

Pillar 2 : Addressing Challenges in an Indo-Pacific Way

Case (14): Promotion of Blue Economy for Fisheries

1. Basic concept

- Marine and fishery resources are expected to increase the income and employment of residents of the coastal areas and contribute to the development of local economy, but the decrease of the resources and the degradation of the ecosystem have been rapidly advanced due to the overfishing, climate change, marine pollution, and other effects.
- Japan has accumulated abundant knowledge that can be used in developing countries, such as a tradition to effectively use resources while coexisting with natural environment (satoumi), measures to harmoniously manage and use foreshore resources mainly by local communities (joint management), and experience of developing seafood value chain started from local communities utilizing food processing and distribution technology of private companies, and experience of achieving the sixth sector industrialization in collaboration with the tourism industry.
- In April 2022, at the 7th Our Ocean Conference, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida announced that “toward realizing ‘a free and open Indo-Pacific,’ Japan would promote efforts to realize blue economy utilizing the achievements of cooperation with the Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting partners including Palau and private sector, ” and committed approximately 400 million dollars of cooperation in ocean security, ocean pollution, blue economy and other fields.

⇒Promotion of blue economy for sustainable management and utilization of fishery resources

2. Items of cooperation

- Human resources development, support for the development of institutions
(e.g.) Development of fishery resource management plans, preparation of guidelines and teaching materials for promotion
- Pilot activities in collaboration with public administration and fishermen’s organizations
(e.g.) Sustainable fishery/aquaculture, fishery resource management, ecosystem conservation, strengthening of food value chains, blue tourism
- Accumulation and sharing of good case examples
(e.g.) Tool box development, holding of international conferences and seminars to share knowledge
- Measures to combat IUU fishing, measures against overfishing



Resource monitoring in a marine protected area (Solomon)



Fishery processing training (Fiji)



Marine resource investigation (Mauritius)



Underwater work for coral aquaculture (Caribbean)



Fishing port and market developed with financial cooperation (Indonesia)