

What is the highest-priority issue in reconstruction fisheries communities after the 2011 Japanese tsunami?

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Contents of today's talk

1. Fisheries law in Japan
2. History of fisheries in Japan
3. Status of fisheries before the Tsunami
4. What we have to do
5. Most important issue

Outline of Japanese system

1. Licensed fishery (Industrialized fisheries)
 - a) Designated fishery (minister licensed)
 - b) Local governor licensed fishery
2. Fisheries with fishery right (Coastal, small scale)
 - a) Set net fishery right)
 - b) Right of demarcated fisheries
for aquaculture
 - c) Common fishery right
Fisheries co-operative association
Small scale fisheries

Protection of exclusive vested rights

High barrier for new entry

Importance of fisheries coordinating committee

Fishery right is

right to perform specified fisheries
for specified species
in specified area

exclusive right

not possessive right

It is considered that fishers in old days of Japan had high mobility like mobile fishers in Southeast Asia, though they settled down each locality and had formed local fisheries Community by mid of Edo Era (1603-1868)

1742 Edo feudal government publish a statute book, Ritsuryou Youryaku. In the book, Fisheries products from coast belong in coastal community. Offshore is commons.

1875 Government declared ownership of sea.
Conflict between Minister of finance and M. interior

1876 Government repealed the declaration.
Coastal area are commons of local communities

1885 Bylaw of Fisheries co-operation association .

Fishing communities in local area are authorized
as fisheries co-operative

1901 Constitution of Fishing Law

1910 Amendment of Fishing Law (Meiji Fishing Law)

Origin of “fishing right” was commonage of
costal community to perform fisheries
in its nearby coast

A kind of right to exist

Root of fisheries cooperative is costal fishing
community

After Meiji Era,
Various technologies have been introduced
from abroad to Japan and improved.

Every time with introduction of new
technologies,
conflicts happened with traditional fisheries

- 1886 Fishermen in Akabane village made an attack to fishermen in Toyohasi city as countercharge to fishing by trawling
- 1888 Success in open test of purse seine in Kujukuri Beach**
- 1892 Conflict between beach seine fishers and purse seine fishers (real physical battle) .**
After the battle, beach seine fishery declined
A battle between line fishers and purse seine fishers in Hiuchi Nada.
- 1895 5 fishers were killed in Korea Peninsula
- 1901 Battle between Japanese and Korean fishers in Cheju island in Korea
- 1903 Test operation of a trawling boat, Kaikoh Maru (sailing boat)**
- 1907 Trawl fishery in Hokkaido started**
Trawling fishery by engine steal boat (Shinkoh Maru)
Testing boat Kaikoh Maru was set fire
Alliance for proscription of trawl fishing was formed

- 1910 Petition for restriction of trawl fishing
- 1912 Alliance for proscription of engine boat trawling
- 1913 Diesel engine boat trawl started in West Japan
- 1917 Invention of towing machine of trawl boat
- 1919 2 boat towing trawl started
- 1929 Riot of anti trawling movement in Kochi

Advance to Overseas

1870 Japanese fisherman implement shark fishery in Cheju Island (South Korea)

1875 Japanese fisherman implement pearl Fishery in the coast of Thursday Island in Australia.

1876 Emigration of fishermen to Korean peninsula started

1900 A Japanese fishing company got official permission of whaling in Korean coast

Establishment of Korean fisheries association of fishermen performing fisheries in Korean Peninsula

Hiroshima Provincial Fisheries Experimental Station implement research for construction of villages for immigrant fishermen from Japan in Korea

- 1904 Acquisition of fishing right in Korea
Basic research for fisheries in Korea
operation of fisheries in Alaska
- 1907 Japan –Russia fisheries contract was signed.
Seiroku Tsutsumi and Tsunezirou Hiratsuka depart
Niigata port to Uskamu river in Kamchatka Peninsula
- 1908 Japan Korea fisheries contract was signed
- 1911 Fishing law in Korea was announced
(1910 annexation of Korea)
- 1912 Fishery in Singapore by Japanese fishermen
- 1924 Exploitation of skipjack tuna fisheries ground in
tropical Pacific ocean.
- 1927 Japan- Soviet fisheries contract was signed
- 1931 Beginning of pearl shell fishery in Arafura Sea
- 1933 Engine boat trawl go to pacific coast of Russia

- 1934 Join Antarctic whaling
- 1935 Trawl fisheries in Mexico coast
Shrimp fisheries in California Bay (Joint venture)
- 1936 Trawling in coast of Argentina
- 1938 Tuna fishery in tropical Pacific Ocean
- 1951 Fisheries in Arabia Sea
(Technology cooperation to India)
- 1952 Border dispute with Korea**
- 1954 Mitsubishi trading company implement tuna fishery based on Samoa.
- 1956 Fisheries Agency perform research in Middle and South America
Japan- Soviet fisheries contract was signed
- 1958 Trawl fishery in West Africa coast

- 1963 Japan-china fisheries private pact
 - Long line sea bream fisheries in offshore of NZ
 - Shrimp fishery in north coast of Australia.
- 1966 Capital participation of a Japanese company to fishery in Madagascar
- 1967 Trawl fishery in North Atlantic
- 1974 Japanese fishery company establish a subsidiary company in USA.
- 1978 Krill fishery in Antarctic Ocean
- 1979 Japan, Korea, Taiwan started long floating gillnet fishery in West Pacific, causing a conflict between USA
- 1981 A Japanese fishery company establish a subsidiary fishery company in Buenos Aires
- 1988 Acquiring of salmon aquaculture company in Chile.
- 1993 Establishment of joint venture in China

Japanese fisheries extend their activities abroad to prevent conflict with traditional coastal fisheries.

As results

Japan could be a top runner of fisheries in the world

and

Three major fishing companies (Maruha, Nissui and Nichiro) grew to big company.

Keeping life and society of local communities have been one of the biggest political agenda in past Japanese government. Agricultural cooperatives and fisheries cooperatives were given special rights.

Example

Functions of fishery co-operatives

1. Management of fishing right

New comer should admit the cooperative getting more than half of approve.

2. Economic business

Cooperative marketing , Joint purchasing.

3. Financing and saving bank

In those days , interests to marine resource were low globally except Japan. The expansion of fisheries activity is a game without competitors

However, awareness of right to marine resources have rapidly grown in many countries after 1960s

1958 First conference for constitution of United Nation Ocean Law
Advocacy of 200 nautical miles maritime belt

1960 Second conference of constitution of United Nation Ocean Law
FAO establish Committee of Fisheries Industry(COFI)

1972 “Limit o of growth” by Rome Club

United Nation Human Environment Congress in Stockholm

“Declaration of human environment” and

”International environment agenda ” was adopted.

Recommendation of whale moratorium

1975 Third Congress for constitution of United nation Ocean Law
Distribution of document of 200 nautical miles Exclusive
Economic Zone

1982 Constitution of United Nation Ocean Law was adopted
IWC decide 10 years whale moratorium from 1986

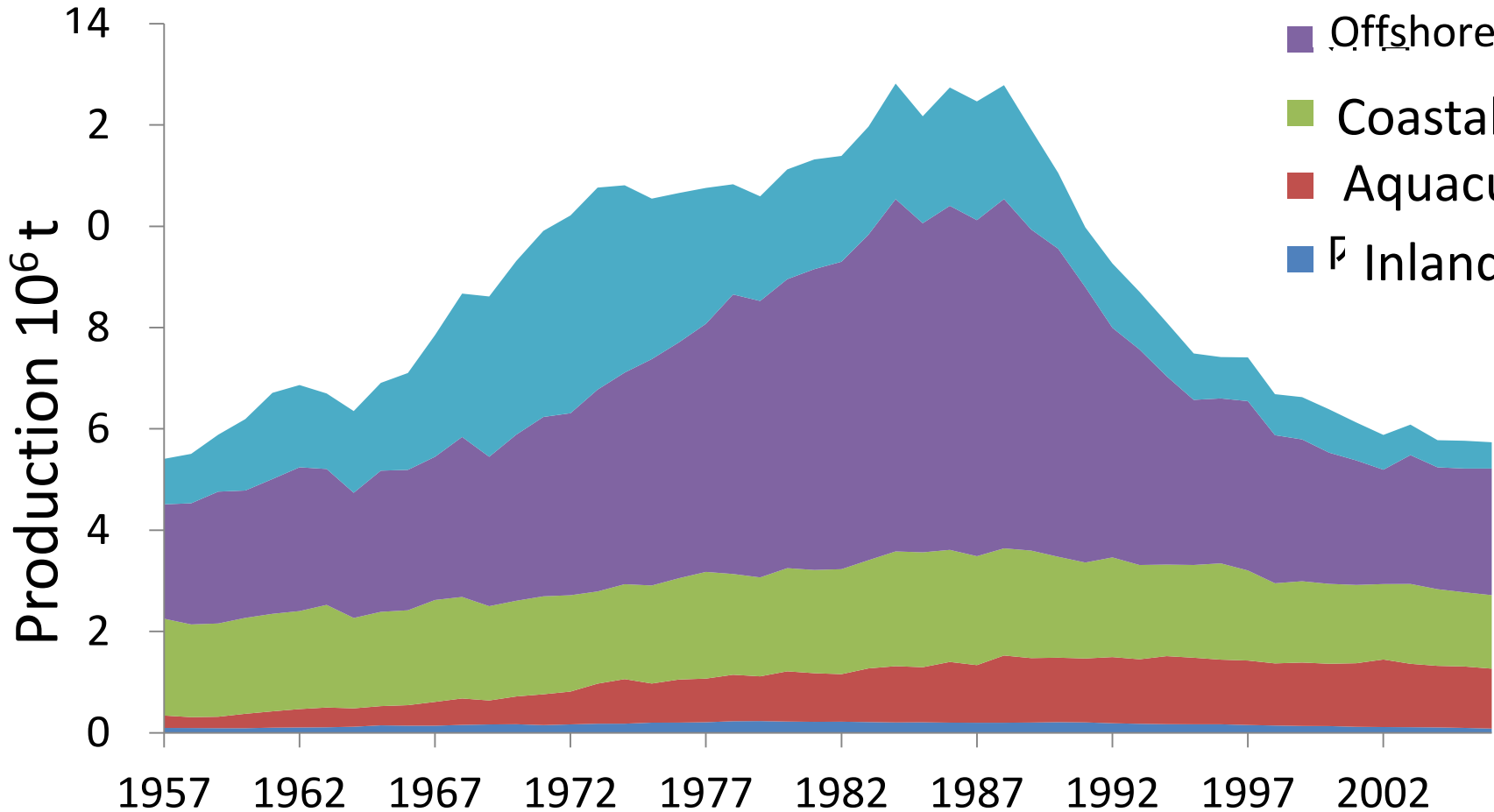
The maximum production of distant water fisheries by Japan was recorded in 1972. After that, the production have rapidly decreased because of loss of fishing ground in high sea and EEZ of other countries.

1972 was the limit of growth for Japanese fisheries

Fisheries in Japan have serious problems before the Tsunami

1. Decline in production

- Distant water
- Offshore
- Coastal
- Aquaculture
- Inland



Annual report of Fisheries Agency

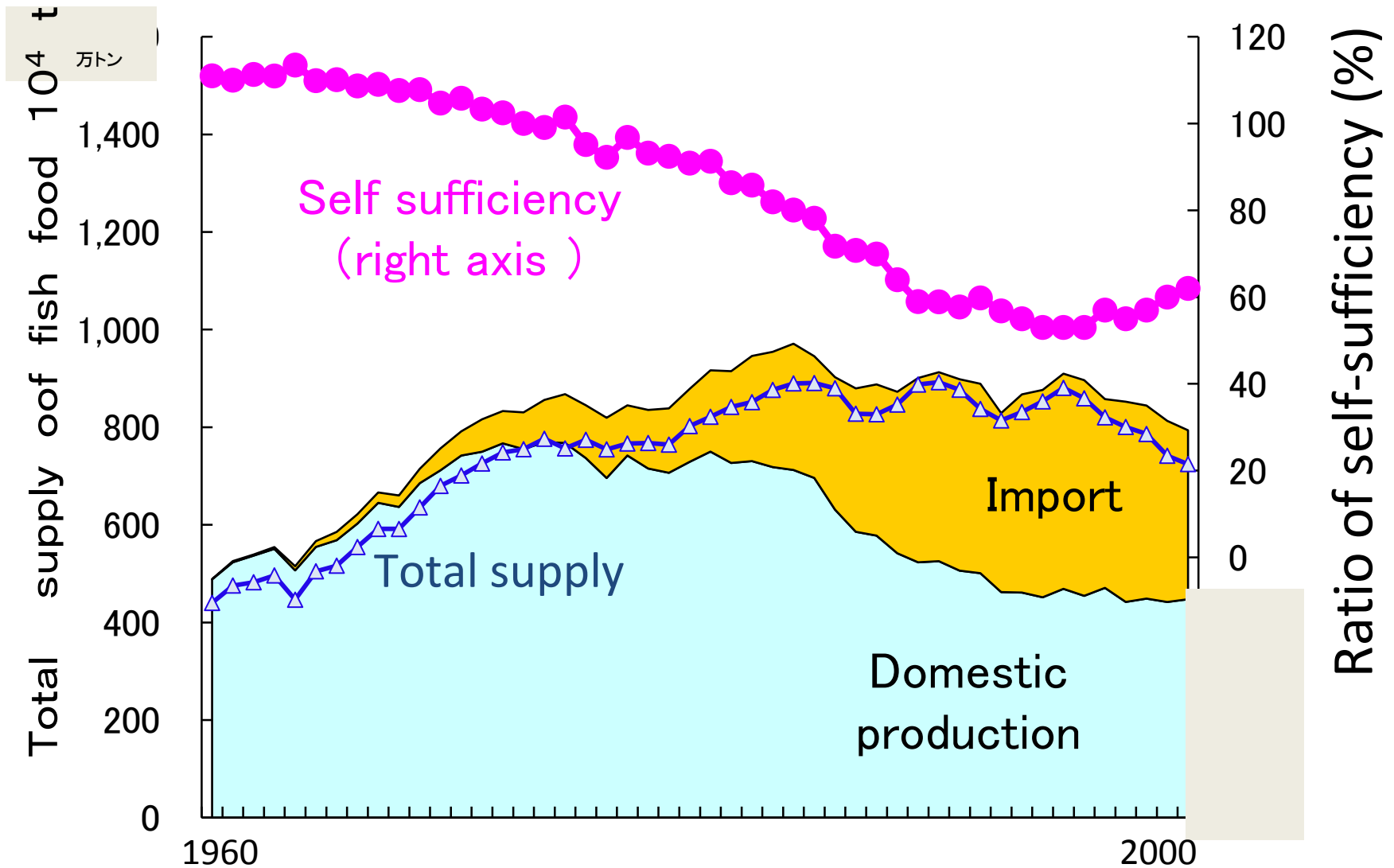
Offshore fisheries could compensate the decrease in distant water fisheries throughout the 1970s and 1980s because of bumper crops of sardines.

After finishing the bumper crop in the late 1980s, total fisheries production in Japan has rapidly decreased.

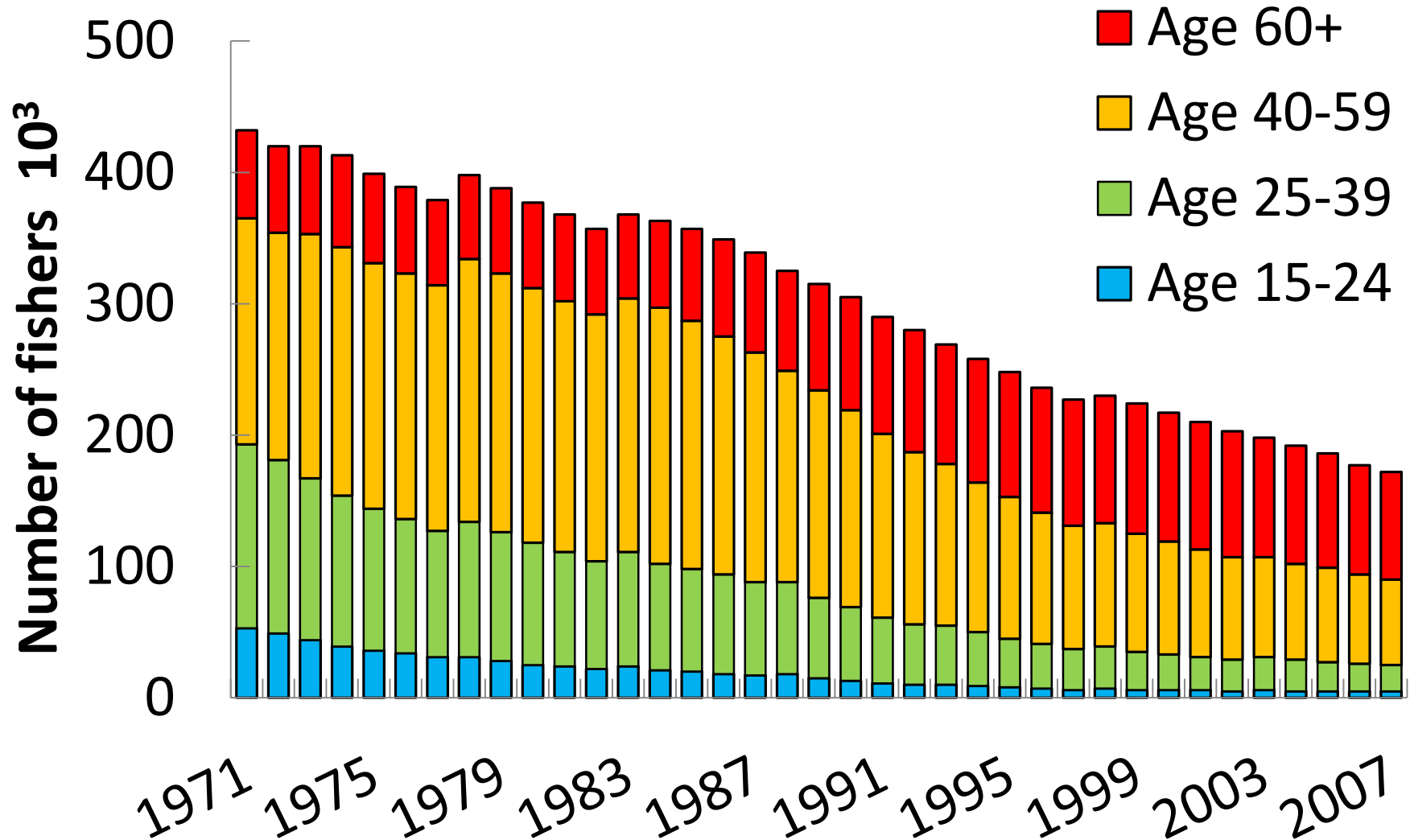
In this recent trend, coastal fisheries keep relatively stable production and are becoming an important part of total fisheries.

This is the result of exclusive management of coastal resources by local communities (Merit of fisheries rights)

2. Decline in fish food self-sufficiency



3. Decrease and aging of fishers



To keep food self-sufficiency of aquatic product in Japan, we have to support coastal fisheries.

Coastal fisheries will have big business chance in nearest future.

However,

Coastal fisheries community have lost activeness because of population decrease and aging

What we have to do

1. Fisheries Industry

Fisheries in Japan were in the process of consolidation

Negatively, in the process of monopolization

Positively, efficiency improvement, rationalization

Several management bodies are well run

The others are slumping

The damage of the tsunami will accelerate the trend.

Slumping management body cannot take

new investment risk

countermeasure: Joint business, Fisher's company

Someone said "Fishers do not want to be company employees"

There will be gainers and losers and we cannot help all losers

2. We should rebuild other industries relating to fisheries
in fishing cities

transportation, processing, fishing gear, shipyard, and etc.

However,

these industries are out of jurisdiction of the Fishery Agency

3. Local communities

Most of fishing village with grade 1 fishing port is located
in less populated remote area

Most of them are marginal settlements (GENKAI SYUURAKU)
That has the problem of decreasing population and aging.

We have consider how to keep safety, health
and happiness of the habitants in the area

Who should pay the costs

Villagers should have find meaning to live there and values
of their village by themselves,
and should share the value with the people in town

Category of fishing port (Fishing Port Act, Article 5)

Grade 1 : Fishing port used by local fisheries

Grade 2 : Fishing port used by broader fisheries than Grade 1 fishing port, but not broader as Grade 3 fishing port

Grade 3 : Fishing port for nationwide use

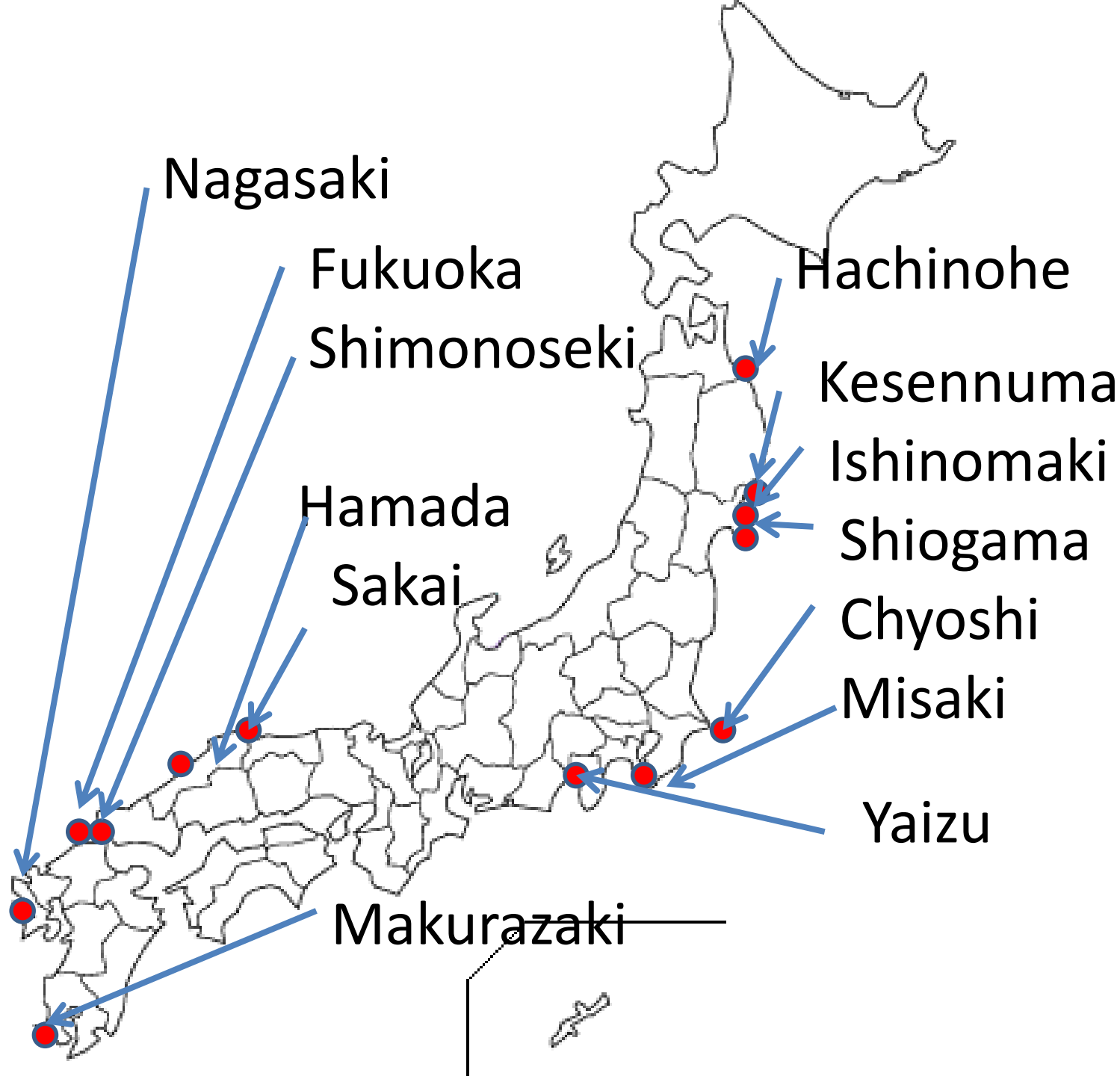
Grade 3+: (Specified Grade 3)

Grade 4: Fishing port which is necessary for development and emergency escape in isolated island or remote area

13 Specified grade 3 fishing ports in Japan

Hachinohe (Aomori), Kesennuma(Miyagi)
Ishinomaki(Miyagi), Shiogama(Miyagi)
Chyoshi(chiba), Misaki (Kanagawa)
Yaizu(Shizuoka), Sakai (Tottori)
Hamada(Shimane), Shimonoseki(Yamaguchi)
Hakata (Fukuoka), Nagasaki(Nagasaki)
Makurazaki(Kagoshima)

3+ fishing ports produce 30% of Total fisheries
production in Japan



Aomori has 92 fishing ports

3+ Hachinohe

3 Misawa, Oohata, Azigasawa

2 11 fishing ports

1 73 fishing ports

4 Kodomari, Sai , Shiranuka



Iwate has 111 fishing ports

grade

3+ 0

3 4: Yamada, Ohtsuchi, Kamaishi,
Ohfunato

2 23 fishing ports

1 83 fishing ports

4 1: Shimanokoshi

Fishing ports in Oofunato

10Km

Ohgihora 1

Yoshihama 1

Sakihama 2

Okirai 2

Tomari 1

Oofunato 3

Takonoura 1

Kadonohama 2

Tomari 1

Goishi 1

Nagasaki 1

Attari 1

Senzai 1

Konpaku 2

Masudate 1

Kokabe 1

Onizawa 1

Koishihama 1

Sunagohama 1

Nonomae 1

Ryouryuri 2

Koji 1

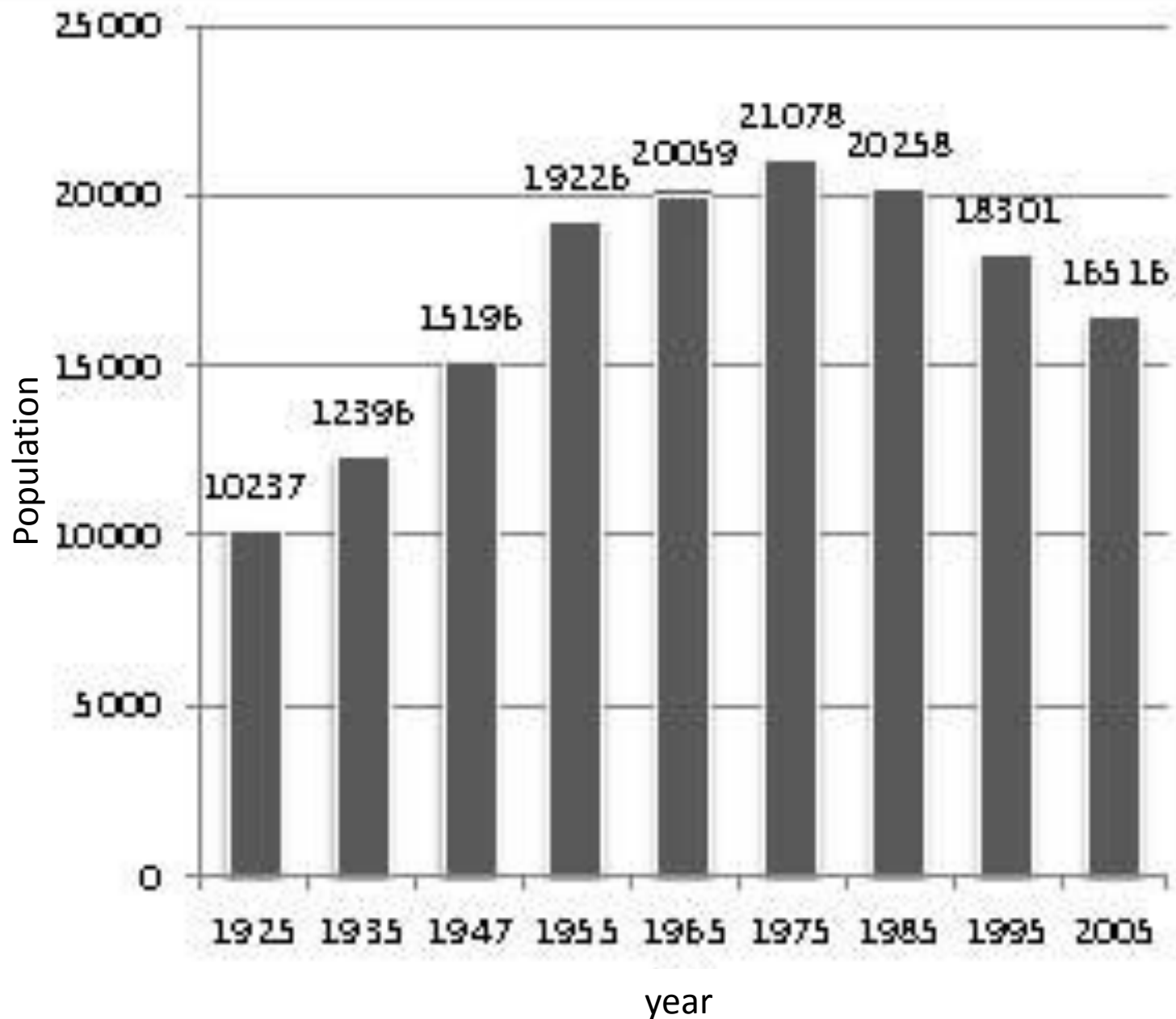
How to do for
local community

Many small local government in Tsunami hit- area are planning reconstruction of their communities focusing around fisheries.

However

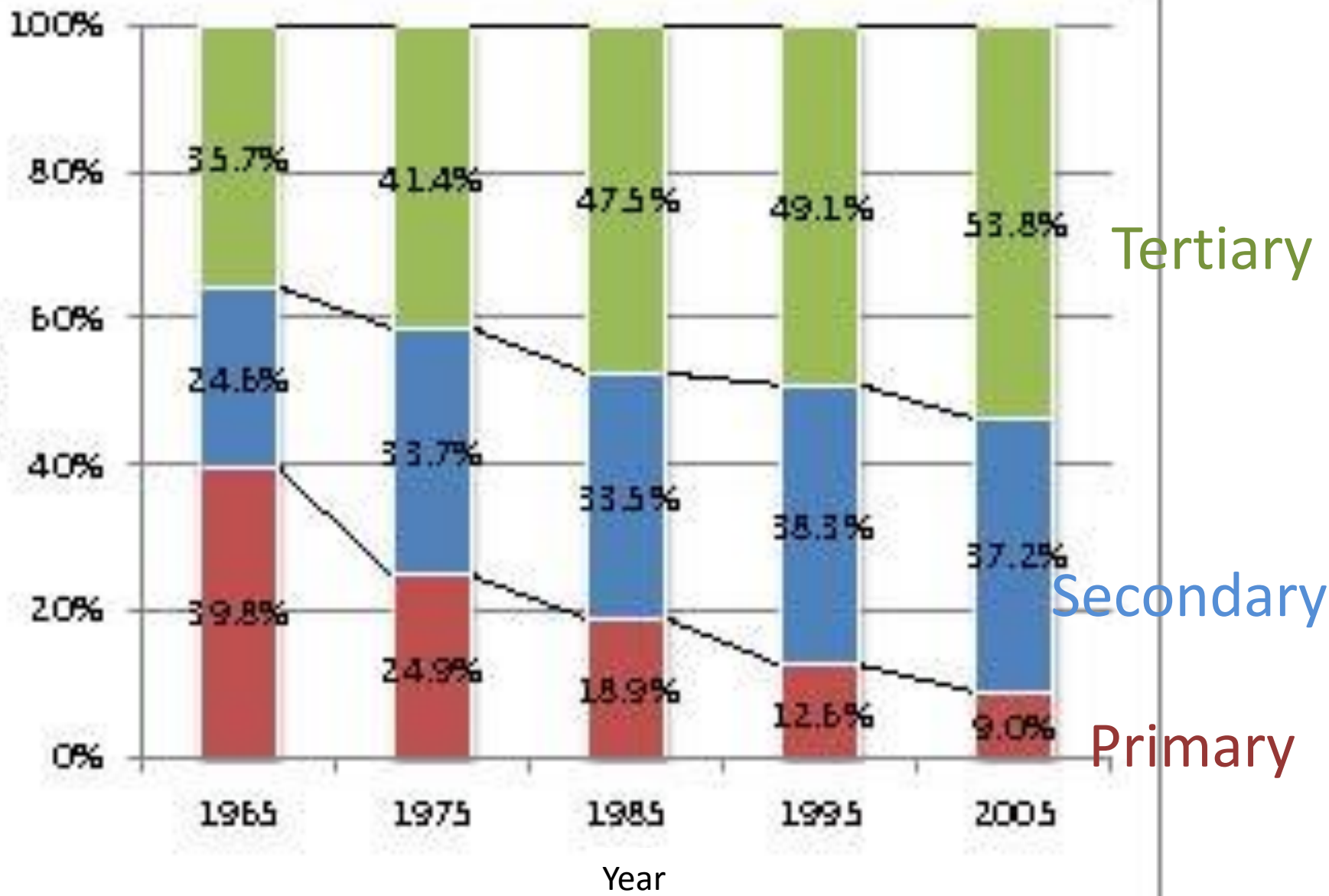
little local government succeeded in consensus building including fisheries operators.

Coastal fishers do not want share their resource with outside people because of exclusiveness



Population of Ohtsuchi

Ratio in population (%)



Changes in industry population in Ohtsuchi

Fishers are already minority even in the “fishing town”. Fishing may be still core industry in the town, though its production is not enough to support total finance of town by itself. Fisheries should develop with sea relating industries in the town.

Resources and services provided by sea are not only fisheries products. Landscape, culture, energy, mineral, transportation, etc.

Inhabitants in the town should consider optimum use and sharing of benefit of sea consensually.

Fishers, professionals of sea, should take leadership of Consensus building

Fisheries right may be considered as traditional uncertain system including many weaknesses.

However

It includes pioneering idea that people in the community control their activities by themselves based on consensus. This is one of participatory approach.

If people can evaluate total resource of sea, not only fish, and can make consensus for optimum optimal use of sea, the system can be say a new cooperative for use of sea.

An aerial photograph showing a village with significant destruction. The foreground is a vast field of rubble, including twisted metal, wood, and debris. Several buildings are partially destroyed or completely flattened. A few cars are visible on a road that runs through the wreckage. In the background, a hillside covered in dense green trees rises above a cluster of intact, multi-story houses. A white text box with red text is overlaid on the image, stating "Little damage in upper place".

Little damage in upper place

A diagram showing coastal land use zones. At the top is a light orange semi-circular area labeled 'Residential area' and 'Secondly and tertiary industries'. Below it is a green area labeled 'Agriculture'. A blue line separates the green area from a dark grey area labeled 'Fisheries and aquaculture'. At the bottom is a light blue area labeled 'Sea'.

Residential area
Secondly and tertiary industries

Inner dike

Agriculture

Outer dike

Fisheries and aquaculture

Sea

People want to live apart from coast after tsunami .
If center of city move to upper area, only habitats
of fishers will remain in coast.

In that case, fishers should participate to consensus
building with non-fishers more frequently getting over
their exclusiveness,

if not,

Fishers cannot get enough allocation of benefit from
sea as minority

Conclusively

Most important issue is

To make stage for fishers to discuss
reconstruction of community
with people who are not fishers