

“Blue Economy” project 1st Advisory Board Meeting

Sophia-Antipolis, 7- 8 July 2015

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1 Context

In the context of the project “A blue economy for a healthy Mediterranean - Measuring, Monitoring and Promoting an environmentally sustainable economy in the Mediterranean region” founded by the Foundation MAVA, Plan Bleu organized the first Advisory Board Meeting on 7-8 July 2015 in the Plan Bleu premises of Sophia-Antipolis (France). The Advisory Board will meet 3 times all along the duration of the project in order to provide guidelines on the activities and to validate the outputs.

The aim of the Advisory Board is to provide guidelines for the project’s implementation, in synergy with other efforts and initiatives being carried out in the Mediterranean (MSSD Review, EcAp Initiative, IZCM Protocol and Regional Action Plan, SCP Action Plan, etc.). It shall also validate the outputs of the project.

This 18 months project aiming to “identify indicators, select tools and recommend policies to promote the “blue economy”, defined as a sustainable economy in the Mediterranean valuing and protecting healthy environmental ecosystems” will be implemented by 3 Mediterranean Action Plan / Regional Activity Centres (Sustainable Consumption and Production Regional Activity Centre - SCP/RAC, Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre - PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu) with the participation of the majors stakeholders gathered in an Advisory board.

The 3 components will be implemented by the 3 Regional Activity Centres:

1. Define and monitor the environmentally sustainable economy: Plan Bleu.
2. Support the implementation of an environmentally sustainable economy: SCP/RAC.
3. Promote and mainstream an environmentally sustainable economy: PAP/RAC.

2 Objectives of the Meeting

The work of this first Advisory Board Meeting (1st AOM) focused on:

1. A concrete definition of the "Blue Economy" in the Mediterranean region (for the project).
2. The monitoring process of the blue economy in the Mediterranean region in relation of the monitoring process of the Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy (MSSD).
3. The improvements of the synergies with other comparable processes.

The Agenda of the meeting and the List of participants are attached as annex to this report.

3 Presentations and discussion of the project

3.1 Presentation of the overall project (Jean- Pierre Giraud, Plan Bleu)

This 18 months project aiming to "identify indicators, select tools and recommend policies to promote the "blue economy", defined as a sustainable economy in the Mediterranean valuing and protecting healthy environmental ecosystems" will be implemented by 3 Mediterranean Action Plan / Regional Activity Centres (Sustainable Consumption and Production Regional Activity Centre - SCP/RAC, Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre - PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu) with the participation of the majors stakeholders gathered in an Advisory board. The total budget is about 479 k€, funded by MAVA to a great extent (381 k€).

The main objectives are:

1. Define and monitor the Blue (or sustainable) Economy in the context of the Mediterranean;
2. Integrate tools and measures defined under the Blue Economy strategy into the other ongoing regional processes aiming at achieving a sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

The Blue Economy project intending to give inputs for existing regional processes (MSSD, EcAp, ICZM, ..), it must be set up in the context of many initiatives and governance processes going on at the moment in the Mediterranean region.

The 3 components will be implemented by the 3 Regional Activity Centres:

1. Define and monitor the environmentally sustainable economy: Plan Bleu.
2. Support the implementation of an environmentally sustainable economy: SCP/RAC.
3. Promote and mainstream an environmentally sustainable economy: PAP/RAC.

3.2 Presentation of the component 1 (Jean-Pierre Giraud, Plan Bleu)

Presentation summary:

Jean-Pierre Giraud presented the results and the activities of the component 1: Define and monitor of an environmentally sustainable economy

1. Stakeholders mapping: identification of relevant institutions in the Mediterranean region for the Blue economy.
2. Scoping study (on the definition of the Blue economy and definition for the ToR of the full study) and the full study (with Indicators, and trends on indicators) for assessing the implementation of the Blue Economy in the Mediterranean region.
3. A sustainability dashboard: web base interactive simulation tool. The blue economy project will reinforce link with MSCD in preparing a dashboard. Dashboard indicators will focus on Blue Economy issues and they have to be useful to monitor an ideal situation or based on what we can measure with existing data?

He presented also the main steps for the production of the scoping study and the full study. He pointed out the difficulties to provide some recommendations for the Blue Economy as a conclusion of the full study.

3.3 Presentation of the component 2 (Miquela Grimalt Vigo, SCP/RAC)

Presentation summary:

Miquela Grimalt presented the major activities of the component 2 Support the implementation of an environmentally sustainable economy. These are:

1. Exhibition and promotion of “promising cases” related to the implementation of the Blue Economy in the Mediterranean context, to be scaled up at the SWITCH-Med connect 2015 in October 2015 (28-29);
2. Conduct workshops to increase the visibility of the “promising cases”, allow connections and raise opportunities.

Then she presented the link with the SWITCH-Med programme, the use of the on line platform for the switchers and mainly how to use the promising cases as innovative case studies for Blue Economy.

3.4 Presentation of the component 3 (Marko Prem, PAP/RAC)

Presentation summary:

Marko Prem reminded some aspects of the ICZM protocol and the Action Plan for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol (2011-2019). Then he presented the link with the Blue Economy: the Objectives of ICZM (Article 5) and the list of activities (Article 9).

He presented the detailed results regarding the component 3 “Promote and mainstream an environmentally sustainable economy”:

Result 3.1: Interaction and commitment with key regional stakeholders.

Result 3.2: Communication to policy and decision makers.

Result 3.3: Influence multilateral agreements and international initiatives.

Within the frame of the project, PAP/RAC has:

- To organise 2 regional conferences for the presentation of the results (Scoping Study, Full Study) and to participate to regional conferences and organization of side events.
- To present and mainstream the project results with ongoing governance processes related to the Barcelona Convention and with other multilateral initiatives.
- To develop other communication materials (leaflets, banners, videos) and an online platform (website and a public platform);

Comments on session 3.

The participants pointed out the need:

- To improve the synergy with the MSSD Review and may be to take into account some constraints from this MSSD Review and especially for the “Blue Economy” related parts.
- To take into account the ecosystem approach in the Blue Economy project, especially the indicators defined in the EcAp process.
- To specify the scope of the Blue Economy dashboard, in relation to the MSSD 2.0 dashboard.
- To specify the scope of the Web platform of the project.
- To work on the specific added value of this project in focusing on concrete results and tools including a core set of feasible indicators and an easy to use and helpful dashboard.

The Blue Economy project should have very close links with parallel initiatives, such as the SCP Action Plan, the Monitoring program and measures set up by the MAP in the context of the EcAp Initiative and the MSSD Review (Note: these will be approved by MAP Contracted Parties in February 2016, they have not been approved yet). The project is free and has no official constraints; however, the project aims to reinforce synergies and relations with other processes going on, such as the MSSD 2.0.

The component 2 of the project consists on making observations about what exist already in the countries in terms of blue economy. The definition of the scope will be based on the existing studies and indicators.

The existing concepts, works are not far from what Plan Bleu has already done. The challenge is to find the good leverage between what exist and the long-run works.

The Blue economy dashboard could serve as a pilot for the MSSD dashboard and the web platform will consist of a web-tool to share information such as best practices, data and indicators and to communicate the results of the project. Therefore, the Blue Economy platform aims at providing a space for exchanging and data sharing and it could also serve to follow-up, to build or to evaluate the MSSD (and its own dashboard).

Since the Blue Economy dashboard is intended to be interlinked with similar tools of parallel or similar processes, it shall survive after the end of the Project as it may be linked to such other

processes and related institutions. Therefore, these tools need to be developed in relation the InfoMAP (MAP Information system).

The added value of the component 1 will be a very concrete tool at the end of the Project with a core set of indicators and a dashboard. Other initiatives may also work on Blue Economy issues yet without developing concrete tools to present indicators and/or any other useful materials.

Component 2 will show a sample of what already exists in the countries in terms of Blue Economy, and give an insight of the pragmatic aspect of the Blue Economy concepts.

Another aspect of the added value of this project (component 3) is related to the will to integrate and contribute to the implementation of the Blue Economy in complete synergy with other processes. For example, the core indicators selected may be the ones defined under EcAp, MSSD, etc.

4 Presentations and discussion on specific activities

4.1 The Economic and Social Analysis (ESA) of the uses of the Coastal and marine waters in the Mediterranean (Carla Murciano, Consultant Plan Bleu)

Summary of the presentation:

Carla Murciano presented the Economic and Social Analysis (ESA) of the uses of the Coastal and marine waters in the Mediterranean carried out by Plan Bleu in 2014 within the MAP's Ecosystem Approach Initiative (EcAp) framework. This study concerns the characterization and impacts of 5 key human activities in the Mediterranean: Fisheries, Aquaculture, Tourism and recreational activities, Maritime transport, offshore extraction of oil and gas.

She presented some overall results (revenues, added value and jobs) for the Mediterranean region and sub regions. In the continuation she pointed out some impacts linked to the Ecological objectives of the EcAp approach.

She explained the difficulties encountered for the data collection, the calculation of the indicators for the Mediterranean maritime façades using estimates of the percentage of the national activities located in the Mediterranean regions.

This study highlighted many problems that could be solved in the Blue Economy project such as:

- The selection of the economic sectors and the geographical scope.
- The selection of specific issues and related indicators.
- The existence and availability of data: How much the use of estimates can be acceptable and how to improve the estimates?

In conclusion, she stressed the relevance of this report and the lessons learnt in particular how it can be used in the "Blue economy project".

Comments:

The questions of the aggregation and data availability are crucial, moreover on marine and coastal region where the "blue economy" is one of the most relevant issues.

One way is to focus on specific issues, then to the necessary data. That will help to identify the gaps in terms of knowledge and data, then to convince institutions, stakeholders, on the urgent need to improve the production of such information.

Also, the EcAp Initiative and the Protocols within the Barcelona Convention are powerful tools to push countries: the collection of data should be presented as a part of their commitment under legal obligations.

It is very ambitious to propose indicators difficult to calculate at a national level. We should start from existing indicators and maybe in some ways adapt them to Blue Economy in order to avoid to create new indicators that would be very costly to implement.

It will be possible to assess the margin of error when the calculation of indicators use some estimates based on national data (eg ratio of the national activities located in the Mediterranean marine and coastal regions). Anyway, it will be difficult in this short term project to use data and indicators not existing in the countries.

One challenge is the use of estimates then to provide some guidance on how to improve these estimates in order to get more precise results.

4.2 Introduction on “the Blue Economy in Mediterranean region” (Antoine Lafitte, Plan Bleu)

Summary of the presentation:

Antoine Lafitte reminded on of the main objective of this meeting: to specially work on a definition of Blue Economy for the Mediterranean region.

He presented some existing definitions & visions related to Blue Economy: Gunter Pauli, The Paris Declaration, COP17 of the BC, 2012, Blue Economy Concept Paper (UN), Blue Growth (CE, Maritime affairs) Blue Growth (CE, Maritime affairs) then the Plan Bleu proposal based on the UNEP MAP's vision.

After a presentation of a comparisons of the economic sectors tackled in the different initiatives, he provided a recap of the main question concerning the scoping study of the project:

- Which definition for the Blue Economy to use in this project?
- Which economic sectors and issues to focus on?
 - Relevant and easy to monitor?
- Which geographical scope to consider?
 - To focus on sea and coastal regions adapted to the issues?

Comments:

There are several definitions of Blue Economy but the challenge here is to use a concrete definition fitting the constraints of the project.

For example see the website of the Blue Economy Foundation <http://www.blueeconomy.eu/> with a definition of the Blue economy: “As such, it stands for a new way of designing business: using the resources available in cascading systems, where the waste of one product becomes the input to create a new cash flow”.

The participant proposed a wide range of definition, not only focusing on the Sea related activities but enlarged to the hydrological basin for the pollution but also to the national level for some activities (Sea food industry can be located anywhere in the country, for instance).

There are huge interlinkages between sea and coast and the rest of the economy of a country; it is possible to improve the contribution of the coastal and marine areas to the national economy.

We may introduce here the concept of externalities, related to the goods produced in the Mediterranean but have negative environmental impacts in the places where they are consumed, and vice-versa.

The “Blue Growth” initiatives (EC, UfM, ...) could be also useful for the South and East countries in balancing the need to have a strong social and economic development and an efficient environmental policy.

Regarding for example the tourism issue, it is important to work in a positive way on the reduction of environmental impacts keeping an economic growth (jobs and added value). The critics on mass tourism are not constructive. The geographical scope is a very sensitive point: for instance regarding tourism activities, hinterland tourism should be considered in addition of coastal tourism.

The type of growth that we know implies the overexploitation of natural resources (over-use). Therefore, we should find a room that express the well-being, the employment and the environmental integrity.

Even if the objective of job creations is not always objective (e.g. subsidized employment in fisheries), the job creation has to be considered as a priority in the project. The changes in consumption and production patterns could create some jobs, some different and innovative jobs. It is also possible to create innovative and green jobs and protect the environment at the same time, in avoiding a “green washing” of the economy.

One way to reduce the scope is to focus on the activities listed in the ICZM Protocol and in the MSSD 2.0. We would like to promote the blue economy concepts as a leverage for a better sustainable development. The innovations (technical, social ...), provided in the case studies in the framework of SWITCH-Med project led by SCP/RAC have to be considered in the scoping. The future dimension, the trends and “les germes de mutations” need to be considered in the project (e.g. for the energy)

We may work on operational definitions, according to other processes and their synergies with the Blue Economy: for example according to article 9 of the ICZM Protocol or the SCP Action Plan. At least 2 topics of the SCP Action Plan are included in the Blue Economy (tourism, and food and agriculture). There is also the question of the bio-technologies.

Building our vision on different and existing visions could be a good way to keep consistency and to monitor something realistic.

In conclusion, the participants agreed that the presentation is a good base for developing the scoping study and we could keep as the main definition “the green economy in blue world” used in the UNEP report: http://www.unep.org/pdf/green_economy_blue.pdf

4.3 Introduction on the synergies with other existing processes (Julien Le Tellier, Plan Bleu)

Summary of the presentation

Julien Le Tellier started his presentation with a reminder of the regional initiatives and processes to be considered in the project (SCP Action Plan, ICZM Protocol, MSSD Review) then he presented the MSSD Review process and the next steps of this process. He pointed out some opportunities of synergy and the possible inputs of the project for the follow-up of the MSSD implementation, especially for the aspects linked with the ‘blue economy’ in the MSSD as well as for the MSSD monitoring and dashboard.

The main questions raised were the following:

- What should be the initiatives/processes/instruments to consider to foster synergies with the Blue Economy project?
- What should be the synergies to be implemented and strengthened?
- Which processes should benefit from the Blue Economy project’s results?

Comments:

The technical report published by EEA and ETC/ICM on the “State of European Seas” that provided an assessment on the European seas including the Mediterranean Sea could be an interesting knowledge resources. <http://www.eea.europa.eu/media/publications/state-of-europes-seas>. There is still a lack of data in the Southern Mediterranean but the European Environmental Agency and MAP would reinforce their cooperation on this issue of data, information and assessment.

If the MSSD definition of blue economy has been agreed upon in broad terms¹, the vision should be also adapted by the Blue Economy project or we could try to innovate in order to influence or improve the MSSD terms. In other words, it is difficult to change the terms of the MSSD text but the Blue Economy project could represent another step forwards and propose an alternative and innovative definition.

Some other initiatives have to be considered:

- The Western Mediterranean Water Strategy for countries involved in the Dialogue 5+5 could be useful: “the good management of water resources should also create some new jobs”. Several participants mentioned issues related to good governance, creation and quality of jobs.
- The 2012 Med Report about Green growth published by the World Bank with the contribution of Plan Bleu is an advocacy report with scientific contributions. This document had some influence in some countries, in Morocco for instance.
- The GFCM work mainly on the GES indicators related to Ecological Objective 3 (Harvest of commercially exploited fish and shellfish) could be used for the fisheries sector. <http://www.fao.org/gfcm/en/?title=GFCM%2520-%2520Links>
- The WWF MedPO is looking on the evolution of key sectors and issues and their impacts on the marine environment.
- The Ecological Footprint approach could be useful in the Blue Economy dashboard. The approach is trying to extent to sectors of economy, and to build future scenarios. The Ecological Footprint exercises is based on national level, and it is difficult to distinguish what is available for Mediterranean Seas and coastal areas. The GFN is focusing on some coastal cities (19 pilot-cities); the works could be extended but one of the constraints is related to administrative boundaries.

4.4 Introduction on “A sustainability dashboard for the Blue Economy” (Jean-Pierre Giraud, Plan Bleu)

Summary of the presentation

Jean-Pierre GIRAUD started with a definition of some visualisation tools called dashboard: A dashboard is a user interface that, organizes and presents information in a way that is easy to read.

Graphic representation of indicators were widely used in the Plan Bleu activities related mainly to the MSSD and CAMPs (*Imagine* approach). After a review of existing sustainable development dashboards with some examples for cities, Jean-Pierre GIRAUD insisted on some principles to keep in mind in order to have a concrete dashboard at the end of the project:

¹ A green economy – called blue economy when applied to the coastal, marine and maritime sectors of the Mediterranean – is one that promotes sustainable development whilst improving human well-being and social equity, and significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities. In other words, a green economy promotes resilient, low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially-inclusive economic development. See Behnam, A. (2013), Tracing the Blue Economy, Fondation de Malte, Malta.

- A dashboard is a graphic representation of the most useful indicators (a small number of indicators).
- An information system could be a comprehensive set of data and dashboard could be an extract of the Information system.
- Don't wait for a comprehensive set of data.
- Need to prioritise on the indicators using data availability and policy relevance.

The main question of this session was “Which kind of dashboard would we like to present?” within the scope and the constraints of the project.

Comments:

We need to refer to some examples such as the CBD dashboard. It provide indicators for different aspects, it could show an overall decline for instance. For communication reasons, it uses some aggregated indicators to push countries to take measures for biodiversity. It helps to provide a macro-story.

Building up the dashboard involves a trade-off between the resolution of parameters and the number of parameters that are planned to be shown to communicate to the general public.

As communicative tools, we should focus on the graphics that we want to show. As it is planned to be interactive, there is also the issue of building the charts yourself, and not only choosing the charts you want to see.

In the project, we need both “policies relevant indicators”, even at an aggregation level, and the dashboard useful for strong communication goals.

At the end of the project, it will be difficult to have a dashboard covering all the Blue economy issues in the overall Mediterranean. The results will be a pilot dashboard based on what is available.

The dashboard and the work done in this project could help to produce the status report that may go beyond the marine area planned in the MAP mid-term strategy. We could provide information on the state of the environment and development. MAP will publish also a Status quality report of coastal and marine and two years later a report for a status report on environment and development in Mediterranean (a first assessment of the MSSD 2016-2025).

4.5 Introduction on the monitoring process of the blue economy in the Mediterranean region

After the presentation of the Plan Bleu experience on indicators and the existing initiatives to consider, Jean-Pierre GIRAUD insisted on the objectives of the indicators core set and on the selection process. He concluded by the need in this project to focus on:

- Some specific Blue Economy issues easy to monitor in the Sea and coastal regions (in relation to the MSSD – Sea and coastal areas – Objective 1);
- A core set of indicators easy to calculate and to analyze (Trend analysis);
- A dashboard useful for the decision makers and stakeholders;
- A web based tools facilitating the information and data sharing based on existing and similar tools (InfoMAP, SEIS...).

Comments:

The existing cases, presented by SCP/RAC, could be used as a reference for indicators (link to component 1 and 2).

The selection of indicators need to take into account also the communication relevance in addition to the data availability and the policy relevance in order to keep a core set with “the best available indicators”.

EcAp ecological objectives and program of measures (regional, sub regional and national) are useful for indicators activity. So far, there are only few countries reporting and with 2/3 years delay. The environmental accounting approach and methods are still weak in the Mediterranean region and especially in the South and East countries.

Fisheries is an example that shows some of the main difficulties and the need to include other partners such GFCM, IUCN ... for fisheries and aquaculture.

The fisheries sector, which is one of the most important in Mediterranean region and with all the related activities dealing with the sea, should appear clearer in the three components. When we deal with coastal and artisanal fisheries, it could be more relevant to work on sustainable practices.

This sector is maybe not the most important in term of creation of jobs, but the improvement of the quality of jobs linked with the quality of the environment is a challenge.

Regarding fishing ground footprint, the fish landing is considered with the amount of carbon contained inside different species. The energy inputs to bring the fish back have to be considered as well. There are some problems with the landing statistic: sometimes the fisheries areas go out, and some fish come back from waters of others countries. An assumption of the plankton productivity in marine coastal region could help but it is difficult to obtain data.

The Driver-Pressure-State framework could be useful as well as the indicators developed in the ESA experience regarding the activities. There are also the indicators related to policies that notably are regulating these activities.

In this project, a specific attention has to be paid on terminology of data and indicators. The dashboard has to focus on indicators only even if the data will be shared and disseminated via the web platform.

5 Conclusion

The meeting allowed to develop some conclusions regarding the scope and the implementation of the project:

- Keep the existing definition of the blue economy, i.e. “Green economy in a blue world” (UNEP) and focus on concrete issues;

“Improve human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, means creating sustainable jobs, lasting economic value and increased social equity” in “the Blue World consisting in the world’s oceans and coasts, they are the cornucopia for humanity. They provide us with food, oxygen and livelihoods”

- Focus on concrete elements regarding coastal and marine issues;
- Not to stick with a specific sector but keep interlinks between economic sectors;
- Select and adapt the geographical scope according to the issue;
- In the full study, show the limits of our current development model: There are other possibilities to do business and use innovative initiatives for illustrating this purpose;

- Include “SCP promising cases” and specific initiatives;
- Find possible relationship between promising cases studies and the core sets of indicators;
- Think about a better integration with SCP Action Plan, ECAP, MSSD, ...

Before the closure of the meeting, the next steps and some recommendations have been presented:

1. All the persons invited to this first meeting should be considered members of the Advisory Board, (Plan Bleu).
2. Circulate the report of the meeting between the partners and the Advisory Board members (Plan Bleu).
3. Circulate the scoping study to Advisory board in September (Plan Bleu).
4. Coordinate the use of the promising cases with the component 1 and 3 (SCP/RAC with Plan Bleu and PAP/RAC).
5. Propose some new promising cases to SCP/RAC (All).
6. Coordinate the Web specificities between partners (PAP/RAC with Plan Bleu and SCP/RAC).
7. Organise and Intermediary meeting in Barcelona in October 2015 (Plan Bleu with SCP/RAC) back-to-back to the SWITCH-Med project conference.

6 Carbon footprint of the meeting

The Blue Plan, as all other UNEP / MAP components, would like to improve its eco-responsible approach for the organization of events. Therefore, several measures were taken to reduce the carbon footprint of this meeting:

- The meals were provided by an eco-responsible and organic caterer using biodegradable or recyclable materials;
- The use of tap water;
- A minimal printing of documents.

The CO₂ emissions of this meeting, gathering 19 participants, is about 6 tons of CO₂.

The carbon assessment was calculated for this meeting by using the site www.myclimate.org. The data taken into account in this calculation were mainly the CO₂ emissions of transport used by the participants, the quantity of printed documents, the food and drink, the characteristics of the accommodation and of the meeting room.

7 Annexes: Agenda and list of participants

Project: A blue economy for a healthy Mediterranean

1st Advisory Board Meeting

Sophia Antipolis, 7-8 July 2015

Agenda

7 July 2015

10h00 - 12h00	Session on technical and financial aspects (closed session with SCP/RAC, PAP/RAC and Plan Bleu)
14h00 - 14h10	Welcome speech (Hugues Ravenel, Plan Bleu Director)
14h10 - 14h20	Round Table
14h20 - 14h40	Objectives of the Meeting and Presentation of the overall project (Jean- Pierre Giraud, Plan Bleu)
14h40 - 15h00	Q/A session
15h00 - 15h10	Presentation of the component 1 (Jean-Pierre Giraud, Plan Bleu)
15h10 - 15h20	Presentation of the component 2 (Miquela Grimalt Vigo, SCP/RAC)
15h20 - 15h30	Presentation of the component 3 (Marko Prem, PAP/RAC)
15h30 - 16h00	Q/A session
16h00 - 16h15	Coffee Break
16h15 - 16h30	The Economic and Social Analysis of the uses of the Coastal and marine waters in the Mediterranean (Carla Murciano, Consultant Plan Bleu)
16h30 - 16h45	Discussion on “how this report and the lessons learnt can be used in the project”
16h45 - 17h00	Introduction on “the Blue Economy in Mediterranean region” (Antoine Lafitte, Plan Bleu)
17h00 - 18h00	Discussions and proposal of a concrete definition for the Blue Economy in Mediterranean region
20h00	Dinner (Restaurant les Enfants Terribles, Juan Les Pins)

8 July 2015

09h30 - 09h45	Introduction on the synergies with other existing processes (Julien Le Tellier, Plan Bleu)
9h45 - 10h15	Discussions and proposal on “how this project can help the existing processes and how to take advantage of these processes”
10h15 - 10h30	Introduction on “Sustainability dashboard for the Blue Economy” (Jean-Pierre Giraud, Plan Bleu)
10h30 - 10h45	Discussions and proposal on “Sustainability dashboard for the Blue Economy”
10h45 - 11h00	Coffee Break
11h00 - 11h15	Introduction on the monitoring process of the blue economy in the Mediterranean region (Jean-Pierre Giraud, Plan Bleu)
11h15– 11h45	Discussions and proposal on “a concrete monitoring process of the blue economy in the Mediterranean region”
11h45 - 12h00	Conclusion and next steps
12h00	Lunch – Buffet

Project: A blue economy for a healthy Mediterranean

1st Advisory Board Meeting

Sophia Antipolis, 7-8 July 2015

Provisional list of participants

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