

Fisheries Management In Japan Its Institutional Features And Case Studies Fish Fisheries Series Volume 34 2011 Edition By Makino Mitsutaku 2013 Paperback

While artificial reefs may have much to offer, they remain an anecdote in the greater scheme of fisheries management, primarily due to the lack of data specific to validating their use. Based on papers presented at the 9th Conference on Artificial Reefs and Artificial Habitats (CARAH) and also including original articles written for this reference, *Artificial Reefs in Fisheries Management* brings to the forefront the current state of knowledge regarding artificial reefs and their pragmatic application to furthering fisheries sustainability. It presents a timely compilation of research to increase options for the implementation of artificial reefs for fishery and natural resource managers. *Artificial Reefs in Fisheries Management* offers an inclusive and encompassing description of the field by chapter authors drawn from diverse geographical areas. This approach gives readers the broadest of perspectives and reflects regional interests and

experience with artificial reefs in different parts of the world. Coming at an opportune time in the field of artificial reefs, *Artificial Reefs in Fisheries Management* aids researchers and natural resource managers more carefully consider the special features of artificial reefs in their application to resolving fisheries management problems. This book is an important step toward improving the prescribed use of artificial reefs as a viable option in many of the world's fisheries in the quest to make more of the world's fisheries sustainable.

The implementation of particular management practices to control the use of natural resources can unintentionally create barriers to trade in resources and resource access. Foreign firms have developed a variety of methods to bypass trade barriers. This thesis examines the use of foreign direct investment as a means of bypassing barriers created by resource management decisions. To examine this issue, the portion of the Alaska pollock fishery, that is contained within the jurisdiction of the United States, is used as a case study. This fishery has three characteristics that are favorable for analysis. First, the fishery has historically been dominated by one fishing fleet, the Japanese. Second, historically there is a single, dominant product form, produced from Alaska pollock: surimi. Third, there are distinct fisheries management policies that have altered who has access to the resource. I hypothesize in this thesis that

Japanese direct investment into the Alaska pollock fishery has been influenced by United States fisheries management policies. These policies were the passage of the 1976 Fisheries Conservation and Management Act and the eventual elimination of foreign harvesting and processing of Alaska pollock from United States controlled waters. This thesis contains a descriptive analysis, using Alaska Legislative Research Agency data, for 1989, 1993, and 1997, and an econometric analysis, using a count data model approach and U.S. Department of Commerce data for 1973 to 1994. Results from the descriptive analysis show that Japanese firms have direct invested in Alaska onshore processing facilities. They also suggest that, though the number of Alaska onshore processing facilities declined between 1989 and 1993, the level of Japanese investment into those facilities was rising. Results from the econometric study are less revealing. Due to data limitations, an analysis at the Alaska level did not provide reliable results. On a more expanded region of the U.S. West Coast states, the analysis did suggest that Japanese direct investment may have been impacted by U.S. fisheries management policies. In an expansion of the study to more aggregate industrial levels, food processing and manufacturing, the results were mixed, with the estimated impacts of interest rates and exchange rates between Japan and the United States consistent with those of other studies, but with other variables

not showing their expected influence.

“Many of us probably would be better fishermen if we did not spend so much time watching and waiting for the world to become perfect.”-Norman Maclean
Though Maclean writes of an age-old focus of all anglers—the day’s catch—he may as well be speaking to another, deeper accomplishment of the best fishermen and fisherwomen: the preservation of natural resources. Backcasts celebrates this centuries-old confluence of fly fishing and conservation. However religious, however patiently spiritual the tying and casting of the fly may be, no angler wishes to wade into rivers of industrial runoff or cast into waters devoid of fish or full of invasive species like the Asian carp. So it comes as no surprise that those who fish have long played an active, foundational role in the preservation, management, and restoration of the world’s coldwater fisheries. With sections covering the history of fly fishing; the sport’s global evolution, from the rivers of South Africa to Japan; the journeys of both native and nonnative trout; and the work of conservation organizations such as the Federation of Fly Fishers and Trout Unlimited, Backcasts casts wide. Highlighting the historical significance of outdoor recreation and sports to conservation in a collection important for fly anglers and scholars of fisheries ecology, conservation history, and environmental ethics, Backcasts explores both the problems anglers and their

organizations face and how they might serve as models of conservation—in the individual trout streams, watersheds, and landscapes through which these waters flow.

Management of fisheries encompasses inter-action between societal customs, fugitive resources and technology. Fisheries management in Japan consists of two basic types of management techniques: the use of fishing rights for delineating ownership over sedentary species in littoral zones and licensing systems where management regulations restrict the number and size of fishing vessels. Biological considerations are discussed and the coordination mechanisms required are described for blending resource characteristics with Japanese societal customs. An appraisal is given of the management measures adopted.

This document contains two papers on the role of fishermen's organizations in fisheries management. The paper by Rgnvaldur Hannesson discusses the pros and cons of giving fishermen's organizations specific roles in fisheries management . It reviews the practical experiences of groups and organizations of fishermen in fisheries management in a number of industrialized countries including Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Canada and the United Kingdom, as documented in the literature. Hannesson stresses that the outcome of giving

fishermen's organizations a say in fisheries management depends crucially on the economic framework and philosophy prevailing in each country . On theoretical grounds, he contends that a pseudo-market solution, i.e., the allocation of private property rights accompanied by (i) an appropriate tax system to prevent a concentration of profits and incomes and by (ii) conditionality of transferability to avoid concentration of ownership, may best achieve the twin objectives of efficiency and equity. The paper by John Kurien sets out with a historic-cultural review of small-scale fisheries in the Indo-Pacific region. Traditionally, many communities had adopted well integrated systems of governing fishing practices and rights of access to the sea. Effective management of small-scale fisheries is an extraordinarily difficult task. Community-based approaches to management appear to offer important opportunities in certain situations. Extensive experience of such approaches in Japan provides valuable lessons of both the difficulties and the opportunities for this approach. The Consultation examined these experiences as well as others in the Asia and Pacific region. It identified the critical factors that facilitate or constrain community-based management; it identified guiding principles for the adoption and implementation of such systems; and, it made proposals for short- and long-term projects and programmes to encourage increased use of

community-based approaches.

This report provides 13 case studies of fisheries rebuilding initiatives, including measures to regulate exploitation patterns for cod and herring in the Northeast Atlantic, and a performance assessment for Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna.

The session was closed with papers that provided a prognosis on the future development of property rights in fisheries management. Thus, the conference papers addressed the theory and application of property.

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relevant.

Few nations rely upon the ocean as much as Japan for livelihood, culture and transport. The seas have long played a vital role for the Japanese, helping to support the economic and social life of a nation that possesses few resources and little arable land, and sustain a population that has nearly tripled in the last century. Fish are a distinctive feature of the Japanese diet, constituting nearly half of all animal protein consumed – the highest rate in the world. The industry itself has provided an impetus for coastal community growth and national economic development over the past century, while fisheries have worked their way into Japanese culture and customs, serving as a dominant symbol in traditional arts and folklore. This book explores the overarching rationale that motivated Japanese international fisheries policy throughout the post-war period until today, highlighting the importance of international fisheries to Japan and the stature this resource has occupied as a national interest. It provides a comparative view of Japanese foreign policy at various ocean conferences, treaty negotiations, bilateral diplomatic initiatives and other maritime relations that constitute ocean policy over half a century, and investigates the domestic constituents of national policy. Roger Smith argues that the rationale for international fisheries policy may be best viewed as deriving from Japan's

unique defence strategy for its national interests: comprehensive security. Encompassing non-military elements and most importantly defence of economic interests, Japan's international fisheries policy provides an interesting case study of how comprehensive security is conceptualised and carried out. Taking a broad view of Japan's international fisheries policies from 1945 to the present, this book highlights the key trends in policy motives and means throughout the post-war period. As such, it will be of great interest to students and scholars of Japanese studies, international and environmental law, resource management and international relations, as well as to policy makers working in the field. Lagoons are characterized by an essential quality of uncertainty for use in resource management: these are physically vulnerable to various influences from not only the environment but also the adjacent marine and terrestrial areas. This book presents a variety of lessons learned from case studies from Asian countries (India, Japan and Thailand).

Community Based Fisheries Management: A Global Perspective unravels the different aspects of CBFM from different continents and countries. At a time when the population is significantly increasing, with resources decreasing, this resource is directly relevant to helping communities understand and improve fishery production management in a sustainably way. Sections explore various scientific

literature on the impact of community-based fishing, participatory management of water bodies, methodologies for studies on community-based fisheries management, and interviews of workers working on community-based fisheries. This information will be most useful to fish farmers, aquaculturists, fish and fishery scientists, research scholars and anyone else interested in this field. Based on 30 years of scientific research, this resource emphasizes the need for the management of resources through the involvement of the local community while also providing a framework for participatory collaboration. Provides methods of data collection and statistical tools for data analysis Presents the basic procedures necessary to conduct a CBFM study Includes information on the impacts of climate change and economics

Japan is one of the world's largest fish-eating countries with a long history, and has developed its own customs and values in terms of managing fisheries resources. The first half of this book introduces the history and institutional features of capture fisheries management in Japan, with 9 case studies from sub-arctic to tropical ecosystems, from sedentary to migratory species, and from small-scale coastal to offshore industrial fisheries. For example, coastal fisheries management is more community-based, and local people have the authority and take priority in the decision-making process. In contrast, offshore fisheries are

more industrialized and commercially oriented, and the national government plays a major role in their management. One of the main challenges in world fisheries is to implement the ecosystem approach, but there is no one-size-fits-all solution for its implementation. The second half of this book considers the advantages and limitations of the Japanese fisheries management regime and discusses the necessary environmental policy measures to bridge the gaps between fisheries management and ecosystem-based management. As a case study, management measures in the Shiretoko World Natural Heritage area are analyzed. In closing, the Grand Plan of Japanese fisheries policy for the next 20 years and three future scenarios are presented.

Sea tenure in Japanese coastal fisheries is a complex subject that is little known in the West. It involves time-honoured customary procedures for management and conflict resolution which may have been incorporated into modern legislation. The Introduction reviews selected aspects of the general behavioural context within which the administration of Japanese fisheries and the resolution of conflicts should be viewed. Since the degree of continuity with traditional management practises is an outstanding characteristic, Chapter 1 describes and provides examples of the historical antecedents of the present situation. Present day formal administration is described in Chapter 2. Systems of coastal sea

tenure reflect an intimate interplay of formal government regulations and informal customary elements. The latter are commonly of greater day-to-day importance than the former. In Chapters 3 and 4 this is examined through the problems of conflict management and resolution, proceeding from the personal and small-scale level to the impersonal prefectural and national levels.

This book inquires what is meant when we say "local" and what "local" means in the Japanese context. Through the window of locality, it enhances an understanding of broader political and socio-economic shifts in Japan. This includes demographic change, electoral and administrative reform, rural decline and revitalization, welfare reform, as well as the growing metabolic rift in energy and food production. Chapters throughout this edited volume discuss the different and often contested ways in which locality in Japan has been reconstituted, from historical and contemporary instances of administrative restructuring, to more subtle social processes of making – and unmaking – local places. Contributions from multiple disciplinary perspectives are included to investigate the tensions between overlapping and often incongruent dimensions of locality. Framed by a theoretical discussion of socio-spatial thinking, such issues surrounding the construction and renegotiation of local places are not only relevant for Japan specialists, but also connected with topical scholarly debates further afield.

Accordingly, Rethinking Locality in Japan will appeal to students and scholars from Japanese studies and human geography to anthropology, history, sociology and political science.

This book analyses the drivers of specific common pool resource problems, particularly in fisheries and forestry, examining the way in which private and public regulation have intervened to fight the common pool resource problem by contributing to the establishment and maintenance of property rights. It focuses on the various forms of regulation that have been put in place to protect fisheries and forestry over the past decades – both from a theoretical as well as from a policy perspective – comparing the concrete interaction of legal and policy instruments in eight separate jurisdictions.

The fisheries forecasting system currently employed in Japan has been reviewed from both a technical and administrative point of view. The methodology/technology, data/information and data processing employed, the result and benefits derived have been discussed and appraised in some detail. The system contribution to the total Japanese fisheries production and the socio-economic benefits to the nation have also been discussed. The linkage between forecasting and the fisheries management scheme employed in Japan has been examined. Finally, a review of general requirements for and guidelines on, the

establishment of a fisheries forecasting system in other countries have been given.

Japan's fisheries sector is undergoing a major restructuring. The coastal ecological change and natural disasters such as tsunami demand that communities transform or organize resource governance anew. Under the national policy of decentralization to cope with the aging and declining population, the availability of local infrastructure, both physical and social, plays a significant role in the adaptive capacity of the community. This book presents the historical and spatial dynamics of coastal fisheries resource governance in response to different environmental changes, its socio-political context, and challenges raised by academicians. The reader will find the national trends and geographical patterns of the administrative restructuring in the communities and fisheries cooperatives from abundant maps and figures, as well as a rich description of adaptive governance in the scale of region and community by ecological-historical approaches. Comparative analysis of the communities provides a practical framework to understand a variety of local resources in Japan's coastal regions, which will serve as a guide to the development of alternative adaptive governance in community-based small-scale fisheries in the world.

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This handbook is the most comprehensive and interdisciplinary work on marine conservation and fisheries management ever compiled. Its many valuable contributions offer a way forward to both understanding and resolving the multifaceted problems facing the world's oceans. This book explores how we can solve the urgent problem of optimizing the use of variable, uncertain but finite fisheries resources while maintaining sustainability from a marine-ecosystem conservation perspective. It offers readers a broad understanding of the current methods and theory for sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, and introduces recent findings and technological developments. The book is divided into three parts: Part I discusses fish stock dynamics, and illustrates how ecological processes affecting life cycles and biological interactions in marine environments lead to fish stock variability in space and time in major fish groups; small pelagic fish, demersal fish and large predatory fish. These insights shed light on the mechanisms underlying the variability in fish stocks and form the essential biological basis for fisheries management. Part II addresses the technologies and systems that monitor changes in fisheries resources and marine ecosystems using two approaches: fishery-dependent and fishery-independent data. It also describes acoustic surveys and biological sampling, as well as stock assessment methods. Part III examines management models for effectively assessing the natural variability in fisheries resources. The authors explore ways of determining the allowable catch in response to changes in stock abundance and how to incorporate ecological processes and monitoring procedures into management models. This book offers readers a broad understanding of sustainable exploitation as well as insights into fisheries management for the next generation.

Tuna and tuna-like species are migrating over long distances and cross national and

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international boundaries. Therefore, international cooperation is required in order to ensure sustainable management of the fisheries targeting these species. The book deals with the international legal framework for the management. It focuses on the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs), concentrating particularly on fisheries management in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean regions. It aims at providing a broader understanding of the international legal framework and to examine whether or not this framework enables tuna RFMOs and, in particular, the Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission to manage their fisheries sustainably.

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In anticipation of the UN Conference of the Law of the Sea taking place in 1973, Dr Kasahara and Dr Burke of the University of Washington first published North Pacific Fisheries Management earlier that year. The conference brought fishery territories to a global stage with delegates that may not be as informed about ocean issues as those previously making decisions. Therefore the Program of International Studies of Fishery Arrangements was created to explore the management of fisheries in specific regions. This study focusses on the North Pacific region and delves into the implications of a global regime, generic problems

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concerning fishery management, distribution and institutions as well as alternative arrangements that can be made to make the management of fisheries smoother. This title will be of interest to students of environmental studies and policy makers.

The North Pacific Project was established at the Institute for Marine Studies, University of Washington, in September 1976, and was funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. This funding eventually covered the period September 1, 1976 to August 31, 1980. The Project seeks to identify and describe in detail the major marine policy problems of the North Pacific region. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, Voices Revived makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1982.

Through this book, readers will gain a comprehensive overview of transdisciplinary knowledge co-production in local contexts as an issue-driven and solution-oriented process, and will come to understand its relationship to societal transformation processes toward sustainability. In a single volume, the theory, approaches and academic implications of this novel type of knowledge production are addressed, together with its societal impacts. In the midst of global anthropogenic impacts that affect various environments, over the past few decades we have observed autonomous initiatives in local communities around the world to tackle these environmental challenges. It is vital that such local actions be scaled up to achieve sustainable societies, which requires societal transformation on larger scales. Thanks to numerous collaborative actions in local communities, transdisciplinary knowledge co-production among

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diverse stakeholders has successfully been mobilized, resulting in the development of Integrated Local Environmental Knowledge (ILEK); knowledge that can inform and support decisions and actions promoting the sustainable transformation of society. This book uses comparative case studies in communities around the world to illuminate and clarify processes and factors promoting the co-production and utilization of ILEK to facilitate decision-making. In addition, readers will gain deeper insights into the science-society interactions that can contribute to finding collaborative solutions to a wide range of critical environmental problems. Though the book is ideally suited for researchers and students, it also offers a valuable resource for practitioners, government agencies, and stakeholder agencies.

In June 2014, FAO member-states endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines). These Guidelines are one of the most significant landmarks for small-scale fisheries around the world. They are comprehensive in terms of topics covered, and progressive, with their foundations based on human rights and other key principles. It can be anticipated that implementing the SSF Guidelines, whether at local, national, or regional levels, will be challenging. This book contains in-depth case studies where authors discuss the extent to which the Guidelines can help improve the realities of small-scale fishing men and women globally and make their livelihoods and communities more secure. This will require policy intervention and innovation, along with contributions of civil society organizations and academia. However, most of all it will necessitate the empowerment of fishing people so that they can become active participants in decision making on matters where their well-being and human rights are at stake. By endorsing the SSF Guidelines, states have committed themselves to support and facilitate this development. This book asks whether

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states can successfully “walk the talk,” and provides advice as to how they can do so. The collection of case studies sets the platform for an interactive dialogue space for researchers, policy makers, civil society and small-scale fishing communities to start the conversation about the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SSF Guidelines at local, national, regional and global levels. An added value is that it helps add focus to our work as civil society activists involved in ensuring the application of the SSF Guidelines. Naseegh Jaffer – General Secretary, World Forum of Fisher People (WFFP) This collection offers many ways in which institutions enabling small-scale fisheries can protect and promote sustainability, food security, customary tenure, self-management, and market access, while fostering such benefits as ecosystem-based management, protected areas, incorporation of local knowledge, and poverty alleviation. You will want to put this book in the hands of policy-makers and practitioners immediately -- and for years to come. Evelyn Pinkerton – Professor, Simon Fraser University, Canada

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