



25th ANIVERSARY OF THE FISHERY AND MARINE SCIENCES
INSTITUTE

International workshop

Promoting Blue Economy for Sustainable Food Security in
Africa

**ANNOUNCEMENT
AND
CALL FOR ABSTRACTS**

Venue and dates

October 23, 24 and 25, 2018 ;
Espace Nicolas Baré, Sanfil Toliara (601), Madagascar

Background

This last decades, the Blue Economy has become on the center of interests in many countries related to ocean based economy. The concept rests on an ocean based economy "in a context of sustainable development and poverty eradication". Hence, Blue Economy implementation in Madagascar would contribute to eradicating poverty and lead to a sustained economic growth, enhancing social inclusion, improving human welfare and creating opportunities for employment and decent work for all, while maintaining the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems"¹. Coastal and Island Developing States have remained at the forefront of this Blue Economy advocacy, recognising that the oceans have a major role to play in the future of humanity, offering a better suited approach, related to their circumstances, constraints and challenges to achieve sustainable development. The Blue Economy conceptualizes oceans as "development spaces" where spatial planning integrates conservation, sustainable use, oil and mineral wealth extraction, bioprospecting, sustainable energy production and marine transport. In that perspective, "the ecosystem based approach must underpin all aspects of the Blue Economy incorporating interrelationships, knock-on effects, externalities and the true costs and benefits of activities in terms of the natural blue capital", including the following: food security, sustainable use of biodiversity, marine and coastal tourism, Governance and international cooperation, fisheries, energy, aquaculture, etc.

In this regard, since its establishment in december 1992, the Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines² (IH.SM) research team has been working on issues related to socio-economic development, putting priorities in its research orientation to the following units and axes: Fish farming, Marine Biology, Marine Biotechnology and exploitation of resources, Marine Ecology, Ecotoxicology and Microbial Ecology, Physical Oceanography, Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management, Marine pollution.

The special status of the institution enabled it to develop a strong network of partnerships with the private sector (fishing industry and aquaculture of the North-West and Eastern part of the Island), international and regional universities (France, Belgium, Norway, Spain, UK ...) and research organisations for development (IRD, JICA, CIDA) and United Nation (FAO, UNESCO / IOC) and to carry out some projects at national level. Achieving Food Security as leitmotiv, all the past and recent research and/or activities of the institute are focused on coastal and marine resources management, including (among others):

- Training aquaculture engineers and technicians of private enterprises and fisheries administration;
- Training managers of parks and marine reserves;
- Research and development projects (Pilot project for FADs deployment, seaweed farming, Artemia culture, Spirulina culture, sea cucumber, shrimps and fish farming);
- Strategic marine resources stock assessment (crayfish and octopus, sea cucumbers);
- Study of the ecological potentialities of southern lagoons (IRD);
- Creation of the HAB (ICAM)³ observatory program;
- Studies on the quality of the environment (Bay of Toliara, Bay of Fort Dauphin, Nosy Be Beach) and awareness campaigns of urban municipalities on pollution and sanitation problems (NUFU / NORAD project).

After 25 years of duties, it is advisable to make an overall assessment of the activities carried out by the team; both at the educational level and the Research & Development Program, especially since the politico-economic and environmental context has rapidly evolved in the

¹Para 56. The future we want. UNCSD 2012

² or Fishery and Marine Sciences Institute

³Harmful Algal Bloom (Seafood poisoning)

last years. Among them, we can name the globalisation of the economy, the post-oil shock era, the multinational corporations' control over governance and the management of capital - planetary natural resources, the geo-politico-strategic importance of the Indian Ocean basin with the emergence of the third economic pole of South East Asia (new maritime highway); the resurgence of piracy on the western façade of the Indian Ocean, north of Madagascar.

International Cooperation based on Science and Technology could play an increasingly important role in setting up a new model of Ocean governance and Integrated Management of Marine Resources beyond the maritime zone under national jurisdiction. The new legal provision made by the United Nations has allowed the riparian states the extension of their Continental Shelf. Madagascar is concerned by this provision as we intend to extend ours towards the maritime areas of Madagascar Ridge in the Great South. The first scientific explorations were carried out by the Franco-South African mixed oceanographers team (IRD-UCT), which was attended by Malagasy scientist from the Toliara University Institute. The cruise report recounts the richness of marine Biodiversity and its remarkable high endemism in terms of fauna and flora.

The program of the Committee of Scientific Experts of the Indian Ocean Institutions (SCORR) as part of the "Second International Indian Ocean Expedition (IIOE-2) Science Plan-IOGOOS-2015" has planned a series of oceanographic campaigns in this area, southern part of the Indian Ocean for a better understanding of the physical, biogeochemical and ecological processes, geological, ecological phenomena and inventory of the marine biodiversity. This new scientific knowledge constitutes a fundamental basis for policy makers to better prepared to cope with the impacts of climate change on the economy as well as for the implementation of the national strategy for the integrated management of marine resources by an improvement of the productivity in the aquatic sector (e.g. case of South-East Upwelling ensuring the Food Security of the riparian Community of the East façade of Madagascar by traditional fishery). It should be noted that the Malagasy Great South Region, periodically undergoes the phenomenon of drought that could be predictable by studying the seasonal dynamics of Upwelling. Recently, research on biotechnology and molecular biology have been added to the existing research domains, and then contribute to the scientific and technical elements as tools for policy decision making to the program against Food Insecurity.

Concretely, the institute has been working for more than 20 years on applied projects that have led to an industrial or artisanal application of research results for the rational sustainable exploitation of the resources and their use to combat malnutrition and chronic poverty. The essential elements of these successes are represented by the development of new aquacultures and community-based aquacultures, and a better management of the main marine ecosystems and fisheries through innovative approach (e.g. Local Managed Marine Areas, which are nowadays lead by NGOs). IH.SM target to share all these experiences and aim at evaluating the approach to solve any issues and constraints for a better future.

Objectives of the workshop

The workshop aims to bring together all stakeholders (researchers, industrialists, public authorities, NGOs, local communities, etc.) around a common reflexion to provide an answer to the chronic problem of Food Insecurity in Africa through the promotion of the Blue Economy. All people have, always, physical, social and economic access to sufficient, healthy and nutritious food to meet their energy needs and dietary preferences for a healthy and active life. The workshop seeks also ways to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the population in Africa (Health, welfare, food) in the following sectors:

- Social welfare (Income, Employment, weather, social and political capital, human capital)
- Food security

- Food use (nutritional value, social value);
- Food Access (affordability, preference, allocation);
- Food Availability (production, distribution, exchange);
- Food diversification (balance of food)
- And environmental Security/ Natural Capital (Ecosystem stock, flows; Ecosystem Services; Access to natural capital)

Through the workshop, IH.SM and its traditional partners aim at sharing and demonstrating knowledge and capabilities on small scale fisheries and especially on aquaculture, notably Community-based aquaculture. Visit of industrial, artisanal and community-based aquaculture schemes are planned to demonstrate the main findings and outcomes of decades of research in Aquaculture and fishery management.

Themes

The themes of the workshop aim at conciliating the management of marine and fishery resources to food security:

- Physical Oceanography
- Vulnerability of biodiversity and habitats
 - Marine Biodiversity
 - Pollution and degradation of habitats
 - Ecosystemic service
- Management and Exploitation of marine and fishery resources
 - Fishery and Aquaculture
 - Development of Blue Economy
 - Adaptation to climate change
- Food Security
- Marine Spatial Planning
- Partnership and joint programs

Call for abstract

The Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines (IH.SM) organize on October 23, 24 and 25, 2018 at Space Nicolas Barré, Sanfil Toliara (601), Madagascar, an international workshop.

You are kindly invited to participate to the workshop and submit an abstract on any topic related to Promoting Blue Economy for Sustainable Food Security in Africa. Abstracts can be in English or in French. Both languages will be used during the workshop. The abstract should not exceed 300 words.

Submitted abstracts must contain the following information: title, name(s) of author(s), affiliations, postal and e-mail addresses. It should also clearly state the preferred mode of presentation (oral or poster, or prototype). Abstracts must be in Times New Roman, 12-point font, single spaced with justified alignment.

Abstracts should provide a brief statement of the problem, the methodology, the results and the conclusion or outlook. The abstract should be submitted in plain text only without the inclusion of tables, graphs, images, etc.

All submitted abstracts will be reviewed by a scientific comity. Confirmation of acceptance for oral or poster presentations will be communicated to authors by **20th september 2018**. Abstracts should be submitted by email to conference@ihsm.mg and conference.ihsm@gmail.com no later than **05th september 2018**.