

論文の内容の要旨

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論文題目

**THE STUDY OF LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION AND
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS OF TRADITIONAL COASTAL FISHERIES
IN EAST ASIA**

(東アジアにおける伝統的沿岸漁業の生計多様化と管理システムに関する研究)

The thesis examined the diversification strategies of livelihoods taken by fishers and how traditional coastal fisheries are managed in developed countries of East Asia through examining: (i) why fishers engage in multiple livelihoods, (ii) how are coastal fisheries managed traditionally, and (iii) how traditional fisheries are valued in existing policies.

On livelihood diversification, through the study of Noto island, Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan, it was found that factors and motivations affecting livelihood diversification strategies of fishers included historical background, personal aspirations (self-actualization), sense of satisfaction (spiritual wealth) and the valuing of rural, traditional livelihoods for its cultural and social importance. These factors provide new perspectives in understanding the motivations of livelihood diversification as part of the livelihood strategies positioned in the Sustainable Livelihood Approach Framework. Fishers with diverse livelihoods often serve the important yet neglected role as connectors to link up different sectors of the local economy.

On management of traditional coastal fisheries, through the study of Himeshima island, Oita Prefecture, Japan, it was found that the management of fisheries resources are not necessarily limited to the purpose of controlling fishing effort and amount of fish catch, but also about maintaining healthy marine environment to raise fish. Also, traditional communal rules in coastal fisheries that have been formed and passed on for generations are reviewed. The traditional fishery resource management of Himeshima based on co-management principles has shown that fisheries do not necessarily always cause a “tragedy of commons”. Moreover, as demonstrated by the Himeshima’s *Fishery Season Rules*, where the local communal rules and traditional knowledge on fishing seasons, methods, grounds and gear are shared with neighboring fishing communities in Kunisaki peninsula, it has shown that these traditional and local wisdom are not only kept exclusively to the insiders, but this could also be shared with outsiders of adjacent fishing grounds to ensure sustainability of marine resources.

However more interestingly in the case of Himeshima island, it is worth noting that as like the fishers in Noto island, households of Himeshima fishers also used to be agricultural farming. In other words, they engaged in multiple livelihoods. However, from the 1960s with the advent of fishing gear technology and a rising demand for fish in the growing economies of Japan, Himeshima households gave up on the laborious farming. As they turned more specialized in their fishing profession, agriculture started to vanish. However, as agriculture disappears, so do fish stocks. Without multiple livelihood options, fishers become vulnerable to shocks. Thus, while fisheries in Himeshima is still surviving today, thanks to the resource management practices such *Fishery Seasonal Rules*, it alerted the fact that fishing communities without traditional management practices would probably be as less resilient as Himeshima.

The study found that rural economies were more integrated than generally thought and that primary industry were often interlinked and dependent on each other even they seemed like very different specializations. Especially in the case of traditional systems of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, in which these systems tend to exist on unfavorable or confined landscapes that are not suitable for large-scale modern farming. Within these confined landscapes there often exist the effective mosaic land uses for agriculture, forestry, inland and coastal fisheries, and their traditional systems that have continued for decades if not centuries. Yet the administrative structure and policies for primary industries of today are sector-based and do not place much importance in conserving traditional agricultural systems, instead of capturing holistically their integrated nature in a multi-sectoral approach and revaluing traditional, sustainable practices of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The study further examined the existing schemes and policies in East Asian countries on conserving value traditional agricultural heritage systems. Particularly, the study compared the policy developments of conservation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), designated by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The GIAHS sites are distributed in worldwide and several sites exist in China, Japan and Korea. Apart from the 5 key criteria of GIAHS – Food and livelihood security; Agro-biodiversity; Local and Traditional Knowledge; Culture, value systems and social organizations; Landscape and Seascape features - historical value, demonstration, resilience to change, multi-stakeholders participation, new business models promotion and representativeness are the main collective perspectives that the three countries take into consideration when selecting candidates for applying to FAO for GIAHS designation. This could suggest that these governments do not regard traditional agricultural systems as “dying industries” which need to keep alive by financial aid or subsidies, but rather recognized their marketing potential in generating higher value-added incomes for their products. Also, their commonalities, i.e. partnership (social), resilience (ecological), rural revitalization (economic), implied that the three countries well recognise the vulnerability of agricultural heritage systems in face of modernization and development. The three countries also regard traditional systems as resilient to stand the test of time and changes, and they are the best practice models that should be encouraged for dissemination. The GIAHS embraces the multi-sectoral approach and it values highly a system for diversity in the types of agriculture. It is thus one of the model case to conserve traditional agricultural (including fisheries) systems.

Hence, livelihoods in coastal fisheries are usually diverse and fishers often also engage in other occupations in agriculture or forestry, effective traditional fisheries management are interlinked with other primary sectors. Moreover, as traditional fisheries management are often interlinked with other primary sectors, effective management requires policies like GIAHS, which embraces the multi-sectoral integrated approach, to be implemented and mainstreamed in national policies for conservation and sustainable development of these traditional management systems. Hence, the study concludes that

coaster fishers with diversified livelihoods play multiple roles to connect and sustain other industries, thus an integrated multi-sectoral approach in policies is needed to promote sustainable management of traditional coastal fisheries and create conducive environment for multiple livelihoods.