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# **Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines**

Report of Phase Two  
(10-19 September 2006)

**International Cooperative Fisheries Organization  
of the International Cooperative Alliance &  
Cooperative Union of the Philippines**





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## Preface

The International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO) of the International Cooperative Alliance implemented its Phase Two activity, *i.e.*, Fisheries Resource Management Study Visit in Japan. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan funded this Project. The Phase Two was implemented during 10-19 September 2006 in Tokyo and Okinawa Prefecture, Japan.

A total of 11 trainees from the Philippines and one advisor participated in Phase Two. I would like to express my thanks to all the resource persons as well as the organizations, which received the trainees during the course of the Phase Two.

Particularly, I would like to mention my thanks to:

- Ms Reiko Inoue, Director of International Cooperation Division, International Affairs Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan;
- Mr Akinori Kanashiro, Chief, Fishery Section, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department, Prefecture Government of Okinawa;
- Mr Toshihiko Shimoji, President, Okinawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations;
- Mr Hiroshi Kohagura, President, Nago FCA (Fisheries Cooperative Association);
- Mr Atsushi Shokita, President, Nakijin FCA;
- Mr Masashi Takagi, Director, Okinawa Prefecture Sea Farming Center; and all others for their cooperation to make the Phase Two of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines a success.

I hope that, by taking stock of the information and experience gained from Phase Two of the Project, the final Phase Three that is a seminar on fisheries resource management in the Philippines will be able to produce meaningful recommendations for improvement of fisheries resource management in the Philippines.



**Shoji Uemura**  
Chairman

International Cooperative Fisheries Organization  
of the International Cooperative Alliance

30 November, 2006



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## Acknowledgement

The cooperation and assistance provided by the officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan; National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association of Japan (JF ZENGYOREN); Professor Junichiro Okamoto, Hokkaido University; Tokyo Metropolitan Wholesale Market (Tsukiji); Government of Okinawa Prefectural; Research Institute of Sub-tropics; Okinawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association (Okinawa KEN GYOREN); Okinawa Prefectural Sea Farming Centre; Churaumi Aquarium; Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market; Fisheries Cooperative Associations of Nago and Nakijin and Yanbaru Bussan Centre (Direct Marketing Outlet) is deeply acknowledged.



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## 1.0 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

The objective of Phase Two of the Project (Study-cum-training) is to provide the participants with the opportunity to expose themselves to fisheries resource management system in Japan, by making visits to Central Government (Fishery Agency), Prefectural Government of Okinawa, Okinawa Prefectural Sea Farming Center, National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (FCAs), Okinawa Prefectural Federation of FCAs, local FCAs in Okinawa, Tokyo Central Wholesale Fish Market at Tsukiji, Local Wholesale Fish Market at Naha, and FCAs and their Fish Markets, etc.

Through these exposures, it is intended to help the participants understand Japan's framework of community-based fisheries resource management, co-management and the role of FCAs. By studying success and failure stories on fisheries resource management in Japan, particularly in Okinawa Prefecture, where climate and marine ecological conditions are similar to those of the Philippines, it is expected that the participants will be able to gain experience and contribute in the formulation of policies and programmes related to fisheries resource management, that would fit the Philippine situation in the future.

In view of the fact that the role of fisheries cooperatives relative to fisheries resource management is a key from Japanese experiences, methods of empowerment of fisheries cooperatives shall also be considered.

Thus, Phase Two is also intended to help for the preparation of a Terminal Project Seminar in Phase Three, scheduled during February 2007 in the Philippines.

### 1.2 List of Participants and Advisor

The Study-cum-training visit was attended by 11 participants, which included officials of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources; Cooperatives and the Province of Palawan. A list of Participants and Advisor with their full contact details is placed at [Annexure 1](#).

### 1.3 Itinerary

The actually followed itinerary is placed at [Annexure 2](#).



## 2.0 Activities

### 2.1 Day One (11 September 2006)

The Opening Ceremony of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines was held at the *Chu-Kaigi-Shitsu* (Meeting Room) of the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Association of Japan (JF ZENGYOREN), Seventh Floor, Cooperative Building, 1-1-12 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, Japan. The Opening Ceremony began with the self-introduction of the participants and the advisors, followed by the welcome address of Mr Shoji Uemura, Chairman, International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO) of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) and President of JF - ZENGYOREN, which was read by Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICFO. Mr Uemura thanked the participants on behalf of the ICFO for taking part in the Fisheries Management Study-cum-training visit in Japan. He also referred to the Economic Partnership Agreement signed by Mr Junichiro Koizumi, Prime Minister of Japan and Ms Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, President of the Philippines on 09 September 2006 prior to the ASEM Summit held in Helsinki, Finland on 10-11 September 2006. This Agreement is expected to further strengthen the relationship of the two countries and will also foster exchange of people between Japan and the Philippines. Mr Uemura hoped that through this Phase Two Study-cum-training visit in Japan, the participants would be able to learn many things, which would lead to meet the objectives of sustainable fisheries development and management in the Philippines. The full text of Mr Uemura's speech is placed at [Annexure 3](#).

Ms Ryuko Inoue, Director, International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Government of Japan presided over the Opening Ceremony and in her address welcomed the participants from the Philippines. She said that MAFF has contributed funds to ICFO to hold seminars, which aim at organizing and strengthening fishery cooperatives in Asian countries since 1987. The decrease of fishery resources in most parts of the world has been a serious issue and it can be said that over fishing is the main cause of this problem. The increasing demand for fishmeal and increasing awareness of fish as a healthy food item has further added to the decline of fish stocks. Therefore, it is essential to maintain or restore fishery stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield for the global population. From this viewpoint, MAFF has contributed funds for a new ICFO project to implement fishery resource management activities and this project will continue for five years. Ms Inoue said that since Japan and the Philippines have some similarities, both ICFO and MAFF agreed to begin the Project from the Philippines. She also acknowledged ICFO for appropriate implementation of the training course, and dispatching of experts to Philippines in Phase One of the Project. The full text of Ms Inoue's address is placed at [Annexure 4](#).

In conclusion of the Opening Ceremony, Mr Masaaki Sato gave a brief orientation on the activities to be carried out under Phase Two of the Project and the arrangements made for the successful conduct of the programme in Tokyo and the Prefecture of Okinawa. He also briefly explained the documents that were provided to the participants for better understanding of the fisheries sector of Japan, especially in relation to the management practices adopted by the Government and the fisher groups.

Ms Junko Kawamura and her colleagues from The *Suisan Keizei* News (The Daily News of Fisheries), a Newspaper published from Tokyo covered the Opening Ceremony. The details of the press coverage are placed at [Annexure 5](#).

In the forenoon session, three lectures were delivered. In the first lecture, Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organisation



*Ms Ryuko Inoue, Director, MAFF,  
Government of Japan*



*Presentation of a memento ('Rainmaker') to Ms Ryuko Inoue  
by the Participants*



*Front row (L to R) : Mr Masaaki Sato, Dr Yugraj Yadava, Ms Ryuko Inoue,  
Prof Junichiro Okomoto, Mr Kazuo Tanaka*

*Rear row (L to R) : Mr Edgardo Gamolo, Mr Felix Borja, Mr Rodolfo Derecho, Mr Bonifacio Tobias,  
Dr Romeo Cabungcal, Ms Sandra Victoria Arcamo, Ms Lecira Juarez, Ms Nancy Marquez,  
Ms Filipina Gojar, Ms Gloria Diaz, Mr Gil Adora, Mr Jun Machiba*

*Snapshots of the  
Participants*



*Mr Felix Borja*



*Mr Gil Adora*



*Ms Gloria Diaz*



*Ms Sandra V Arcamo*



*Ms Filipina Gojar*



*Mr Lecira Juarez*



*Mr Edgardo Gamolo*



*Dr Romeo Cabungcal*



*Ms Nancy Marquez*



*Mr Bonifacio Tobias*



*Mr Rodolfo Derecho*



*Prof Junichiro Okamoto*



*Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava*



*Mr Jun Machiba*



*The Participants*

(BOBP-IGO) and Advisor to the Project, outlined the activities that were carried out by the Mission in the Philippines under Phase One of the Project. The Phase One activities were undertaken during 10 – 17 July 2006 and the Mission comprising Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava, Dr Masahiro Yamao, Professor, Hiroshima University, Japan, Ms Aiko Endo, Graduate Student, Hiroshima University, Japan and Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICFO visited Manila and the Province of Palawan to meet with the officials of the concerned Ministries and Departments, Cooperative Organizations and NGOs with the objectives of obtaining information on the community-based fishery resource management by small-scale fishers in the Philippines and also to have discussions with the stakeholders. Besides, the visit was also used for planning for the Phase Two activities of the Project. A Report on the activities carried out in Phase One was made available to the Participants.

Prof Junichiro Okamoto of the Hokkaido University delivered the second lecture on 'Coastal Fisheries Resources Management and Issues in Japan'. Prof Okamoto gave a comprehensive account of the evolution of the coastal fisheries management in Japan dating back to the Seventh Century. During the feudal period in Japan (13<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century), the inshore fishing grounds were reserved for the villages adjacent to the coast and the offshore fishing grounds were available for common use. The order to establish fisheries associations was issued in 1885 and in 1901 the Fisheries Law (Meiji Fisheries Law, 1901) was promulgated. Under the Fisheries Law (along with its 1911 amendment), the coastal fisheries rights were classified and exclusive fisheries rights were given to Fisheries Associations comprising fishermen of coastal villages. In Post World War II period, the new Fisheries Cooperative Association Law and the new Fisheries Law were promulgated in 1948 and 1949 respectively, which further defined the rights and obligations of the coastal fishers. Prof Okamoto also described the activities of the Stock Enhancement Centers in Japan and the Fisheries Resource Recovery Programmes. In conclusion, he outlined the steps that are necessary for effective fisheries management. These steps are as follows:

- *Strong political will;*
- *Some autonomous authority for stakeholders to address issues;*
- *Democratized mechanisms for decision making by both government and stakeholders; and*
- *Appropriate monitoring, intervention and support scheme by government to secure fairness, justice and appropriateness.*

Mr Jun Machiba, Deputy General Manager, Fishery Policy and International Affairs Department, JF-ZENGYOREN delivered the third lecture on 'Community-based Fisheries Resource Management in Small-scale Fisheries and the Role of Fisheries Cooperatives in Japan'. Mr Machiba gave a comprehensive account of the community-based fisheries resource management (CFRM) and the functions of the Fisheries Cooperative Associations (FCAs) in Japan. He said that during Japan's high economic growth period (1955 to 1970), fishing effort considerably increased leading to pressure on the resources throughout the country. This prompted the government, the fishers and their organizations to adopt a comprehensive approach to CFRM. In addition to the government regulations, the FCAs fine-tuned their own rules to facilitate deployment of effective strategies for sustainable management of the fisheries resources. The CFRM practices now include (i) control of fishing effort, (ii) management on the use of fishing grounds, (iii) maintenance of fish prices, (iv) protection and control of juveniles and brood stock, and (v) propagation of resources. In conclusion, Mr Machiba said that a nation-wide campaign by the FCAs to promote CFRM began in 1991 and over the years they have become one of the driving forces behind the resource management.



*The Participants in front of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tokyo*

The afternoon session was conducted at the *Kaigai Chuo Kenshushitsu* (Meeting Room for visitors from Foreign Countries), 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, MAFF, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo. In this session, Mr Takanori Ohashi, Deputy Director, Resources Management Division, Fishery Agency, MAFF delivered the first lecture on 'Japan's Fishery Resource Management Policy – Management and Enhancement towards the Sustainable Utilization of Marine Living Resources'. Mr Ohashi said that fisheries play an important role in food security in Japan. There are about 6 300 fishing communities in Japan with about 230 000 fishermen, of which more than 85 percent come from the coastal areas. Many of these communities are located in geographically disadvantaged areas. The average age of the fishers in Japan is increasing and new entrants are few. In 2005, only 1 500 new entrants entered the sector, which is much less as compared to other professions in the country during the same period. He said that the coastal fisheries constitute almost half of the total fish production in Japan. In terms of value, the contribution is about 54 percent as the coastal fishers target high value fish, as determined by its quality. Presently, the seafood sufficiency in Japan is about 54 - 55 percent. The balance is met from imports, which come from more than 90 countries. The Government of Japan aims at raising the seafood self-sufficiency levels to about 65 percent by 2012.

Outlining the current policy for fisheries management in the country, Mr Ohashi said that the focus is now on improving productivity and increasing production. The management strategies use both "input" and "output" control. Since 2002, 32 Resource Recovery Programmes (RRPs) have been implemented with the active participation of the fishers and their associations. In this regard he mentioned the success of the recovery of the Japanese Spanish Mackerel in the inland sea of Japan. The Japanese Spanish Mackerel declined from a high of 6 200 metric tonnes in 1986 to about 490 metric tonnes in 2002. The main reasons for this decline were over fishing, particularly of spawners and juveniles and habitat loss (destruction of sea grass beds and tidal flats). The management measures included closure of fishing, ranging from 30 to 90 days, enlargement of mesh size and release of juveniles. The management measures resulted in stock recovery within a short span (1 864 metric tonnes in 2003). To make the RRP effective, he mentioned the establishment of wide-area Fisheries Coordinating Committees and the Fishermen's Councils. These institutional arrangements have been very effective and allow extensive discussions to formulate the RRP. Concluding his presentation, Mr Ohashi said that the ultimate objective of the Government of Japan is to have a small but highly efficient and competent fishing population in the country.

Mr Yukio Suzuki, Deputy Director, International Cooperation Division, MAFF made the second presentation of the session on 'Introduction to Japan's Fisheries'. This presentation was followed by a video presentation entitled 'Japan's Fishery Policy – Aiming to Establish a Sustainable Fishing Industry' and a lively question - answer session in which the points raised by the participants were clarified.

The first day's activities concluded with a 'Welcome Party' hosted by JF-ZENGYOREN at the *Kikkon*, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Sankei Building, Tokyo. Mr Kuniyuki Miyahara, Senior Managing Director, JF- ZENGYOREN presided over the function. The participants and other guests immensely enjoyed the party.





*Mr Takanori Ohashi*



*Ms Nancy Marquez presents a memento to Mr Ohashi*

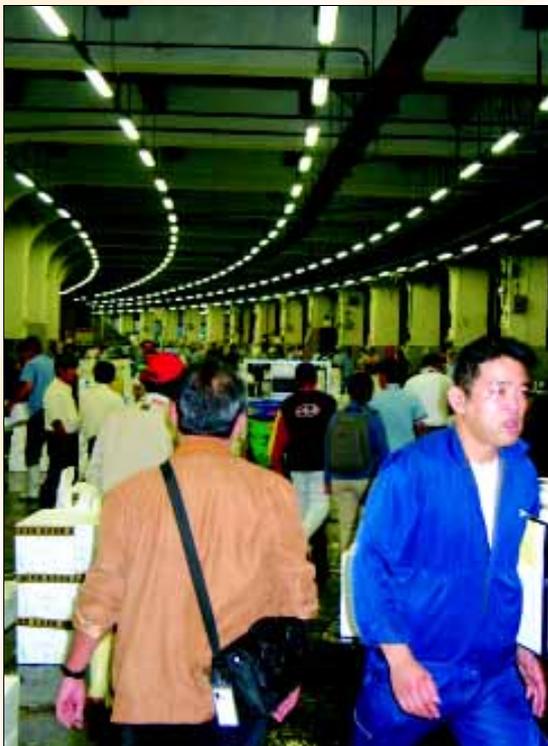


*Mr Yukio Suzuki*



*The Welcome Party at "Kikkon", Tokyo*





*Tsukiji Market, Tokyo - Beginning of a new day*

## 2.2 Day Two (12 September 2006)

The second day began with an early morning visit to the Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market or popularly known as the Tsukiji market. Located at the intersection of *Tsukiji* and *Sumida* rivers (at 2-8-1 Nishishinjuku, Shinjuku-ku), the market covers an area of 23 hectares in the heart of the city. The Tsukiji market was constructed in 1935 and is the largest fish wholesale market in the world, both in terms of volume and value of the fish products traded. It deals with fruits, vegetables and fish (meat and flowers are not traded at this market). In Tokyo, there are 11 central wholesale markets, of which seven deal with fish. The others trade in fruits and vegetables. The Metropolitan Government of Tokyo, with a complement of 114 staff, manages the Tsukiji market.

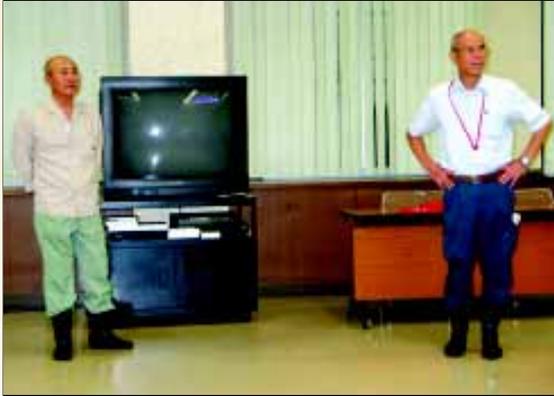
The Tsukiji market handles approximately 2 400 metric tonnes of fish daily (including shellfish, crustaceans, echinoderms, cephalopods, seaweed, etc). There are seven licensed wholesalers and 850 intermediate wholesalers (also called as the 'second wholesalers'). Since the intermediate wholesalers can rent two to three units of shop space (one unit being 7 square meters on an average), there are 1 650 outlets inside the intermediate wholesalers area. The MAFF and the Establishment Authority (the Tokyo Metropolitan Government) provide the license to the wholesalers and the intermediate wholesalers respectively to operate from the wholesale market.

The Tsukiji market receives seafood from all over the country and from abroad. The wholesalers auction the seafood that the producers have consigned to them. The auction for seafood starts at 0440 hours and is staggered for different groups of seafood (fresh fish – 0440 hrs; sea urchin – 0500 hrs; live fish, shrimp, prawn, oysters – 0520 hrs; tuna and sword fish – 0530 hrs; dried fish – 0540 hrs). The commission is fixed by the Municipal Ordinance at 5.5 percent of the wholesale price for seafood. The intermediate wholesaler's section is adjacent to the auction area and they sell goods purchased from the wholesalers to buyers including stock purchasers. The retailers and supermarket agents generally buy from the intermediate wholesalers. However, they can also purchase directly from the wholesalers at the auction, if they get approval from the Establishment Authority. In addition to the intermediate wholesalers, there are 350 commercial companies (such as big trading companies, fish processing companies, etc.), which are approved to take part in the business as buyers.

The participants took a guided tour of the Wholesale Market with Mr Kiyoshi Maruyama, Public Relations Officer and Mr Norihiko Noguchi, Environment Committee Member of the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market. The participants were divided into two groups. Mr Maruyama guided the first group (Ms S V Arcamo, Ms F Gojar, Mr F Borja, Ms N Marquez, Dr R Cabungcal, Ms L Juarez) with Mr Keigo Egawa (Sales Manager of You You Travel Corporation) acting as the interpreter. Mr Noguchi guided the second group (Mr G Adora, Ms G Diaz, Mr R Derecho, Mr B Tobias, Mr E Gamolo, Dr Y S Yadava) and Mr M Sato providing the interpretation support.

The participants observed the following sections at the fish market:

- 1) *Fresh Tuna (one of the blue fin tuna, caught in Oma, Aomori Prefecture observed weighed 198 kg. According to Mr Noguchi, the price of the fish would be between 5 000 to 10 000 Yen (2 500 – 5 000 Pesos) per kg. This means that if the fish is sold at the price of 10 000 Yen per kg, it would fetch 1 980 000 Yen (990,000 Pesos)!*
- 2) *Frozen Tuna*
- 3) *Frozen Tuna Cutting*
- 4) *Shrimps and Prawns*
- 5) *Live Fish, and*
- 6) *Intermediate Wholesalers Shop Area*



*Orientation at the Visitor's room of the Wholesale Fish Market*



*The fresh (left) and frozen (right) tunas at the auction hall*



*The miscellaneous species auction and packaging hall*



*Tiger shrimps*



*Octopus*



*A live fish carrier anchored at the wharf*



*Sawing tuna meat*



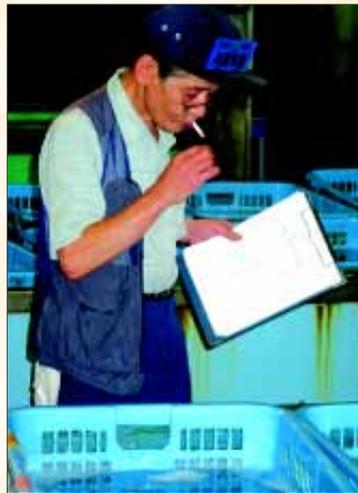
*Live fish containers*



*Red snapper (machi)*



*Squid*



*Live fishes and intermediate wholesalers*

A video film explaining the activities of the fish market was shown to the participants, followed by a question –answer session in which Mr Maruyama, and Mr Noguchi replied to the queries raised by the participants. More details on Tsukiji market are given in [Annexure 6](#).

After a very useful and productive visit to the Tsukiji market, the participants proceeded to Haneda airport to board the flight for Naha city in Okinawa Prefecture. The afternoon of 12 September 2006 was kept free for the participants to consolidate their notes/ observations made during the first two days in Tokyo and prepare for the next round of field visits and meetings at Naha and Nago cities in Okinawa Prefecture.

### 2.3 Day Three (13 September 2006)

The third day's activities started with a visit to the Fisheries Division of the Okinawa Prefectural Government. Mr Yasushi Tamanaha, Technical Adviser of the Division, briefly guided the participants to the Division. Mr Tamanaha said that the Fisheries Division and the Fishing Port & Fishing Ground Divisions are part of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department (AFFD) of the Prefectural Government and are manned by 150 persons. In total, the AFFD employs about 1 000 persons, including those of the Fisheries Division.

Mr Shinichiro Kakuma, Research Coordinator, Research Institute for Sub-tropics made the first presentation<sup>1</sup> of the day, which was held in the Meeting room of the 4<sup>th</sup> Floor. Mr Yasushi Tamahana, Technical Advisor, Fisheries Division and Mr Ken Uchihara, Planning Advisor, Fisheries Division, AFFD of Okinawa Prefectural Government were also present during the lecture.

Mr Kakuma made a comprehensive presentation on the Okinawa fisheries and also detailed his experience of working on coastal resources management in the Philippines along with Prof (Dr) Masahiro Yamao of the Graduate School of Biosphere Science, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan. Okinawa has tropical fisheries and the species are common to those found in the Philippines. The most common economical varieties in the Okinawa waters are the yellow fin tuna, snapper, emperor fish, groupers, blue marlin and lobsters. A list of the fish species recorded in Okinawa waters is given in [Annexure 7](#). The common fishing methods are hook and line (also the most popular method), pole and line, tuna long line (the long lines sometimes exceed 100 kms in length), bottom-set long line, squid jigging, set nets and drag nets, gill nets and traps. Payao fishing method was introduced in 1982 and is very popular in Okinawa. Fishing methods such as driving net (*muro ami* also known as *oikomi ami*), which is popular in Okinawa prefecture has been introduced from elsewhere. The traditional fishing boats in Okinawa Prefecture are canoes. More than half of the fishing boats are of traditional types. Besides, the Prefecture also has skipjack pole and line fishing boats. In recent years, recreational fishing is also increasing in the Prefecture.

In Okinawa the Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) are very popular. The FADs target a variety of species, such as yellow fin, skipjack and bluefin tunas. One of the largest FADs has been developed jointly by Okinawa Ken- Gyoren (Okinawa Prefectural Federation of FCAs) and the Okinawa Prefectural Government costing about 1 million US \$ (about 100 million Yen). The FAD is 7 meters in depth and 16 meters in diameter at the bottom. The FADs are mostly deployed and managed by the fishermen themselves and are good form of community-based fisheries management. The average life of the FADs is about two years. In Okinawa the move is now to shift from surface FADs to sub-surface FADs.

In Okinawa fisheries, tuna long lining is most popular followed by giant squid fisheries. The giant squids are harvested from offshore waters (depths < 500 meters) and this

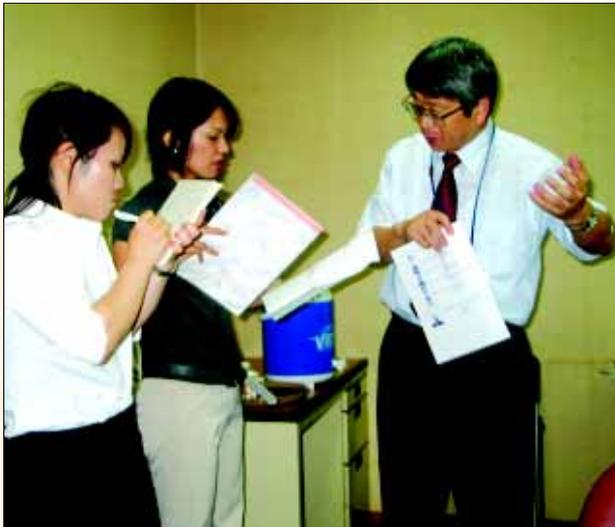
<sup>1</sup> The order of the lectures was changed from the original schedule.



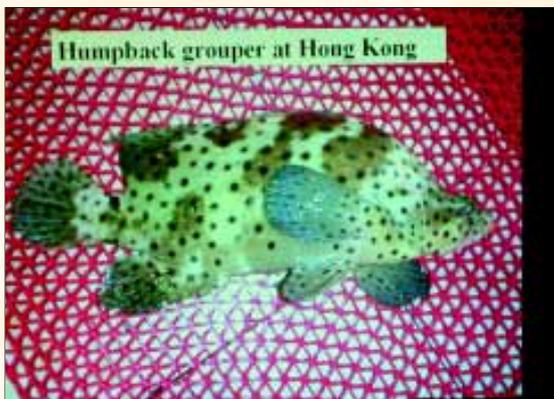
*Mr Shinichiro Kakuma*



*Participants listening to the presentation of Mr Kakuma*



*Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICFO in conversation with Ms Akino Zayasuu, Reporter of the Okinawa Times*



*Export of groupers to Hong Kong and other markets abroad*



*Mr Felix Borja presents a memento to Mr Shinichiro Kakuma*

fishery was introduced from mainland Japan. The production of giant squid has been on the increase. In aquaculture, *kuruma* prawns and brown sea weed (*mozuku*) are most important. The production of demersal species such as giant clams, turban shells and crocus reached its peak in the 1980s and there has been a constant decline. Sea urchin production is also declining due to over-harvesting. Mr Kakuma said that in tropical coastal fisheries management, some of the conditions that need to be borne in mind are the multi-species characteristics of the fishery, large number of remote islands, limited researchers and research facilities, pre-dominant subsistence fisheries and a strong community bonding.

Mr Kakuma briefly introduced the studies that have been conducted by the Research Institute for Sub-tropics, particularly on 'Fisheries Co-management in Okinawa'. He also described the Fisheries Co-Management activities implemented in the Philippines in Banate, Cadiz and Surigao areas. In Banate Bay, a zoning plan has been prepared and a Marine Protected Area (MPA) exists. The Island has tidal flats and mangrove vegetation. Gill net fishing is very common. The other practices include hook and line and small purse seiners. In Surigao, the 'bubu' traps (fish baskets) catch small-sized fishes. Grouper farming is popular and they (groupers) are fed with small trash fishes. The live groupers, snappers and lobsters are exported to Hong Kong and Taiwan.

In conclusion, Mr Kakuma said that co-management should be widely practiced and the decision-making should be on the side of the fishers and not the government. The government's role should be that of a facilitator. In Japan, Okinawa Prefecture is different from the mainland in many ways. The community is more empowered and sets the rules for fisheries exploitation and management. The government is supporting the efforts of the community by providing seed of some commercially important species for stock enhancement. The breeding and ranching of giant clam (*Tridacna crossea*) is a success story. It took four years for the juveniles to mature and spawn. The survival of the ranched giant clams is about 40 percent. The community has also established four MPAs for emperor fish during May- June 2006. Some MPAs were established 30 years back, although community-based MPAs were set up only in the last 1-2 decades. However, there has been no comprehensive evaluation of the MPAs to assess their contributions in enhancement of fish stocks.

Ms Akino Zayasu, Reporter of the Okinawa Times and by Mr Yoshihiro Kaneshiro, Reporter of the Ryukyu Shinpo Sha, interviewed Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary, ICFO during the forenoon session. The details of the press coverage are placed at [Annexure 8](#).

The presentations in the afternoon session took place in *Roso Shitu* (Meeting Room of the Labor Union) located on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Fisheries Division, AFFD of the Okinawa Prefectural Government. Mr Tsugio Katsumata, Chief-in-charge of Planning, Fisheries Division, AFFD, Okinawa Prefectural Government made the first presentation on Fisheries of Okinawa Prefecture. Mr Katsumata said that degradation of the environment and reclamation activities have been the major causes of decline in fish production. The decline in fish stocks has led to increased aquaculture activities in the Prefecture.

Mr Kazuo Kishimoto, In-charge of Fisheries Management, Fisheries Division, AFFD, Okinawa Prefectural Government delivered the second presentation on 'Rules and Regulations of Fisheries of Okinawa Prefecture'. Mr Kishimoto referred to 'Common Fishing Right Use Rules' of FCAs. He said that those who are given the fishery rights are also vested with the responsibility to manage the area and ensure its long-term sustainability. Prefecture rules and regulations basically comprise the following three:

- (i) *Licensing for fishing,*
- (ii) *Conservation of resources, and*
- (iii) *Punitive measures.*



*Mr Wataru Ikema & Mr Kazuo Kishimoto*



*Ms Lecira Juarez, Participant*



*Mr Wataru Ikema*



*Participants with the officials of the Fisheries Division of the Okinawa Prefecture Government*



*Mr Kazuo Kishimoto making his presentation*



*Ms Nancy Marquez presents a memento to Mr Ikema*

The Prefecture also has free fisheries for which no license is required. Research studies are undertaken to provide the scientific basis for implementing closed areas and closed seasons to maintain sustainability (example: lobsters of <18 cm are not permitted to be caught in the Prefecture). The Fisheries Coordination Committee or Fisheries Regulatory Bodies comprise a range of stakeholders (fishers, scientists, general public). This body is also responsible for fine-tuning the Rules to allow them to meet the requirements of local areas. The objective is also to allow each fisher to derive maximum benefits without adversely impacting the sustainability of the resources.

Mr Wataru Ikema, Planning Officer, FD, AFFD, Okinawa Prefectural Government in his presentation on Resource Recovery Plan (RRP) of "*Machi*" (snappers) in Okinawa Prefecture highlighted the steps taken for the recovery of the snapper species. The RRP was drawn in consultation with the fishers and the largest spawning grounds were designated as 'conservation areas'. Adequate care was taken to ensure that the conservation measures do not adversely affect the livelihoods of those fishers who catch other species, such as swordfish, which is also abundant in the area and is not over-exploited. Half of the Patrol Vessels of the Prefecture were allocated for monitoring the conservation area. The RRP for *Machi* was initiated in September 2005 for a period of five years and it is expected that the stocks would recover within this period.

The next round of meeting was held with JF Okinawa-Ken Gyoren (Okinawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations) at the Meeting Room, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor of *Suisan Kaikan*, Naha city. Mr Osamu Maeshiro, Head of General Affairs Department, Mr Shigeya Nakamoto, Acting Chief, Guidance Section, General Affairs Department and Mr Tsuyoshi Maedomari, In-charge of Fisheries Policy Planning, Guidance Section, General Affairs Department of JF Okinawa-Ken Gyoren were present at the meeting. Mr Maeshiro welcomed the participants on behalf of his Organization and said that he would be happy to answer the queries raised by the participants.

Mr Nakamoto made the first presentation on 'Marketing Business of JF Okinawa-Ken Gyoren'. Mr Nakamoto said that the global fisheries resources are on the decline and so are the fisheries of Okinawa Prefecture, which is declining every year. In 1996 the total quantity of transaction at the Local Wholesale Fish Market, operated by the JF Okinawa-Ken Gyoren was 8 547 metric tonnes. In 2005, the production was 5 864 metric tonnes, showing a decline of 32 percent. In terms of value the decline was from 5 541 013 Yen in 1996 to 3 284 617 Yen in 2005, a decrease of about 41 percent.

The Prefecture has 37 FCAs. These Associations made a profit (excluding tax) of 676 million Yen in the 2000, which decreased to 593 million Yen in 2005. The import of tuna from other countries has led to decline in tuna prices, thus reducing the income of fishers in the Prefecture. Due to the presence of American Defense Bases in Okinawa, 29 areas are restricted for fishing. However, the fishers receive compensation from the Japanese Government for such restrictions. The following Table shows changes in number of members of FCAs in the Prefecture during the past 6 years from 2000 to 2005.

*Unit: No. of FCA members*

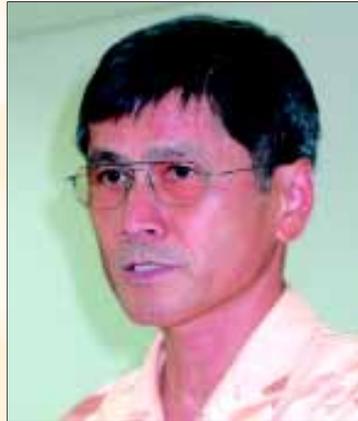
Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Number of members (in %)	
							2005/2000	2005/2004
Regular Member	3 456	3 350	3 268	3 222	3 114	2 883	83.4	92.6
Associate Member	4 390	3 530	3 465	3 381	3 373	3 079	70.1	91.3
Total	7 846	6 880	6 733	6 603	6 487	5 962	76.0	91.9

**Note:** 1) A regular member means a member who is qualified to vote.

2) An associate member is one who does not have a voting right.



*Mr Shigeya Nakamoto*



*Mr Osamu Maeshiro*



*Mr Tsuyoshi Maedomari*



*Mr Maeshiro explaining the design of the FAD*



*Participants with Officials of JF Okinawa-Ken Gyoren*



*Mr Maeshiro receiving a memento from Ms Narcia Marquez*



*Mr Maeshiro showing the areas which are closed for fishing*

As is apparent from the Table on pre-page, the number of fishers in Okinawa Prefecture has been decreasing year after year. During the past 6 years from 2000 to 2005, the number of fishers decreased from 7 846 to 5 962, a decrease of 24 percent. The following Table shows changes in the amount of annual proceeds of marketing business of the 37 FCAs in Okinawa Prefecture during the period 2000 to 2005.

Unit: million Yen

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	%	
							2005/ 2004	2005/ 2000
Outright purchase A	957	837	825	555	560	534	55.7	95.2
Marketing on Consignment basis from FCA members								
1) Fresh fishes	8 583	7 645	7 367	7 609	7 076	6 676	77.8	94.3
2) Diamond squid	951	728	699	695	1 118	712	74.8	63.6
3) Seaweed	1 323	1 257	1 352	1 466	1 683	2 485	187.8	147.6
4) Other species	831	1 124	2 921	646	512	343	41.3	67.1
Sub-total B	11 688	10 754	12 339	10 416	10 390	10 216	87.4	
Total (= A + B) C	12 645	11 591	13 164	10 971	10 950	10 750	85.0	98.2
Commission received from outright purchase and marketing on consignment basis	17 87	1 660	1 629	1 337	1 306	1 513	84.7	115.8
Profit from marketing	676	620	661	558	550	593	87.8	107.8

Unit: million Yen

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	%	
							2005/ 2004	2005/ 2000
Deficit in businesses	- 868	-576	-588	-723	-757	-646	74.5	85.4
Income from non businesses	2 067	2 176	1 817	1 662	2 381	2 076	100.4	87.2
Expenses of non- businesses	1 083	1 353	988	828	1 439	1 432	132.2	99.5
Balance of annual income and expenses	116	246	242	111	186	-2	-1.8	1.1
No. of FCAs of which the result of businesses was in profit	6	9	7	5	6	6	100.0	100.0
No. of FMCAs of which the result of businesses was in deficit	31	28	30	32	31	31	100.0	100.0
No. of FCAs of which the balance of annual income and expenses was in profit	26	26	27	26	24	19	73.1	79.2
No. of FCAs of which the balance of annual income and expenses was in deficit	11	11	10	11	13	28	254.5	215.4



*Fish species displayed for auction and fishers and auctioneers/ buyers in action at the Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market in Naha city, Okinawa Prefecture.*

The business has been in deficit every year. The income from non-business, such as the compensation from the Japanese Government to the FCAs (for prohibition of fishing due to restrictions imposed by the US Army in Okinawa waters) amounts, on an average, 2 billion Yen per year. In other words, without the compensation, most of the FCAs are in deficit. In 2005, only six FCAs earned profit, the others were in deficit. The Table on pre-page bottom shows changes of annual profit and loss statement of the 37 FCAs in Okinawa Prefecture during the past 6 years from 2000 to 2005.\*

Okinawa prefecture is famous for tuna long-lining and the Federation set up a Payao structure costing 1 million Yen in depths of about 1 000 meters. While most of the FCAs also deal with supply of inputs such as ice, oil, etc, the Federation assists the FCAs in marketing their produce. With support from the Government, the Federation has opened outlets in Hong Kong, Shanghai and some other cities in China for marketing their produce.

#### **2.4 Day Four (14 September 2006)**

The day began with an early morning visit to the Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market operated by JF Okinawa-Ken Gyoren, at Tomari Fishing Port, Naha city. The participants met Mr Mitsuo Uehara, Head of Fish Market Division, Business Operations Office at Tomari and Mr Kiyoshi Tomiyama, President of Fresh Fish Distributors Cooperative Association '*Tomari Yuimachi*', Naha city.

At the Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market the auction starts at 0530 hours. The market has two main auction areas: one is the '*Iromono*' area for species other than tunas and the other area is exclusively for tuna and tuna-like species. This area is called the 'tuna' area. The sellers and buyers are distinguished by the colour of the caps they wear. Those who sport red color caps are the wholesalers and those with yellow caps are the buyers. In the '*Iromono*' area, auction is conducted by raising the price of fish from a lower value to higher value by 10 Yen/kg. In the tuna auction, the auctioneers repeat the bid amount three times for each individual tuna, and the buyer quoting the highest price gets the fish.

At this wholesale fish market, no frozen fishes are transacted. In auction, two persons work as one unit: one person auctions and the other maintains the transaction records. Before the auction takes place, a small slip of paper in white color is placed on each fish box, which identifies the number of the fishes in the box and their weight in kg. Once the fish is auctioned, the name of the buyer is scribbled on to a different color paper and placed next to the white slip.

The commission taken by the Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market is 5 percent. The buyers either take the fish to their companies or to the fish cutting section of the Fresh Fish Distributors Cooperative Association (FFDCA), which was established in the year 2005. The FFDCA has 23 members (companies) who are all fish buyers at the Wholesale Fish Market. The fishes brought to the FFDCA are cut to their preference size for display and selling at their shops established within the '*Tomari Iyumachi*' building, which is located next to the Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market. As seen in Tsukiji Market, the hygiene and sanitation levels in the Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market were also of high order and every effort is made to avoid contamination of fishes that are sold through the market.

The FFDCA also operates one shop inside the facility. Each member company pays a monthly fixed rent of 110 000 Yen to the FFDCA. No other commission is charged from the volume of sales conducted from the shop. The shops cater to restaurants, hotels, etc of Naha city and other neighbouring areas.

The Okinawa Prefectural Fisheries Research Institute (formerly known as Fisheries Experimental Station of Okinawa Prefecture) also conducts regular biological studies

\* The details of marketing business of JF-ZENGYOREN is given in Annexure 9.



*Participants with Mr Mitsuo Uehara  
at the Fish Market*



*The settings of the retail shops adjacent  
to the Fish Market*



*Sunrise at the Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market*



*Participants enjoying the  
auction at the Fish Market*



*Mr Masaaki Sato with Mr Kiyoshi  
Tomiyama and Mr Mitsuo Uehara*



*A view of the Retail Market*

on the catch landed at the Wholesale Fish Market. According to a researcher present at the Market, the Institute carries out biological studies twice a week throughout the year. The data is used for arriving at important resource management measures.

According to Mr Uehara, many boats did not go out for fishing fearing Typhoon 13, which is likely to move towards Okinawa. Therefore, the quantity of fishes landed was less compared to normal days.

The next visit was made to the Sea Farming Center of Okinawa Prefecture, which is located in Motobu-Cho town, in the northern part of Okinawa Island. The participants met Mr Masashi Takagi, Director and Mr Kiyooki Kanashiro, Chief Scientist of the Sea Farming Center. Mr Kanashiro gave a brief introduction of the research activities conducted by the Centre before the participants went to observe the net pen site of cobia (*Sugi* in Japanese) and grouper species. He said that the Center was established in 1983 as a branch of the Okinawa Prefecture Fisheries Department. In April 1988 it was separated from the Center and became an independent Institution under the Prefecture Government. The Center is established in an area of 2.3 hectares and the sea site available for fish pens is 0.52 hectares. The total capacity of the ponds for experiments is 4 619 kilolitres (KL) and the capacity of the seawater pumps is 17 942 KL/day. The Center has staff strength of 24, working mainly on fish and crab production (Researchers – 6; Technicians – 3; Part-time Staff – 7) and snail and sea urchin production (Researchers – 7; Technician – 1).

Mr Kanashiro explained that the Okinawa waters are warmed by the 'Kuroshio Current' and are characterized by high salinity and oligotrophic and clear waters. This facilitates the development of coral reefs. Although the diversity of animals and plants is high in the Okinawa waters, the biomass is less. Therefore, the Center is mandated to engage in mass production of marine species of fishes, crabs, snails and sea urchins for mariculture and also for stock enhancement. The seed for stock enhancement is released free of cost. However, the seed distributed for mariculture is minimally priced. The Center also provides feed and technical support to the fish farmers. Presently, about 100 fish farmers are engaged in aquaculture in the Okinawa Prefecture.

The Center is presently engaged in the breeding of the following species:

Common name	Biological name	Quantity of seed produced (number of individuals in '000)	Remarks
Sprangled emperor	<i>Lethrinus neblousus</i>	233 – 464 (25 mm in TL)	2.5 % survival from egg to juveniles; attains maturity in 3-5 years; low fecundity.
Red sea bream	<i>Pagrus major</i>	520 – 1 1182 (25 mm in TL)	The survival ranges from 40-50 %; bred mainly for mariculture.
Cobia	<i>Rachycentron canadum</i>	70 – 240 (90 mm in TL)	Growth is very fast; attains 4-5 kg in one year; survival is around 10 %; bred mainly for mariculture.
Blue crab	<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>	633 – 3 167 (3-5 cm in (CL)	–
Trochus	<i>Trochus niloticus</i>	592 – 1 152 (7 mm in SD)	Bred for stock enhancement; reared for one year before release; growth in captivity is about 20 mm in one year.
Sea Urchin	<i>Tripneustes gratilla</i>	159 -195 (20 mm in SD)	–
Grouper	<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i>	–	Seed production will start from next year; survival is about 15%.
Grouper	<i>Epinephalus coioides</i>	–	This species will be taken up for seed production next year.
Grouper	<i>Epinephalus lanceolatus</i>	–	This species will be taken up for seed production next year; in wild attains over 400 kg in weight.

After the presentation, the participants visited the net pens where cobia and grouper species were raised. A visit was also undertaken to the indoor breeding facilities of the Center to observe brood stock and juveniles of grouper and other species.

The last programme for the day was a visit to the Okinawa Ocean Expo Park and Okinawa Churaumi Aquarium located at 424 Ishikawa, Motobu-Cho, Okinawa. The participants were introduced to Mr Hideaki Taka, Educational Staff, Aquarium Management, Planning & Exhibition and Mr Yoshiaki Kamei, Chief, Business Division, Okinawa Churaumi Aquarium, Okinawa Exposition Commemorative Park Management Foundation.

The Churaumi Aquarium is one of the largest marine aquariums in the world. It houses a wide range of fin and shell fish species, including giant whale sharks and manta rays, which swim in a huge acrylic tank, the largest in the world. The acrylic tank has a height of 8.2 meters, a width of 22.5 meters and a thickness of 60 centimeters. Each section is self-contained in interpretation and information on the species that are housed in the aquaria. It is a wonderful assemblage of marine life and an excellent source of information. The participants also had the privilege of watching a performance by the dolphins.

## 2.5 Day Five (15 September 2006)

The first visit on day five was to the Nago Fisheries Cooperative Association (Nago FCA). The participants witnessed auction of fishes at the auction hall of the FCA. Mr Yuji Kawamata of Nago FCA facilitated the interpretation of the activities at the auction hall. At the fish market the FCA takes a commission of 5 percent. The FCA also sells crushed ice to member fishers, with one bag of ice costing 200 Yen. No frozen fishes are sold at the fish market of the cooperative. Almost all FCAs in Okinawa Prefecture rarely deal with frozen fishes.

As in Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market, the sellers in this fish market also wear red caps and the buyers sport yellow caps. Interestingly, many women buyers participate in the auction in this market. According to Mr Kawamata in Yanbaru (in Okinawa dialect Yanbaru means northern part of Okinawa island covering 12 villages), women are kind, strong and more active in trade-related matters. Similar to Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market, a pair of FCA staff works as one unit; one conducts the auction and the other keeps the record of the auctioning. The record is maintained in a '*motocho*' (original auction record books of fish markets), the format of which is as follows:

Assuming that Mr M Sato is a member fisher of the Nago FCA and he has sold his catch of *akamachi* (5 fish/box, 3.9 kg in total weight) caught by his fishing vessel *Sato Maru* (*Maru* is a word often used in Japan to denote fishing vessels.) on 15 September, 2006 at the price of 500 Yen/kg. *Sato Maru's akamachi* box auction number is 790 and the name of the buyer is say Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. Likewise, let us assume that his other two *akamachi* boxes are also sold at the same auction as follows:

- Box number 791; *akamachi*; 6 fish/box; 4.0 kg in total weight; sold at the price of 450 Yen/kg to Felix Borja Co. Ltd.
- Box number 792; *akamachi*; 7 fish/box; 4.3 kg in total weight; sold at the price of 400 Yen/Kg to Yugraj Yadava Co. Ltd.



In this case the FCA staff wearing red cap fills in the record as follows:

**Auction Record****Friday , 15 September 2006**

Auction No.	Species	Quantity (in Kg)	Remarks	Price (Yen/ Kg)	Buyer's name	Remarks	Name of fisher/ fishing vessel	No. of box
790	5 <i>Akamachi</i>	3.9	-	500	Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd.	-	FV <i>Sato Maru</i>	1
791	6 <i>Akamachi</i>	4.0	-	450	Felix Borja Co. Ltd.	-	FV <i>Sato Maru</i>	1
792	7 <i>Akamachi</i>	4.3	-	400	Yugraj Yadava Co. Ltd.	-	FV <i>Sato Maru</i>	1

Subsequently, the FCA staff enters the data into the computer and a printed copy is given to Mr M Sato (FV *Sato Maru's* owner). Thus he knows that the total amount he sold on 15 September 2006 was as follows:

**Nago FCA Marketing Record****Friday, 15 September 2006****FV Sato Maru**

Auction No.	Species (in Kg)	Quantity	Price (Yen/ Kg)	Buyer's name	Name of fisher/ fishing vessel	No. of box in Yen	Total amount
790	5 <i>Akamachi</i>	3.9	500	Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd.	FV <i>Sato Maru</i>	1	1 950
791	6 <i>Akamachi</i>	4.0	450	Felix Borja Co. Ltd.	FV <i>Sato Maru</i>	1	1 800
792	7 <i>Akamachi</i>	4.3	400	Yugraj Yadava Co. Ltd.	FV <i>Sato Maru</i>	1	1 720
Sub-Total							5 470
Commission (5 %)							274
<b>Total</b>							<b>5 196</b>

On completion of the auction, Mr Kawamata described the activities of the FCA, especially with regard to resource management in the Meeting Room located at the 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor of the Fish Market Building of Nago FCA. He said that each species has a minimum size set for capture. The fishermen are provided with a card containing the description of the species and size at which it can be harvested. If the fisher brings the catch, which is less than the prescribed size, he is requested to take the catch back. If this is noticed by the Regulatory Officials of the Prefecture, the fisher can be fined. The penalty for violation might also include closure of the fish market for a certain period, which can put all the fishers using the market into difficulty and loss of livelihoods. As a result violations are very rare. However, such restrictions are exempted for the following purposes if specifically approved by the prefecture:

- *for research purpose by scientists, etc,*
- *for educational purpose at schools, etc, and*
- *for propagation purpose by fishers, etc.*

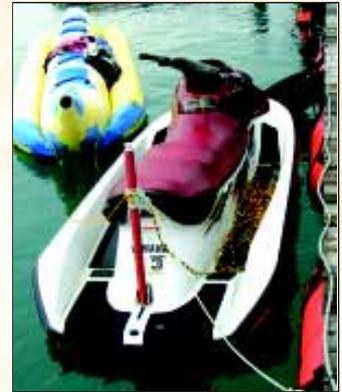
The sizes in respect of different species have been fixed after extensive research (see Table on page 33). It is assumed that the sizes at which the harvest of the species is allowed ensures that the animals would have at least spawned once. There is no upper limit on the harvesting size. The resource management is effective because of size restrictions and strict compliance by the fishers.



*Mr Kiyooki Kanashiro making his presentation*



*Researchers and facilities at the Centre*



*Participants with Mr Kiyooki Kanashiro at the net pen site of the Centre*



*Ms Lecira Juarez presents a memento to Mr Masashi Takagi*



*The net pens for raising cobia and groupers*

Sea urchin fishery is prohibited during September – June every year. This is a voluntary measure practiced by the FCAs of Nago, Motubu and Nakijin. The Okinawa Prefecture also prohibits giant clam and lobster fishing during their spawning season. In addition there are other species such as snappers (*machi*), *sujiara* and *shirokurobera* on which the Prefecture is promoting resource conservation measures. The Okinawa Prefectural Government has designated certain areas where fishing is prohibited with regard to snapper fishery. As for *sujiara* and *shirokurobra*, it is prohibited to catch fishes of less than 1 kg in weight.

The local FCAs have very cordial relationship with the Prefecture Government. Mr Kawamata also explained the conditions to enable a fisher to become full-fledged member of the FCA. He/ she must be a resident of the area and contribute a minimum of Yen 300 000 (cost of one share capital). Before the fisher is admitted to the FCA, he/ she has to pass the requirements of the screening committee. Each member also pays a commission of 5 percent to the FCA out of the sales of his/ her catch, which is used for the management of the facility and other common activities.

In conclusion, Mr Kawamata said that in recent years the fishers are worried about the fluctuation in prices. Some fishers are now also selling directly to the consumers (locally known as '*chokuhan*') and they have set up Internet homepages to advertise their products. The Fish Market also permits direct selling to the consumers on Sundays for which the fishers pay Yen 10 000 each to the FCA. This direct selling is mostly for small-sized fishes, which generally fetch low price in the normal auction. This is a win-win situation for both the fishers and the consumers, as the margin, which goes to the middlemen, is eliminated. However, larger consignments and big-sized fishes cannot be sold directly and have to go through the auction process.



Angelfish



Jaws of a giant shark



Moray Eel



Participants at the Chauraumi Aquarium



*Auction in progress at the Wholesale Fish Market (top and middle row)*



*Mr Yuji Kawamata*



*View of the Fishing Harbour at Nago FCA*



*Mr Edgardo Gomolo presents a memento to Mr Kawamata*



*Participants at the Nago FCA*

## Minimum size limit of shellfishes, etc in Okinawa Prefecture

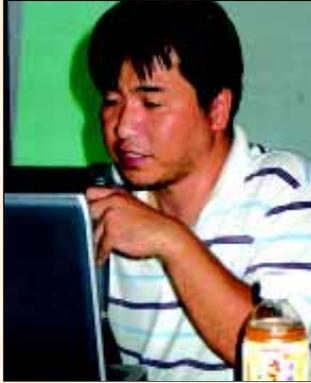
Biological Name	Local Name (Local dialect)	Minimum Size Limit (in cm)
<i>Tridacna crocea</i> (Boring clam)	Himejako (Ajikee or Giira)	8
<i>Tridacna squamosa</i> (Fried clam)	Hirejako (Urugiira)	20
<i>Hippopus hippopus</i> (Horse shoe clam)	Shagou (Suugiira)	15
<i>Tridacna derasa</i> (Giant clam)	Hirenashijako (Maagiira)	30
<i>Trochus tectus</i> (Button shell)	Gintakahama (Hirosegai or Tama)	6
<i>Lunatic marmoratus</i> (Green turban)	Yakougai (Yakugee or Yakugai)	6
<i>Trochus niloticus</i> (Button shell)	Sarasabatei (Takasegai or Soumun, Taama, Akadamaa, Takan-na)	6
<i>Turbo argyrostomus</i> (Spiny top shell)	Choosen Sazae (Tamagai or Nna, TamageeTama)	3
<i>Pinctada margaritifera</i> (Black-lip pearl oyster)	Kurochogai (Hiinukuu)	10
<i>Pteria penguin</i> (Large-winged pearl shell)	Mabegai (Hiigee or Shiinukua)	10
<i>Paulirus japonicus</i> (Lobster)	Lobster (Ibi)	18
<i>Laticauda semifasciata</i> (Sea snake)	Erabu-unagi (Irabuu)	60
<i>Anguilla japonicus</i> (Japanese eel)	Unagi (There is no local dialect)	10

The next visit during the day was to Nakijin FCA. A meeting with the officials of the FCA was held in the Meeting Room of the Nakijin Village Community Center Building (*Nakijin Mura Chuo Kominkan*). The participants met with Mr Atsushi Shokita, President, Nakijin FCA; Mr Taisei Yamakawa, Secretary, Nakijin FCA; Mr Shinichiro Kakuma, Research Coordinator, Research Institute for Sub-tropics and Mr Kiyohito Makino, Fisheries Extension Worker, Motobu Area Station, Okinawa Prefectural Fisheries Extension Workers' Center.

Mr Shokita welcomed the participants and mentioned about a Philippine couple that had migrated to Nakijin area some ten years ago. The couple is engaged in agriculture and has associated very well with the local community and especially with Mr Shokita's family. Because of this he has high regards for the people of the Philippines. He said that Nakijin FCA is a small FCA with only 4 employees but is trying its best to meet the expectations from its member fishers. He also said that the FCA had prepared some information to facilitate the Study Visit and hoped that the material would be useful to the participants.

Mr Makino made a comprehensive presentation on the resource management project of *Hanafuefuki* (Taman, *Lethrinus nebulosus*) in Haneji and Nakijin areas. He said that the landings of *Hanafuefuki* started to decline during 1980s and in recent years the catches have come down to half or even a quarter of the earlier catches. Therefore, it was necessary to study the causes of this decline and formulate strategy to arrest further decline. A Resource Management Committee was formed to decide on closed areas and closed season for the species. The research studies conducted by the Fisheries Experimental Station showed that the one-year old fishes accounted for the maximum percentage in the landings. Therefore, it was agreed to declare such fishing grounds, where one-year old fishes were available in abundance, as closed areas. The closed area in Nakijin extended to 2 sq. km and in Haneji to 2.25 sq. km. The closed season was declared during August – November every year.

Different agencies were given tasks such as the Okinawa Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station, which conducted resource abundance surveys; and the Okinawa



*Mr Kiyohito Makino*



*Mr Masaaki Sato with Mr Masaki Higa*



*Mr Atsushi Shokita*



*Ms Sandra V Arcamo presents a memento to Mr Atsushi Shokita*



*Mr Bonifacio C Tobias presents a memento to Mr Kiyohito Makino*



*Ms Nancy Marquez presents a memento to Mr Higa*



*Participants with Officials at Nakijin FCA*

Prefectural Fisheries Extension Workers' Center undertook the responsibility of information dissemination, advice on management and support for setting up of buoys. The Nakijin village provided full cooperation to the efforts of the FCAs. A Resource Management Joint Committee of Haneji and Nakijin FCAs was also set up for the purpose.

The annual catches of the species started to increase after the resource management was initiated in the year 2000. The production has now almost stabilized at about 8 000 kg per annum. Prior to that it fluctuated between 4 000 to 6 000 kg per annum. In the overall catches, the one-year old population has decreased and 2-4 year old population has increased, which shows the success of the management efforts. In initial years there were some violations, but no violations are now being reported. If the production can be sustained, this will be a good success story and the credit will go to the Prefecture.

Mr Makino informed that sea urchin fishery has been completely banned for one year by the FCA. Stock enhancement of emperor fish is being undertaken but the results are yet to be known. Resource management can be successful if the initiative comes from the fishermen. The strength of Fisheries Extension Workers has decreased. In Nago area there are two Extension Workers to attend to about 1 000 fishermen belonging to 10 FCAs. In conclusion he said that the challenge in operation of the FCAs is to manage the resources in such a manner that the resources can be sustained and the incomes of the fishers can also be optimized. Therefore, the main challenge lies in management.

The final visit of the day was to Yanbaru Bussan Center (Yanbaru Products Center). The participants met Mr Masaki Higa, Director/ General Manager and Head, Yanbaru Bussan Center (*Machino Eki Kyoda*) and Mr Kazuo Iwamoto, In-charge, Fresh Fish Shop Dragon (*Ryugu Sengyo Ten*), Yanbaru Bussan Center. Mr Higa welcomed the participants to the Centre and said that Yanbaru is the name of northern part of Okinawa Island and its adjacent Islands. Yanbaru includes eight villages (Kunigami, Higashi, Ginoza, Ogimi, Onna, Izena, Nakijin, Ie), two towns (Kin, Motobu), and one city (Nago).

The purpose of the Yanbaru Bussan Center is to help promote marketing of agricultural, fisheries and other products of these areas by directly selling them to consumers. Some of the processed fisheries products including 'Umibudo' (seaweed, *Caulerpa lentillifera*), and dried seaweed are sold at the Centre. The products are sold on consignment basis from producers. FCAs and Agricultural Cooperative Associations (ACAs) also sell part of their products through this facility. In case of fishery products, they are mainly dried products. The packers bring such products consigned by FCAs and ACAs to the Yanbaru Bussan Center for selling their products. The Yanbaru Bussan Center charges a commission of 20 percent.

According to Mr Higa, fish cake products (=Kamaboko, which is made from Alaska Pollock) are also popular. The participants were offered Kamaboko, which was very delicious. At the Fresh Fish Shop Dragon of Yanbaru Bussan Center, Mr Iwamoto explained about the fresh fishes being sold at the shop. Due to Typhoon No. 13 that was approaching Okinawa, the landings of fishes were reduced, which also affected this outlet, he said.





## 3.0 Observations and Suggestions by the Participants

This chapter deals with the observations and suggestions given by the participants on the applicability of Japan's Fisheries Resource Management Systems (FRMS) in the Philippines.

### 3.1 Applicability of Japan's Fishery Management System to the Philippines

The origin of fisheries resource management in Japan can be traced back to the customary practices of management of fishing areas by the fishing communities. Commonly known as 'fishing rights', these management practices have been implemented since the feudal times. The passage of Fisheries and the Fisheries Cooperative Law has further contributed to the management of the fishery resources and rights of Fisheries Cooperative Associations (FCAs) in Japan.

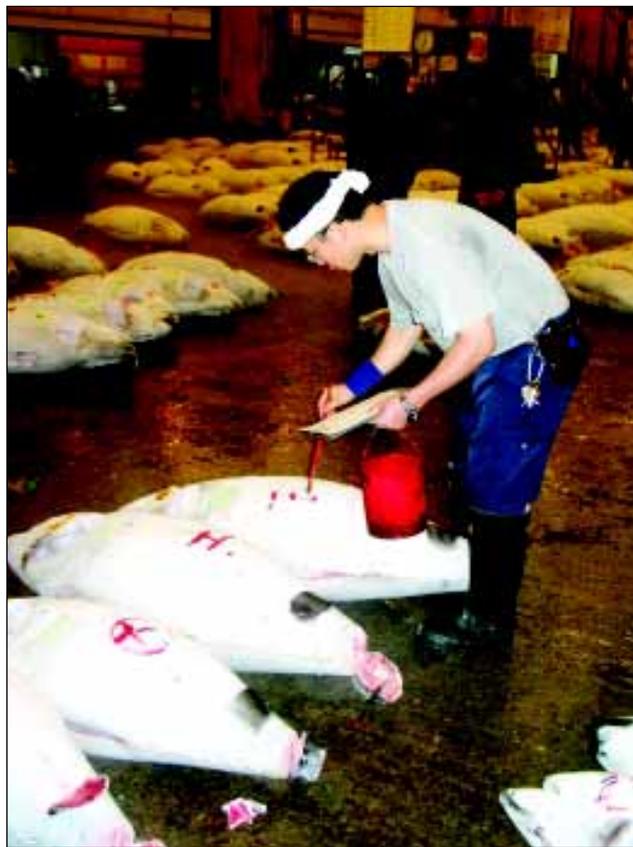
With the increasing pressure on fish stocks, the fishers have strongly felt the need for propagation and conservation of their resources resulting in establishment of their own internal rules and regulations such as restriction of fishing period, size limits for different fish species and conservation of spawning and breeding areas. Basically, community-based fisheries management has been practiced from generation to generation in Japan. The 'fishery rights' being provided to the FCAs have further contributed to the success of FRMS in Japan.

Fisheries management of Japan is quite extensive, more particularly with the active participation of the ZENGYOREN, KEN-GYOREN and the FCAs. The notable role of FCAs in fishery resource management system is very impressive. The FCAs are based on a social structure that relies on kinship, friendship, and mutual help and obligation. The FCAs in Japan also have a strong lobbying power and they play several functions such as credit, supply, marketing and guidance activities. The FCAs operate their fish markets in landing areas and are engaged in joint marketing business (on consignment basis from member fishers) to ensure stable and better fish prices. They are also engaged in resource management and conservation, patrolling, anti-pollution activities, studies and experiments, holding of seminars and meetings, etc.

In Japan substantial information is available on commercially important fish stocks to assist the Fisheries Agency and the FCAs in coming up with appropriate management options. Economic costs on regulation are reduced since there is self-regulation. Excessive competition is also reduced to a minimum since everybody gets a fair share of the economic benefits that accrue from the fisheries.

The various resource management activities being practiced by the FCAs in Japan are unique and very useful examples can be adopted in the Philippines. Of significant interest is the limitation of sizes that can be harvested for particular species of fish. The establishment of closed seasons is also an interesting management tool that can be promoted and adopted in the Philippines. This is because of the great similarities between the fin and shellfish species that can be found in Japan and the Philippines.

The introduction of Resources Recovery Plan (RRP), which aims to address the declining resources due to over-fishing, is also significant. The RRP covers reduction of Total Allowable Effort (TAE), decrease in the number of boats, time and area of closures, improvement of fishing gear and others aspects necessary to allow the recovery of the species. In Japan, these plans are formulated based on extensive studies on the status of the resources, actual fishery operations and after thorough consultation with the fishers. The centralized auction market of fishery and other aquatic products, which Japan has significantly established, also provides information on the productivity of the fishing grounds, which is important in the decision making process (e.g. regulation and enforcement). The Regional Fisheries Coordination Committees



play an active role in this exercise and the members of the Committee are chosen by the national government from among representatives of the offshore fishermen and fishery experts.

In Japan, strong political will exists to manage the fisheries sustainably, which runs from the national government down to the prefecture governments. There is an equally strong participation from the fisheries sector also because of the tangible economic benefits derived from the Fisheries Resource Management (FRM) activities. Moreover, there is equity in the distribution of profits, which further catalyses the efforts of the fishers and other stakeholders.

### **3.2 Issues and constraints in implementation of Fishery Resource Management System in the Philippines**

Japan's Fishery Resource Management System can be replicated in other Asian countries, particularly in the Philippines, since they have, more or less, similar marine resources, fish species and ecological conditions. However, there are certain deterrents to its application or replication in the Philippines. These deterrents mainly involve leadership and governance and values and attitudes. Political will from the National Government to the lowest official is one of the major requirements for the success of the programme. Although some changes have been seen in the last decade, still a lot more is required in the direction. Discipline and industry are also very important in pursuing any developmental effort. The lack of resources, particularly in finance and technology, can also hinder the application of the system. But, somehow this issue can be addressed through joint undertakings and innovations.

While Philippines already has an established Fisheries Code, which may further establish specific implementing guidelines for clarity in implementation, what is lacking is a specific Fishery Cooperative Law. This Fishery Cooperative Law can be drawn and crafted independently or may have a very specific and elaborate provision in the existing Cooperative Code of the Philippines. Ensuring its establishment will mean providing a strong policy environment of fishery cooperatives in the country and, therefore, strengthening the institutional mechanism in carrying out an ideal fishery resource management system. However, the same requires strong lobbying and advocacy for legislative considerations.

The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 codifies positive FRM experiences, and covers a wide field of other elements that would promote sustainable fisheries. However, strong political will needs to be exhibited more from top to bottom management to show that fisheries is given commensurate attention from government considering that this sector contributes quite substantially to the national economy.

### **3.2 Suggestions for implementation of Fishery Resource Management System in the Philippines**

Historically, different coastal resource management (CRM) programmes in the Philippines have transcended from different laws enacted by the government from time to time. A wide range of initiatives and approaches has been made by various agencies, including the government (National and local), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and academes. The continuing support and direction from the National Government enabled the municipalities to improve, coupled with strong advocacy from NGOs, and other civil society organizations. One such example is the decentralization of the municipal waters. Given such decentralization policies, the Local Government Units (LGUs) assumption to its powers and obligations has been very slow. However, CRM in the Philippines has the potentials of developing the fisheries into a more responsive and dynamic resource.

The successful enactment of the New Fisheries Code in 1998 in the Philippines effectively institutionalized fisheries co-management in the country through the creation of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils (FARMCs) from the *barangays* and municipalities up to the national level. The FARMCs serve as advisory and recommendatory bodies to the LGUs at the local level and assist in the implementation of various resource management programs. The FARMCs as a management tool integrates traditional ecological knowledge of the fishermen into the resource management programmes, facilitates compliance of fisheries rules and regulations and enhances awareness among local fishers on the importance of sustainable fisheries development and management. It democratizes fisheries management and allows for the participation of the various stakeholders in the coastal communities. In this situation, strong support for creation of fully functional FARMCs in the Philippines will promote fisheries co-management and eventually FRMS.

Small-scale fishers in the Philippines have a history of participating in community-based fisheries projects and coastal resources management programs and projects being implemented by the government, NGOs and international institutions in different parts of the country. However, there are differences in the national and local policies as well as in the culture between Japan and the Philippines and appropriate adjustments have to be made.

Presently, the LGUs and the communities are given more authority to manage site-specific fisheries resources. This is a shift from the traditional top-down type of management. There is democracy indeed as fishers have significant role in decision-making in FRMS. In fact the FARMCs, as advisory bodies to LGUs in FRM, are formed down to the smallest political unit *i.e.* *barangay*. However, there is a need to strengthen the FRM knowledge of FARMCs to make them more effective advisers.

The Fishing Rights Regime is considered ideal in the Philippine settings. As of now, there is only one fishing right granted by the Philippine Government, under the Philippine Fisheries Code. Under the Fisheries Administrative Order (FAO), the Davao Gulf Tuna Productivity Enhancement Project, with an estimated area of four thousand hectares, has been set up exclusively for tuna hand line association. More exclusive rights areas for tuna should be granted in line with the Philippines Tuna Management Plan. Other areas recommended for fishing right grant are seaweeds, shellfishes and mariculture parks and zones. The legal basis of granting fishing rights to Fishermen Associations in the Philippines is vested with the LGU's for areas within the Municipal waters in consultation with the FARMCs and the Bureau of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources (BFAR) may issue FAO to legalize the fishing right.

The establishment of marine protected areas has been recognized as an effective tool in coastal resources management. In the Philippines, promotion of this tool should be coupled with an implementable and effective management plan. In addition, the following points gleaned from the Japanese experience are also of significant interest for promotion of FRMS in the Philippines:

- Facilitating the availability of scientific data on the state of fish stocks, both to the LGUs and the local fishermen.
- Close collaboration between research institutes and fishermen whereby the former disseminate research results to fishermen while the latter offer their services to provide data, assist the researchers in data gathering and allow the use of their fishing vessels for survey purposes.
- Strong participation of fishermen in their individual capacities as well as in groups in resource management. Awareness of tangible economic benefits that they derive from regulatory measures through democratic decision-making processes will promote this.

- Promotion of awareness among the fishermen on the importance of resource management and the critical role of the fishermen and its benefits through intensified and continuous education and public awareness campaigns.
- Adoption of integrated approaches in fisheries management.
- Promotion of collective action through fisheries cooperatives and awareness of the economic advantages of doing so.
- Determination of Total Allowable Catch on site-specific and species-specific basis.
- Regulations/ policies for declaration of open and close season.
- Formulation of implementing rules and regulations to clarify the provisions of the Fisheries Code.
- Extensive information and education campaigns on the regulations and policies being imposed.
- Promotion of mangrove plantation/ enrichment; setting up of Marine Protected Area (sanctuary) and its management; establishment of Fish Aggregating Devices to enhance recruitment of migratory fish and community-based law enforcement.

Some of the other points, which emerged from the study visit, are as follows:

- An assessment of the fishing community covering aspects such as socio-economic conditions, etc. should be conducted. This should also include the inventory of fishery cooperatives, issues and concerns of fishers, fisheries profile, resource management practices, existing laws, rules and regulations (ordinances, resolutions, etc).
- Training/ seminars should be conducted. Institutional strengthening through capability building seminars, leadership, etc. should be undertaken. Study visits of fisherfolk from the Philippines to Japan regarding Implementation of resource management programs of Japan and FCAs should also be undertaken.
- Resource management initiatives should be introduced and livelihood projects should be undertaken. The community should be assisted in implementing resource-based income generating projects. Monitoring and evaluation should be undertaken at regular intervals.
- The establishment of auction markets is a very good marketing practice that maybe adopted in the Philippines. Market sanitation, orderly arrangement of fishes for sale is an ideal practice, which could be emulated.
- The RRP, although not yet practiced in the Philippines, is mentioned in some of the local ordinances. However, implementation is very negligible. The Japanese system will work better in the Philippines, considering that it is species and site-specific. It need not affect other species not subject to regulation or recovery program. It can be pilot tested immediately starting from the research up to recovery plan implementation. Presently, information is available on the status of fish stocks. However, there is a need for further improvement in analysis of the data and making the results available to policy makers and resource managers.
- Small-scale fisheries in the Philippines need strong support in terms of building their capabilities, primarily in creating fishers' organizations and cooperatives, as well as in strengthening their FARMCs. Consequently, they also need adequate support in building their capabilities for resource management. Logistical support has always been an issue in the Philippines. There is urgent need for vessels and equipment for use in the monitoring, control and surveillance activities in the coastal waters.

- Adequate funding support is required for providing continuous education and information to the fishers. This can be done through the production of educational materials such as brochures, hand-outs, posters, video clips and other information material and translated in the local dialect. It is difficult for the LGUs or the fishermen organizations to prepare the education material using their limited funds and, therefore, external funding support is essential.

There is a high possibility that Philippines can adopt (with modifications considering the culture, systems and laws of the country) the same FRMS that is applied in Japan. If both conservation and preservation efforts are to ensure sustainability of these very important resources, then, the co-management efforts is highly commendable, worthy of emulation and deserves strong advocacy. It is very clear that the fishers and the communities in the coastal areas will be playing a very important role in carrying out the FRMS in the Philippines.

### ***The Role of Federations and Unions***

There are large number (approximately 100) of registered fisher cooperatives in the Philippines. These are operating individually with very poor performance due to lack of income or viable/ profitable businesses. While it is possible to federate these cooperatives, they would need substantial intervention from the BFAR, the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), the Cooperative Union of the Philippines (CUP) and other support institutions.

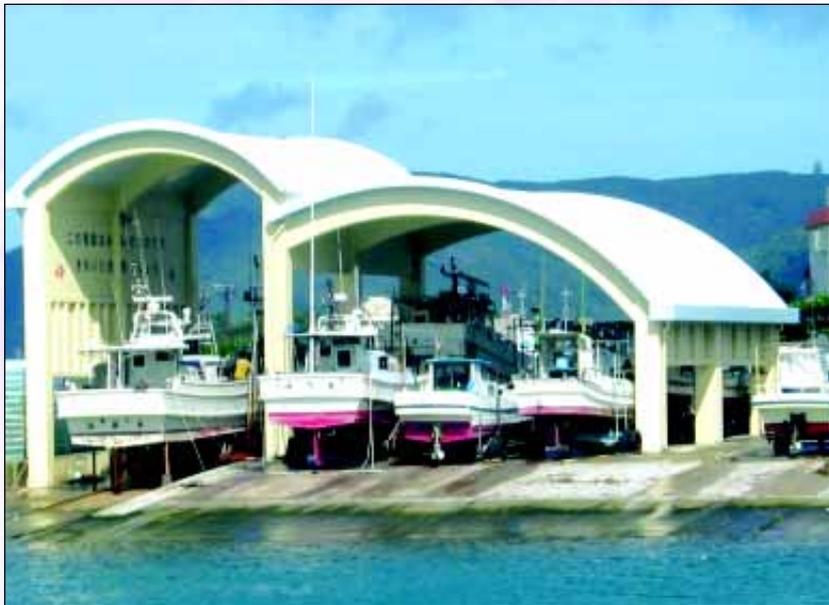
Utilizing the networks of the Federations and Unions in the Philippines, a nationwide information and promotion programme on FRMS, with the following components, should be launched and implemented:

- A Training Module on Fishery Resource Management designed for the cooperatives;
- Trainings/ seminars/ workshops for Officers, Trainers, Committee Members of Fishery Cooperatives and Multi-Purpose Cooperatives with fishery activities/ functions towards professionalizing management;
- Assistance to Fisheries Cooperatives in production, processing and marketing of fishery and related products;
- Assistance (and also liaison) in securing resources for infrastructure (boat sanctuary, storage, ice-making, fish processing facilities);
- Transfer of management of fish landing, terminals and fish markets from the national government units to appropriate and qualified Fisheries Cooperatives;
- Initiate and/or facilitate technology-transfer programs for Fisheries Cooperatives;
- Facilitate/provide insurance services/ coverage for both life insurance and non-life insurance by the insurance cooperatives;
- Provide bookkeeping, accounting and auditing services by appropriate federation and/ or union;
- Initiate and/ or support efforts on legislative and policy advocacy to ensure conducive environment for fishery cooperatives to grow and develop into viable and strong socio-economic organizations;
- Inventorise Fishery Cooperatives and Multi-Purpose Cooperatives with fishery functions;
- Capability building interventions and activities for key officers and managers of Fishery Cooperatives and Multi-Purpose Cooperatives;

- Organization of Fishery Cooperatives and their federations at the provincial, regional and national level;
- Identification and engagement of funding and other support agencies necessary for the implementation of the Fishery Resource Management Program (FRMP);
- Organization of meetings and consultations with concerned government agencies, NGO's and other stakeholders before finalizing framework and action plan for the project;
- Integrating the program and action plans in the Medium Term Development Plan for 5 years of the agency and drawing a set of guidelines, with due consultations, for a cohesive implementation;
- Associating with Cooperative Unions and federations, LGUs, NGOs and fishery cooperative leaders and practitioners in crafting a workable replication plan of a model program on fishery resource management systems;
- Advocating with the support of the entire cooperative sector for consideration of crafting specific and elaborate provisions for fishery cooperatives in the Cooperative Code of the Philippines;
- Encouraging the entire cooperative sector to undertake environmental preservation programs, particularly the conservation and preservation of the marine resources; and
- The Government of Philippines should enter into a memorandum of agreement with CDA, CUP, BFAR, LGUs to pilot adoption of fishing rights systems in the Philippines by strengthening the fishery cooperatives.

### 3.4 Conclusion

In conclusion, drawn from the Japan's model and considering the country's limitations, the eventual establishment of an effective FRMS in the Philippines will require participation of all stakeholders (fishery cooperatives, NGOs, LGUs) in the crafting of an appropriate and workable FRMS and an appropriate joint and collaborative inter-government agency efforts for implementation of the FRMS, such efforts will also require strong networking/ advocacy and promotion of the established programs for the FRMS, design and development of various empowerment mechanisms to provide autonomy for stakeholders to resolve local issues, and establishment of a monitoring mechanisms and periodic assessment to ensure its applicability and effectiveness as well as sustainability.



## 4.0 Preparations for Phase Three

### 4.1 Background

The Training Project on 'Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines' has been implemented by the International Cooperative Fisheries Organization of the International Co-operative Alliance in association with the Cooperative Union of the Philippines. The purpose of the Training Project in the Philippines is to promote community-based fisheries resource management by small-scale fishers engaged in coastal fisheries and by their organizations (fisheries cooperatives), strengthen their activities, and help contribute to ensuring sustainable production, creation of employment opportunities, and poverty alleviation.

The Phase One and Two of the Project were implemented in July 2006 and September 2006 in the Philippines and Japan respectively. The purpose of Phase Three is to hold a seminar on 'Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines' to study possible approaches for promotion of community-based fishery resource management, including considerations on appropriate legal and/or institutional systems and measures, in the Philippines. It is aimed at helping build fishers' and their cooperatives' capacity for the purpose in cooperation with the government, or in other words, promotion of co-management. The Phase Three will also take stock of the information and experiences of first two Phases of the Project.

The organizer and/ or sponsor of the seminar are the International Cooperative Fisheries Organization. The host organization of the seminar is the Cooperative Union of the Philippines. The Seminar shall receive logistic advice and cooperation from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Agriculture of the Government of Philippines.

The Seminar will be held from 12 to 15 February 2007 in The Legend Palawan, Malvae Street, Puerto Princesa City, Philippines (Tel: + 63 (48) 434-4270; Fax: + 63 (48) 434-4276; Web site: [www.legendhotels.com.ph](http://www.legendhotels.com.ph)).

About 50 Participants shall be invited to attend the Seminar and shall include directors, managers and employees of fisheries cooperative societies; member fishers of fisheries cooperative societies; people involved in production, processing and distribution/ marketing of fishery products, and representatives of national/ local governments, research institutes, universities, etc who are interested in fisheries resource management and/ or management of fisheries cooperatives. A short visit to Caramay Small Fisheries Cooperative in Palawan province shall also be made during the Seminar. The draft program of the Seminar is given in [Annexure 10](#).

### 4.2 Suggestions on organization of the Seminar in Puerto Princesa city, Palawan, Philippines.

The participants discussed the organization of the Project seminar in Puerto Princesa city, Philippines and the following suggestions were made to make the seminar more effective and useful.

#### **Participation**

The composition of participants should be from the National Government Agencies, Local Government Units, FARMC's and Fishery Cooperatives. There should be equal representation from different provinces based on the target number of participants. It was suggested that at least two participants from Palawan Local Government Units might be invited for the seminar. Participants representing Non-Governmental



Organizations may also be included in the list of invitees. The following criteria may be adopted for selection of participants from cooperative agencies:

- The participant must be an officer or manager of an operating Fishery Cooperative or Multi-Purpose Cooperative with fishery activity as its major functions as certified by the Cooperative Development Authority and nominated by the Federation or Union of Cooperatives in its area of operation;
- The participant has the time and commitment to serve as implementer and advocate for the fisheries resources management project in the area of operation of his/ her cooperative;
- Must be in good health that would warrant meeting the rigors of the training and the role he/ she would play in the implementation of the project; and
- He/ she is recommended by the Board of Directors of Cooperative Federation or Union where he/ she is working.

### ***Topics for discussion***

The topics for presentation/ discussion in the seminar may include the following:

- Development of mariculture parks in the Philippines, as a tool for coastal resource management.
- The experiences of FARMCs and Fishery Cooperatives in implementation of co-management.
- Fisheries co-management in the Philippines with case studies of Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Councils at Work.
- Introduction to the ICFO Project, summary of Phases One and Two and goals and objectives of Phase Three.
- Examples of fisheries co-management in Japan.

### ***Duration, medium of instruction and other general matters***

A prospectus for the seminar to be held in Philippines should be made available to the prospective participants. The participants must be lodged in the Hotel/ Inn where the programme is held.

The seminar should be for a period of 5 days, which should include 3 days for lecture/ orientation and 2 days visit to different projects. There was also a suggestion to reduce the number of days to three — two days for the lectures/ orientation and one day for field visit. While English should be the medium of instruction, in some cases Filipino language would also be essential. Each session of the seminar may have facilitator and rapporteur to record the proceedings. The participants may also be provided with study material/ kits.

It was suggested that the Report of the Seminar should be widely disseminated in the Philippines so that the recommendations could be considered for implementation by various agencies responsible for community-based fisheries management in the country.



## Annexure 1

### List of Participants and Advisor

#### Participants

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#### Advisor

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## Annexure 2

## Actually followed Itinerary

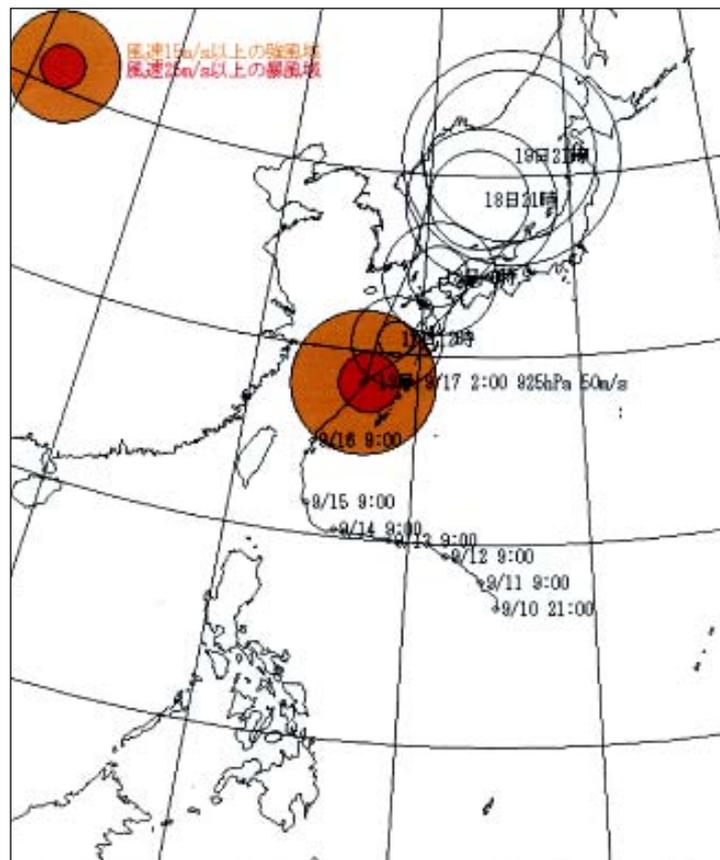
Date/ Month	Itinerary
<b>September 10 (Sunday)</b> 14:50 19:55	Arrival of trainees at Tokyo  Leave Manila PR 432 Arrive at Narita  <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Hotel: Keio Presso Inn Otemachi</b></p>
<b>September 11 (Monday)</b> 09:30-10:15    10:15-12:20  10:15-10:45  10:45-11:50  11:50-12:00 12:00-12:20  14:00-16:35  14:00-15:55  16:00-16:35  19:00-21:00	Opening Ceremony Venue: "CHU-KAIGISHITU", JF ZENGYOREN, Tokyo 1) Speech by Ms Ryuko Inoue, Director of International Cooperation Division, MAFF, Government of Japan 2) Speech by Mr Shoji Uemura, Chairman, ICFO read out by Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary of ICFO 3) Group Photo 4) Orientation by Mr Masaaki Sato  <b>Lectures:</b> Venue: "CHU-KAIGISHITU", JF ZENGYOREN, Tokyo 1) Phase one Report of the Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines – 2006 by Dr Yugraj S Yadava, Director, Bay of Bengal Inter-Governmental Organization, India. 2) Coastal Fisheries Resources Management and Issues in Japan by Dr Junichiro Okamoto, Professor of Hokkaido University.  Break 3) FCAs and Fisheries Resource Management in Japan by Mr Jun Machiba, Deputy General Manager, Fishery Policy and International Affairs Department, JF ZENGYOREN.  <b>Lecture continued:</b> Venue: Room 414, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, MAFF, Tokyo 1) Fisheries Resource Management System in Japan by Mr Takanori Ohashi, Deputy Director, Resource Management Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Tokyo. 2) A video presentation on Japan's Fisheries and a presentation on Japan's Position on International Trade of Agriculture and Fishery Products by Mr Yukio Suzuki, Deputy Director, International Cooperation Division, MAFF, Tokyo.  Welcome Party at "Kikkon", 6 <sup>th</sup> Floor of Sankei Building, Tokyo.  <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Hotel: Keio Presso Inn, Otemachi</b></p>
<b>September 12 (Tuesday)</b> 06:00-07:50   11:10 13:40 15:00	Visit to Tokyo Metropolitan Central Wholesale Market at 'Tsukiji', Tokyo. Guides: Mr Kiyoshi Maruyama and Mr Norihiko Noguchi. - Observation of the Wholesale Fish Market - A Video presentation on the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market - Question and Answer  Leave Tokyo (Haneda Airport) JL 1915 Arrive at Naha, Okinawa Prefecture Arrived at Hotel  <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Hotel: Hotel Airway</b></p>

Date/ Month	Itinerary
<p><b>September 13 (Wednesday)</b></p> <p>09:35- 11:55</p> <p>09:35-11:55</p> <p>13:30-14:00</p> <p>14:00-14:45</p> <p>15:30-16:30</p> <p>15:30-15:50</p> <p>15:50-16:30</p>	<p>Visit to Okinawa Prefectural Government (Fisheries Division), Naha City.</p> <p><b>Lectures:</b> Venue: Meeting Room, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department (AFFD). 1) Fisheries Co-Management in Okinawa by Mr Shinichiro Kakuma, Research Coordinator, Research Institute for Subtropics.</p> <p><b>Lectures:</b> Venue: Roso Shitsu (Meeting Room of Labor Union), 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, AFFD. 1) Fisheries of Okinawa Prefecture in general by Mr Tsugio Katsumata, Chief-in-charge of Planning, Fisheries Division, AFFD, Okinawa Prefectural Government, Naha City.</p> <p>2) Rules and Regulations of Fisheries of Okinawa Prefecture by Mr Kazuo Kishimoto, In-charge of Fisheries Management, Fisheries Division, AFFD, 3) Resource Recovery Plan (RRP) of “Machi (snappers)” in Okinawa Prefecture by Mr Wataru Ikema, In-charge of Planning, Fisheries Division, AFFD, Okinawa Prefectural Government, Naha City</p> <p>Visit to Okinawa Ken Gyoren (Okinawa Prefecture Federation of FCAs) (to Guidance Section)</p> <p><b>Lectures:</b> Venue: Meeting Room, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Suisan Kaikan, Naha City. 1) Marketing Business of JF Okinawa-Ken Gyoren (Okinawa Prefectural Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations) by Mr Shigeya Nakamoto, Acting Chief, Guidance Section, General Affairs Department, JF Okinawa Ken Gyoren.</p> <p>2) Outline of the Organization and Activities of FCAs in Okinawa Prefecture and JF Okinawa Ken Gyoren by Mr Osamu Maeshiro, Head, General Affairs Department, JF Okinawa Ken Gyoren.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Hotel: Hotel Airway</b></p>
<p><b>September 14 (Thursday)</b></p> <p>05:00-07:00</p> <p>13:30-14:40</p> <p>14:50-16:30</p>	<p>Visit to and Observation of Okinawa Local Wholesale Fish Market operated by Okinawa-Ken Gyoren at Tomari Port, Naha City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Observation of fishes waiting to be auctioned 05:00 to 05:30</li> <li>- Observation of fish auction from 05:30 to 06:30</li> <li>- Visit to Fresh Fish Distributors Cooperative Association</li> <li>- Briefing on the organization and activities of the wholesale fish market and fish auction.</li> </ul> <p>Visit to Okinawa Prefectural Sea Farming Center</p> <p><b>Lectures:</b> Venue: Meeting Room, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Okinawa Prefectural Sea Farming Center, Motobu-Cho, Okinawa Prefecture. 1) Outline of Okinawa Prefectural Sea Farming Center by Mr Kiyooki Nakashiro, Chief Scientist, Okinawa Prefectural Sea Farming Center.</p> <p>Visit to “Churaumi Aquarium”, Motobu-Cho, Okinawa Prefecture. Observation of marine species displayed at the aquarium</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Hotel: Hotel Yugafu Inn Okinawa</b></p>
<p><b>September 15 (Friday)</b></p> <p>09:00-11:20</p> <p>09:00-09:35</p> <p>09:40-11:20</p>	<p>Visit to Nago FCA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Observation of fish auction at Fish Market Building of Nago FCA</li> </ul> <p><b>Lecture:</b> Venue: Meeting Room, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor of Fish Marketing Building of Nago FCA 1) Fisheries Resource Management promoted by Nago FCA by Mr Yuji Kawamata, Nago FCA</p>

Date/ Month	Itinerary
13:30-15:00	Visit to Nakijin FCA
	<b>Lecture:</b>
13:30-15:00	Venue: Meeting Room of Nakijin Village Community Center Building.
	1. Hanafuefuki Resource Management Project in Haneji and Nakijin Area by MrKiyohito Makino, Fisheries Extension Worker, Motobu Area Station, Okinawa Prefectural Fisheries Extension Workers' Center.
	Visit to 'Yanbaru Bussan Center'.
15:30-16:10	- Observation of marketing of fisheries products of Yanbaru area at the Yanbaru Bussan (products) Center.
	<b>Hotel: Hotel Route Inn Naha</b>
<b>September 16 (Saturday)</b>	
09:00-19:30	Preparation of Report by the Participants.
	<b>Hotel: Nansei Kanko Hotel</b>
<b>September 17 (Sunday)</b>	
09:00-15:30	Free
15:30-19:30	Preparation of Report by the Participants– continued.
	<b>Hotel: Nansei Kanko Hotel</b>
<b>September 18 (Monday)</b>	
10:00-17:00	Evaluation Meeting of the Phase Two of the Training Project.
	1. Overall evaluation.
	2. Points of notice for Phase Three of the Training Project.
12:00-14:00	Visit Public Market in Naha city.
	<b>Hotel: Nansei Kanko Hotel</b>
<b>September 19 (Tuesday)</b>	Return home from Naha.
13:15	Leave Naha PR 427 (via Fukuoka)
18:15	Arrive at Manila

Note: The Participants could not visit Yaeyama FCA due to Typhoo No. 13 (please see the movement of the Typhoon on page 54).





## Hotels

Place	Hotel
Tokyo	<b>Keio Presso Inn Otemachi</b> 4-4-1 Hongoku-Cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan Postal code: 103-0021 Phone: + 81 (3) 3241-0202 Fax: + 81 (3) 3241-0203
<b>Okinawa Prefecture</b>	
<b>Naha City</b>	<b>Hotel Airway</b> 2-14-5 Kumoji, Naha-Shi, Okinawa-Ken, Japan Postal code: 900-0015 Phone: + 81 (98) 864 - 0511 Fax: + 81 (98) 864 - 0519
	<b>Nansei Kanko Hotel</b> 3-13-23 Makishi, Naha-Shi, Okinawa-Ken, Japan Postal code: 900-0013 Phone: + 81 (98) 862 - 7144 Fax: + 81 (98) 862-7110
<b>Nago City</b>	<b>Hotel Yugafu Inn Okinawa</b> 453-1 Aza Miyasato, Nago-Shi, Okinawa-Ken, Japan Postal code: 905-0011 Phone: + 81 (980) 53 - 0031 Fax: + 81 (980) 53 -7193
<b>Naha City</b>	<b>Hotel Route Inn Naha</b> 2-25-12, West, Naha City, Okinawa Prefecture, Japan Postal code: 900 - 0036 Phone: + 81 (98) 860 - 0771 Fax: + 81 (98) 860 - 0772



## Annexure 3



### Speech of Mr Uemura, Chairman International Cooperative Fisheries Organization of the International Cooperative Alliance and President, JF – ZENGYOREN.

*M*s Ryuko Inoue, Director of International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan, Dr Yugraj Yadava, Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-Governmental Organization, Professor Junichiro Okamoto, Marine Bio-Resources Management Strategy, Faculty of Fisheries Sciences, Hokkaido University, Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen, Good morning!



*Shoji UEMURA*

On behalf of the International Cooperative Fisheries Organization of the International Cooperative Alliance, I would like to thank you for taking part in the Phase Two of the Training Project of ICFO, "Fisheries Management Study Visit in Japan, for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines". This study visit is scheduled to be implemented from today until Monday 18<sup>th</sup> of September in Tokyo and Okinawa Prefecture.

It was two days ago on 9<sup>th</sup> of September that the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Junichiro Koizumi, and Ms Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, President of the Philippines are reported to have signed the Economic Partnership Agreement between the two countries by using the time available before the ASEM summit scheduled to be held from the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 11<sup>th</sup> of this month in Helsinki, Finland.

This indicates that the relationship between the two countries will become much more closer in the coming years in terms of not only trade of goods between the two countries but also exchanges and/ or flow of people and money. I hope that this EPA will help us proceed our cooperative relationship much further.

The ICFO has continued to implement the "Training Project for Leaders of Fisheries Cooperatives in the World" since 1987 every year in developing countries by using the funds contributed from MAFF of the Government of Japan. Of these, ICFO held a seminar two times in the Philippines, namely, during 19-25 February, 1990 in Bagio, and during 26-31 October, 1997 in Cavite.

Particularly, I would like to mention that the last seminar held in Cavite in 1997 was relevant to the Phase Two of the present project that we are going to implement this time since the seminar was held under the title of "ICA/CUP/BFAR Workshop on Community-based Fisheries Management through Cooperatives."

For your information, I would like to cite the resolutions adopted at that time. Namely, the resolution was as follows:

- 1) A resolution requesting the President of the Republic of the Philippines and Congress to retain the 15 Km municipal coastal fishing zone as provided in



the Local Government Code in the proposed Fishery Code which is now awaiting final action in Congress;

- 2) A resolution urging the league of municipalities and cities to adopt a program of granting exclusive fishery rights to cooperatives in coastal fishing areas in order to conserve and protect fishery resources from illegal fishing and rapid degradation;
- 3) A resolution requesting the secretary of Department of Interior and Local Government to enjoin Local Government Units to observe the constitutional mandate of promoting and supporting cooperatives as instruments for social justice and economic development as enunciated under Republic Act 6938;
- 4) A resolution requesting the Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA) to give priority to fishery cooperatives in the awarding of usufruct or lease agreements for the use of PFDA fish ports, processing and fish landing facilities; and
- 5) A resolution requesting the Cooperative Development Authority and concerned agencies to conduct an inventory of and support to cooperatives with fishery functions with programs for institutional development.

However, this training project terminated in the Japanese fiscal year 2005 and a new project started from the Japanese fiscal year 2006. This new project is entitled as the "Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Asia". This is a project in which ICFO selects any one of the Asian countries and implements it in three phases, namely, dispatching of experts to the country so selected in Phase One, conducting a study visit in Japan in Phase Two, and lastly organizing a seminar in the country so selected in Phase Three.

I am happy to say that ICFO selected Philippines for the first year of this new project. Already in July this year, ICFO implemented Phase One. You are now in Phase Two.

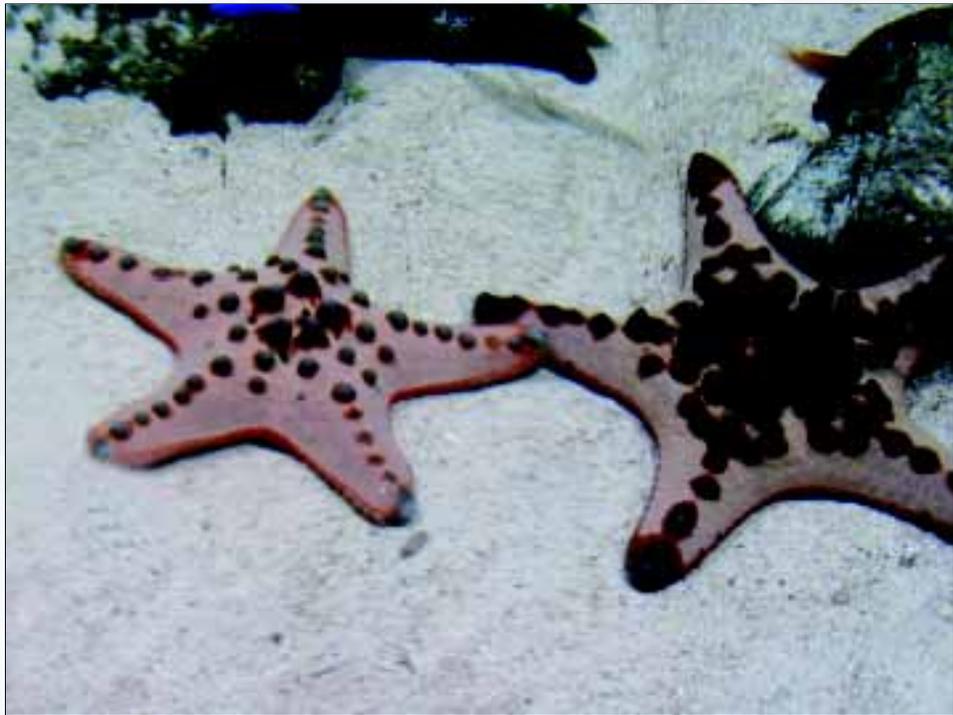
How is the progress of fisheries in the Philippines now compared to the resolution adopted in the seminar held in 1997?

The purpose of the new project starting from this year is to promote, in Asia, community-based fisheries resource management by small-scale fishers engaged in coastal fisheries and by their organizations, strengthen their activities, and help contribute to ensuring sustainable production, creation of employment opportunities, and poverty alleviation.

I hope that through this Phase Two study visit in Japan, you will be able to learn many things, which would lead to meet the purpose.

The month of September is one of the best months in Japan for sightseeing purpose. I hope that you will both study a lot and enjoy your stay in Japan a lot, and return to the Philippines with good memories for your future work.

Thank you very much for your attention.



## Annexure 4

### Address by Ms Ryuko Inoue, Director, International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan.

Good morning, distinguished guests and participants, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, I'm honored to deliver a welcome speech on this occasion.

First of all, I would like to say welcome to all participants from Philippines. Our Ministry has contributed the fund for ICFO (International Co-operative Fisheries Organization) of ICA (International Cooperatives Alliance) to hold seminars, which aim to organize and strengthen fishery cooperatives in Asian countries since 1987.



*Ms Ryuko Inoue*

Recently, the decrease of fishery resources has been a serious problem in the world. We have to point out that over fishing is its main cause. Also we can find the expanding demand of fish meat, which comes from concerns about animal health problems caused by BSE and avian flu, also comes from an awareness of healthy diet.

It is essential to maintain or restore fishery stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield in the world. From this viewpoint, we started to contribute the fund for a new ICFO project to implement fishery resource management activities this year. This project will continue for five years.

To carry out the project, we select one country a year, which has a high possibility to conduct coastal community-based fishery resource management. The project includes three components, which are (1) dispatching experts to the country in order to study present situation and to provide advice and suggestions, (2) fisheries resource management study visit in Japan, and (3) seminar for leaders of fishery cooperatives and legal and institutional activities in the country.

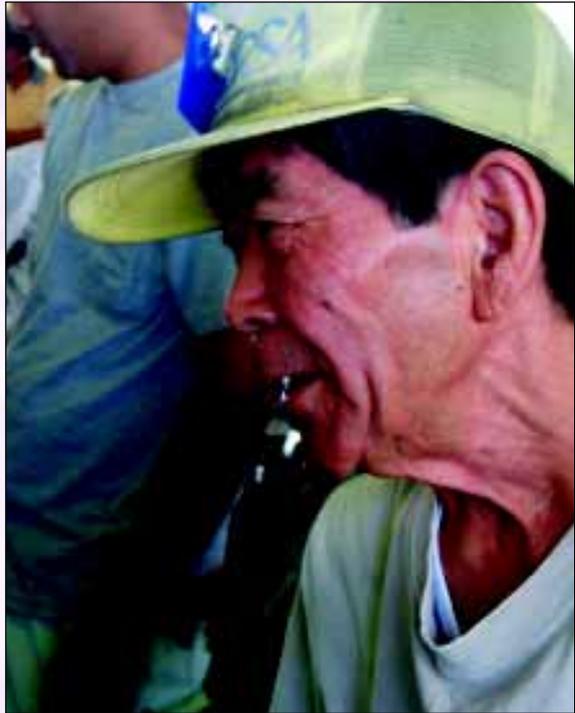
Based on our experiences, we observed that coordination between self-help activities of fishery cooperatives and administrative institutions is key element to implement effective fishery resource management.

Japan and Philippines have some similarities, if my understanding would be right, islands countries surrounded by sea, eating a lot of seafood. That is the reason why ICFO and we decided Philippines as the country for the first year project.

Finally, I would like to say a cordial gratitude to ICFO headed by Mr Uemura, for appropriate implementation of this training course, and dispatching experts to Philippines as the first stage of the project.

Also I hope the participants from Philippines could get fruitful results from this project.

Thank you very much.



## Annexure 5

### The SUISAN-KEIZAI

Tuesday 12 September 2006

Hope the participants learn a lot and return

Eleven trainees from the Philippines

Training on CFRM Started

Fisheries Management Study Visit in Japan, or Phase Two of “The Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management (CFRM) by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines - 2006” organized by International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO) of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) started from 11<sup>th</sup> of September with 8 days of itinerary. On the first day of the Phase Two, lectures were given at a meeting room of JF ZENGYOREN (National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations of Japan) in Ote-Machi, Tokyo.

Professor Junichiro Okamoto of Hokkaido University and Mr Jun Machiba, Deputy General Manager of Fisheries Policy and International Affairs Department, JF ZENGYOREN gave a lecture on “Coastal Fisheries Resources Management and Issues in Japan” and on “Community-based Fisheries Resource Management in Small-scale Fisheries and Roles of Fisheries Cooperatives in Japan” respectively.

Trainee participants listened to the lecturers’ presentations with keen interest. Questions were raised from one participant to another. The lectures were quite active and lively. In addition, presentation was also made by Dr Yugraj Yadava, Director, Bay of Bengal Programme Inter-governmental Organization, on the result of Phase One of this project implemented in the Philippines in July of this year.

In the opening ceremony, which was held before the lectures started, Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary of ICFO and General Manager of Fisheries Policy and International Affairs Department, JF ZENGYOREN, read the opening speech of Mr Shoji Uemura, Chairman of ICFO and President of JF ZENGYOREN who could not be present at the function. In the speech, Mr Uemura referred to the signing made two days ago by the Prime Minister of Japan and the president of the Philippines on the Economic Partnership Agreement, and mentioned that the relationship between the two countries has been getting closer and closer. He conveyed his message of welcome to the participants by saying that he hoped the participants would learn many things and return home with many pleasant memories.



Trainee participants from the Philippines (rear row)



Ms Ryuko Inoue, Director of International Cooperation Division, International Affairs Department, Minister's Secretariat, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries also attended the function and made a welcome speech.

The participants taking part in the present Phase Two of the Training Project are 11 in all, including representatives from the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Government of the Philippines, representatives of fisheries cooperatives of Palawan region and Davao city, etc.

They are scheduled to visit Tokyo Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji in the morning of 12 September, and after that flying to Okinawa where they will visit Local Wholesale Fish Market, Okinawa Prefectural Sea Farming Center, Churaumi Aquarium, etc.

Mr Gil Adora, Assistant Director for Technical Services, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Government of the Philippines said, "The lectures were very meaningful. Fisheries resource management has been implemented in the Philippines as well but we have many problems in the Philippines. We would like to bring what we will have learned in this training Phase Two back to the Philippines, and apply the information and experiences gained, as appropriate, and *mutatis mutandis*, as much as possible, in my country."



*Aerial view of The Central Wholesale Market of Tokyo at Tsukiji  
(Photo courtesy: Tokyo Metropolitan Government)*

## Annexure 6

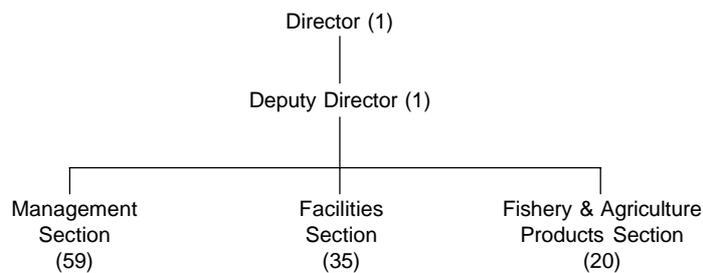
### The Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji, Tokyo

#### 1.0 Outline of the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji

There are 11 Wholesale Markets in Tokyo of which three deal with fishes (fishery products). Tsukiji wholesale fish market is the world's largest market in terms of both quantity and value dealt with. The following table shows the wholesale markets in Tokyo by products.

Wholesale Markets in Tokyo	Products dealt with			
	Fishery Products	Vegetables, fruits, pickles and eggs	Meat	Flowers
Yodobashi		*		
Tama New Town		*		
Setagaya		*		*
Shibaura			*	
Tsukiji	*	*		
Itabashi		*		*
Toshima		*		
Kita-Adachi		*		*
Adachi	*			
Ota	*	*		*
Kasai		*		*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

The wholesale market at Tsukiji is planning to adopt Private Finance Initiative System in order to make it strong and vigorous wholesale market, which can serve the needs of the consumers. As on 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2006, the wholesale market has three sections with a total of staff strength of 114. The work distribution is as follows:



The auction/ bargaining at the fish wholesale market division of Tsukiji is staggered for different species, although it can be changed from season to season. Presently, the timings are as follows:

Species/ Groups	Time to start (in hrs)	
	Auction	Bargaining
'Oomono' (big fishes such as tunas, marlins, etc.)	05:30	-
Fresh fishes	04:40	01:00
Live fishes	05:20	00:00
Shrimps and prawns	05:20	00:00
Sea urchins	05:00	02:30
'Enkan' (dried and/or salted fishes, such as salted salmon, "tarako" (salted Alaska Pollock roe), "kazunoko" (salted herring roe), etc.)	05:40	00:00

The time of starting auction/ bargaining of vegetables and fruits (eggs and pickles as well) at Tsukiji is as follows:

Vegetables/ Eggs/ Pickles/ Fruits	Time to start (in hrs)	
	Auction	Bargaining
Advance season vegetables (such as cucumbers, tomatoes, Chinese pepper, etc farmed in warm house, and lettuce, celery, cauliflower, broccoli, asparagus, and fragrant herbs such as mint, sage, rosemary, baby leafs, etc.)	06:30	00:00
Common vegetables, eggs, and pickles	07:00	00.00
Fruits	07:00	00.00

The Tokyo Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji was established in 1935 and it started its business from 11 February 1935. The market has a history of 70 years and has also survived World War Two. Based on the Seventh Tokyo Metropolitan Government Wholesale Markets Development Plan (2001 Plan), the facilities at Tsukiji will be moved to Toyosu. The facilities at Toyosu will be approximately 1.5 times larger than the existing facilities at Tsukiji and the new market will be completed in the fiscal year 2012.

The wholesale market at Tsukiji deals with approximately 480 kinds of fishery products at fishery products division and around 360 kinds of vegetables and fruits at vegetables and fruits division including eggs and pickles. The total amount of transaction in fiscal year 2005 (April 2005 to March 2006) at the Tsukiji wholesale market was as follows:

The total floor area of buildings in Tsukiji market is 288 390 sq meters and the area approved for use by the main facility is distributed as follows:

Products	Quantity (tonnes/ day)	Value (Yen/ day)
Fishery products	2 140	1 750 million
Vegetables & fruits (including eggs and pickles)	1 211	310 million

The vehicle parking facility at Tsukiji can accommodate a total of 4 260 vehicles (3 620 vehicles within the wholesale market premise and 640 vehicles outside the wholesale market premises). As many as about 42 000 persons and 19 000 vehicles (cars, trucks, etc) enter the wholesale market at Tsukiji every day.

The Tsukiji market has a total cold storage capacity of 27 500 metric tonnes, which includes 26 400 metric tonnes for fishery products and 1 100 metric tonnes for vegetables and fruits. The cold storage facilities available with different companies within the market premises is shown in the following table:

Company which owns Cold Storage	Holding capacity (in metric tonnes)
Fishery Products Cold Storage	2 600
Salted and Dried Fishery Products Cold Storage	1 000
Vegetables and Fruits Cold Storage	1 100
Cold Storage of Asahi Reizo Kogyo Co. Ltd.	4 000
Cold Storage of Maruha Buturyu Net Co. Ltd.	2 300
Cold Storage of Touto Suisan Co. Ltd.	4 400
Freezing Storage of Chuo Reito Co. Ltd.	4 700
Cold Storage of Tsukiji Uoichiba Co. Ltd.	4 400
Cold Storage of Tokyo Uoichiba Oroshi Coop.	3 000
Total	27 500

The Tsukiji market has a separate building (with a floor area of 3 142 sq. mt) constructed in 1976, which provides basic amenities such as sleeping rooms, meeting rooms, gymnasium, dining room, bath room, etc. to the people who use the facilities at the Wholesale Market.

### Wholesalers

There are seven wholesalers in fishery products division (Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd., Daito Gyorui Co. Ltd., Touto Suisan Co. Ltd., Tsukiji Uoichiba Co. Ltd. (commonly known as "Touichi"), Dai-Ichi Suisan Co. Ltd., Marusen Chiyoda Suisan Co. Ltd., Sougou Shokuhin Co. Ltd.) and three wholesalers in vegetables and fruits division operating from the Tsukiji market as on 1 April 2006.

The wholesalers here refer to those companies, which have been given permission by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to operate wholesale business within the premise of the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market. They sell goods (fishes, vegetables and fruits) consigned from shippers (such as cooperatives) or those goods that they bought from shippers to intermediate wholesalers or authorized buyers by auction or bargaining, etc. One of the qualifications of the wholesalers is that each of them has to have an amount of more than 3 days transactions worth of asset.



The wholesalers sell the goods by auction that the producers have consigned to them. Their commission is fixed by municipal ordinance at 5.5 percent of the wholesale price for fishery products. In order to prevent any default of payment etc, the wholesale companies are required to pay the following amount of guarantee money to Tokyo Metropolitan Government, which is fixed in accordance with the annual sales amount of the companies and is as follows:

Annual sales per year (in billion Yen)	Guarantee to be paid (in million Yen)
< 5	30
5 – 10	66
10 – 20	150
20 – 30	270
30 – 40	360
40 – 50	450
50 – 70	600
70 – 100	750
> 100	1 200

The following table shows the total amount of annual transactions (value and quantity) of each of the seven wholesale companies at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji in 2005.

Name of the Company	Value (in Yen)	Quantity (in Kg)
Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd.	109 405 166 276	118 230 356
Daito Gyorui Co. Ltd.	102 038 766 166	120 360 451
Touto Suisan Co. Ltd.	98 859 729 965	103 331 910
Tsukiji Uoichiba Co. Ltd. or 'Touichi'	75 400 661 734	101 006 817
Dai-Ichi Suisan Co. Ltd.	43 004 615 545	56 306 154
Marusen Chiyoda Suisan Co. Ltd.	43 184 996 668	78 039 771
Sougou Shokuhin Co. Ltd.	8 358 281 085	8 076 882
Total	480 252 217 439	585 352 341
Number of days the Market was open	274	274
Average transaction per day	1 753 million Yen	2 140 tonnes

The money transaction in Tsukiji market is illustrated with the following example:

Assuming that M/s Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd. (wholesaler) has sold 100 Kg of mackerel consigned by Sato Fisheries Cooperative Association (Sato FCA) to an intermediate wholesaler Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. on Tuesday 12 September 2006 at the price of 1 000 Yen/ kg. The total amount of sales becomes 100 000 Yen (= 100 Kg multiplied by 1 000 Yen/ kg)

In this case, Sato FCA sends an invoice of 100 000 Yen to Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd. within one day after the transaction. Chuo Gyorui pays 100 000 Yen to Sato FCA within 3 days after the transaction. The bank charge for remittance is borne by Chuo Gyorui. Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd. sends an invoice of 105 500 Yen (5 500 Yen being the commission) to Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. within 1 day after the transaction. Sometimes it may take 2 days before Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. receives the invoice. Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. pays Chuo Gyorui 105 500 Yen within 1 month (30 days) after the transaction. The bank charge for remittance is borne by Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd.

Generally, at Tsukiji, payment by intermediate wholesalers is done within 30 days after the transaction. It may be noted that there is an early payment incentive rebate system where if the buyer, Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. in this case, pays the money to Chuo Gyorui within 5 days or much earlier to Chuo Gyorui, 0.5 percent of the total amount of 100 000 Yen, namely 500 Yen, is returned to Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. as 'payment incentive rebate money'. Similarly, if Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. pays it within 16 days after the transaction, 2.5 percent of the total amount of transaction, namely 250 Yen is returned to Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd.

	Invoice	Payment (remittance) and bank charges
<b>Consignor (Sato FCA)</b>	To be sent to Chuo Gyorui Co. Ltd. within 1 day after the transaction date (amount of invoice = 100 000 Yen)	
<b>Wholesaler (Chuo Gyorui)</b>	To be sent to Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd. within 1 day after the transaction date (amount of invoice = 105 500 Yen)	To be made within 3 days after the transaction date (within 1 day after the invoice is received from Sato FCA). Bank remittance charges must be borne by Chuo Gyorui.
<b>Intermediate Wholesaler (Gloria Diaz)</b>		To be made within 30 days after the transaction date. Bank remittance charges must be borne by Gloria Diaz Co. Ltd.

#### Intermediate Wholesalers:

The intermediate wholesalers refer to those companies, which are permitted by the Governor of Tokyo to operate from the Tsukiji market. They have their small shops in the intermediate wholesalers shop area and after they have bought products from the wholesalers, they display the products in their shops and sell them to retailers including restaurants, etc. In fishery products division, there are 850 intermediate wholesalers and in vegetables and fruits division, there are 112 intermediate wholesalers. One unit area of the intermediate wholesaler's shop is only 7 square meters. There are intermediate wholesalers who have several units of shops. There are a total number of 1 650 such shops of intermediate wholesalers in the Tsukiji market.

#### Authorized buyers:

The authorized buyers include retailers, processors and supermarkets, etc who buy products in large quantity and are specially approved by the Governor of Tokyo. They can buy goods both from the intermediate wholesalers and wholesalers. In fishery products division, there are 350 authorized buyers and in vegetables and fruits division, there are 861 authorized buyers at Tsukiji.



**Other allied traders:**

Other allied traders (companies) include those that are engaged in the businesses necessary for ensuring smooth operation of the wholesale market by providing various support services to the people working in the premise (example: shops selling goods of daily necessities, restaurants, banks, etc. (see the following table.)

Category	Types of Business	Number of companies
Distribution support	Storing of products bought	3
	Transportation	14
	Cold storing	3
Selling of foods and other goods	Selling of wrapping materials, cloths, kitchenware, petroleum, ice, ships chandler, various apparatus, collection of boxes	36
	Selling of other foods	45
	Selling of cigarettes, candies & sweets	4
	Restaurants	38
Processing and services	Fish slicing (such as for sashimi)	11
	Banks, barbers, transport carts repairing, bicycle parking, maintaining and managing buildings and machines in the premise	13
Total	20 kinds of businesses	167

The Tokyo Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji operated for 274 days in the fiscal year of 2005. It is open from Monday to Saturday and closed on Sundays and national holidays (14 in total). In addition to these holidays the Wholesale Market is closed on Wednesdays of the second week and the fourth week of every month. Results of Business at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji (Fishery Products Division) in the fiscal year of 2005 (April, 2005 to March, 2006) are shown in the table below.

	Total quantity (in metric tonnes)	Total Value (in million Yen)	Average transactions per day	
			(in metric tonnes)	(in million Yen)
Total	586 313 (100)	480 423 (100)	2 140	1 753
Fresh fishes	164 990 (28.1)	137 542 (28.6)	602	502
Live fishes	14 071 (2.4)	17 853 (3.7)	51	65
Shellfishes	38 082 (6.5)	36 590 (7.6)	139	134
Frozen fishes	144 673 (24.7)	136 874 (28.5)	528	500
Freshwater fishes	2 015 (0.3)	2 541 (0.5)	7	9
Seaweeds	9 232 (1.6)	3 511 (0.7)	34	13
Processed fishes	213 250 (36.4)	145 512 (30.30)	778	531

**Note: The Fishery Products Division operated 274 days in FY 2005; the figures in parentheses are percentages.**

The quantity and value of top ten fish species (fresh and frozen) transacted at the Tsukiji Market in FY 2005 by species are given in the following tables.

#### Fresh fishes

Order	Species	Quantity (in metric tonnes)	Value (in million Yen)
1	Yellowtails	22 230	15 205
2	Jack mackerels	18 489	8 926
3	Tunas	14 923	21 881
4	Squid	13 059	7 773
5	Skipjack	13 013	5 478
6	Snappers	11 948	10 794
7	Cod and cod like species	5 074	3 187
8	Salmon and trout	5 020	3 781
9	Sardines	4 420	2 160
10	Flatfishes	3 625	3 300

#### Frozen fishes

Order	Species	Quantity (in metric tonnes)	Value (in million Yen)
1	Tunas	49 368	59 775
2	Salmon and trout	25 188	14 395
3	Shrimps and prawns	14 494	19 593
4	Squid	8 823	5 150
5	Flatfishes	7 456	4 545
6	Crabs	3 105	5 531
7	Billfishes (marlin)	2 161	2 187
8	Snappers	264	182
9	Sharks	21	5
10	Others	339	25 510

#### Processed fishes

Order	Product	Quantity (in metric tonnes)	Value (in million Yen)
1	Fried fish and fishery products	14 746	5 728
2	Salted salmon	14 028	9 248
3	Butterflied and dried jack mackerel	9 482	4 917
4	'Shirasu (juveniles of sardines etc dried)'	8 279	11 221
5	Pickled fishes	7 041	4 118
6	"Tsukudani (boiled and seasoned in soy sauce)"	6 840	4 784
7	Eels split and boiled	5 384	10 687
8	Butterflied and dried atka mackerel	5 077	2 325
9	'kamaboko (fish paste)'	4 030	3 126
10	Buttrfly and dried mackerel	3 527	1 502

Changes in quantity of transactions in Fishery Products Division during the January to December of each year from 2001 to 2005 at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji are illustrated below:

During the past 5 years from 2001 to 2005, the fishery products division of the Tokyo Central Wholesale Markets operated business, on an average, 274 days a year. The total quantity of fishery products transacted at the three central wholesale markets in Tokyo has decreased year after year during the past 5 years, from 717 581 tonnes in 2001 to 653 385 tonnes in 2005, showing a decrease of 8.95 since 2001.

Among the three wholesale markets, the Wholesale Market at Tsukiji is the largest one in terms of fishery products transaction: it accounts for around 90 percent of the total. In 2005, 2 140 tons of fishery products were transacted on an average per day (see the following table.)

*Unit: tonnes*

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
No. of days the Wholesale Market was open and operated business. <b>(A)</b>	273 days	272 days	274 days	279 days	274 days
Total quantity of fishery products transacted at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's 3 Central Wholesale Markets <b>(B)</b>	717 581	719 745	692 263	675 976	653 385
Average transaction quantity per day = <b>(B)</b> divided by <b>(A)</b>	2 629	2 646	2 527	2 423	2 319
Of the <b>(B)</b> , the quantity transacted at Tsukiji <b>(C)</b>	632 256 (88.1%)	637 499 (88.6%)	615 409 (88.9%)	604 646 (89.5%)	586 313 (89.7%)
Average transaction quantity per day = <b>(C)</b> divided by <b>(A)</b>	2 316	2 344	2 246	2 167	2 140



At Tsukiji, during the years from 2001 to 2005, transaction of fresh fishes has increased from 25.7 % of the total quantity to 28.1 %, an increase of 2.4 %, while that of frozen fishes has decreased 3.1 % from 27.8 % of the total to 24.7 %. The quantity of the transaction of processed fishes has been leveling off at about 36 %. (see the following table.)

**Unit: tonnes**

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
No. of days the Whole sale Market was open and operated business.	273 days	272 days	274 days	279 days	274 days
Total quantity of fishery products transacted at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji of which:	632 256	637 499	615 409	604 646	586 313
- Fresh Fishes	162 229 (25.7)	155 960 (24.5)	161 560 (26.3)	160 202 (26.5)	164 990 (28.1)
- Live fishes	14 103 (2.2)	14 724 (2.3)	14 327 (2.3)	13 936 (2.3)	14 071 (2.4)
- Shellfishes	40,463 (7.0)	38,656 (6.8)	36,519 (6.9)	37,001 (7.0)	36,590 (6.5)
- Frozen fishes	175 832 (27.8)	184 029 (28.9)	164 327 (26.7)	156 184 (25.8)	144 673 (24.7)
- Fresh water fishes	2 360 (0.4)	2 206 (0.3)	2 142 (0.3)	2 108 (0.3)	2 015 (0.3)
- Seaweeds	7 610 (1.2)	8 168 (1.3)	8 929 (1.5)	9 104 (1.5)	9 232 (1.6)
- Processed fishes	225 933 (35.7)	229 152 (35.09)	221 457 (36.0)	220 917 (36.5)	213 250 (36.4)
Percentage compared to the quantity transacted in 2001	100.0	100.8	97.3	95.6	92.7

*Note: Figures in parantheses denote percentage*

Changes in Value of Transactions during the 12 months from January to December of each year from 2001 to 2005 at the Tokyo Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji

The total value of fishery products transacted at the three central wholesale markets in Tokyo has decreased year after year during the past 5 years, namely from 614 319 million Yen of 2001 to 534 076 million Yen of 2005, which was a decrease of 13.06 % from 2001.



Unit: million Yen

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
No. of days the Whole sale Market was open and operated business. <b>(A)</b>	273 days	272 days	274 days	279 days	274 days
Total value of fishery products transacted at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's 3 Central Wholesale Markets <b>(B)</b>	614 319	601 755	556 923	549 461	534 076
Average transaction value per day = <b>(B)</b> divided by <b>(A)</b>	2 250	2 212	2 033	1 969	1 949
Of the <b>(B)</b> , the value transacted at Tsukiji <b>(C)</b>	544 567 (88.7)	536 034 (89.1)	498 137 (89.4)	493 398 (89.8)	480 423 (90.0)
Average transaction value per day = <b>(C)</b> divided by <b>(A)</b>	1 995	1 971	1 818	1 768	1 753

Note: Figures in parantheses denote percentage

At Tsukiji, during the years from 2001 to 2005, the value of transaction of fresh fishes has increased 1.0 % from 27.6 % of the total value to 28.6 %, while that of frozen fishes has decreased 1.9 % from 30.4 % of the total to 28.5 %. The value of the transaction of processed fishes has remained almost the same in terms of percentage at about 30 % of the total. (see the following table.)

Unit: million Yen

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
No. of days the Whole sale Market was open and operated business.	273 days	272 days	274 days	279 days	274 days
Total value of fishery products transacted at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji	544 567	536 034	498 137	493 398	480 423
Of which quantity of					
- Fresh Fishes	150 536 (27.6)	144 51 (27.0)	137 653 (27.6)	138 960 (28.2)	137 542 (28.6)
- Live fishes	20 918 (3.8)	19 528 (3.6)	18 845 (3.8)	17 849 (3.6)	17 853 (3.7)
- Shellfishes	40 463 (7.4)	38 656 (7.2)	36 519 (7.3)	37 001 (7.5)	36 590 (7.6)
- Frozen fishes	165 771 (30.4)	164 322 (30.7)	150 837 (30.3)	144 768 (29.3)	136 874 (28.5)
- Fresh water fishes	2 693 (0.5)	2 669 (0.5)	2 616 (0.5)	2 576 (0.5)	2 541 (0.5)
- Seaweeds	3 045 (0.6)	3 096 (0.6)	3 422 (0.7)	3 592 (0.7)	3 511 (0.7)
- Processed fishes	161 141 (29.6)	162 911 (30.4)	148 245 (29.8)	148 652 (30.1)	145 512 (30.3)
Percentage compared to the quantity transacted in 2001	100.0%	98.4%	91.5%	90.6%	88.2%

Note: Figures in parantheses denote percentage

## Other Information

Table below provides additional information concerning the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji.

No.	Item	Contents	
1	Average amount of transactions per day in the year of 2005	(1) Fishery products 1) Quantity 2) Value (2)Vegetables and Fruits 1) Quantity 2) Value:	2 140 ton 1 753 million Yen 1 211 ton 312 million Yen
2	Number of persons entering the Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji per day (= result of survey implemented during 28-29 November, 2002)	41 964 persons per day Of which - Employees working within the central wholesale market - Stock purchasers etc	14 089 27 875
3	Number of vehicles entering the Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji per day(= result of survey implemented during 28-29 November, 2002)	18 565 vehicles per day Of which 1) Large trucks (larger than 5 ton in carrying capacity) 2) Medium size trucks (2 to 5 ton in carrying capacity) 3) Small trucks (less than 2 ton in carrying capacity) 4) Light vans and passenger cars 5) Light vehicles 6) bus 7) Taxi 8) Motor bicycle In addition to the above, there are 1 970 bicycles, 6,152 turret trucks, [A turret truck is a motor cart (three wheeler) with a round wheel on top of its engine. It can be turned round to any direction. The engine is covered by a turret shaped cover. It is driven by one man, carrying fishes etc on the cart behind which is approximately 60 – 70 cm in width by 2 m in length.] and 660 small non-powered cart (two wheeler). However, these are not counted in the total number of vehicles here.	984 5 073 1 847 1 970 1 970 123 236 3 334
4	Waste materials discharged per day (in the year of 2005)	(1) Fishery Products Division total Of which - Combustibles - Non-combustibles - Polystyrene (2) Vegetables & Fruits Division total Of which - Combustibles - Non-combustibles Note: The weight of polystyrene means the weight of the product produced after it has been melted.	60 ton/day 33 ton/day 15 ton/day 12 ton/day 9 ton/day 8 ton/day 1 ton/day
5	Quantity of water used per day in the year of 2005	Approximately 8 100 cubic meters per day Of which - Tap water - Filtered sea water Note: The Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji has a sea water fast-filtering/sterilizing/settling facility with 4,800 cubic meters per day of cleaned sea water production ability. By using the cleaned sea water, the floor of the wholesale market is cleaned everyday.	5 000 cubic m./day 3 100 cubic m./day

No.	Item	Contents	
6	Electric power used per day during 2005	About 134 300 Kilo-Watt-Hour per day	
7	Pier	Length Width Since the Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji is located at the estuary of Sumida River, fishing vessels of 50 to 300 gross ton size can berth and unload their catch.	426 m 18 m
8	Ice-making facility	Ice-making ability Of which - Crushed ice (by automatic crushed ice making machine) - Block ice Note: There are 3 automatic crushed ice making machines at the Central Whole sale market at Tsukiji. Block ice is produced by 3 cold storage facilities of private companies within the Central Wholesale Market at Tsukiji.	290 ton/day 120 ton/day 170 ton/day
9	Electric power facilities	- Electric power permitted to be used by contract Of which - A: Special electric power of high voltage by season - B: Special electric power of high voltage by season (= used for cold storages etc) - Electric transformer facilities	10 560 Kw 9 462 Kw 1 098 Kw 43
10	Telephones	- Operating room With extension of - Lines subscribed (includes information communication lines such as ADSL)	1 1 295 lines 4 110
11	Water supply/discharge facilities and sanitary facilities	- Length of supply water pipe (of more than 75 mm in diameter) - Pumps - Length of discharge water pipe (of more than 150 mm in diameter) - Discharge water (drainage) pumps - Toilet Note: Waste water is temporarily stored in 2 tanks (one with 3 000 cubic meters in capacity and the other 800 cubic meters) within the premise. After waste materials etc are removed, the water is discharged out to public sewage system.	8 500 m 46 23 400 m 71 266 places
12	Elevators (owned by Tokyo Metropolitan government)	- Elevators for workers and visitors - Elevators for cargos	7 22
13	Number of visitors in the year of 2005	- Number of visitors formally registered by Tokyo Metropolitan government Of which - foreigners - Japanese citizen - Elementary school children	10 024 persons 1 160 7 310 1 554

No.	Item	Contents	
14	Incidents recorded in the year of 2005	A: Things found and reported B: Damages etc suffered and reported C: Things lost and reported D: Traffic accidents - Non-human - Human (which has caused casualties)	- Goods 497 cases - Cash 100 cases (total:1 828 000 Yen) 57 cases Damages suffered: - Cash 4 390 000 Yen in total 4 cases 256 000 Yen in total - Goods 61 cases - Cash 192 cases (total:3 754 000 Yen) 155 cases 202 cases
15	Income in the year of 2005	A: Income from Use of Facilities B: Income from commission charged in proportion to amount of sales Of which from wholesalers of - Fishery products - Vegetables and Fruits from intermediate wholesalers of - Fishery products - Vegetables and Fruits from allied traders	2 461 404 000 Yen 1 472 682.000 Yen 1 200 180 000 Yen 206 738 000 Yen 34 662 000 Yen 25 547 000 Yen 5 555 000 Yen



## Annexure 7

## Fish Species in Okinawa

English name	Japanese name	Okinawan name	Scientific name
Yellowfin tuna	kihada	sibi	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>
Skipjack	katsuo	ayagatyu	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
Rainbow runner	tsumuburi	yamato-nagaiyu	<i>Elagatis bipinnulata</i>
Longfin amberjack	hirenaga-kanpachi	ukimuruu	<i>Seriola rivoliana</i>
Blue marlin	kurokajiki	achinuiyu	<i>Vakaira mazara</i>
Dolphin	shiira	manbiki	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>
Spotted halfbeak	hoshisayori	ayabai-iyu	<i>Hemiramphus far</i>
Flying fish	tobiuo	tubuu	<i>Cyoselurus poecilopterus</i>
Sea pike	taiwan-kamasu	kamasaa	<i>Sphyaena flavicauda</i>
Blackfinned long-tom	tenjikudatu	shijaa	<i>Tylosurusacus melanotus</i>
Long-jaw mackerel	gurukuma	gurukumaa	<i>Rastrelligen kanagurta</i>
Purse-eyed scad	meaji	gatyun	<i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i>
Trevally	nanyoukaiwari	gaara	<i>Carangoides orthogrammus</i>
Striped jack	shima-aji	gaara	<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>
White tongued crevalle	indo-okiaji	hingaa-gaara	<i>Uraspis uraspis</i>
Fusilier	takasago	gurukun	<i>Caesio diagramma</i>
Redfin fusilier	umeiomodoki	hiraa-gurukun	<i>Caesio xanthonotus</i>
Blue-banded parrotfish	hibudai	aagai	<i>Scarus ghobban</i>
Blunt-headed parrotfish	nan-you-budai	irabutyaa	<i>Scarus gibbus</i>
Blackspot tuskfish	sirokurabera	makubu	<i>Choerodon shoeneleini</i>
Spangled emperor	hama-huehuki	taman	<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i>
Blackspot emperor	ami-huehuki	muruu	<i>Lethrinus semicinctus</i>
Ribbon fish	tachiuo	tachinu-iyu	<i>Trichiurus laprurus</i>
Golden spinefoot	goma-aigo	kaaee	<i>Siganus guttatus</i>
Pearl-spotted spinefoot	shimohuri-aigo	maae	<i>Siganus canaliculatus</i>
Colored sea-bream	shirodai	shiru-iyu	<i>Gymnocranius japonicus</i>
Yellow-tailed emperor	iso-huehuki	kuchinaji	<i>lethrinus maksena</i>
Dash-dot goatfish	oosuji-himeji	katakashi	<i>Parupeneus barberinus</i>
Painted sweetlip	korodai	kuree	<i>Plectorhyncus pictus</i>
Long-snouted unicorn	tenguhagi	chinuman	<i>Naso unicornis</i>
Black sea-bream	minami-kurodai	chin	<i>Acanthopagrus sivicolus</i>
Common bluestripe snapper	yosuji-huedai	inoo-bitaroo	<i>Lutjanus kasmira</i>
Longspined red-bream	taiwandai	yonabaru-majiku	<i>Argyiops bleekeri</i>
Threadfin bream	tonkin-itoyori	ijukin	<i>Nemipterus sp.</i>
Porcupine fish	nezumihugu	abasaa	<i>Diodon hystrix</i>
Spiny squirrel fish	togariebisu	aka-iyu	<i>Sargocentron spiniferum</i>
Deep-sea snapper	kibire-akarenko	hukayaa-majiku	<i>Dentex sp.</i>
Broad alfonsino	nan-you-kinme	akahuuwaa	<i>Beryx decadactylus</i>
Rusty jobfish	ishi-chibiki	taikutyaa-machi	<i>Aphareus rutilens</i>
Green jobfish	ao-chibiki	oo-machi	<i>Aprion virescense</i>
Grouper	kibire-hata	miibai	<i>Epinephelus faveatus</i>
Blue-spod rockcod	yukata-hata	aka-miibai	<i>Cephalopholis miniata</i>
Japanese snapper	aodai	shityuu-machi	<i>Pracaesio caeruleus</i>
Lavender jobfish	himedai	kurukin-machi	<i>Pristimoides sieboldii</i>
Flower flute porgy	hana-huedai	bitaroo	<i>Tropidinius amoenus</i>
Coral trout	sujjara	akajin	<i>Precropomus leopardus</i>
Ruby snapper	hamadai	aka-machi	<i>Paracaesio caeruleus</i>
Crimson jobfish	oohime	maa-machi	<i>Pristimoides filamentosus</i>



## Annexure 8

**Okinawa Times**  
**Thursday, 14 September 2006**  
**Learning from experiences of fisheries in Okinawa**  
**Eleven trainees from the Philippines visiting**  
**Ken-Gyoren and Wholesale Fish Market**

Eleven people comprising representatives of fisheries cooperatives and Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources of the Government of the Philippines, etc are visiting Okinawa from 12<sup>th</sup> of September with an itinerary of 4 nights and 5 days in order to learn from the experiences of fisheries in Okinawa concerning fishing right, community-based fisheries resource management and activities of fishers of fisheries cooperative associations.

In the morning of 13 September, Mr Shinichiro Kakuma, Chief Scientist, Research Institute for Subtropics gave a lecture, explaining fishing industry structure of Okinawa Prefecture, co-management of aquaculture, which is promoted jointly by Prefectural Government of Okinawa and the fisheries cooperative associations.

Mr Masaaki Sato, Secretary of International Cooperative Fisheries Organization (ICFO) of the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) said “ICFO hopes that through this training project, necessity for furthering government support to fisheries cooperatives is re-recognized and such support is strengthened and further institutionalized in Asia, taking stock of experiences like this study visit in Okinawa.”

The visiting group plans to visit the local wholesale fish market of JF Okinawa Ken Gyoren where they are scheduled to observe fish auctions and receive explanations about the organization and activities of the wholesale market. They also plan to visit Yanbaru Products Center, where “consume-the-local-products” campaign has been actively being promoted, and other places.

This training project is implemented by ICA with financial contribution of Official Development Aid (ODA) from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of the Government of Japan under the title of “The Training Project for Promotion of Community-based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in Asia” from this fiscal year. After January of 2007, most probably in February 2007, a seminar is scheduled to be held in the Philippines by inviting leaders of fisheries cooperatives in the country.



*Participants from the Philippines and an advisor in the Phase Two of the Training Project studying fisheries of Okinawa, at Okinawa Prefectural Government.*

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## Annexure 9

### Marketing Business of JF-ZENGYOREN

JF ZENGYOREN is engaged in marketing business. It consists of two types - marketing on order basis and marketing on consignment basis.

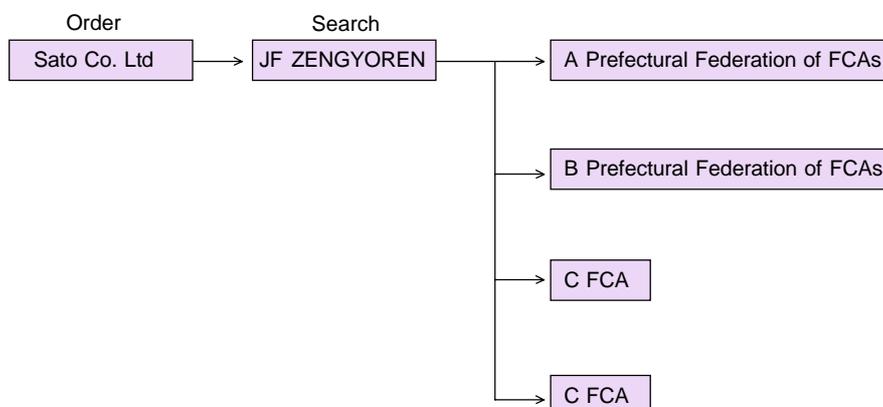
#### A. Marketing on order basis

JF ZENGYOREN conducts its marketing business mostly done on order basis, except for the marketing business of seaweeds (such as *nori- Porphila spp.* and *wakame – Undaria pinnatifida*), which is done on consignment basis. ZENGYOREN does not deal with fresh fishes, crustaceans, and other marine animals. It deals with only frozen fishes. The transactions of the Marketing Business Department are illustrated in the following paragraphs:

**(1) Order:** Let us say that Sato & Co. Ltd places an order for frozen mackerel to ZENGYOREN. When the order is placed, it is usual that the following conditions are also requested:

- a. Specifications: Size of the fish (example, 250-300 g/ fish)
- b. Price quotation: Price at which Sato Co. Ltd. wants to buy the fish
- c. Quality: Color, fat contents, etc desired by Sato & Co. Ltd.
- d. In what packaging: Whether in cardboard box, or in paper bags, polystyrene box, wooden box or as it is
- e. Quantity: Number of boxes, etc.
- f. Delivery point: Either the products are delivered at the cold storage of the supplier (company/ cooperative, etc) who has the fish and has agreed to supply the fish to Sato & Co. Ltd. In this case, Sato & Co. Ltd. sends its cold trucks to the given address or the products are delivered to the cold storage of Sato & Co. Ltd.

**(2) Finding an appropriate supplier and confirmation of conditions:** Upon receiving the order from Sato & Co. Ltd., ZENGYOREN starts searching for an appropriate supplier who satisfies the order of Sato & Co. Ltd. Let us assume that there are four cooperatives or federations (A - Prefectural Federation of FCAs, B - Federation of FCAs, C - FCA, and D - FCA) they could supply frozen mackerel that meets the conditions (requirement). The discretion to choose any one of the four lies with ZENGYOREN and usually the one, which gives the biggest margin, is chosen.



Assuming that D - FCA is the best FCA meeting the requirements of the order of Sato & Co. Ltd., then ZENGYOREN confirms the conditions of the order and supply both from Sato & Co. Ltd. and the concerned FCA. If Sato & Co. Ltd. agrees with the offer from D - FCA, the following two conditions are discussed and decided in which ZENGYOREN acts as a liaison agency. At this stage, no contract is finalized between Sato & Co. Ltd. and D - FCA.

- **Delivery:** When (on which day and time) and where Sato & Co. Ltd. receives the frozen mackerel from D - FCA, or a delivery company which D - FCA has arranged; and
- **Payment:** When (on which day) ZENGYOREN receives the money, and D - FCA receives the money, namely, the date of payment is discussed and decided/ agreed.

**(3) Delivery of frozen mackerel:** Based on the above decision (agreement), the frozen mackerel is delivered to the agreed place and time of the day. Depending on the agreed conditions, it may happen that a cold truck of Sato & Co. Ltd. comes to the Cold Storage of D – FCA to pick up the consignment.

**(4) Payment:** Assuming that Sato & Co. Ltd. had agreed to buy the frozen mackerel of specific size and color with specific fat contents at 500 Yen/kg in cardboard boxes. The price of fish usually includes the cost of cardboard box. Further, if one carton (cardboard box) contains 20 Kg of fish, and Sato & Co. Ltd. has placed an order of 100 cartons, and the cost of one carton is 10 000 Yen (= 500 Yen/Kg multiplied by 20 Kg), the total transaction comes to 1 000 000 Yen. The payment is usually done on the same day.

If the agreement is to deliver the frozen mackerel to Sato & Co. Ltd. on 11 September 2006, the payment date is 12 September 2006. Accordingly, the money (1 000 000 Yen) is paid by bank remittance from Sato & Co. Ltd. to ZENGYOREN on the due date and the latter remits 995 000 Yen to D - FCA. In this case, 5 000 Yen (5 % of the total transaction), is the commission taken by ZENGYOREN. However, the commission taken by ZENGYOREN is confidential and never revealed to the parties concerned. Usually, ZENGYOREN does not take more than 5 percent commission.

**(5) Insurance:** While the products are kept in cold storages, the owner of the fish insures the product. During transportation, either the transport company or the cooperative/ company who delivers/ supplies the fish insures the product.

#### **B. Marketing business on consignment basis:**

ZENGYOREN is engaged in marketing business of seaweed (*nori* and *wakame*) on consignment basis, also referred to as 'joint marketing'. The joint marketing of *nori* (*Prophyra* sp.) is done normally during November to April, and *wakame* (*U. pinnatifida*) from January to May. The following example illustrates the procedure followed for joint marketing of *wakame*.

Let us assume that 'boiled and salted *wakame*' is sold at a joint marketing organized by ZENGYOREN at the 'Joint Marketing Center (JMC)' of Miyagi Prefectural Federation of FCAs. The JMC of Miyagi Prefectural Federation of FCAs does not take any fees for use of the facility. The *wakame* sold at the JMC by ZENGYOREN was produced by a member fisher (let us say, Mr Felix Borja) of XYZ Fisheries Cooperative Association. In this case, the member fisher himself does the boiling and salting process.

The XYZ Fisheries Cooperative Association has collected the product from member fishers and after inspection classified the product by quality such as grade A, B, C and so forth. The graded product is stored in cold storage until the day of tender (joint marketing) and transported it to JMC of Miyagi Prefectural Federation of FCAs. The

boiled and salted *wakame* is normally put into a cardboard box of 15 Kg, which contains 10 cartons of 1.5 kg each. The member fisher (in this case Mr Borja) normally does this work himself.

Let us say that one box (= 15 Kg) of boiled and salted *wakame* classified as Super A category in quality of Mr Borja was sold at a unit price of 800 Yen per kg to Yugraj Yadava & Co. Ltd. This means that the transaction was 120 000 Yen (800 Yen/Kg x 15 Kg = 120 000 Yen). The following table shows the payment received by each party:

Party concerned		Commission charged in % The commission is to 120 000 Yen	Amount of invoice	- Date of receipt of money - how much from whom
A	Intermediate whole saler(=Yugraj Yadava & Co. Ltd.)	<u>Commission paid to B = 2.5 % (3 000 Yen)</u>		
B	ZENGYOREN	2.5 % to A <u>Commission taken = 1 %</u> 2.5 % – 1.5 % = 1.0 % = 1 200 Yen	123 000 Yen to A	- 14 days later than the joint marketing date - 123 000 Yen from A
C	Miyagi Prefectural Federation of FCAs	1.5 % to B 2.0 % taken from D <u>Commission taken = 3.5 %</u> 1.5 % + 2.0 % = 3.5 % = 4 200 Yen	121 800 Yen to A 121 800 Yen from B	- next day of the joint marketing date
D	XYZ FCA	6.0 % to C <u>Commission taken = 4.0 %</u> 6.0 % – 2.0 % = 4.0 % = 4 800 Yen	117 600 Yen to C marketing date	- next day of the joint marketing date - 117 600 Yen from C
E	Member fisher (Mr Felix Borja)	<u>Commission paid = 8.0 %</u> 2.0 % to C + 6.0 % to D = 9 600 Yen	Mr Borja (member fisher) does not issue an invoice since he has consigned marketing of his product to XYZ FCA.	- next day of the joint marketing date - 110 400 Yen from XYZ FCA



### Marketing Business of JF Okinawa-Ken Gyoren

The marketing business of JF Okinawa Ken Gyoren is done from Monday to Saturday. No transactions are done on Sundays and national holidays. There are 40 intermediate wholesalers at the local Wholesale Fish Market operated by JF Okinawa Ken Gyoren at Tomari Fishing Port of Naha City. Each intermediate wholesaler wears a yellow cap and is easily identifiable from the wholesaler (JF Okinawa Ken Gyoren) who wears a red cap.

From 2004 onwards, each intermediate wholesaler was required to pay 3 million Yen as guarantee money to the local Wholesale Fish Market (JF Okinawa Ken Gyoren). Prior to this, the amount of guarantee money was 500 000 Yen for individuals and 1 000 000 Yen for companies. The commission taken at the wholesale fish market is 5 percent. Local FCAs and individual fishers consign their products to the local Wholesale Fish Market. Payment of the product sold is done on next day of the auction to the consignor. In case the payment from intermediate wholesalers is delayed and is not done within the agreed period, such intermediate wholesalers who have defaulted in payment are not permitted to take part in the auction. An interest rate of 12 percent is also charged on the arrears from the due date of payment.

The auditors of JF Okinawa Ken Gyoren have pointed out that although the guarantee money paid by the intermediate wholesalers was increased in 2004, it is still not enough and it should be further increased. However, so far, this has not been done.

### Marketing Business at Nago FCA

There are 43 intermediate wholesalers (companies) permitted to take part in the auction at the fish marketing hall (auction hall) of Nago FCA. A minimum of 300 000 Yen is paid by each intermediate wholesaler (who wears a yellow cap) to the Nago FCA. The FCA charges a commission of 5 percent. Nago FCA also has a fish collecting cold storage vehicle, which collects the fish caught by the members and transports it to the auction hall of the FCA. If the fish is brought to the auction hall by the member fisher himself, then the commission is reduced to 3 percent.

If an intermediate wholesaler is in arrears for more than one week from the due date, then that company/ individual is prohibited to take part in the auction. In this case, all the other intermediate wholesalers have to refrain from taking part in the auction. This is a form of collective social sanction imposed on the defaulter.

A member fisher of Nago FCA receives the money after three days of the auction. For example, if his product is sold at a total of 10 000 Yen, then he will receive 9 500 yen three days later from Nago FCA. In Nago, a member fisher who sells his products on consignment basis usually receives the payment after every three days of his transacting the business. Let us assume that a member fisher's product has been sold to Company A for three consecutive days. In such case, he will receive the money as follows:

Date	Amount (in Yen)
September 11	10 000
September 12	15 000
September 13	15 000
Total amount sold to Company A	40 000
Commission taken by Nago FCA (= 40 000 Yen x 0.05 %)	2 000
Payment made to the member fisher on September 14	38 000

In most of the FCAs in Kyushu, Honshu and Hokkaido, member fishers who have procured fishing material such as fishing net from his/ her FCA are usually required to pay back in installments, normally within 5 years from the date of purchase. In such cases, the agreed installment is deducted from the proceeds of the fish catch that the fisher sells through the FCA every day. However, this kind of service is not available at Nago FCA.

**Marketing Business at Nakijin FCA:**

Nakijin FCA is a small FCA. Therefore, it does not have its own fish marketing hall. The member fishers of Nakijin FCA sell their catch at Nago FCA's fish auction hall.

In this case, the commission taken is same as for the members of Nago (5 % or 3 % as the case may be).

**Marketing Business at Yaeyama FCA:**

Yaeyama FCA is the largest FCA among the three FCAs (Nago, Nakijin and Yaeyama). However, due to the typhoon number 13, which directly attacked Yaeyama area (Ishigaki Island) during the Study tour, the participants could not visit Yaeyama FCA.

At Yaeyama FCA, 27 companies are permitted to take part in the auction by the FCA as intermediate wholesaler. The guarantee money that each of the companies has paid is 1 million Yen. The Yaeyama FCA charges a commission of 7 percent. As in NAGO FCA, the Yaeyama FCA also pays the money to the member fishers three days after auction of the catch. Usually the company (intermediate wholesaler) who has purchased a Yaeyama FCA member's product at the auction pays the money within 20 days after the date of auction.





## Annexure 10

### Seminar on Promotion of Community-based Fisheries Resource Management by Coastal Small-scale Fishers in the Philippines.

#### Program

Dates: 12 - 15 February 2007	Venue: The Legend Palawan, Malvar Street, Puerto Princesa City, Philippines. Tel: + 63 (48) 434-4270; Fax: +63 (48) 434-4276 Website: www.legendhotels.com.ph
Date & Time	Program
<b>February 11 (Sunday)</b> 09:00 – 17:00	- Arrival and Registration
<b>February 12 (Monday)</b> 09:00 – 10:00	<p>Opening Ceremony</p> <p><b>Invocation</b> - <b>Ms Socorro S Tan</b> Chairperson, Provincial Cooperative Union of Palawan</p> <p><b>National Anthem</b> - <b>Ms Concepcion A Villon</b> Accountant, CUP</p> <p><b>Opening Remarks</b>- <b>Dr Luisito M Quitilig</b> Vice President of CUP for Visaya Region</p> <p><b>Welcome Address</b> - <b>Hon Joel T Reyes</b> Governor, Palawan Province</p> <p><b>Messages</b> - <b>Mr Masaaki Sato</b> Secretary, ICFO for Mr Shoji Uemura Chairman, ICFO</p> <p>- <b>Mr Mitsuhiro Ito</b> First Secretary, Embassy of Japan</p> <p>- <b>Mr Yukio Suzuki</b> Deputy Director International Cooperation Division, International Affairs Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Government of Japan</p> <p>Presentation of Participants &amp; Guests - <b>Ms Nancy F Marquez</b> Chairperson, Philippine Federation of Women in Cooperatives.</p> <p>Introduction of Keynote Speaker - <b>Mr Felix A Borja</b> Secretary General, CUP</p> <p>Speech of the Keynote Speaker - <b>Atty. Malcolm I Sarmiento</b> Director, Bureau of Fisheries &amp; Aquatic Resources</p>
10:00 – 10:15	- <b>Tea Break</b>
10:15 – 17:30	<b>Plenary Session</b>
10:15 – 10:45	<p>- <b>Lecture No.1:</b> Results of Scoping Study for Promotion of Community- based Fishery Resource Management by Coastal Small- scale Fishers in the Philippines.</p> <p>- <b>Dr Yugraj Singh Yadava</b>, Director, Bay of Bengal Programme, Inter- Governmental Organization, Chennai, India</p>

Date & Time	Program
10:45 – 11:15	<p><b>- Lecture No. 2:</b> Introduction to Fisheries Resource Management in Japan and Selected Case Study Reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Dr Masahiro Yamao</b>, Professor, Graduate School of Biosphere Science, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima-Ken, Japan</li> </ul>
11:15 – 11:45	<p><b>- Lecture No. 3:</b> Present and Future of Fisheries Co-Management in the Philippines – Issues and Strategies for Development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Dr Uwe Tietze</b>, Former Fishery Industry Officer, Fisheries Department of FAO (now based in Seattle, USA).</li> </ul>
11:45 – 14:00	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 – 14:30	<p><b>- Lecture No. 4:</b> Key Elements Required for Promotion of Coastal Resource Management and Co-Management in the Philippines – Experiences from the Japan Bank for International Cooperation project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ms Jessica Munoz</b>, Project Director, Fisheries Resource Management Project, Bureau of Fisheries &amp; Aquatic Resources.</li> </ul>
14:30 – 15:00	<p><b>- Lecture No. 5:</b> Points to be noted from the Phase Two Study Implemented in Japan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Ms Sandra Victoria Arcamo</b>, Chief, Fisheries Resource Management Division, Bureau of Fisheries &amp; Aquatic Resources.</li> </ul>
15:00 – 15:30	<p><b>- Lecture No. 6:</b> Fish for Improved Sustainable Harvest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mr Gerry T Silvestre</b>, Chief of the Project, FISH.</li> </ul>
15:30 – 15:45	<b>- Tea Break</b>
15:45 – 16:15	<p><b>- Lecture No. 7:</b> Ensuring Responsible Fisheries: Monitoring, Control and Surveillance and Co-Management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mr Joaquin Cortez</b>, Fishery Planning Officer, FAO of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.</li> </ul>
16:15 – 17:00	<b>- Discussions</b>
17:00 – 17:30	<b>- Summing Up</b>
19:00 – 21:00	<b>- Welcome Party</b>
<b>February 13 (Tuesday)</b>	
09:00 – 09:30	- Formation of Groups for Discussion
09:30 – 15:00	- Group Discussions
15:00 – 17:00	- Finalization of Reports by the Groups
<b>February 14 (Wednesday)</b>	
08:00 – 17:00	- Field Visit to Caramay Small Fisheries Cooperative (Lunch at Caramay Small Fisheries Cooperative)
<b>February 15 (Thursday)</b>	
09:00 – 12:30	Presentation on the results of Group Discussions Summing up by chair
12:30 – 14:00	<b>- Lunch</b>
14:00 – 15:30	- Presentation of draft recommendations
15:30 – 17:00	<b>- Concluding Session</b>



