

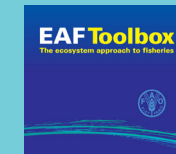
Blue Hope approach

The Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Blue Hope Project seeks to address these challenges by developing sustainable and inclusive multi-sectoral investment plans that facilitate the transition of small-scale fishing communities to blue growth.

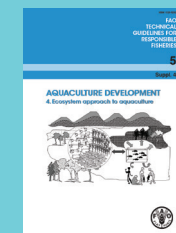
This approach is founded on two key premises, including:

- that an inter-sectoral and inter-disciplinary approach will help to reduce sectoral conflicts, impacts, inefficiencies, while maximizing synergies and thereby increasing collective benefits; and
- that investment planning can help bring stakeholders together to chart a vision for the future, and that public and private finance is often needed to help jumpstart that transition.

To this end, the blue growth investment plans are being developed by leveraging and integrating existing FAO tools and international instruments, including:



The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) provides the foundation for capture fisheries sustainability



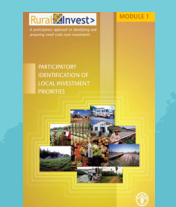
The Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) is an approach to develop aquaculture while minimizing environmental degradation



FAO's value chain methodologies ensure that value chain development potential is assessed in gender-sensitive ways



The SSF Guidelines help ensure, particularly for small-scale fishers, that opportunities for livelihood diversification such as through fishing-based tourism are considered



FAO's Rural Invest modules ensure that the investment plans are developed inclusively and methodically



Project partners

The FAO Blue Hope Project would not be possible without the following partners:



Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture



General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean



Republic of Algeria, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries, General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture



WWF Mediterranean



Republic of Tunisia, Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries, General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture



Mediterranean Conservation Society



CopeMed II (supported by the European Union and Spain)



CIHEAM Bari



EastMed (supported by the European Union)

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Follow us on Twitter: @FAOFish #BlueHope #BlueGrowth

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO's Blue Growth Initiative Blue Hope Project

The challenge

Diminishing production from capture fisheries in the Mediterranean is increasingly threatening the livelihoods, food security, economy, and culture of coastal small-scale fishing (SSF) communities, encompassing millions of people.

These changes largely stem from years of unsustainable rates of exploitation, compounded by other anthropogenic stressors including climate change. Governance and capacity-building efforts at different scales to reverse these trends are well underway but progress can be slow.

There is a need to rethink and redesign humans' relationship with fisheries and the sea, such as in the Mediterranean, to sustain these communities.



Turkish fisher hauling in a net in Gokova Bay, Turkey

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Blue Hope Project

FAO’s Blue Hope Project spans three countries: Turkey, Algeria and Tunisia. The illustration below lays out the approach taken for each project, highlighting the priority issues, main actions and expected outcomes.

Turkey

Turkey’s project area is centered on the marine protected area (MPA) in Gokova Bay and associated communities. Their priorities are to implement, monitor and enforce their EAF plan, legalize pescatourism for alternative and seasonal livelihood diversification, explore aquaculture potential for restocking of the MPA, and develop the value chains of fisheries cooperatives

Small-scale fishing (SSF) vessels	Revenue from SSF (at <u>first sale</u> only)	Employment from SSF
14,173 92% of national total	168 million USD 51% of national total	25,427 78% of national total

Algeria

Algeria’s project area is the coastal and marine area of the wilaya of Bejaia. The country’s priorities are to develop and implement an EAF plan, build capacity for pescatourism (a law already exists), foster fish feed production independence for offshore aquaculture, and develop value chains.

Small-scale fishing (SSF) vessels	Revenue from SSF (at <u>first sale</u> only)	Employment from SSF
1,856 54% of national total	204 million USD	7,605 25% of national total

Tunisia

Tunisia’s project encompasses the coastal and marine area of Djerba and Zarzis as well as the village of Jderia. The country’s priorities are to develop and implement EAF plans (one for each sub-area), to develop pescatourism activities adapted to the local context, to sustainably develop small-scale aquaculture, and develop value chains.

Small-scale fishing (SSF) vessels	Revenue from SSF (at <u>first sale</u> only)	Employment from SSF
12,074 92% of national total	83 million USD 32% of national total	35,180 76% of national total

Potential Blue Hope Project Second Phase Member States

Bejaia

Medenine

Gokova

Stakeholder engagement approach

While the project is coordinated by FAO, the engagement of a variety stakeholders is essential to the inclusiveness and success of the project.

Political leaders are essential to championing a systemic blue growth paradigm shift

Government staff, including government focal points, are essential to buy-in and advancement of the project

Community members, particularly those marginalized and vulnerable, are essential to developing investment plans that actually capture their needs

Financial institutions, both public and private, national and international, are essential to providing seed financing

Multi-sectoral strategic axes for the sustainable and inclusive development of fisheries-dependent communities



Ecosystem-based fisheries management
a foundation for sustainability



Aquaculture
exploring different means of sustainable fish production



Value chains
enhancing fish product safety and value



Livelihood diversification
enhancing the value of the fishing sector through synergies with other sectors, such as tourism, and capitalizing on tradition, culture and history