

# **CARIFICO Approach for Co-management**

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# Background

- The Caribbean Fisheries Co-management Project (CARIFICO) is a joint collaboration between Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) member countries, CRFM Secretariat, and JICA.
- Project was initiated on 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 2013
- The project purpose is to establish real examples of fisheries co-management.

## Background

- Although Co-management is considered an effective way of fisheries management, there are very few good practices in the Caribbean region.
- Social cohesion among fishers is identified as an important attribute contributing to the success of co-management.
- CARIFICO will adopt suitable experiences of Okinawa, Japan, where economic activities of fisher organizations strengthen social cohesion, hence their capacity of fisheries management.

## Fishers' needs

- Safe fishing operation  
⇒ **Services by fishing port**
- Escaping from hard labour  
⇒ **Services by fishers' locker and workshop**
- Selling the catch by higher price  
⇒ **Marketing business**
- Buying Ice, fuel and fishing materials at lower price  
⇒ **Supply business**
- Borrowing money for the purchase of fishing vessel  
⇒ **Financial business**
- Covering the loss of accident and natural disaster  
⇒ **Insurance business**

## **Business of fisheries cooperative vs private company**

### **Fishers are Clients, Shareholders, and Managers**

- Business of the fishers, by the fishers, for the fishers
- Not necessary if the needs will be satisfied by private companies
- Not appropriate if the business will satisfy the non-fishers needs

## **Business of Fisheries Co-operatives: Marketing**

### **Options for Marketing**

- Providing ice, freezer, refrigerator, and fish selling stand
- Buying from fishers and selling at the cooperatives shop
- Buying from fishers for use at cooperatives' shop & restaurant
- Buying from fishers for processing
- Buying from fishers and re-selling to supermarkets and consumers
- **Marketing on consignment basis**

## Business of Fisheries Co-operatives: Marketing

### Marketing on consignment basis

#### Methods

Auction: Buying price is yelled out to other bidders

Tender: Buying price is kept secret until highest bidding price is confirmed

#### Merits

##### Fishers

- Concentrate on fishing
- Good prices resulting from competition among buyers

##### Buyers

- Stable supply
- Quality assurance

##### Cooperatives

- No risk
- Source of income

## Business of Fisheries Co-operatives (FC): Supply

### Supply Business

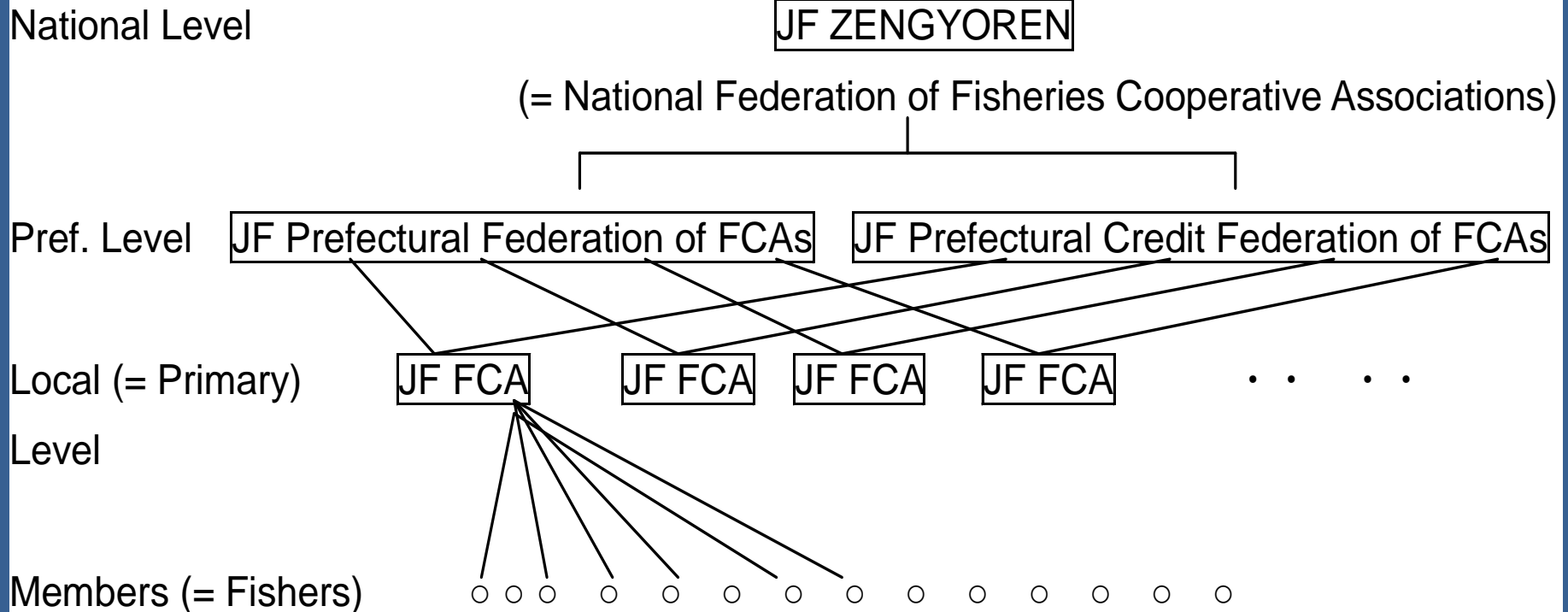
- Supply business is small relative to marketing business.
- Members needs vary across different commodities, specifications, and quality, etc. and the members can buy them at private retailer shops.
- Fuel is the best commercial product because FC can buy it in bulk.
- In Japan, the national federation collect annual estimates of fuel demand from each FC, then buy fuel in bulk and well planned manner.



## Business of Fisheries Co-operatives: Supply

### Organizational Structure of JF Group

JF: logo for organizations of fisheries cooperative sector



## Business of Fisheries Co-operatives: Financial

### Financial Business

- Marketing of catch is consigned to fisher's Co-operative
- Proceeds from catch is transferred to said Co-operative
- Income is assigned to sub-accounts as follows:
  - Loan repayment for vessel
  - Payment for fuel oil
  - Payment for supplies
  - Daily living expenses of family

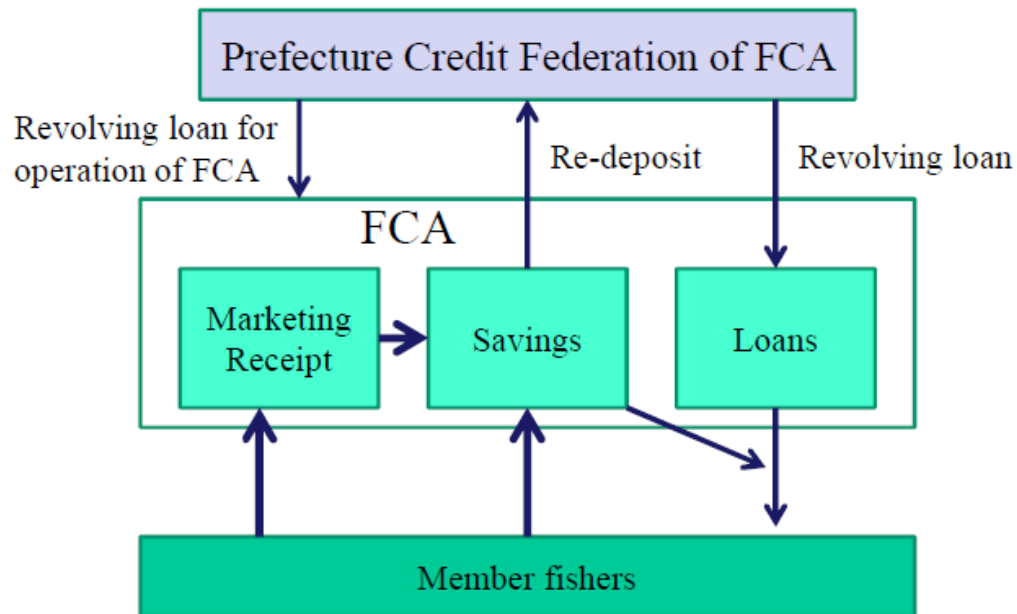
## **Business of Fisheries Co-operatives: Financial**

### **Financial Business**

- Fisheries Co-operative can collect receivables automatically
- Operating fund of the Fisheries Co-operative is strengthened through income deposits
- Fisher earns credit limit based on the past record of the income deposits

# Business of Fisheries Co-operatives: Financial

## Re-deposit and re-loan Financing System by FCA group



## Questionnaire survey at Kunigami, Okinawa

Priority	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th	8 th
Insurance		1			6	4	2	5
Supplying	1	1 2	4	1				
Marketing	1 0	2	3	3				
Ice	6	1	2	2	5	1	1	
Facility		2	2	1 2	1	2		
Radio				1	2		6	8
Finance	1		6	1	1	5	2	2
Fisheries Management					2	6	7	2

<b>1. Why do you use the supply business?</b>	
6	The price is cheaper
3	The shop is nearby and staff are kind
1 2	I would like to contribute the management of fisheries cooperatives
<b>2. Why do you use the marketing business?</b>	
7	It is convenient
3	The price of the catch is high
1 2	I would like to contribute the management of fisheries cooperatives
<b>3. Why do you use the financial business?</b>	
1	The interests rate of saving is high
2	The bank is nearby and staff are kind
1 5	I would like to contribute the management of fisheries cooperatives
<b>4. Do the economic activities of FC realize the common interests of the members?</b>	
1 2	YES
1	NO
4	I don't know
<b>5. Do the economic activities strengthen the social cohesion among the members?</b>	
1 3	YES
	NO
4	I don't Know
<b>6. Will you use the economic activities of FC even if the price or conveniences are not better than private shops?</b>	
1 4	YES
	NO
3	I don't Know

## Questionnaire survey at Barrouallie, St. Vincent and the Grenadines

	I want it very much	I want it if possible	I don't need it
Selling of ice	18	2	5
Selling of gasoline	21		2
Selling of fishing gear and materials	24	1	
Rental of fishermen's locker	16		9
Workshop facility for maintenance of engine and boat	21	3	1
Marketing of your catch at a higher price	23	2	
Fisheries management to prevent overfishing	16	1	8

1. Will you join to the cooperatives if you can get the services above?

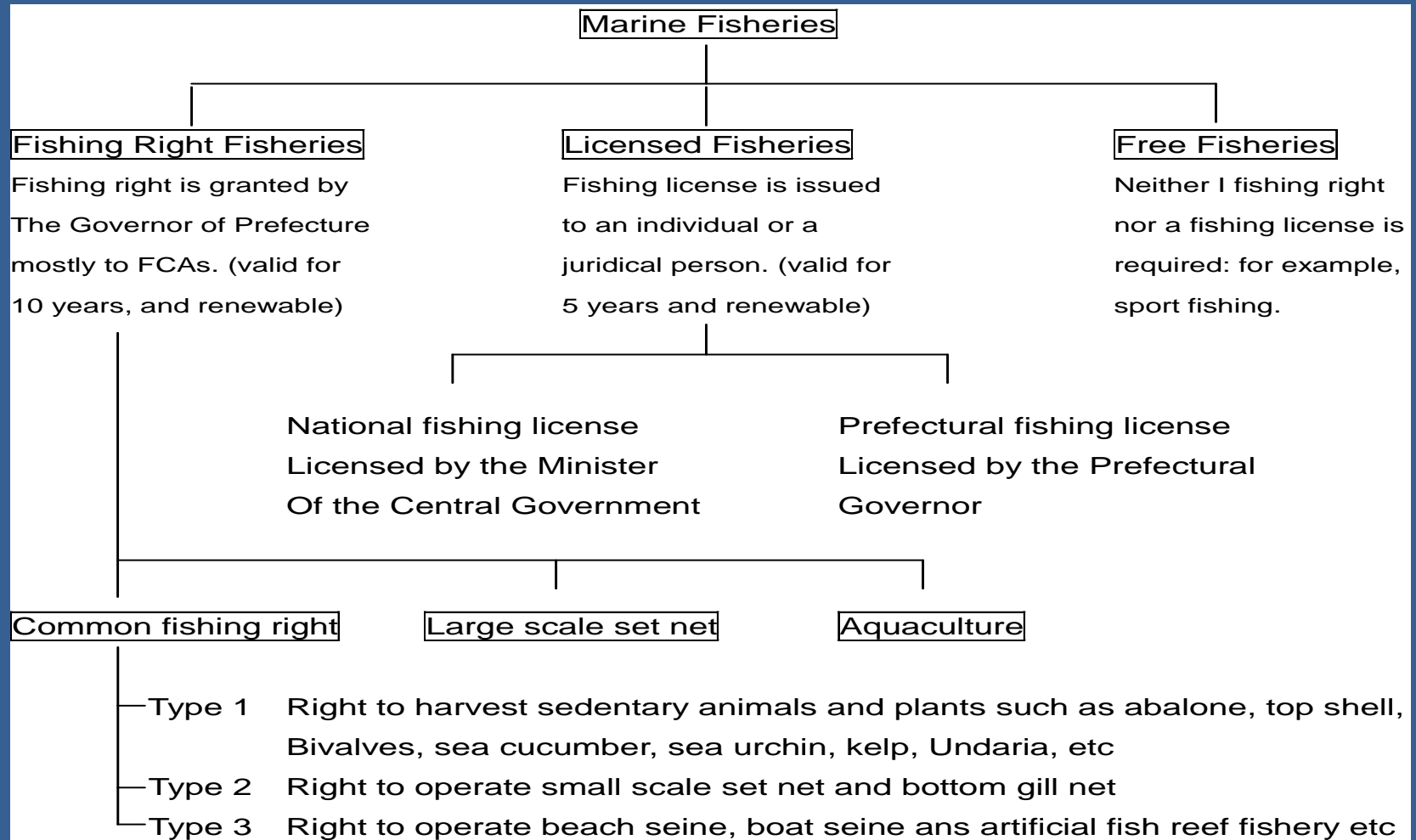
Yes, I will join	17
No, I don't need to join	
I don't know	8

2. Will you support the cooperatives with other fishermen to implement the activities above?

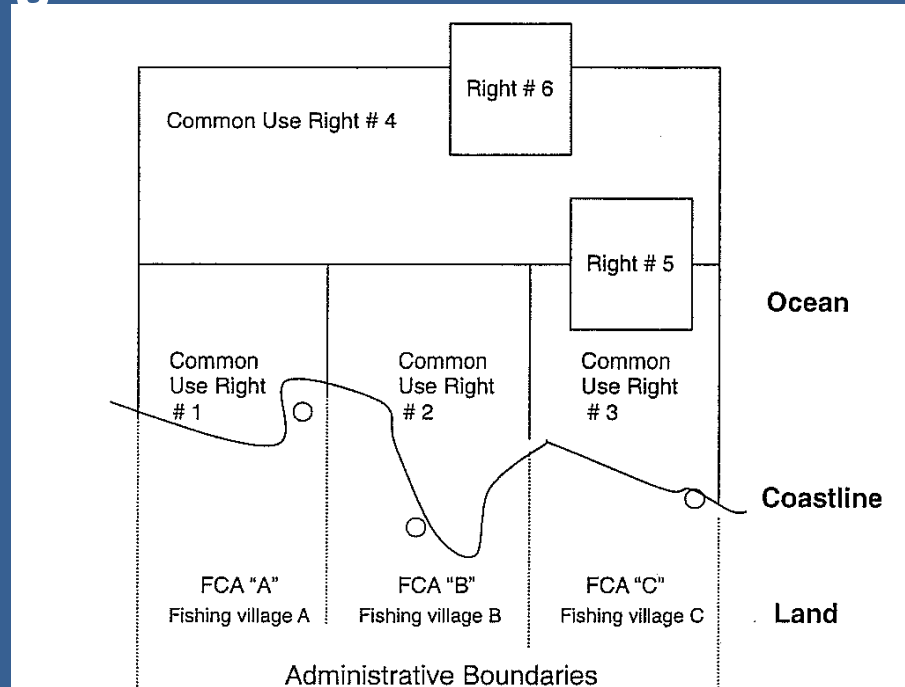
Yes, I will support	21
No, I will not	
I don't know	4



## Legal classification of Japanese marine fisheries



Note: Fishing right is an inalienable/non-transferable property.

**Business of Fisheries Co-operatives: Fisheries Management****Fishing right fisheries**

#1,2,3: Common fishing right

#5: Aquaculture

#6: Large scale set net

## Licensed Fisheries

- National government delegates responsibility for fisheries management to prefecture governments
- The fisheries department of the prefecture is responsible for formulating marine fishery regulations and issuing licenses
- Fisheries Law requires the prefecture to seek advice of **Regional Fishery Adjustment Commission** when issuing licenses.
- More than half of the members of the Commission are representatives of fisher.

## Order by Okinawa commission

Re: Deployment of and fishing around FAD

Mar. 29, 2013  
Mr. Yamakawa  
Chairman

- To establish councils for the coordination of deployment of FAD in each region
- Only members of the council are authorized to deploy FAD
- Deployed FADs are limited to 200
- The owner of the FAD should maintain the light and radar reflector of FAD
- Owner should report lost FAD to marine authority
- Fisher and FAD owner should agree on its use

## Unique factors in Okinawa to make co-management workable

- By Fisheries Law, only active fishers can be members of the FC
- Fisheries department support and supervise the FC
  - Specific laws for FC
  - Subsidies
  - Roles of agent for the Fisheries Department

# Project purpose

To establish real fisheries Co-Management examples

Project period:

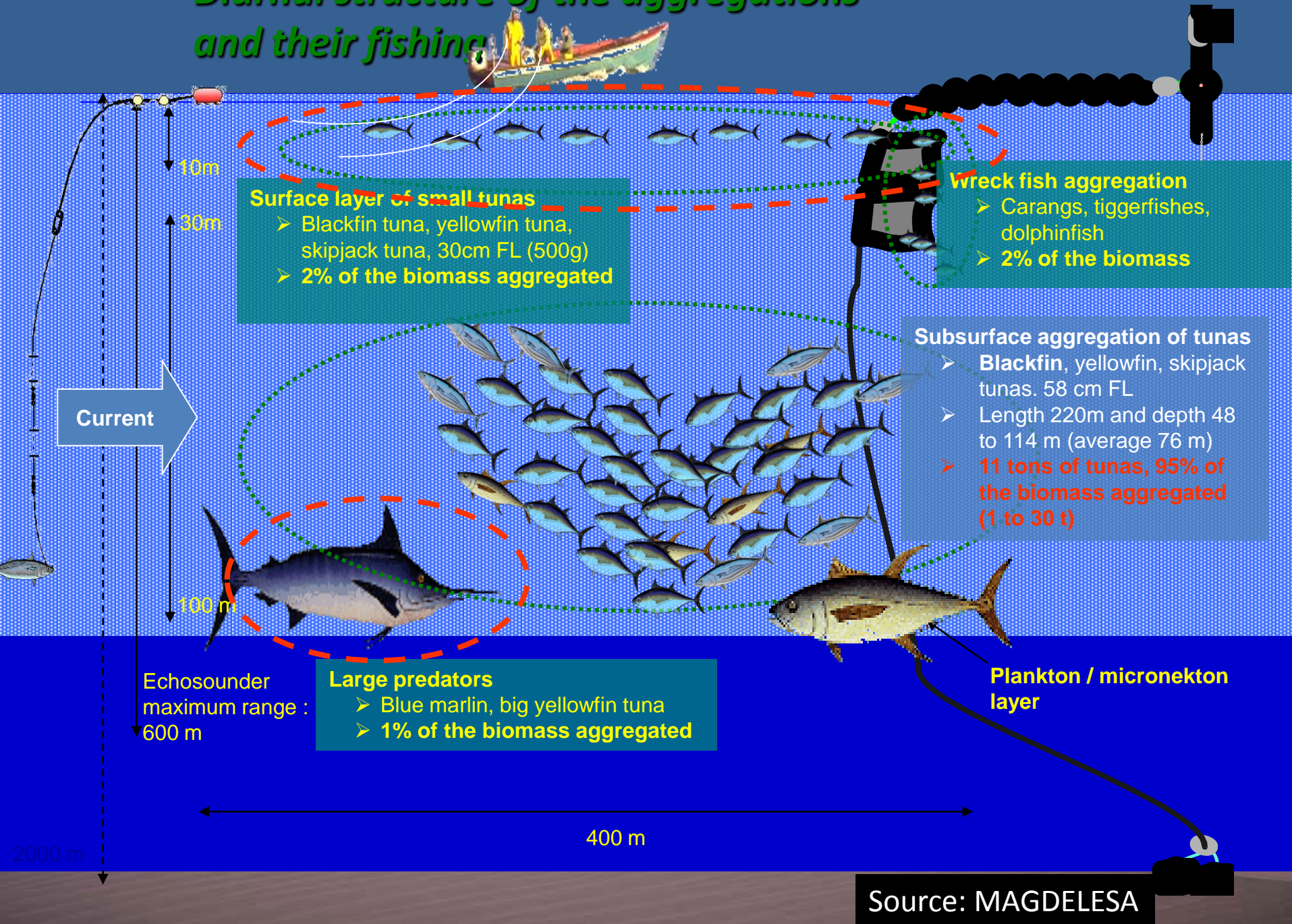
1May2013~30Apr2018

## WHY FADs ?

- FADs is relatively new and the vested interests are not strong.



# Diurnal structure of the aggregations and their fishing

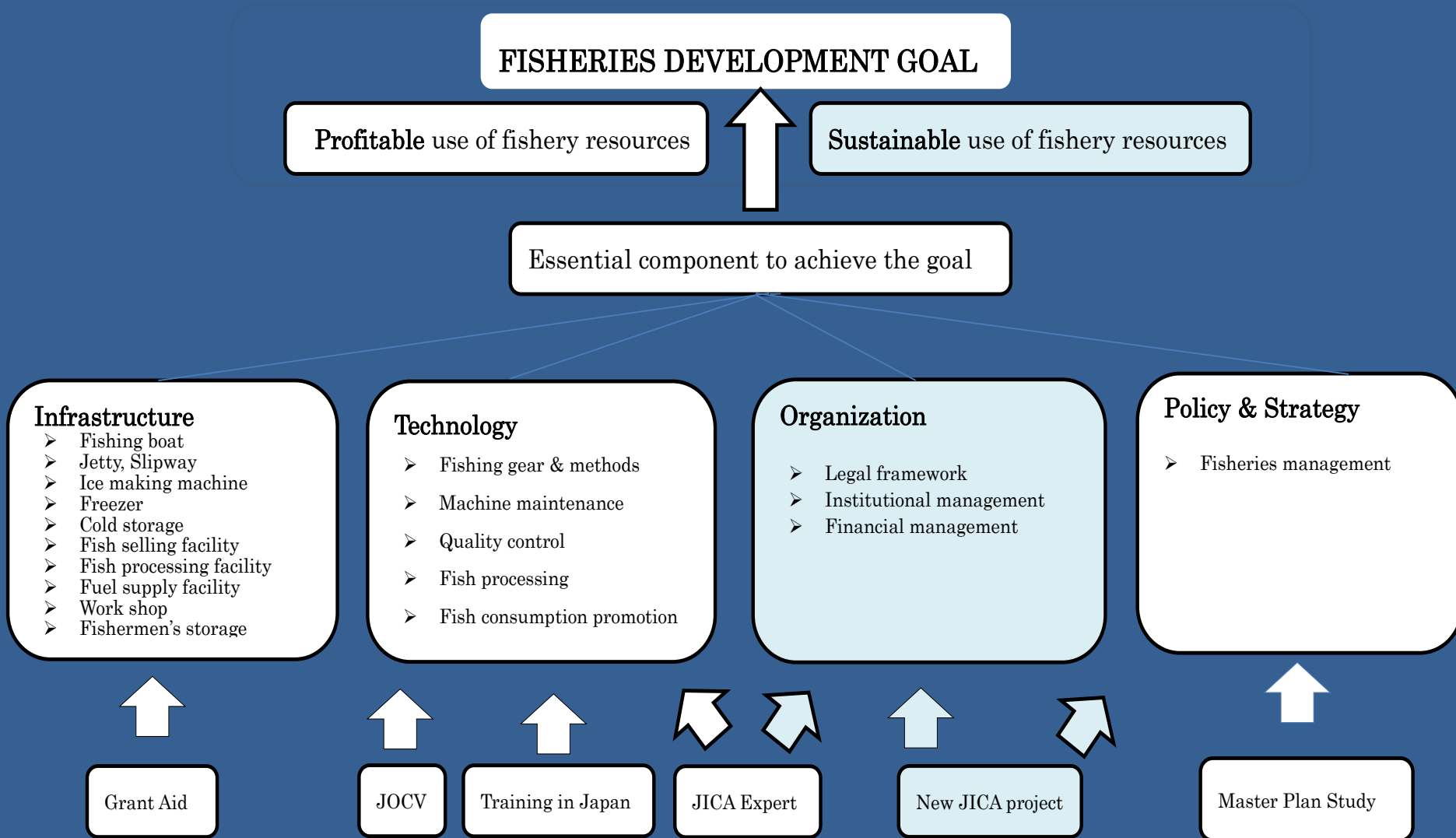


## Outputs of CARIFICO

- ① **Qualification** for FAD fisheries ⇒ Change from open access
  - Registration and license
  - Participation in Co-management
- ② **Rules** for FAD fisheries
  - Who can deploy
  - How to operate around FADs
  - How and who maintains FAD
- ③ **Fisheries information** to be utilized for FAD management
  - Catch and effort data, recorded and reported by the fisher
  - Evaluation of status of resources based on the data
  - Management rules developed based of the evaluation
- ④ **Fisheries Co-management mechanism** for FAD fisheries
  - Fishers organization for fisheries management
  - Fishers meeting to discuss and agree on management rules
  - Self-governing of rules
  - Collaboration mechanism between Fisheries Department/Division and the fisher organization, to formulate and enforce rules
  - Legislation of rules



# Overall framework of JAPAN ODA to the Caribbean region



**Sustainable and profitable fisheries,  
This is our goal!**



Thank you for your time