

Blue Hope Technical Cooperation Programme

Second Meeting



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Yucelen Hotel, Akyaka, Turkey
April 8-12, 2019



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Second Blue Hope TCP Meeting – Abstract

This meeting represents the second meeting of the Inter-Regional Blue Hope Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) with representatives and stakeholders from fisheries-dependent communities from Turkey, Algeria and Tunisia, and supported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

The previous Blue Hope TCP meeting (a two-day inception meeting), held in Tunis in October 2018, offered an initial stock-taking bringing together stakeholders to discuss the objectives and outputs of the TCP—multi-sectoral “blue growth” investment plans—and refine its direction.¹ This meeting seeks to take a deeper-dive on the interests and opportunities identified and discussed at and since the inception meeting, for the purpose of further elaborating inclusive, feasible and sustainably bankable projects.

Following input from the inception meeting and consultations with project task force members, the second meeting is broadly focused on two objectives, including:

1. Continuing to gather the necessary contextual information to prepare the **investment plans**;
2. Brainstorming and developing the **technical needs and enabling conditions** (to later be validated) for the investment plans.

With this in mind, and the concept that these investment plans are aimed at benefitting fisheries-dependent coastal communities, the meeting is structured in thematic sessions, each chaired by a relevant expert who will introduce the topic and provide food for thought for the associated working group sessions that will follow. The thematic sessions are organized as follows:

- **Investment plan development session**—to sustainably and inclusively foster **blue growth**
- **Fisheries management session**—to sustainably enhance fisheries **production**
- **Aquaculture development session**—to sustainably enhance fisheries **production**
- **Value chain development session**—to sustainably enhance fisheries **value**
- **Pescatourism development session**—to sustainably enhance fisheries **value**

The working group sessions will focus on completing the attached [tables](#) leveraging available information and previously developed input.

¹ Documents from the Blue Hope TCP Inception meeting can be accessed at the following FAO link: <http://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/BlueHope/Inception/Default.html>

Meeting Schedule and Sessions

	Sunday April 7	Monday April 8	Tuesday April 9	Wednesday April 10	Thursday April 11	Friday April 12	Saturday April 13
8:00 – 8:30	Arrivals		Pescatourism Demo in Akyaka			Aquaculture Site Visit in Bodrum, Turkey	Departures
8:30 – 10:45		Welcome	Value chain site visit in Akyaka	Pescatourism Working Group (Table 4)	Aquaculture Working Group (Table 4)		
10:45 – 11:00		Investment Plan	Break	Break	Break		
11:00 – 13:00		Break	Break	Break	Break		
13:00 – 14:00		Investment Plan	Fisheries Management	Value Chain Development	Investment Plan Working Group		
14:00 – 15:45		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch		
15:45 – 16:00		Investment Plan Working Group (Table 1)	Fisheries Management Working Group (Table 4)	Value Chain Development Working Group (Table 4)	Investment Plan		
16:00 – 18:00		Break	Break	Break	Break		
18:30 – 19:30		Investment Plan Working Group (Table 2 , Table 3)	Pescatourism	Aquaculture	Investment Plan		
					Closing		
		Welcome dinner at Kordon Restaurant in Akyaka					

- Investment Plan Session (Chaired by Marc Fantinet)
- Fisheries Management Session (Chaired by Stefano Lelli)
- Pescatourism Session (Chaired Vahdet Ünal)
- Value Chain Session (Chaired by Ansen Ward)
- Aquaculture Session (Chaired by Xinhua Yuan)

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Project Background

Problem Statement

Diminishing production from capture fisheries in the Mediterranean is increasingly threatening the livelihoods, food security, economy, and culture of fisheries-dependent coastal communities.² This is true to different extents in Turkey, Algeria and Tunisia—the countries involved in this project (described further below). These changes largely stem from years of unsustainable rates of exploitation, compounded by other anthropogenic stressors including climate change. Governance efforts at different scales to reverse these trends are well underway but progress can be slow.

Employment statistics suggest that Tunisia, Turkey and Algeria have the largest fishing communities in the Mediterranean. Employment onboard fishing vessels alone in Tunisia was 46,290 in 2013, while in Turkey and Algeria in 2014 it was 32,599 and 30,442, respectively.³ It's widely understood that these jobs in turn support hundreds of thousands of dependents. In short, the social and economic importance of the capture fishing sector, by way of the livelihoods and living standards, in these coastal communities cannot be understated.

Project Approach and Rationale

Investment Plan Development

Taking a rather simplistic point of view, there are essentially two ways to improve the social and economic conditions of fisheries-dependent coastal communities:

1. catch or grow more fish (i.e., increase fisheries production), and or
2. make those fish or the fisheries sector worth more (i.e. increase the value of fish products or the fisheries sector).

Figuring out how to do this—and sustainably—is an involved and technical process. In this project, the vehicle chosen for driving this process is an **investment plan** (IP). An investment plan offers a structured process to identify, prioritize and integrate options (for increasing fisheries production and value), that is **inclusive** of relevant stakeholders and, through FAO support, **technically sound**. More information about the various benefits of an investment plan development process can be accessed on FAO's RuralInvest website but in short, a solid IP, validated and endorsed by the relevant stakeholders, can be a powerful tool to (among other things): increase clarity and transparency in priority-setting for local and national investments; align key actors around a shared agenda for action; ensure the leading role of the private sector in all of the IP processes achieve greater consistency in interventions;

Blue Growth

Further, the investment plans prepared by this project will take a **multi-sectoral, or “blue growth” approach** to explore synergies between the capture fisheries sector and other “blue” (i.e., aquatic-based) sectors like **aquaculture, value chains and tourism**.⁴ This approach is meant to explore and generate new social and economic value streams, without further stressing environmental resources.

² Approximately 78% of assessed Mediterranean and Black Sea fish stocks are currently fished at biologically unsustainable levels. Landings of those fisheries resources are also showing declining trends. The State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries. FAO. 2018

³ Of which 76%, 78% and 25% was employment from SSF, respectively. These figures don't include pre- and post-harvest labour or other in-kind labour such as support from family members. State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries. FAO. 2018

⁴ “Blue” simply refers to aquatic-based natural capital (both resources and ecosystems) and the economic sectors, like fisheries, that are largely dependent upon that capital. The term “growth” underscores the need in many parts of the world for social and economic growth, not simply protection of natural capital (an association often made with “blue economy” terminology). A blue growth approach entails a multi-sectoral, holistic approach with the aim of eliminating sectoral or inter-sectoral inefficiencies and capitalizing on synergies. Given global population growth driving increased demand for food and decent work, compounded by physical and geopolitical changes across the world, doing more with less is paramount.

Of course, transitioning to **new production or value creation models** is often easier said than done, as it requires rewiring the system as we know it. Firstly, to change the status quo, **awareness and political will and buy-in** must be garnered across government and civil society. Secondly, **investment** is usually needed to jump-start the transition, whether to finance capacity-building, technology or infrastructure (e.g., more selective fishing gear, enforcement systems, or facilities to preserve and process fish). The hope is that this investment plan process will also present an investment opportunity to public and private backers that is de-risked more than usual, given the inclusive and **participative nature** of the project and **technical support** with which it was prepared.

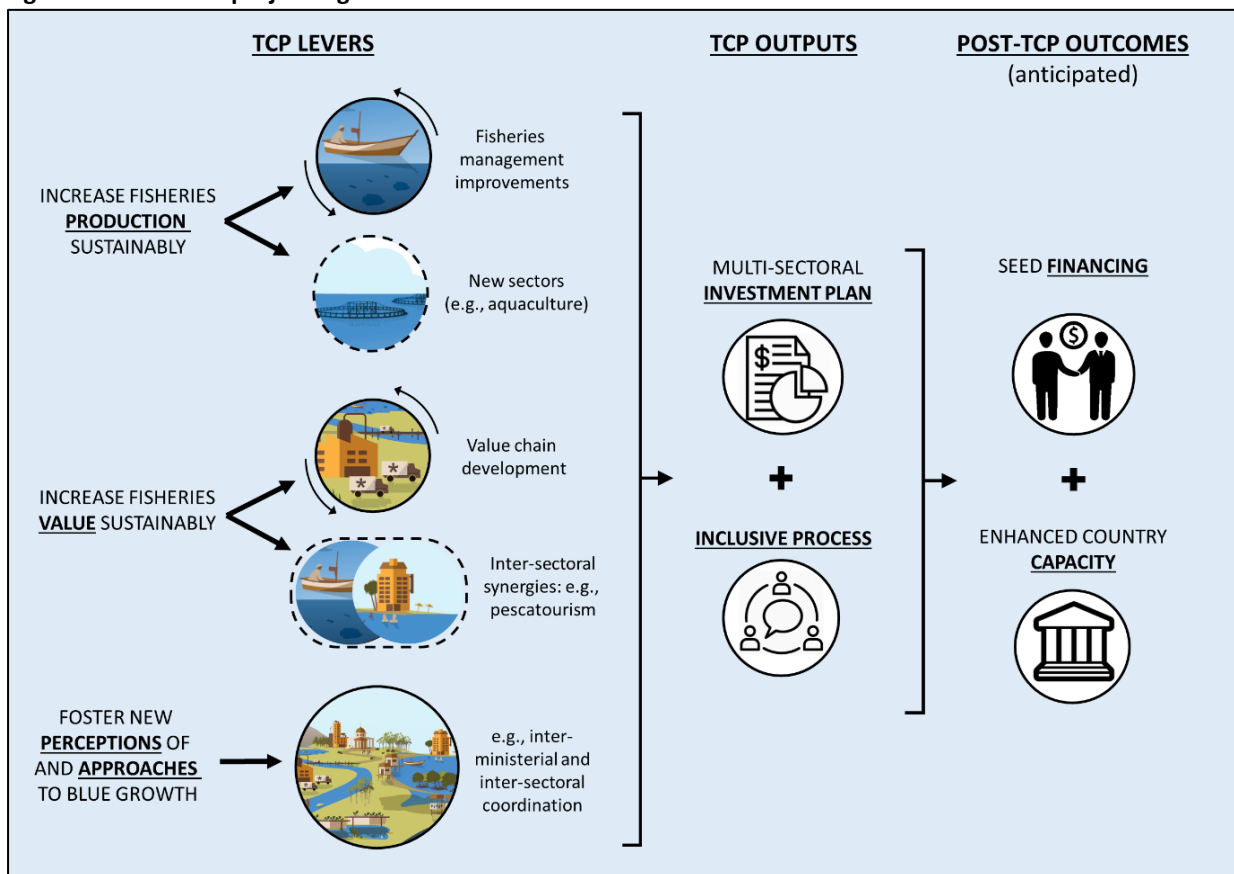
Project Objective and Outputs

The objective of this TCP is to enhance the capacity of countries and their fisheries-dependent communities to sustainably and inclusively develop multi-sectoral, “blue growth” investment plans. To this end, the project output is one multi-sectoral investment plan per country or community (to be determined) through a participative and inclusive process. Following the TCP, the hope is that these investment plans will be financed by public or private funds or a combination thereof.

Logical Framework

The illustration below lays out the logical framework to highlight the levers that the project is seeking to harness and the outputs and post-TCP outcomes it is seeking to achieve in doing so.

Figure 1: Illustrative project logical framework

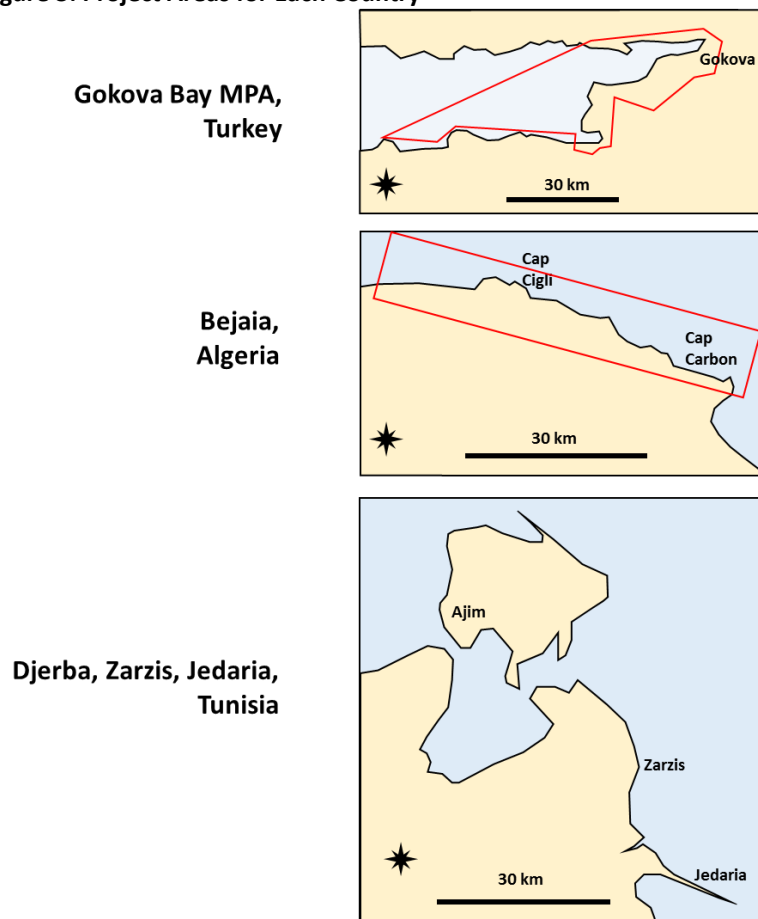


Project Sites

The areas of interest for the project include Gokova Bay marine protected area (MPA) in Turkey, the marine area adjacent to Bejaia, Algeria and the area encompassing Ajim, Zarzis and Jedaria in Tunisia, as illustrated in **Figure 3**.

An important issue to note is that the scale of the investment plans for each country—whether national or provincial in scope—has yet to be determined. A large part of that decision will be driven by the needs and opportunities identified by each project and the constraints of the financial institution targeted for investment. The World Bank for example cannot issue loans at a provincial level—only at a national or regional level—, whereas national or local commercial banks can. Nevertheless, the hope is that basing the investment plans on specific areas in the countries allows both: a) these areas to be adequately assessed and stakeholders included as part of a rigorous investment planning process; and also b) offers a representative model of common challenges and potential solutions that are shared by SSF communities throughout the country.

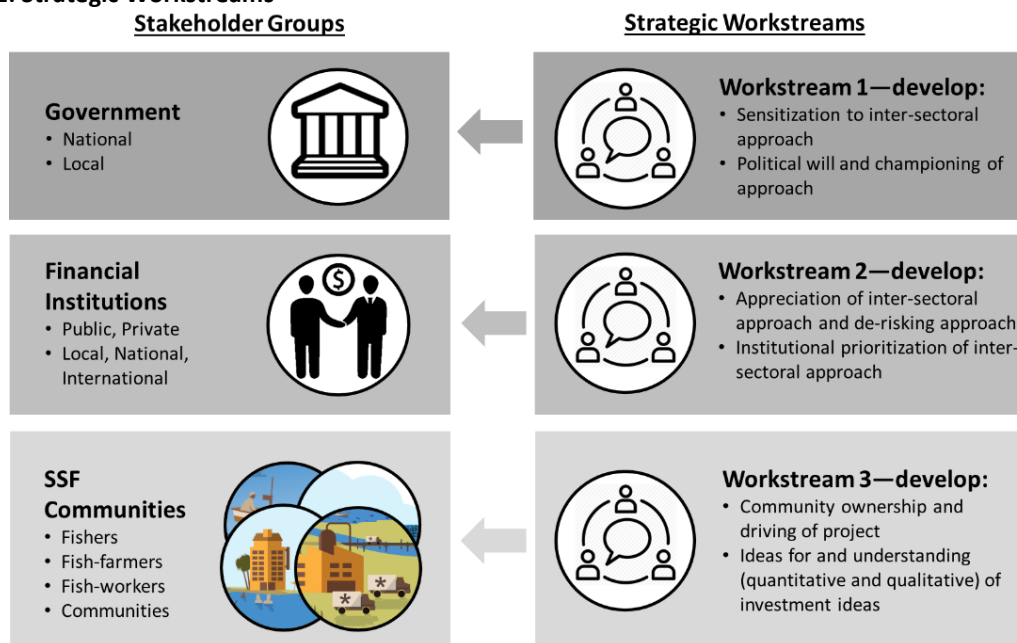
Figure 3: Project Areas for Each Country



Strategic Approach

With the dual TCP objectives of enhancing country capacity and obtaining seed financing to transition to a multi-sectoral mindset and approach, the targeted engagement of three key stakeholder groups is essential to the success of the project. These include the government, financial institutions and the SSF stakeholders and communities, as illustrated in **Figure 2**. While the TCP logical framework describes the topics of engagement for the TCP (i.e., the “what”), this section describes the strategic approach for developing the investment plan and fostering buy-in for investment with and across different stakeholder groups.

Figure 2: Strategic Workstreams



Government

Given the inter-sectoral nature of the project, inter-ministerial government recognition and appreciation of this approach and venture is also key. For a World Bank loan to be disbursed, for example, a country's Ministry of Finance must request it and sign off on it. Further, the hope is that this project will do more than obtain financing by shifting approaches and mindsets and to carry this charge political will and championing from key high-level officials would be particularly beneficial. *Part of this meeting, with the advice of project stakeholders, will seek to map key partners in the government, who could help champion this project.*

Financial institutions

To increase the chances that the investment plans will be financed by public or private institutions (or a combination thereof), the project stakeholders (including FAO and country delegations) must engage financial institutions at all levels and throughout the duration of the project. The goal is to have a seamless transition following this project toward a concrete investment. Part of this meeting, with the advice of project stakeholders, will seek to identify how best to engage financial institutions in a coordinated and effective way. To inform this process, a matrix highlighting the various opportunities and constraints of relevant financial institutions will be provided at the meeting.

SSF Stakeholders and Communities

Stakeholders and communities are the intended beneficiaries of this project and without whom the success of this project is not possible. *Like the inception meeting, this meeting will continue to rely on the advice of project stakeholders and community experts, to identify approaches for shifting the existing model to one that is inter-sectoral and to identify needs and ideas for investment to that end.*

Existing Activities

There are ongoing initiatives and activities, at local and national levels, that this project is seeking to synergize with. Of particular relevance is the development of fishery management plans using the ecosystem-approach to fisheries management (or EAF) in areas adjacent to and overlapping the project sites. Further the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) works extensively on related fisheries science, management and capacity-building issues in these countries. Further still, there are many related accomplishments and initiatives focused on the fisheries and aquaculture sectors in these countries, whether pertaining to studies, meetings, policies, legislation, and more. The benefits of collaboration between related projects and leaning on existing accomplishments and initiatives are less duplication and more efficiency. A summary of existing relevant reports to the project is captured in Annex III.

Annotated Agenda by Session

Introductory Session

Master of Ceremonies: Henry DeBey, Blue Hope Lead Technical Officer

Monday April 8: 8:30—9:30

Time	Item	Chair(s)/Speaker(s)
8:30	Registration	FAO
9:00	Welcome remarks	Mahir Kanyilmaz, General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Republic of Turkey
9:05	Welcome remarks	Turgay Türkyılmaz, Deputy General Manager of Fisheries and Aquaculture, General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture
9:10	Around-the-room introductions	Chaired by Henry DeBey
9:25	Logistical announcements	Disa Vurdem

Investment Planning Session

Chair: Marc Fantinet, FAO Investment Centre

Rapporteur: Henry DeBey, FAO HQ

Monday April 8: 9:30—18:00

Time	Item	Key Questions Answered	Chair(s)/Speaker(s)
9:30	Opening of Investment Planning Session		Marc Fantinet
9:35	Second meeting objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is the objective of the project and the meeting?</i> • <i>What did we learn from the inception meeting?</i> • <i>Where do we go from here?</i> 	Henry DeBey, Lead Technical Officer for the Blue Hope TCP, FAO
10:00	Country updates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What have the communities/countries been doing since the inception meeting?</i> 	Country Representatives
10:45	Tea Break		
11:00	Plenary discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Questions? Comments?</i> 	Chaired by Marc Fantinet
11:30	Investment Plan Development Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is FAO's RurallInvest tool and how can it help this project? What are the methodological steps (briefly)?</i> • <i>Using the RurallInvest tool as a basis, where are we in the process and what can we accomplish this meeting?</i> • <i>How is investment planning helpful in fostering a systemic shift in perspective and approach (i.e., toward blue growth)?</i> • <i>How does a project go from project profile development to financed?</i> 	Marc Fantinet
12:00	European Investment Bank (EIB) priorities and process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the EIB's priorities (traditionally and more recently)?</i> • <i>How does the EIB prepare investment plans?</i> • <i>Typically, into what kinds of sectors, and at what scale does the EIB invest at?</i> • <i>What are the minimum terms and conditions of EIB loans?</i> 	Alessandra Borello, European Investment Bank

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What does the EIB look for in terms of return on investment?</i> • <i>What investments (if any) has the EIB made in Algeria, Tunisia and Turkey?</i> 	
12:30	Plenary Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Questions? Comments?</i> 	Chaired by Marc Fantinet
13:00	Lunch		
14:00	Group Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Table 1 to be completed (using the baseline information in Annex II and Annex III)</i> 	Instructions by Marc Fantinet
15:45	Tea Break		
16:00	Group Work continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Table 2 to be completed</i> • <i>Table 3 to be completed</i> 	Instructions by Marc Fantinet

Value Chain Site Visit and Welcome Dinner

Chair: Vahdet Ünal, Ege University, and Ansen Ward, FAO HQ

Monday April 8: 18:00—21:00

Time	Item	Key Questions Answered	Chair(s)/Speaker(s)
18:00	Depart hotel for fishery cooperative by foot		Vahdet Ünal
18:15	Visit of fishery cooperative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How does the value chain operate in Gokova?</i> • <i>What are the successful aspects?</i> • <i>What are the opportunities for improvement?</i> 	Vahdet Ünal and Ansen Ward (with interpretation)
19:00	Depart fishery cooperative for dinner		Vahdet Ünal
19:30	Welcome dinner at Kordon Restaurant, Akyaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the opportunities in differentiating local versus imported product?</i> • <i>What are the opportunities in marketing locally fished exotic species?</i> 	Vahdet Ünal and Ansen Ward (with interpretation)

Pescatourism Demonstration

Chair: Vahdet Ünal, Ege University

Tuesday April 9: 8:30—11:00

Time	Item	Key Questions Answered	Chair(s)/Speaker(s)
8:30	Depart hotel for Akyaka port by foot		Vahdet Ünal
8:45	Board vessel of Mehmet Dogan-Gulay Dogan and conduct safety briefing Special guests: Director of Yucelen Hotel, owner of the Kordon Restaurant Suat Demirayak, and owner of Burak Restaurant Halil Demirtas		Vahdet Ünal
9:00	Depart Akyaka and steam into Gokova Bay		Vahdet Ünal
9:15	Briefing and demonstration of pescatourism potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Why connect the fisheries and tourism sectors in Gokova?</i> • <i>What is the tradition/culture of fishing in Gokova?</i> 	Vahdet Ünal (with interpretation)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is the vision fo pescatourism in Gokova Bay?</i> • <i>What could a pescatourism outing look like? (describing each step related to safety, comfort and fun)</i> • <i>What are the main barriers (in additional to legal ones)?</i> • <i>How should existing fishing vessels be retro-fitted to support pescatourism?</i> 	
10:30	Back on shore in Akyaka, return to Yucelen by foot		Vahdet Ünal
10:45	Tea Break at Yucelen Hotel		

Fisheries Management Session

Chair: Stefano Lelli, FAO EastMed Project

Rapporteur: TBD

Tuesday April 9: 11:00— 16:00

Time	Item	Key Questions Answered	Chair(s)/Speaker(s)
11:00	Presentation on costs to transitioning to sustainable fisheries management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How can sustainable fisheries management (including the ecosystem approach to fisheries) help increase fisheries production over the long run?</i> • <i>What is the cost of implementing sustainable fisheries management?</i> • <i>What are the changes in process or infrastructure that need to be implemented?</i> • <i>What example highlights these questions?</i> 	Stefano Lelli
11:30	Presentation on EAF in Gokova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What was the process of the ecosystem approach (EAF) to fisheries in Gokova Bay?</i> • <i>What were the challenges and opportunities it presented?</i> • <i>What has come of it?</i> 	Mumtaz Tirasin and Vahdet Ünal
12:00	Plenary discussion	• <i>Questions? Comments</i>	Chaired by Stefano
13:00	Lunch Break		
14:00	Group work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Corresponding section of Table 4 to be completed</i> • <i>What are the technical enabling conditions and investment needs with respect to enhancing sustainable fisheries management?</i> 	Instructions by Stefano
15:45	Tea Break		

Pescatourism Session

Chairs: Dr. Vahdet Ünal, Ege University and Zafer Kizilkaya, President of Mediterranean Conservation Society

Rapporteur: Disa Vurdem, FAO Turkey

Tuesday April 9: 16:00— 18:00

Time	Item	Key Questions Answered	Speaker(s)
16:00	<i>Opening of Session</i>		Vahdet Ünal
16:10	Socioeconomic conditions of SSF	• <i>What is the state of socioeconomic conditions for SSF in the Mediterranean?</i>	Anna Carlson, GFCM

	driving need for livelihood diversification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What new opportunities might there be for adding value to the SSF sector?</i> 	
16:30	Pescatourism introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is pescatourism? What are the differences of pescatourism to sport fisheries?</i> • <i>What are the opportunities for sport fisheries in the Mediterranean?</i> • <i>How can synergies between the fisheries and tourism industries enhance the respective value of these sectors?</i> • <i>What is the potential of pescatourism in Gokova Bay? Success stories in the Mediterranean?</i> • <i>What are the key bottlenecks to implementing pescatourism?</i> 	Vahdet Ünal
16:50	Legal challenges to sanctioning pescatourism in Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the legal barriers to the implementation of pescatourism in Turkey?</i> 	TBD
17:10	Plenary discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What do participants think about the challenges and opportunities of pescatourism?</i> 	Co-chaired by Vahdet and Zafer
17:40	Group Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Corresponding section of Table 4 to be completed</i> • <i>What are the technical enabling conditions and investment needs with respect to enhancing synergies with other sectors like tourism, or pescatourism?</i> • <i>Is there a vision for pescatourism in the country and project area? If not, what could it be?</i> 	Instructions by Vahdet Ünal

Pescatourism Session—Continued

Chairs: Dr. Vahdet Ünal, Ege University and Zafer Kizilkaya, President of Mediterranean Conservation Society

Rapporteur: Disa Vurdem, FAO Turkey

Wednesday April 10: 8:30—11:00

Time	Item	Key Questions Answered	Speaker(s)
8:30	Group Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(Same as above)</i> 	Instructions by Vahdet Ünal
10:45	Tea Break		

Value Chain Development

Chair: Ansen Ward, FAO HQ

Rapporteur: Disa Vurdem, FAO Turkey

Wednesday April 10: 11:00—16:00

Time	Item	Key Questions Answered	Speaker(s)
11:00	Sustainable value chain introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is a seafood value chain?</i> • <i>How can sustainable value chain development add value to existing fisheries production?</i> • <i>What are the relevant enabling conditions to value chain development?</i> 	Ansen Ward, FAO

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the value chain bottlenecks and opportunities in Gokova Bay (including labeling, invasives, etc.)?</i> 	
11:30	Plenary discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Questions? Comments?</i> 	Chaired by Ansen Ward
12:00	Group Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Corresponding section of Table 4 to be completed</i> • <i>What are the technical enabling conditions and investment needs with respect to value chain development?</i> • <i>What does the project area's value chain map look like? Validation of the current understanding</i> • <i>Developing an upgrading strategy—ideas</i> 	Instructions by Ansen Ward
13:00	Lunch		
14:00	Group Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(Same as above)</i> 	Instructions by Ansen Ward
15:45	Tea Break		

Sustainable Aquaculture Development

Chair: Dr. Xinhua Yuan, FAO HQ

Rapporteur: TBD

Wednesday April 10: 16:00—18:00

Time	Item	Key Questions Answered	Chair(s)/Speaker(s)
16:00	Aquaculture introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How can aquaculture help with livelihood diversification (and economic growth)?</i> • <i>What examples are there of synergies between aquaculture and tourism for livelihood diversification?</i> • <i>How can the Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) support sustainable aquaculture development?</i> • <i>What are the steps to EAA (e.g., site selection) and what key information is needed to launch such a process?</i> • <i>What role does Integrated Multi-Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) play in the context of livelihood diversification?</i> • <i>What examples are there of small-scale collective/cooperative mariculture?</i> 	Xinhua Yuan
16:30	Mussel aquaculture in Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is the state of mussel aquaculture in Turkey, and relative to the Mediterranean?</i> • <i>What were or are Turkey's most important barriers to sustainable shellfish aquaculture development?</i> • <i>What examples are there of small-scale, collective/cooperative aquaculture in Turkey?</i> 	Şükrü YILDIRIM, Ege University
16:45	Finfish aquaculture in Turkey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What is the state of finfish aquaculture in Turkey, and relative to the Mediterranean?</i> • <i>What were or are Turkey's most important barriers to sustainable finfish aquaculture development?</i> 	Hüseyin SEVGİLİ, Mediterranean Fisheries Research Production and Training Institute

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>How could finfish aquaculture benefit fisheries-dependent coastal communities?</i> 	
17:00	Plenary discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are other elements to consider and discuss in the context of aquaculture and multi-sectoral approaches</i> 	Chaired by Xinhua Yuan
17:30	Group Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Corresponding section of Table 4 to be completed</i> • <i>What are the technical enabling conditions and investment needs with respect to sustainable aquaculture development?</i> • <i>What kind of aquaculture development is most suitable for the project site given natural characteristics and use areas? (including business plan, site selection, species, models, GAPs, etc.)</i> • <i>What key enabling conditions need to be tackled to sustainably develop aquaculture in the project area?</i> 	Instructions by Xinhua Yuan

Sustainable Aquaculture Development

Chair: Dr. Xinhua Yuan, FAO HQ

Rapporteur: TBD

Thursday April 11: 8:30—11:00

Time	Item	Key Questions Answered	Chair(s)/Speaker(s)
8:30	Group Work – continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(Same as above)</i> 	Each country
10:45	Tea Break		

Investment Planning Session—Continued

Chair: Marc Fantinet, FAO Investment Centre

Rapporteur: Henry DeBey, FAO HQ

Thursday April 8: 11:00 – 16:00

11:00	Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What are the economic and financial analysis components of investment plan development and how are they different?</i> 	Marc Fantinet
11:45	Plenary discussion and Q&A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Questions? Concerns?</i> 	Chaired by Marc Fantinet
13:00	Lunch Break		
14:00	Group Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Finalization of Tables for final report back to plenary</i> 	Instructions by Marc Fantinet
15:45	Tea Break		
16:00	Full report back to plenary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Presentation of all input to tables</i> • <i>What did the respective country delegations discuss and determine during all of the working group sessions?</i> 	Country representatives
17:00	Plenary discussion and Q&A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Questions? Concerns?</i> 	Chaired by Marc Fantinet
17:30	Next steps and meeting conclusion		Henry DeBey

Aquaculture Site Visit**Friday April 12: 6:00 – 18:00**

Time	Item	Chair(s)/Speaker(s)
8:00	Departure from Hotel	
11:00	Arrival to Milas	
11:00	Seafood processing visit	Sürsan Su Ürünleri
13:00	Lunch	
14:30	Marine earthen pond site visit	Çakıl Su Ürünleri
15:45	Marine Hatchery visit	Ekin Su Ürünleri
17:00	Aquaculture equipment supplier visit	Çakır Su Ürünleri
18:00	Return to hotel	

Annex I—Working Group Tables

Table 1. Diagnostic Index⁵

TOPIC	INPUT ESTIMATE (available resource: Annexes II, III)	RESOURCES TO VALIDATE	PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES
Population Characteristics			
Definition of the territory – Which administrative boundaries/ municipalities? Why?			
Definition of the territory – Which towns? Why?			
History of communities and territory – what important events?			
Demographic data – # of families?			
Demographic data – # of youth?			
Demographic data – gender balance?			
Demographic data – spatial distribution of families?			
Migration data – distance traveled for work (incl. fishers)?			
Migration data – # of migrants/refugees moving or working in area?			
Difference between women and men’s activities			
Culture, customs and values			
Territory, Natural Resources and Environment			
Land use in territory – type? % of total area?			
Marine use in territory – type? % of total area?			
Climate and weather – rainfall? Sunny days?			
Environmental resources/ecosystems – types of fish, mammals, etc.?			
Environmental <i>continued</i> – endemic? native? exotic?			
Environmental <i>continued</i> – general state? good? concerning?			
Natural marine/coastal resource use – types/sectors? Intensity/scale?			
Pollution, erosion, deforestation and environmental conflicts			
Main Economic Activities			
Tenure – how is it defined? What is it limited to?			
Effort – days at sea?			
Catch per unit effort?			

⁵ Adapted from RuralInvest Module 1: Participatory Identification of Local Investment Priorities. Page 15, 24-45. FAO. 2006

Use of catches – % seafood sold vs. household consumption vs. other?			
Prices – low value and type? High value and type? Average value/type?			
Survival strategies in fisheries-dependent communities?			
Credit and financial systems – largest costs? Most concerning?			
Credit and financial systems – what’s available? What’s missing?			
Other income sources			
Marketing – any? Type?			
Local Institutions and Organizations			
Local organization management capacity – what orgs.? # of members?			
Local organization <i>continued</i> – legal status? meeting structure?			
Local organization <i>continued</i> – collaboration vs. conflict?			
Local organization <i>continued</i> – projects to influence society?			
Socio-territorial stakeholders – other influential interest groups?			
Presence of development institutions – which ones? Projects? Initiatives?			
Support infrastructure			
Basic utilities – roads? Piped water? Electricity? Latrines?			
Productive infrastructure – (dry) docks? Fuel stations? Other?			
Social infrastructure – health? School? Community centre?			

Investment Plan Session (Chaired by Marc Fantinet)

Table 2. Action Planning⁶

PROBLEMS, CHALLENGES (from Table 1)	SOLUTIONS (What solutions could help solve these problems? validate, add or modify)	PRIORITY ACTIONS⁷ (What projects could help implement these solutions?)	DIRECT BENEFICIARIES (Who are the direct beneficiaries?)	INDIRECT BENEFICIARIES (Who are the indirect beneficiaries?)	SCORE (10 being most important; 0 being least important)
<i>e.g., diminished natural resource biomass</i>	<i>e.g., Increase fish biomass through enhanced fisheries management, stricter enforcement</i>	<i>e.g., Enhance fisheries management</i>	<i>e.g., Small-scale fishers</i>	<i>e.g., Dive operators</i>	
<i>e.g., lack of alternative livelihood opportunities</i>	<i>e.g., Create new income opportunities for fishers (even if seasonal)</i>	<i>e.g., Develop synergies with other “blue” sectors</i>	<i>e.g., Small-scale fishers</i>		
<i>e.g., low value of fish catches</i>	<i>e.g., Marketing? Better preservation? Other?</i>	<i>e.g., Develop synergies with other “blue” sectors</i>	<i>e.g., Small-scale fishers</i>		
<i>e.g., lack of alternative sources of fish biomass</i>	<i>e.g., Explore new ways to increase fish biomass production</i>	<i>e.g., Develop aquaculture</i>	<i>e.g., Small-scale fishers</i>		


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⁶ Adapted from RuralInvest Module 1: Participatory Identification of Local Investment Priorities. Page 17-20. FAO. 2006

⁷ Priority actions will need to be further elaborated in an inclusive way, in country and with all relevant stakeholders

Table 3. TCP Activities—completed activities versus outstanding activities⁸

INVESTMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	October 2018— March 2019 (6 months—from inception to now)	April-Sept 2019	Oct 2019 – March 2020	April-Sept 2020	Responsible Entity (differentiating by Country contribution or FAO contribution?)
Description and analysis of the characteristics of the territory (Table 1)					
Analysis of the main problems and/or challenges and the solutions and actions (Table 2)					
Governance framework for local development, defining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision-making system; • Models for social consultation and participation; • Monitoring and evaluation system; • Social audit system: accountability and social oversight 					
Objectives, targets and results expected over the next five or ten years.					
Other?					

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⁸ Adapted from RuralInvest Module 1: Participatory Identification of Local Investment Priorities. Page 25. FAO. 2006

Table 4. Actions by Thematic Area

THEMATIC AREA (transposed from Table 2)	THEMATIC ACTIONS	Investment Needs and Enabling Conditions					
		Markets— Demand/Supply (Is there demand for this? What is the level of demand? Is there sufficient supply?)	Policy and Regulatory Environment (Is there political will? Policy initiatives? What laws govern this?)	Technology (What technology is needed to enable this? Specifically)	Skills and Knowledge (What specific skills, knowledge needs to be imparted on the beneficiaries?)	Infrastructure and services (What infrastructure is needed to make this possible? What services—financial, other?)	Social and Gender Equity (What actions need to be taken to ensure social and gender equity?)
Enhance fisheries management	<i>e.g., monitoring control surveillance</i>						
	<i>e.g., other?</i>						
Develop synergies with other “blue” sectors	<i>e.g., tourism (pescatourism)</i>						
	<i>e.g., other?</i>						
Develop the value chain	<i>e.g., food handling</i>						
	<i>e.g., processing</i>						
	<i>e.g., marketing</i>						
Develop new sectors	<i>e.g., aquaculture</i>						
	<i>e.g., other?</i>						

- Fisheries Management Session Outputs
- Pescatourism Session Outputs
- Value Chain Session Outputs
- Aquaculture Session Outputs

Annex II—Inception Meeting Baseline Information

The following information was gathered during the working group sessions of the inception meeting, and supplemented with information from introductory country presentations.

Turkey

Item	
Vision: socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure sustainable, regular, and sufficient fishing based income for local communities • Improve infrastructure for fisheries cooperatives • Ensure equal access to resources • Ensure gender equity • Increase awareness on responsible fisheries and environmental protection • Support employing opportunities in fisheries
Vision: environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance/maintain the good environmental status of Gökova MPA
Project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gokova Bay MPA
Ports/Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Stakeholder groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishers / fishery cooperatives • Recreational fisheries • Fish restaurant owners • Tourism boat owners • Other marine area recreational users such as kite surfers • Fish retailers / fish mongers - Local fish consumers • Hotel owners • Municipalities
Relevant policies/law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) in accordance with Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (existing one) and traceability, labelling • The most recent Five-Year Plan is the Tenth Development Plan and covers the period between 2014 and 2018. The Eleventh Development Plan (2019-2023) has been prepared but not yet published • The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), which is the overall authority for the management of Turkey’s fisheries sector, also has its own strategic five-year plan covering the period between 2018 and 2022 • The principal fisheries legislation in Turkey is the Fisheries Law No. 1380 which entered into force in 1971. This Law was amended by Law No. 3288 in 1986 and Law No. 4950 in 2003. Article 1 of the Law outlines its scope as “protection, production and control of aquatic products”. The Fisheries Law basically defines rules for fisheries and aquaculture activities. In addition, the Law organizes wholesale fish markets, encourages formation of cooperatives and producers’ unions, and provides fishers and fish farmers several incentives, exemptions and protection. Various prohibitions, procedural provisions and penal clauses are also covered. The MAF is identified, in many articles, as the main responsible authority for the practical implementation of the Law
Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries • Tourism • Service providers for fisheries • Fishing boat builders • Fish traders sectors
Value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally produced fish
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEKA (South Aegean Development Agency) • Agricultural Credit Cooperatives • Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Urban Development Cooperation • GEKA (South Aegean Development Agency) • Local private champions (e.g. local restaurant owners) • International projects sponsored by UNDP, UNEP, FAO)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-financed by fisheries cooperative • <u>Public sources</u>: Reduced TAX for final consumer from 18% to 8% (For food sector including fish); interest rate reduction (50%); Reduced Fuel TAX; Disease free certificate support (For hatchery); R&D support (TAGEM 70%, 50%TUBİTAK); Recirculating Aquaculture support (50%); Labelisation support for aquaculture products; To breed alternative fish species for aquaculture (15 cent/kg); Rainbow trout support (10 cent/kg); Reduced water rental fees • <u>Private sources</u>: Interest rate reduction, extended payback period; Insurance support (50%); Seafood processing technology
National Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turkey has a very dynamic population which includes a considerable percentage of young people and continues to increase. Therefore food security and safety is an important point our country must take a position. Our government intends to secure that country's population can have access good nutritious and sustainable food resources. Capture fisheries and aquaculture are important elements that the government considers very useful to achieve this particular goals. So we welcome all national, international and interregional efforts to secure the sustainability of aquatic living resources.
Project Ideas/Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Opportunities</u>: It may be created some market opportunities for some invasive and discard species; Tourism and small-scale fisheries are affecting eachother positively. Any capacity building program to increase this interactions may help viability of fishing activity; Fishery cooperatives have a great potential for marketing, decision making and lobbying for the rights of their members; Pescaturism may create an additional income source for fishers ; Well-developed aquaculture sector ready to pass environmentally friendly farming practices • <u>Constraints</u>: The fishery law is needed to be amendment but...; The legal framework does not allow for the new initiatives such as pescaturism for small-scale fishers; Although the buyback programs were put in practice and about 1260 fishing vessels withdrawn from the fleet, there is no evidence which reflects reducing fishing capacity (It may be invasive species or buying of the nonfishing vessel); Aquaculture sector are based on mainly imported fish meal; insufficient fish consumption
Experience with Blue Growth/Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources • Strategic Plan 2015-2019 • Increasing green energy capacity from solar, wind and wave energy • Generating new geological, geophysical and oceanographic datasets for natural hazard, climate change, coastal protection • The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure • Strategic Plan 2017-2021 • Developing action plans for short and long term maritime transport • Contributing to the development of the maritime affairs • Developing combined transport and maritime security strategies
Additional contextual information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Algeria

Item	
Vision: socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create industry where there isn't enough
Vision: environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve the area which is relatively untouched
Project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bejaia
Ports/Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East (Gulf of Bejaia): mixed-use port • West: Beni Ksila, Tala Yilef
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~ 30 000 bénéficiaires (au total 113 000 personnes)

Fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 306 unités, avec 20 chalutiers, 52 sardiniers et 233 petits embarcations (moins de 12 m)
Stakeholder groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population locale (nécessité de définir des groupes constitutifs)
Relevant policies/law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquapeche • Modification and finalization of Law No. 01-11 implied changes in regulation e.g. control of ships, measures of management of fisheries, management of beach stranding, conditions within fisheries and aquaculture business areas.
Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pescatourism/eco-tourism, • artisanal fisheries, • aquaculture, • value chains, • fishing gear manufacturing
Value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valorisation (augmentation des revenus, valorisation des sous-produits, rejets, espèces invasives)
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANSEJ, ANJEM, KNACK KNACK
National Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Augmentation de la production à environ 200 mille tonnes • Préservation de 80 mille postes d'emploi • Création de 40 mille postes d'emplois • Un chiffre d'affaire de 110 milliard de Dinars • Mobilisation de 100 MDA pour l'investissement productif
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline/Reference report (EAF) • Steering committee (Wali, DGPA, concerned sectors) • Sensitization • Participative diagnostic • Capacity building • Multi-sectoral workshop
Experience with Blue Growth/Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribuer à l'émergence de nouvelles activités économiques associées et croisées avec les secteurs valorisant les ressources marines → la croissance bleue
Additional contextual information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algeria cooperates with some international organizations in the fisheries sector including EU (DIVECO + Blue Economy), UNDP, FAO project COPEMED, ACCOBAMS, DEEP Programme (South Korea cooperation), OADA, GFCM, Cooperation South South.

Tunisia

Item	
Vision: socio-economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribuer à l'amélioration à la durabilité économique et sociale de la pêche artisanale
Vision: environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Same as above)
Project area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Ports/Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zarzis, Ajim, Jedaria
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Fleet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At national level : Small-scale boats, 50 000 fishers, 41 fishing harbours
Stakeholder groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • les OPAP (UTAP, GDAP, SMSA,...) • Les associations locales • Administrations • Les collectivités locales • Les instituts de recherches • Les médias
Relevant policies/law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Value chain	•
Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public sources: Investment grants through new Law n° 2016-71 du 30 September 2016; New investment code: a) development of bonus, development of capacity of employment, increase in added value and competitiveness, diesel subsidies, b) national budget (investment in post infrastructure upgrade). • Private sources: Create a fund for biological residues (introduction of a 1% tax on products and 2% tax on fish products export).
Priorities	<p><u>National priorities for fisheries and aquaculture sector:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation and rationalization of exploitation of fishery resources • Improving fishery and aquaculture products competitiveness • Promotion of the benefits of services to professionals • Promotion of aquaculture activities <p><u>Priority areas/expectations for the BGI:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance (sustainable fisheries, GIPP) • Added value (increase in income, valuation of by-products, discards, invasive species) • Capacity building (improving the performance, increase resilience to hazards: climate change, natural disasters, invasive species) • infrastructure (distribution channel, ports)
Activities	<p><u>Methodology for development of investment plan:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COPIL + Consultation table • 3 meetings (presentation of project) • Diagnosis study and mapping (validation of study, prioritization of needs and expectations); 1st workshop • Development of investment plan – Consultation workshop to present and validate 1st draft – refinement of investment plan
Experience with Blue Growth/Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forum for the sea - Euro-Mediterranean meetings on Sustainable Blue Economy, held 20-21 October, 2018 in Bizerte, Tunisia • Publication: The Blue Port – A Model of Sustainable Governance
Additional contextual information	•

Annex III—Participant List

N	Country	Name	Position	Meeting Role
Tunisian Delegation				
1.	Tunisia	NOUAILI Rafik	DG Pêche et Aquaculture	Government focal point
2.	Tunisia	REBEI EP MESSIDI Imen	DG Pêche et Aquaculture	Activités annexes à la pêche / Aménagement des pêcheries / AGR
3.	Tunisia	OUERTANI Noureddine	CRDA Medenine / Zarzis Arrondissement de pêche et aquaculture	Diagnostic de la zone du projet
4.	Tunisia	JERDI Achref	Agence des ports et des infrastructures de pêche	Port bleu Zarzis / Activités annexés au port
5.	Tunisia	SOUEI Adel ben salem	URAP	Appui à la mise en oeuvre des activités Tunisie (profession)
6.	Tunisia	YAHIA Ali	INSTM	Apport recherche
7.	Tunisia	NEJAH Imen	GIPP	Apport Interprofession
8.	Tunisia	GRIBAA Hakim	GDP– Ajim-Djerba	Apport Organisations professionnelles
9.	Tunisia	HADDAOUI Rym	APIA	Apport investissement et encouragement
10.	Tunisia	BEN CHEBILI Amine	Expert en chaine et valeur / Formation et vulgarisation	Expertise chaine de valeur palourde / Vulgarisation et formation
Algerian Delegation				
11.	Algeria	Mme SEGHIR Nadjiba	Point focal du projet, Ingénieur Principal/ Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture	Government focal point
12.	Algeria	Mr ADOUENE Nadir	Directeur de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques de la wilaya de Béjaia	Expert
13.	Algeria	Mr OURDANI Aarab	Directeur de la chambre de Pêche et d'Aquaculture de la wilaya de Béjaia	Expert
14.	Algeria	Mr BOUMESOU Abdelghani	Sous Directeur / Direction Générale des Forêts	Expert
15.	Algeria	Mr MENNAD Moussa	Chef de Division Pêche /CNRDPA	Expert
16.	Algeria	Mr MEKHAZENI Lyes	Chef de station de Tichy/CNRDPA	Expert
17.	Algeria	Mr KHERFELLAH Farouk	Président de la chambre de la Pêche et l'Aquaculture/Béjaia	Expert
18.	Algeria	Mme HADJERES Ahlem	Chargée d'Etude et de Projets	Expert
19.	Algeria	Mr BAZIZ Abdelhak	Chef d'antenne /DPRH Béjaia	Expert
20.	Algeria	Mr ISBIKHEN Youcef	Président de l'association Thala Guilef Pêche artisanale à Béjaia	Expert
Turkish Delegation				
21.	Turkey	Mahir KANYILMAZ	Focal point of Turkey	Speaker and Government focal point
22.	Turkey	Turgay TURKYILMAZ	General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture/ Vice General Director	Expert
23.	Turkey	Vahdet ÜNAL	Ege University/ Fisheries Expert	Chair – pescatourism session
24.	Turkey	Mumtaz TIRASIN	Dokuz Eylül University	Expert
25.	Turkey	Huseyin SEVGİLİ	Mediterranean Fisheries Research, Production and Training Institute Aquaculture Expert	Expert
26.	Turkey	Zafer KIZILKAYA	Akdeniz Protection Association/NGO	Expert
27.	Turkey	Selçuk UZMANOĞLU	Marmara University /Marketing Expert	Expert
28.	Turkey	Erdinc VESKE	General Directorate of Agriculture Research and Policies/ Coordinator	Expert

29.	Turkey	Serkan ERKAN	Mediterranean Fisheries Research, Production and Training Institute/ Vice Director	Expert
30.	Turkey	TANJU ÖZDEMİR DEN	Manager of Muğla Province Fisheries and Aquaculture	Expert
31.	Turkey	Ramazan ÖZKAYA	Head of Fisheries Union	Expert
Turkish Observers				
32.	Turkey	Şükrü YILDIRIM	Associate Professor, Ege University	Expert
33.	Turkey	Merve Karakuş	Mediterranean Fisheries Research Institute	Expert
34.	Turkey	Filiz Kıştın	Mediterranean Fisheries Research Institute	Expert
35.	Turkey	Sabahattin Altıok	Muğla Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry	Expert
36.	Turkey	Hamdi Arpa	General Directorate of Fisheries Fisheries	Expert
37.	Turkey	Ender Sezen	Yucelen Hotel	Expert
38.	Turkey	İsmail Demirayak	Kordon restaurant	Expert
39.	Turkey	Halil Demirtaş	Burak Restaurant	Expert
40.	Turkey	Öner Altaş		Expert
41.	Turkey	Fatih Durmaz	Durmaz Fish shop	Expert
42.	Turkey	Ramazan Çığrgan	Çağrı Fish shop	Expert
43.	Turkey	Mehmet Can Görgün	Akyaka Fisheries Cooperative	Expert
44.	Turkey	Birgül Usta	Akçapınar Fisheries Cooperative	Expert
45.	Turkey	Erhan Uysal	Akbuk Aquaculture Cooperative	Expert
46.	Turkey	Ercüment Altınsoy	Fisher who wants to do pesca-tourism	Expert
47.	Turkey	Kerem Mergen	Muğla Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry	Expert
Other				
48.	FAO	Henry DeBey	Fishery Officer, FAO Headquarters	Meeting emcee and Lead Technical Officer of Blue Hope TCP
49.	FAO	Marc Fantinet	Senior Investment Officer, FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa	Chair – Investment plan development session
50.	FAO	Stefano Lelli	Fisheries Expert, FAO EastMed	Chair – Fisheries management session
51.	FAO	Ansen Ward	Value chain and markets expert, FAO Headquarters	Chair – Value chain session
52.	FAO	Xinhua Yuan	Senior Aquaculture Officer, FAO Headquarters	Chair – Aquaculture session
53.	FAO	Disa Vurdem	Programme Officer, Central Asian and Caucasus Regional Fisheries and Aquaculture Commission	Resource Expert
54.	FAO	Anna Carlson	Fishery Officer, FAO General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean	Speaker
55.	European Investment Bank	Alessandra Borello	Agricultural Economist, European Investment Bank (EIB)	Speaker

Annex IV—Publications and Resources

In addition to the following resources, documents from the Blue Hope Inception meeting can be found at the following FAO website:

<http://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/BlueHope/Inception/Default.html>

	General	Country-Specific
Blue Economy/ blue growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. OECD Ocean Economy in 2030. 2016. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 2. Union for the Mediterranean. Blue Economy in the Mediterranean. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 3. FAO. 2017. Blue Growth Initiative: Partnering with countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 4. OECD. 2019. Rethinking Innovation for a Sustainable Ocean Economy. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. EU. ATKINS, GIZ, Pescares Italia & Strategies mer et littoral. Etude Economie Bleue, Analyse AFOM, Tunisie. Presentation. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 6. C. Toueileb. 2017. Port Bleu de Zarzis: Un model pour promouvoir une artisanale durable. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH]
Fisheries Science and Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. FAO. 2018. The State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries. General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 8. FAO. 2015. Voluntary guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 9. M. Spagnolo et al. 2019. Chapter 14. Strategies for pursuing the sustainability of Italian fishing. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] [ITALIAN] 10. FARNET Flash. Newsletter. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. V. Ünal et al. 2016. The implementation of a pilot case study on the ecosystem approach to fisheries management: EAF baseline report. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 12. V. Ünal et al. 2017. Draft management plan for the small-scale fisheries in Gokova MPA, Turkey. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 13. National Center for Research and Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture. FAO. Rapport de reference sur: Application de l’approche ecosystemique des peches dans la cote oust de Bejaia – Algerie. French. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 14. FAO. 2018. Mise en œuvre de l’approche ecosystemique des peches (aep) dans la zone cotiere ouest de Bejaia/ Projet FAO CopeMedII [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 15. O. Jarboui et al. 2018. Implementation de l’approche ecosystemique pour l’aménagement de la pêcherie de la lagune de El Bibane. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 16. Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer. FAO. 2017. Plan d’Ameneagement des Pecheries de la lagune d’El Bibane. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 17. Technical elements for the management of small-scale fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH]
Tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. R. Nouaili. Blue Hope TCP. Presentation. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 19. United Nations Economic Commission for Africa: Blue Economy in North Africa Sectorial Analysis for Maritime Transport and Tourism 20. UN World Tourism Organization. 2019. Compendium on Tourism Statistics: 2013-2017. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21. SAMEF & APAL. 2015. Elaboration d’une stratégie de développement du tourisme écologique au sein des aires marines et côtières protégées en (AMCP) en Tunisie. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH]
Pescatourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22. G. Saba. 2015. Blue economy and best practices. [ENGLISH] [FRENCH] 23. M. Monagheddu. Tourisme de Pêche Ichthyotourisme, Mode d’Emploi de Bonnes Pratiques. 2013. French and Italian. 	

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