The Mediterranean subject to multiple forms of pollution .



State of the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean

Soil, Water and Sea Pollution



The Med is one of the world's most affected regions. 50% of marine litter on the seabed is plastic. Concentration of microplastics on the surface of the Med Sea exceeds the maximum threshold and reaches more than 64 million floating particles per km²



Use of of fertilizers and pesticides above the world average in more than half of the Med countries

49% 📞

of coastal water bodies in Mediterranean do not achieve good environmental status



waste/year (i.e. 370kg/capita/year, with low recycling rates



Presence of "emerging contaminants" with poorly understood life cycles and impacts, potentially toxic and not treatable by conventional wastewater treatment plants (pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, flame retardants, plastic additives, etc.)



Noise pollution at sea is a danger for some species, such as cetaceans



Pollution due mainly to heavy metals combined with the continuous discharge of treated and untreated wastewater, effluents from the production and processing of metals, energy production, treatment and production of pulp and paper, chemical industry, intensive farming and aquaculture



Air Pollution

Insufficient contribution to the overall

(produces around 2 Gt of CO₂ = 5% world emissions)

objectives of reducing CO₂ emissions



100_µ

of Mediterranean countries exceed the global WHO recommended threshold for air pollution from particulate matter and ozone

> in some Med areas World average (39.6 µg of PM_{2.5} m³) EU average (14.2 µg of PM_{2.5} m³)



Bright spot

Mediterranean = among the busiest sea lanes in the world, but records a decrease in oil spill accidents at sea despite increased traffic

#SustainableMED

To consult the full report on the State of the Environment and Development in the Mediterranean and its information sources: www.planbleu.org/soed