

## アフリカにおけるブルーエコノミー国際ワークショップ

2022年8月24-25日

### 結果概要報告

アフリカにおけるブルーエコノミー国際ワークショップを2022年8月24-25日、チュニス郊外のサランボに所在するチュニジア国立海洋科学研究所（INSTM）で開催し、約50名が現地参加、30程度がオンラインで参加した。ヘシミ・ミソウイ INSTM 所長、Hichem ben salem 農業研究高等教育機構、Asma Sehiri 海洋庁事務局長、阪口所長（ビデオメッセージ）が挨拶を行い、その後、ブルーエコノミーと相乗効果、漁業、養殖業、ブルーカーボン、海洋・沿岸生態系保全、海洋再生可能なエネルギー、海洋プラスチック、地域協力と国際連携などについて議論を行った。ブルーエコノミーの潜在可能性を高く評価しながらも、海洋環境の変化、隣国との調整、国内の実施体制と強化の必要性など様々な課題が指摘されるとともに、日本とチュニジアの2国間連携だけではなく、チュニジアの基盤を日本がアフリカのブルーエコノミー推進のための能力構築を支援するような体制づくりの重要性が指摘された。

25日は、プログラムに続いて、議論が展開され、それと並行して、ワークショップの討議結果要旨案を仏・英で作成し、閉会時にそれを公表、1週間程度の猶予期間の間にコメントをINSTM 担当者に送付することを提案し、閉会となった。主要旨の論点としては、ブルーエコノミーが重要な施策であり、その便益を幅広いステークホルダーと共有するための制度が求められており、そのために、科学・政策・現場の取組をうまく組み合わせ、人材育成等を進めつつ、地域機関・国際機関等とも連携し、OPRI や INSTM がこの TICAD の成果を実現に向け連携していくことを確認するような内容となった。夕刻には到着した阪口所長と26日のサイドイベントおよびその後の予定についての打ち合わせを行った。

ワークショップの成果は、第8回アフリカ開発会議（TICAD8）の公式サイドイベントとして、オンラインにて、アフリカにおけるブルーエコノミーのための持続可能な漁業と養殖業 - 地域協力と国際連携を実施した。

チュニジアは地中海沿岸および欧州との結びつきが歴史的に強く、海洋研究の積み上げがあり、チュニジア国立海洋科学技術研究所は幅広い海洋問題についての研究を行っている実績があり連携団体としては望ましいと考えられた。チュニジアとの2国間協力に加え、アフリカと対象とする対アフリカ協力の拠点としても有望視できると考えられた。インド・太平洋を繋ぐという観点ではアフリカの東岸諸国や島嶼国などとの連携も引き続き強化を図っていくことが重要で、個別の連携を具体化していくことが、こうした地域・国際会合の場面での参加確保を確実にできると考えられた。

TICAD は今後も重要な政策対話の枠組みと考えられ、その場面で、海洋保全や持続可能なブルーエコノミーの推進をアフリカの連携の重要な政策課題として位置付け、成果を積み上げていくことが重要である。

International Workshop on Sustainable Blue Economy  
INSTIM, Salammbô, Tunisia, 24 – 25 August 2022

This is a provisional and unedited text of the summary to reflect the key points, thrust and recommendations that were demonstrated in the discussions at the Workshop. If you have any comments or suggestion, please email it by Sunday 4 September 2022 to:

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and copied to

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Please also take it that the organizers will take into account your comments and will use their discretion to determine the final wording.

Thank you.

International Workshop on Sustainable Blue Economy  
INSTIM, Salammbô, Tunisia, 24 – 25 August 2022  
Summary (1)

50 officials, experts and practitioners met at the Workshop and discussed the key issues and future prospects to promote sustainable blue economies. The following is the thrust of discussions and future perspectives.

Opportunities and challenges:

1. Sustainable blue economies provide important policy directions to promote sustainable development through the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal resources particularly.
2. Africa surrounded by the ocean has a great potential to capitalize upon in the pursuit of sustainable blue economies,
3. Both Tunisia and Japan demonstrate the good practices in promoting sustainable blue economies while they strive to overcome emerging challenges such as beach erosion, high seawater temperature, and invasive species. Such lessons and expertise can be shared with other African countries and the world.

International Workshop on Sustainable Blue Economy  
INSTIM, Salammbô, Tunisia, 24 – 25 August 2022  
Summary (2)

4. Sustainable ocean plans and marine spatial planning are important policy measures that reinforce policy and institutional frameworks for sustainable blue economies. Science based and stakeholder inclusive processes are important to promote the development and effective implementation of plans and planning.
5. The Blue Economy Strategy of Tunisia provides an important framework that requires further support to its implementation and shows the elements useful for other countries to explore sustainable blue economy policies,
6. Sustainable fisheries is an important component of sustainable blue economies and stock management remains vital in the Mediterranean, West Indian Ocean and Atlantic. The access of small scale fishermen to fishery resources and markets remains to be important.

International Workshop on Sustainable Blue Economy  
INSTIM, Salammbô, Tunisia, 24 – 25 August 2022  
Summary (3)

7. Sustainable aquaculture (e.g., shellfish and algae for agar) provides important opportunities to generate food and income to local communities. Research and capacity development are required to address a wide range of technical issues including an ecosystem approach, integrated multi-trophic aquaculture (IMTA), sustainable fishmeal supply, information and communication technology, and intelligence systems . Sea water temperature warming is an emerging challenge and it requires adaptation measures.
8. Water quality control is vital. Some of the lagoon areas demonstrate improvement as pollution control is reinforced by the projects undertaken in collaboration with international partners.
9. Rational, effective and environmentally sound maritime transport must be reinforced through proper national policy measures, and regional and international cooperation including the efforts to promote the decarbonization of maritime transport.

International Workshop on Sustainable Blue Economy  
INSTIM, Salammbô, Tunisia, 24 – 25 August 2022  
Summary (4)

10. Sustainable tourism need to be advanced by conserving marine and coastal ecosystems, developing eco-tourism programs and upgrading infrastructure,
11. Marine renewable energy potential should be explored while ensuring co-benefits and minimizing trade-offs with other blue economy activities such as fisheries, aquaculture and tourism,
12. Blue carbons provide incentives to promote sustainable blue economies. Exchanges on research, business model development and marketing of seagrass and algae can be further promoted.
13. Marine biodiversity conservation remains to be a key aspect. The co-benefit of marine conservation, marine protected area establishment and management and other ocean related activities should be further promoted.
14. Control of invasive species must be ensured by appropriate policy measures.

International Workshop on Sustainable Blue Economy  
INSTIM, Salammbô, Tunisia, 24 – 25 August 2022  
Summary (5)

15. Incentives need to be explored for fishermen, aquaculture farmers and investors to promote further aquaculture and investment. Enabling conditions need to be further improved in this respect.
16. Environmental and social safeguarding measures need to be ensured with respect to the new and/or the expansion of aquaculture that may have impacts on coastal environment and communities.
17. The interactions of terrestrial, coastal and marine environment needs to be further clarified to ensure that integrated coastal zone management will generate ecological and socio-economic conditions that are conducive to sustainable blue economies,
18. Marine plastic pollution need to be arrested and reversed through policy measures, regulations, business and consumer actions in the light of the cost of marine pollution detrimental to the promotion of sustainable blue economies,

International Workshop on Sustainable Blue Economy  
INSTIM, Salammbô, Tunisia, 24 – 25 August 2022  
Summary (6)

Recommended actions

1. Policy and institutional frameworks must be strengthened in order to advance sustainable blue economies and ensure benefit sharing with local communities and stakeholders,
2. Blended blue economy finance should be facilitated particularly to ensure the improved access of small scale fishermen and entrepreneurs to financial resources to promote sustainable blue economies,
3. Science-policy-field action interfaces also need to be promoted. The Workshop spearheaded by INSTIM and OPRI-SPF was very instrumental. Such exchanges need to be continued.
4. Training, educational programs and curriculum should be developed and strengthened in order to promote capacity development and blue skills with the view to unlocking the potential of future blue economies.

International Workshop on Sustainable Blue Economy  
INSTIM, Salammbô, Tunisia, 24 – 25 August 2022  
Summary (7)

5. Regional and international organizations including those supported by FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, African Development Bank demonstrate innovative approaches in the context of sustainable blue economies. Such regional cooperation and international partnership need to be further promoted for supporting sustainable blue economies in Tunisia and Africa.
6. Transboundary and regional cooperation and international partnership should be encouraged at TICAD VIII to promote sustainable blue economies in Africa through enhanced partnership between Japan, Tunisia and Africa.