

Working together towards green economy in Mediterranean Coastal and Marine areas:

To support countries to
reverse the drivers of coastal
and marine degradation,

To shift to green and socially
inclusive local economies.

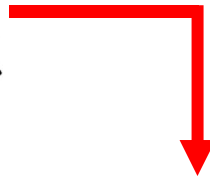
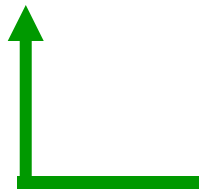




ASSESSING COUNTRIES' OVERALL ECOLOGICAL BALANCE SHEET

SUPPLY = BIOCAPACITY

How much bioproductive area is
available to us?



DEMAND = ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

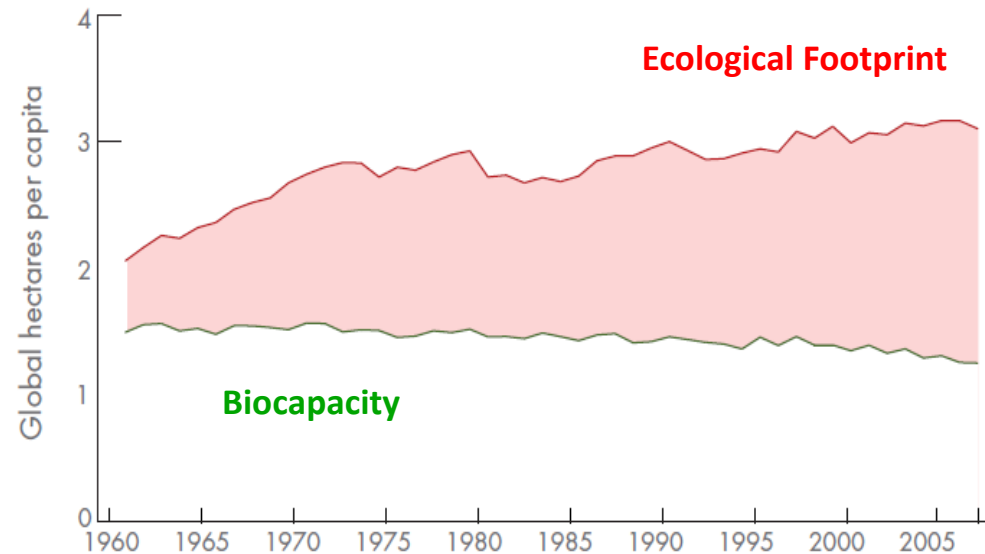
How much bioproductive area
do we **use**?



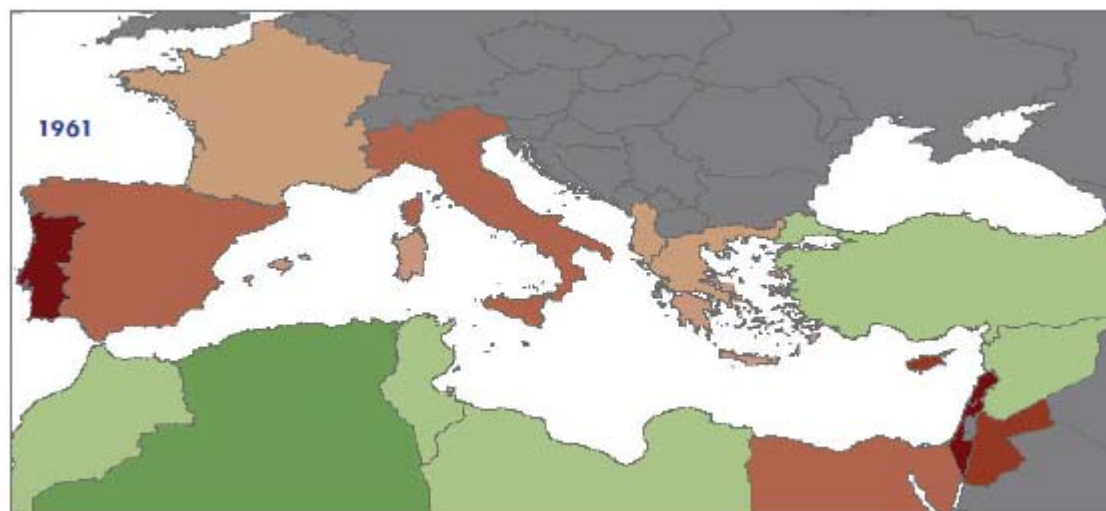


DEMAND OUTSTRIPS SUPPLY

- From 1961 to 2008, Mediterranean's per capita Ecological Footprint (**EF**) grew by 52 percent (from 2.1 to 3.1 gha), mainly because of the increase in the carbon Footprint component (+185%).
- Per capita biocapacity (**BC**) decreased by 16 percent (from 1.5 gha to 1.3 gha): population growth outstripped gains in productivity.
- Between 1961 and 2008, **the region's ecological deficit increased 230%.**



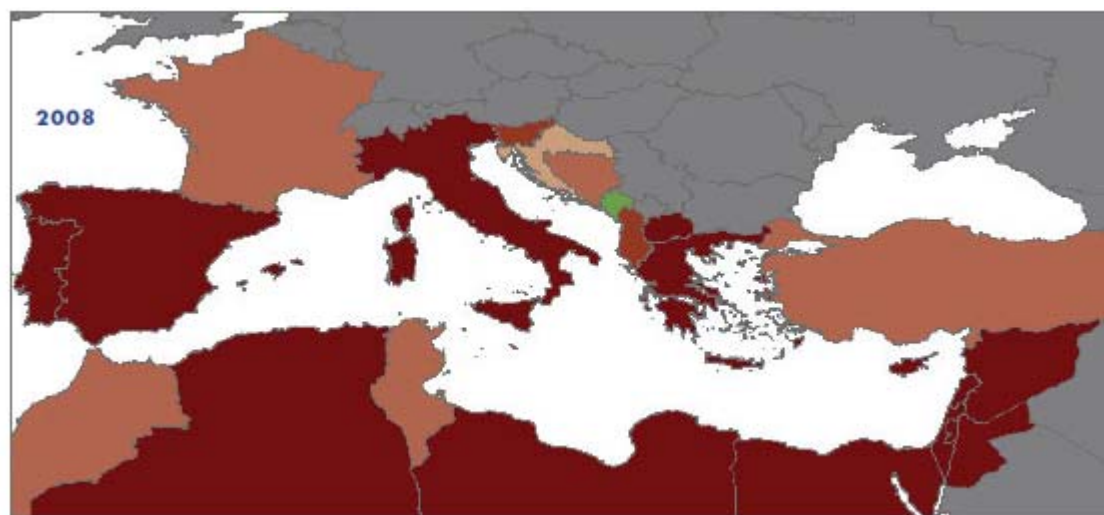
Mediterranean region's per capita Ecological Footprint (red line), and biocapacity (green line). The widening gap between demand and supply expanded the ecological deficit (shaded red).



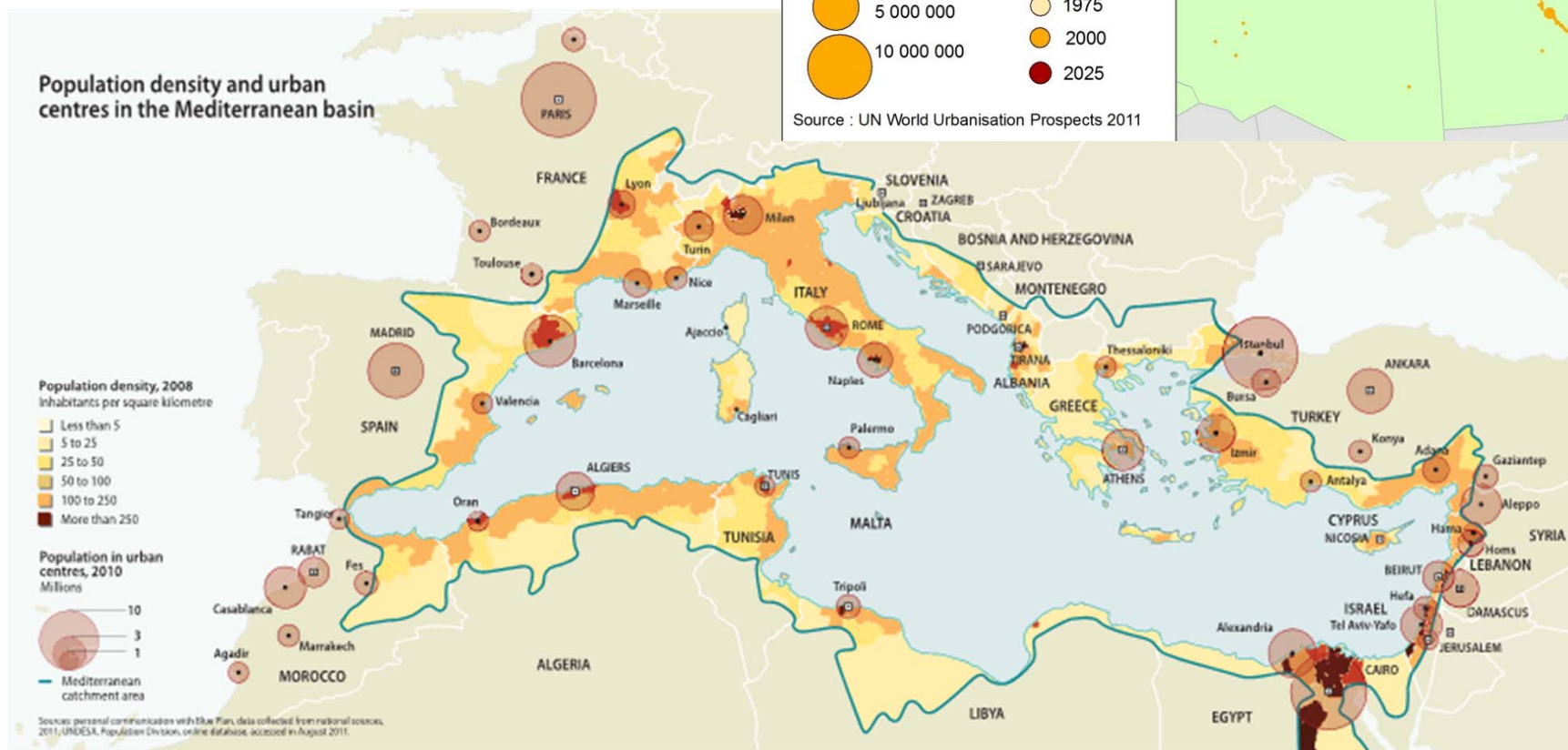
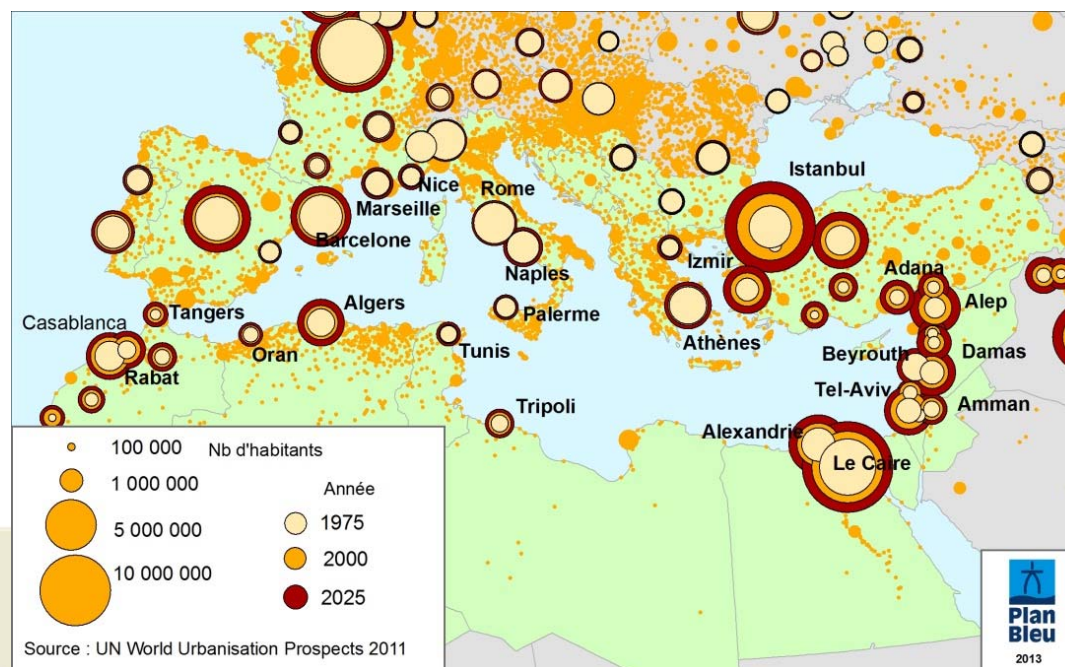
Biocapacity more than 150% greater than Footprint
 Biocapacity 100-150% greater than Footprint
 Biocapacity 50-100% greater than Footprint
 Biocapacity 0-50% greater than Footprint

Footprint 0-50% greater than biocapacity
 Footprint 50-100% greater than biocapacity
 Footprint 100-150% greater than biocapacity
 Footprint more than 150% greater than biocapacity

Ecological Footprint vs. Biocapacity



Population dynamics and economic pressures have a major incidence



Coastal erosion and fragile coastal ecosystem

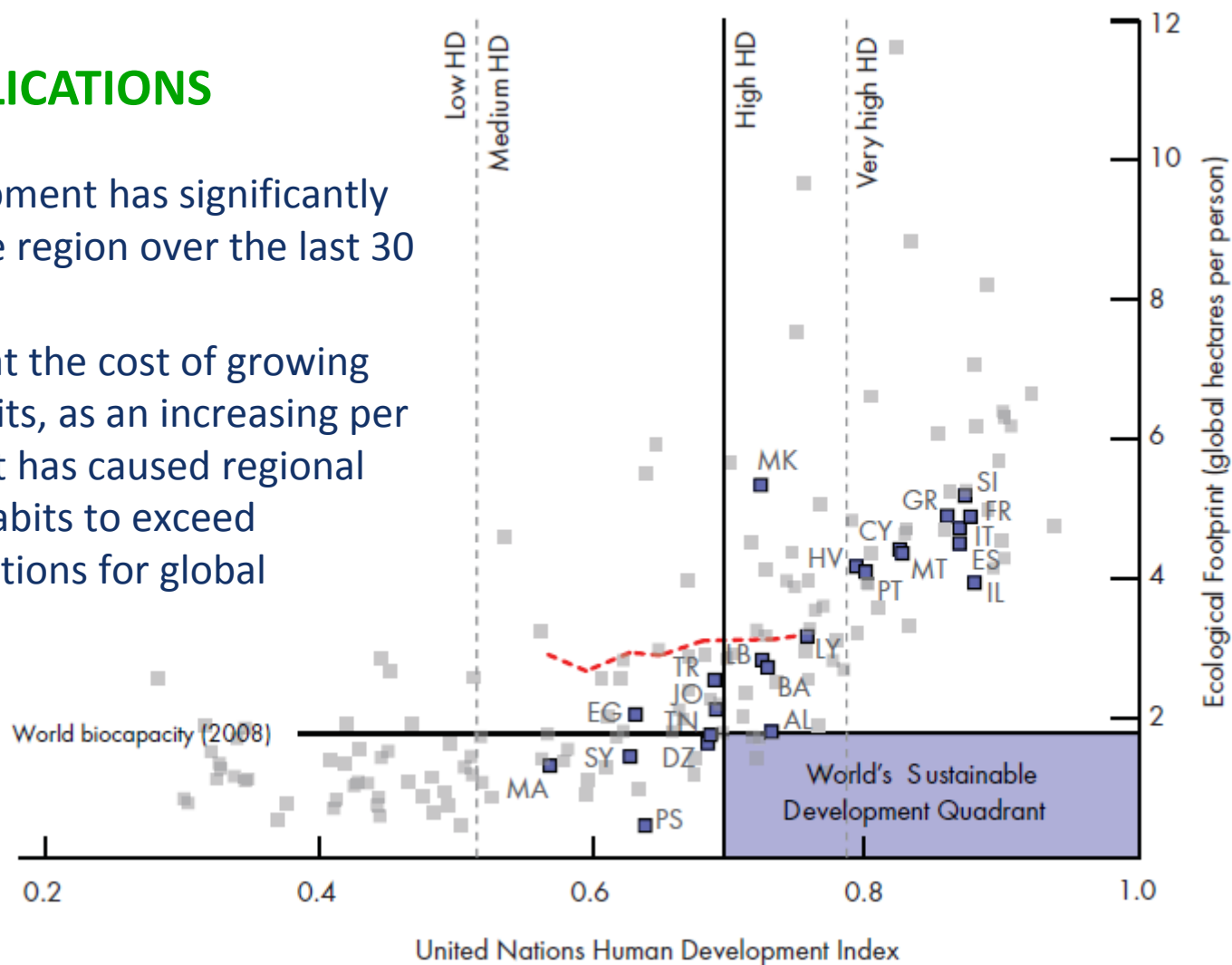


But unfortunately this data is very old and in need to be updated



SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS

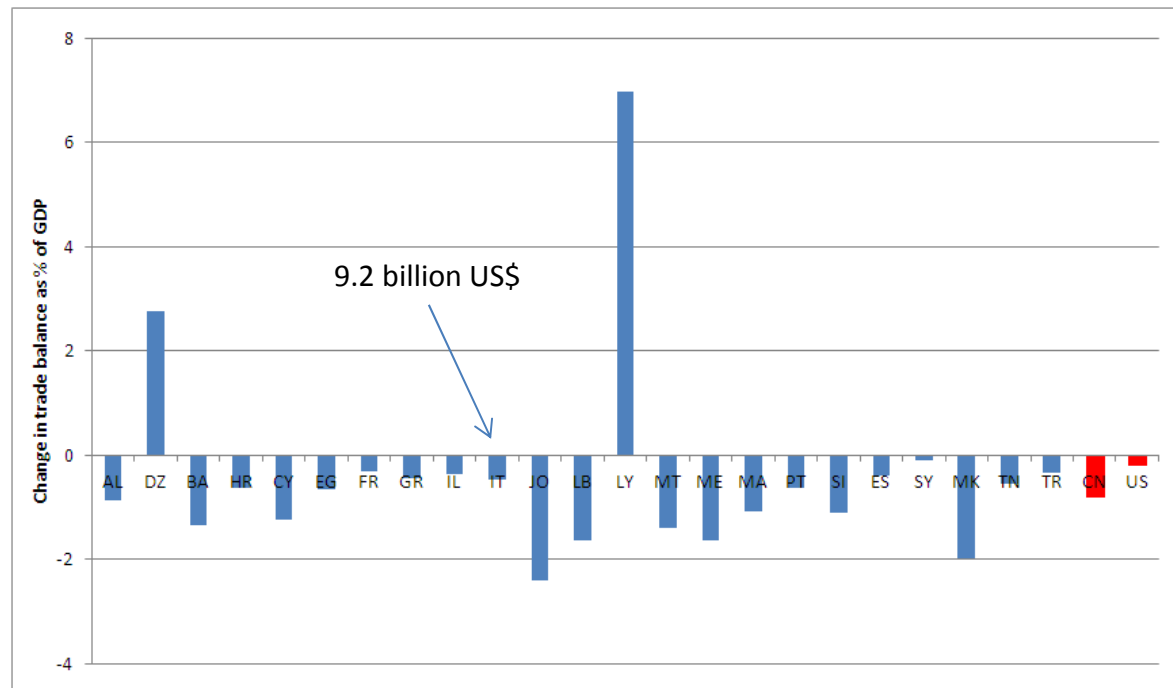
- Human development has significantly increased in the region over the last 30 years.
- This has come at the cost of growing ecological deficits, as an increasing per capita Footprint has caused regional consumption habits to exceed minimum conditions for global sustainability.





ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS: THE COST OF INACTION

- Mediterranean countries came to rely on imports of natural resources during a time of relative abundance but this time is over; they now have to face rising and unpredictable import bills while facing economic downturn.
- Trade related natural resource risks have been growing due to increasing price volatility associated with global scarcity.
- Large carbon footprints also represent a risk: global warming, heavy reliance on fossil fuels that are more expensive, inefficient technologies.

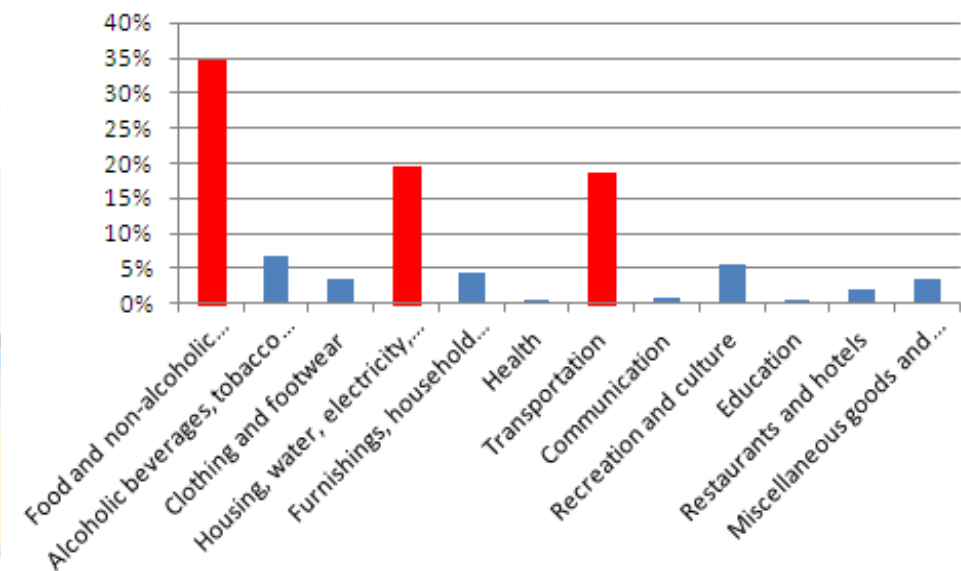
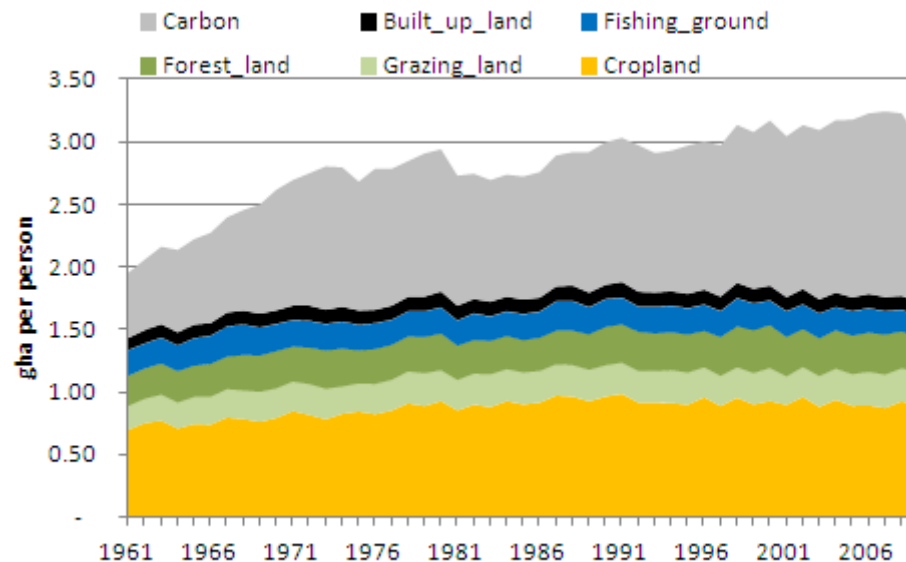


Effect on the trade balance of a 10% rise in natural resource prices



FOOTPRINT HOTSPOTS AND INTERVENTION OPPORTUNITIES

- “Food and non-alcoholic beverages”, “Transportation” and “Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels” are the main contributors to the Ecological Footprint of Mediterranean’s residents.
- Actions and policies are needed in these priority areas to improve efficiency in the use of ecological assets and to start reversing ecological deficits.



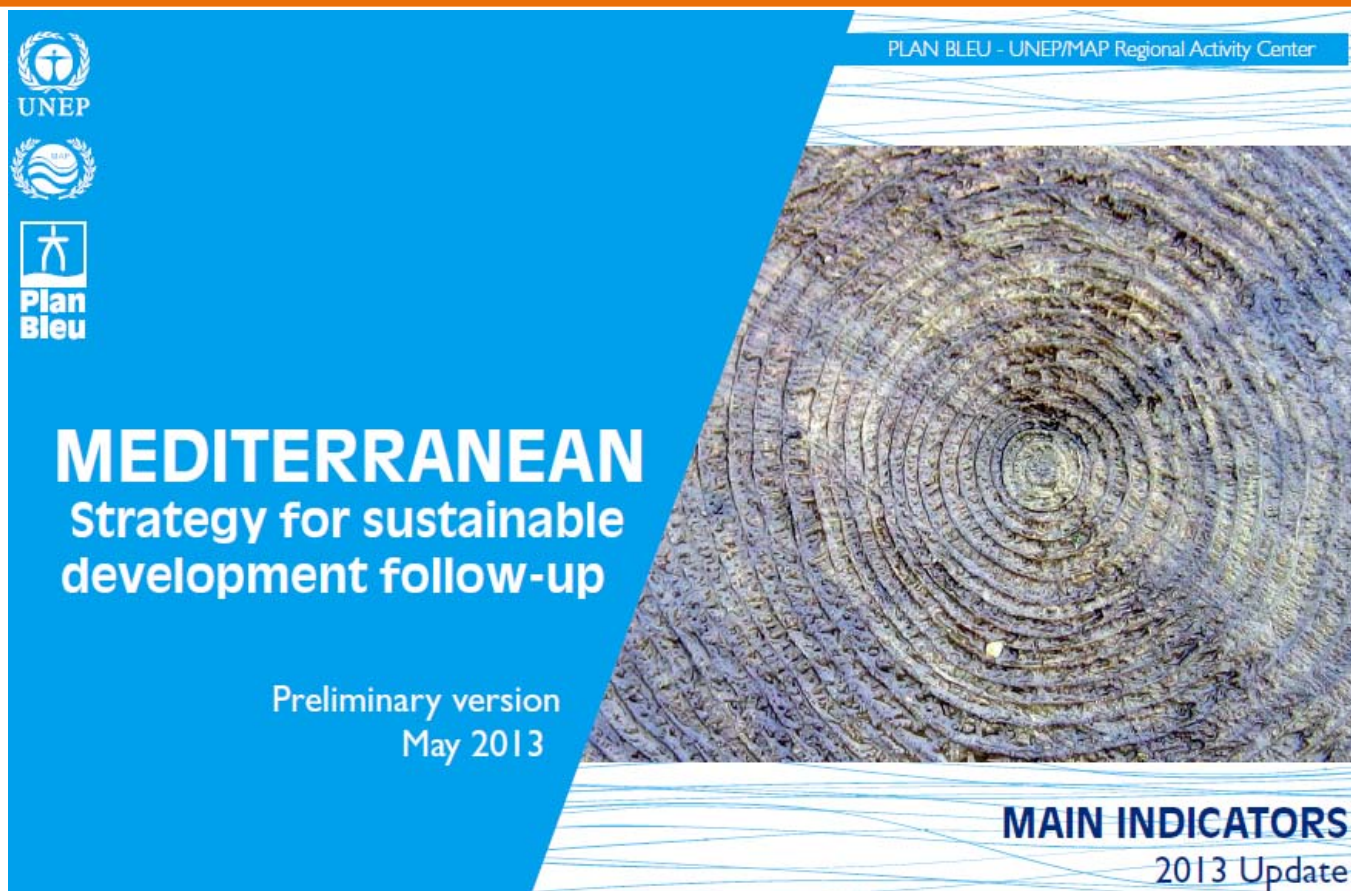
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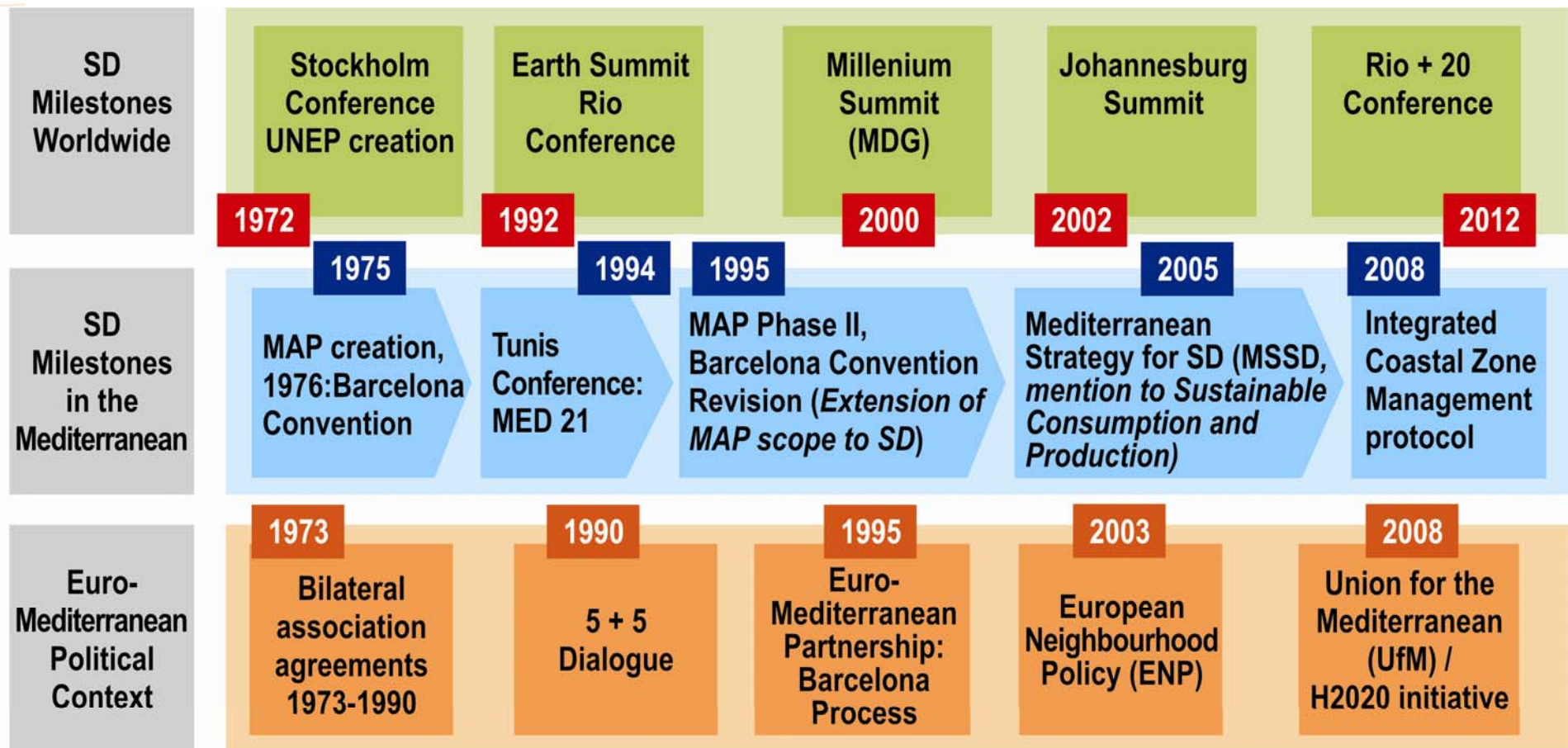


Better monitoring



Key stake: articulation with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

Sustainable development milestones at global and Mediterranean levels



SD = Sustainable Development; MAP = Mediterranean Action Plan

MSSD Structure

Priority fields of action:

1. Better management of **water** resources and demand;
2. improved rational use of **energy**, increased renewable energy use and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
3. Sustainable **mobility** through appropriate transport management;
4. Sustainable **tourism** as a leading economic sector;
5. Sustainable **agriculture** and **rural** development;
6. Sustainable **urban** development; and
7. Sustainable management of the **sea, coastal areas and marine resources**.





Key points for MSSD revision

1. Articulation with “Ecosystem Approach” Vision

“A healthy Mediterranean with marine and coastal ecosystems that are productive and biologically diverse for the benefit of present and future generations”.

To be done especially in the context of a possible MAP3

2. Green economy and SCP not really mentioned in MSSD
3. ICZM Protocol announced in MSSD but articulation to be defined
4. Here one step towards better articulation between ICZM and SCP in the context of MSSD Revision

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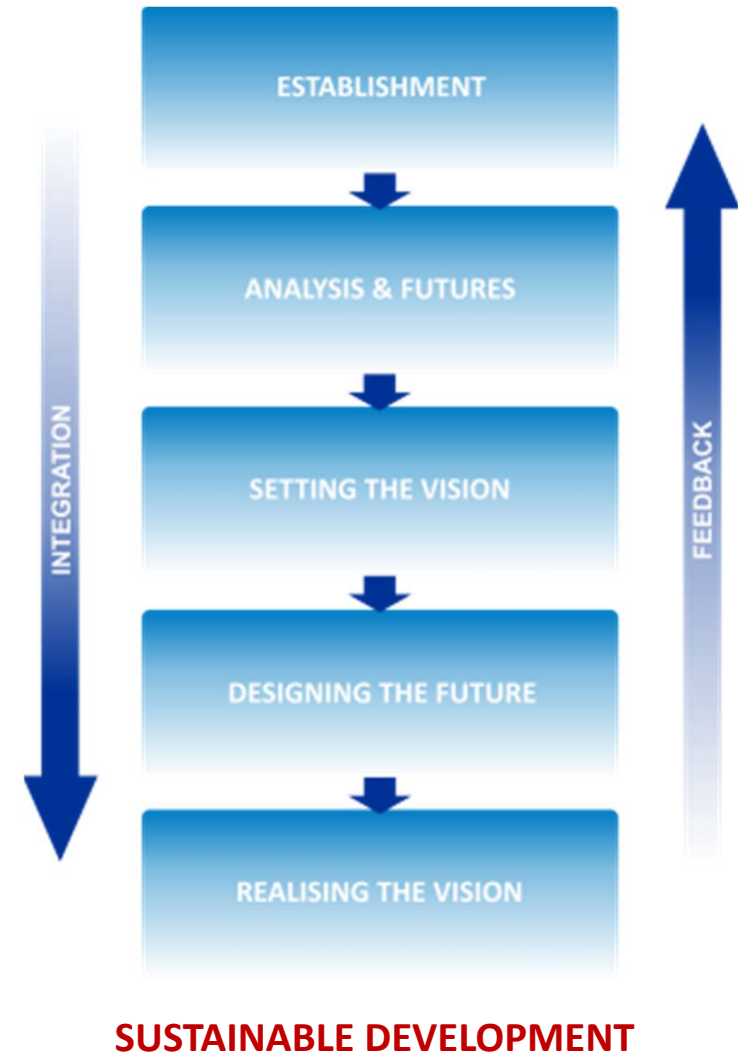


ICZM and SCP

- Fragility of coastal ecosystems
- Concentration of population and economic activities in coastal zones
- High pressure on coastal resources by polluting industries
- Need for “greening”



- ICZM is a process
 - ✓ **Definition of ICZM**
*ICZM means a **dynamic process** for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the **fragility** of **coastal ecosystems** and **landscapes**, the **diversity** of **activities and uses**, their **interactions**, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their **impact** on both the **marine and land parts**.*
- ICZM is in service of the sustainable development
- ICZM needs specific tools to be efficient



Art. 6: General principles of ICZM

- respect of the carrying capacity
- priority to sea-dependent activities
- prevention of risks associated with human activities/industries



Art. 8: Protection and sustainable use of coastal zones

... the Parties shall endeavour to ensure the sustainable use and management of coastal zones in order to preserve coastal natural habitats, landscapes, natural resources and ecosystems...

Art. 10-13: Specific ecosystems and cultural heritage

Art. 9: Economic activities

The Parties shall:

(d) ensure that the coastal and maritime economy is adapted to the fragile nature of coastal zones and that resources of the sea are protected from pollution;

(e) define indicators of the development of economic activities to ensure sustainable use of coastal zones and reduce pressures that exceed their carrying capacity;

(f) promote codes of good practice among public authorities, economic actors and non governmental organisations.



Art. 9, point 2

- *Agriculture and industry*
- *Fishing*
- *Aquaculture*
- *Tourism and recreation*
- *Infrastructure (energy facilities, ports, etc.)*
- *Maritime activities*

ICZM provides an adequate framework for green growth in coastal and marine areas.

Therefore:

Joint action logical and needed!



Art. 9 ICZM Protocol

Countries must implement measures for the sustainable development of key economic sectors in the coastal areas

agriculture



fisheries



tourism



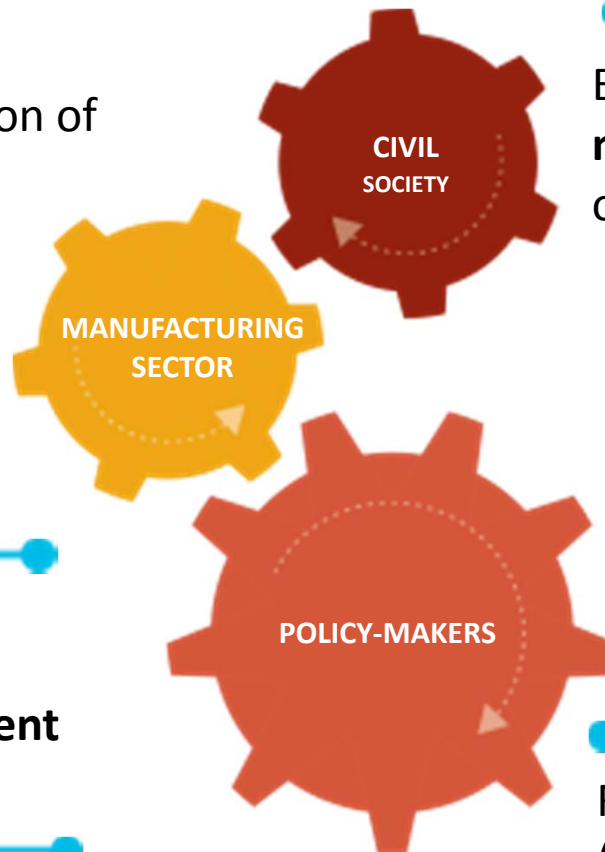
Planning and management of coastal areas requires the implementation of a range of technical, regulatory, economic and market oriented measures through which the models of consumption and production driving the development of those economic activities shift to sustainable patterns.

Sustainable Consumption and Production: the tools

Integration of **resource efficiency** in the production of goods and services

Life cycle management /
Ecodesign

Green public procurement
Eco-labelling



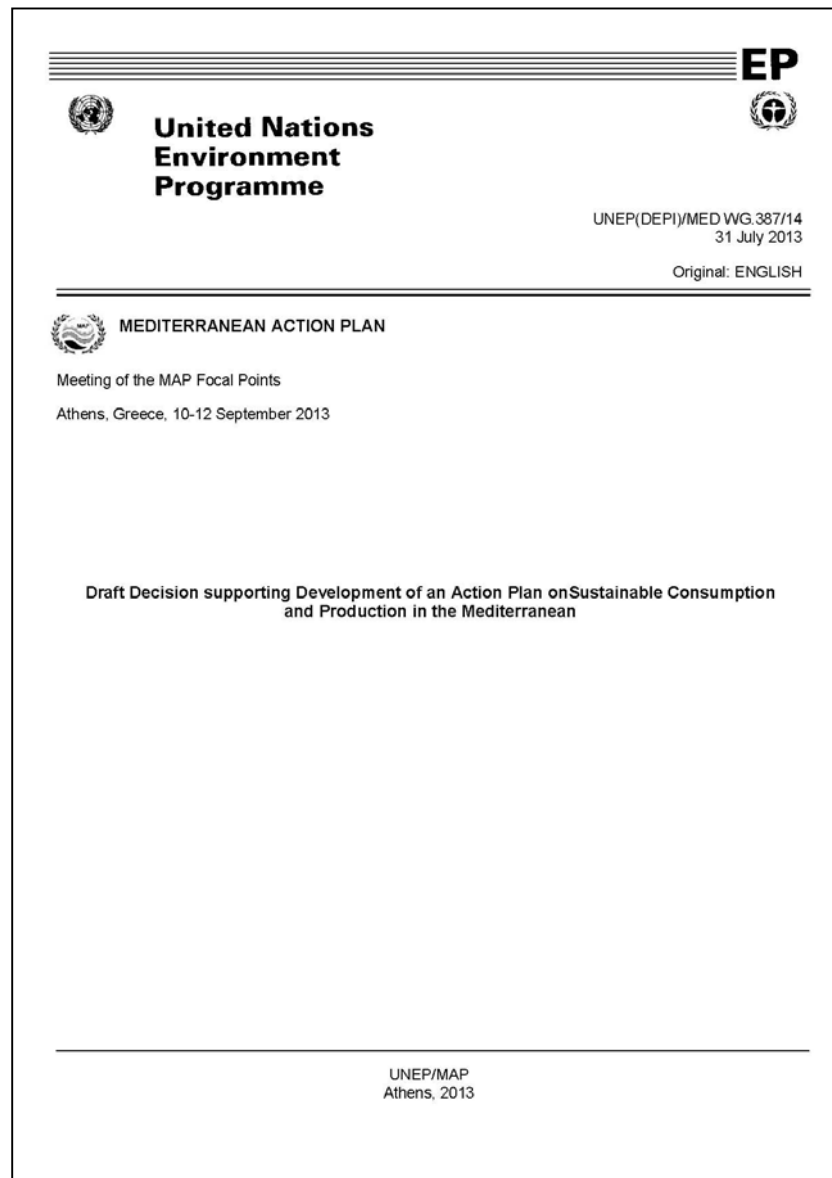
Empowerment of **local agents, media and civil society** organizations as key SCP drivers

Green Entrepreneurs and
Green Business models

Fiscal and economic instruments
(**green investments, green banking**)

Challenges

- Lack of a regional framework or policy identifying SCP priorities and tools that can be used as a common framework for action for the Mediterranean countries.
- Lack of integration of SCP measures and objectives in most regional and national action plans developed in the framework of the Barcelona Convention and the Protocols (Regional Plans, SAP, etc)
- Specific SCP measures and objectives have not yet been integrated in the MSSD.
- SCP not included in MAP PoW as a transversal tool for the implementation of the diverse priorities (governance, IZCM, biodiversity, pollution prevention, climate change) but as a separate topic –that has hindered the added value provided by each MAP component in SCP and a coordinated action
- SCP support to Mediterranean countries delivered through one-off disperse actions developed with scarce coordination/communication between concerned agents
- Duplication of efforts, no consideration of synergies and insufficient dissemination and replication of the results and outputs obtained in the projects developed.



SCP Action Plan for the Mediterranean including the corresponding Roadmap

addressing the Region's common priorities for environment protection and sustainable development.

First draft presented at MCSD and CP/RAC Focal Point Meeting in June 2013

SCP knowledge online platform

to facilitate a broad participatory process for the legitimacy of a SCP Action Plan and Roadmap for the Mediterranean.

Go live of the website planned for December 2013

Toolkit for policy-makers

on how to mainstream SCP into existing development policies, illustrated a number of case studies.

It will be published by the end of November 2013

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Integrating Ecological Footprint, SCP and ICZM indicators in a sustainability dashboard for measuring Blue Economy in the Mediterranean

