 7th Environment Action Programme (EAP), EMODNET, Possible new initiatives on Ocean Governance
- **UfM** > Horizon 2020 initiative for cleaner Mediterranean, Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Change
- **5+5** > Water Strategy for the Western Mediterranean
- **UN** > UNEP/MAP : Barcelona convention, Mediterranean Action Plan, Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development, Mediterranean Offshore Action Plan, Protocol concerning SPA, Action Plan for Marine Litter, ICZM protocol, FAO/GFCM : Mid-term strategy (2017-2020) towards the sustainability Mediterranean and Black Sea fisheries (Res. GFCM/40/2016/2)
- **RFMOs – ICCAT** > Science Strategic Plan for 2015-2020, Atlantic-Wide Research Programme on Bluefin Tuna (GBYP)
- **Others** > CPMR - Inter-Mediterranean Commission, MedPAN,, ACCOBAMS (Agreement on Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean and Contiguous Atlantic Area)

3. Environment (foster engagement and cooperation)

	Tailor responses to the challenges	Bundle interventions (horizontal coordination)	Awareness and alignment (vertical coordination)
3.Environment: foster engagement and cooperation			
<i>a. Support implementation of existing initiatives</i>	-	Provide capacity building	Foster involvement of local stakeholders
<i>b. Foster actions to address marine litter and waste water management</i>	-	Support implementation where capacity is limited	Foster private sector involvement
<i>c. Sustainable development in Marine Protected Areas</i>	Tailor responses by improving knowledge	Promote capacity building	Enhance cooperation amongst local practitioners

4. Maritime education and training

4.1 Mismatch between supply and demand of blue skills

- *Lack of professional skills and competencies for traditional maritime activities*
- *Need for innovative sea-related skills and competencies not fulfilled*
- *Rapid evolution of employers' demands*
- *Slow adaptation of existing training and education offers*

4.2 Limited cooperation in education and training

- *Fragmentation of the maritime education and training offer*
- *Need to involve states, training and education institutions and the industry*
- *Limited cooperation/coordination between northern and southern shores*



Existing policy initiatives addressing 'challenge 4'

Maritime education and training

- **EU** > Blue Growth Strategy, Blue Med Initiative, Common Fisheries Policy, Mediterranean Universities Union
- **UfM** > Mediterranean Strategy on Education for Sustainable Dev.
- **UN** > Blue Growth Initiative of FAO, MSSD 2016-2025 and Regional Action Plan on SCP
- **RFMOs – ICCAT** > ICCAT - GBYP project on Bluefin Tuna
- **Others** > CPMR Inter-Mediterranean Commission, IMO World Maritime University

4. Maritime education & training (develop blue skills through cooperation)

	Tailor responses to the challenges	Bundle interventions (horizontal coordination)	Awareness and alignment (vertical coordination)
4. Maritime education & training: develop blue skills through cooperation			
<i>i. Mitigation of mismatch of blue skills between offer and demand</i>	Promote specific actions at the sub-seabasin level	Support the mapping of needs and innovation of existing training initiatives	Foster local dialogue amongst training institutions, businesses, and administrations
<i>ii. Strengthen cooperation among maritime training and education institutions in the sub-seabasin</i>	Promote specific actions at the sub-seabasin level	Bring together existing approaches	Foster cooperation also with private sector

Cross-cutting areas of added value (i.e. 'gaps' common to more challenges)

	Tailor responses to the challenges	Bundle interventions (horizontal coordination)	Awareness and alignment (vertical coordination)
4. Cross-cutting areas of cooperation			
<i>a. Socio-economic and environmental data: Blue Economy Observatory</i>	-	Support the implementation of the UfM Virtual Observatory (at 5+5 level)	
<i>b. Maritime Spatial Planning</i>	UNEP/PAP/RAC actions across the sub-seabasin level	Encourage the implementation of MSP/ICZM at the sub-seabasin level	Foster cooperation amongst planning authorities at all levels
<i>c. Climate change mitigation</i>	Promote specific responses tailored to the sub-seabasin	Co-ordination between national approaches	Promote awareness amongst all stakeholders



THANK YOU

for your attention