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| **Table 1.** Results of D.A.B.I. Analysis: **Drivers**  **Figure 4.TIFF** | **Drivers for Fisheries-Tourism-Nature Conservation MU in Greece**  **D.1** Decrease of fishing effort as a means to cope with overfishing **(Env).**  **D.2** Environmental education/awareness raising for fishers and tourists within or close to MPAs **(Env).**  **D.3** Familiarizing fishers and their family-based enterprises with ICT and digital services (i.e fishing tourism platforms) **(T)**  **D.4** Incorporation of innovation in fishing activities **(T).**  **D.5** Establishment of infrastructure for retail sales in ports and fishing shelters in touristic areas (following existing legal provisions) **(T).**  **D.6** Creation of marketing related synergies between different tourist destinations, resulting in mutual profits **(Ec).**  **D.7** Hosting events about the country’s fishing tradition (i.e fishing heritage days, celebration of sardines, etc.) **(S).**  **D.8** Enabling fishers to benefit from EU funds related to cultural fisheries, incl. tourism-based projects within the EMFF framework **(Ec)**  **D.9**Understanding of benefits to combine fisheries, tourism and nature conservation, within or close to MPAs **(Ec).**  **D.10** Governmental financial support for further diversification of the fishing activity and the temporary suspension of fishing effort **(P).**  **D.11** Amendment of the existing regulatory framework to enable fishers to expand tourism activities to entertainment and culture-related initiatives **(P).**  **D.12** Fishers’ essential participation in planning and decision-making processes concerning their coastal and marine areas **(S).**  **S=Social, Ec=Economic, P=Political, Env=Environmental, T=Technological** |