

## The blue economy in Guadeloupe, France

Source: OECD Global Survey on Localising the Blue Economy (2022)



### FACTS AND FIGURES

#### Fact box

- **Population:** 384 239 [1]
- **GDP:** EUR 8.8 billion [2]
- **Area:** 1 628 km<sup>2</sup> [3]

#### Drivers for the blue economy



Boost economic activity



Conserve biodiversity, including ecosystems



Create jobs

### Blue economy sectors

The region of Guadeloupe, a French archipelago in the southern Caribbean Sea, is home to all blue economy sectors below and is particularly dependent on tourism. A study conducted in 2018 estimated that by 2030 and excluding tourism, the value added of the blue economy could grow by 52 % and employment by 38%, with the key sectors being shipping, port activities, recreational and leisure activities, capacity development and R&D and shipbuilding and repair. Professional fisheries are exclusively artisanal, with around 600 fishing boats of less than 12 metres supplying local seafood. Emerging sectors and activities include aquaculture, algae farming for innovations in cosmetics, and a pilot project for renewable tidal energy.



Seafood



Water-based renewable energy



Shipping



Port activities



Shipbuilding and repair



Water passenger transport and related services



Water-related tourism



Blue bioeconomy, biotechnology and research and education

### BLUE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

The main environmental impacts of blue economy sectors in Guadeloupe relate to biodiversity loss, water pollution, disturbance of natural habitats and wildlife and depletion of natural resources.

#### Top 3 climate threats to the blue economy in Guadeloupe



Sea level rise



Temperature-related hazards (e.g. heat or cold waves, wildfires)



Wind-related hazards (e.g. storms, tornadoes, hurricanes)

[1] [2] [3] IEDOM (2021), Rapport Annuel Économique Guadeloupe 2021, [www.iedom.fr/IMG/rapport\\_annuel\\_iedom\\_guadeloupe\\_2021#page=1](http://www.iedom.fr/IMG/rapport_annuel_iedom_guadeloupe_2021#page=1)

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### GOVERNANCE OF THE BLUE ECONOMY

The region of Guadeloupe set up a Directorate of the Sea (*Direction de la Mer de la Guadeloupe*) which depends on the Prefect. As an outermost region of the EU and an island, growing the blue economy is of great strategic importance.



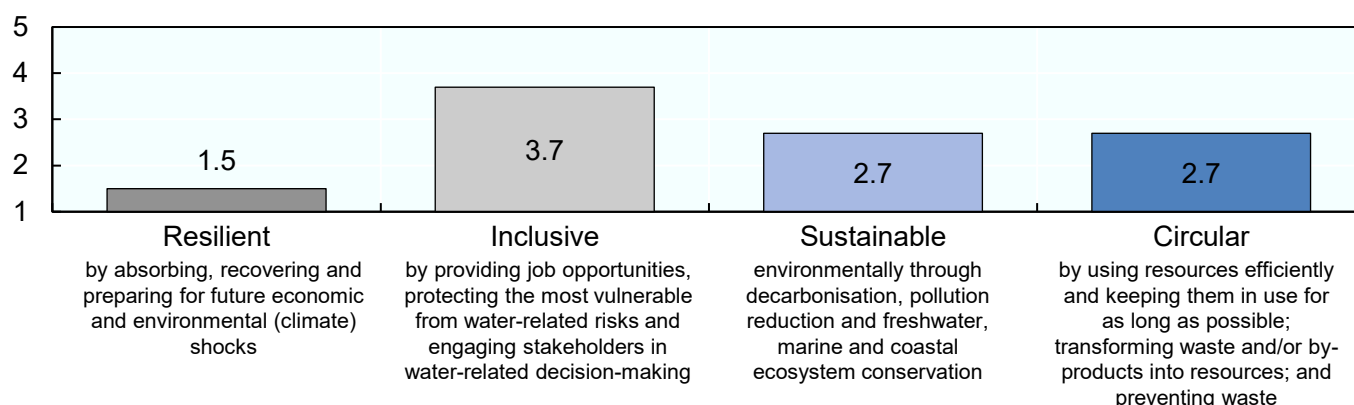
Dedicated budget for the blue economy

### Funding mechanisms

- International and central government transfers of funds
- Local/regional funds
- Central and subnational government loans and loan guarantees
- Central and subnational government revenue foregone
- Private funding

### THE RISC-PROOF BLUE ECONOMY

(\*)



(\*) Survey respondents were invited to define their level of agreement (with 5 "Agree" and 1 "Disagree") for statements for each of the RISC dimensions (from question 2.1.1 to 2.1.4 of the OECD Global Survey on Localising the Blue Economy (2022)).

### TOP CHALLENGE

- Regulatory barriers

### FUTURE PRIORITIES

- Enhance resilience to climate change
- Tackle pollution of water bodies
- Foster a science-policy dialogue
- Preserve local culture and traditions linked to aquatic ecosystems
- Foster collaboration between blue economy sectors and others
- Improve the regulatory environment
- Create new jobs and business opportunities
- Protect the most vulnerable from negative impacts
- Channel public and private funds towards the blue economy
- Improve data collection on the blue economy