

JSPS-DOST/UPV-KUFF CORE UNIVERSITY PROGRAMME IN FISHERIES SCIENCE

“International Seminar on Sustainable Development and Utilization of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources”

TEAM 3: FISHERIES SOCIAL SCIENCES HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS (1998-2007)

Sub-Coordinators

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I. Program Objective

The Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University (KUFF) and the University of the Philippines, Visayas (UPV) signed an agreement on 27 February 1998 to pursue a Research Cooperation Project on the Development, Management and Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Aquatic Environment over a period of ten years under the Core University Programme (CUP) of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) and the Department of Science and Technology (DOST).

The overall objective of the project is to promote and contribute to research and development in all aspects of fisheries science and technology in Japan and the Philippines through international exchanges, with the end in view of consolidating effective strategies and approaches toward sustainable utilization and management of fishery resources in the Philippines. In line with this objective, Team 3 (Fisheries Social Sciences) aims at undertaking research and other activities related to socio-economics of fisheries development and resource management in the Philippines. Specifically, Team 3 covers research field 1, which entails studies on utilization and management of fishery resources in the coastal waters of the Philippines.

II. Participating Universities

The Fisheries Social Science Team is composed of 38 member researchers in the Philippines and 20 in Japan. The member researchers come from different universities in the country. In the case of the Philippines, there are seven (7) participating universities, namely:

- University of the Philippines Visayas (College of Arts and Sciences, College of Management, Institute of Fisheries Policy and Development of the College of Fisheries, School of Technology, UPV Cebu, UPV Tacloban)
- Cagayan State University
- Cebu State College of Science and Technology
- Central Luzon State University
- Iloilo State College of Fisheries
- Mariano Marcos State University
- Zamboanga State College of Marine Sciences and Technology

In the case of Japan, there are five (5) participating universities, namely:

- Kagoshima University
- Doshisha Women's College of Liberal Arts
- Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology
- Hiroshima University
- Saga University

For Team 3 members, the nature of participation involves primarily exchange visits to Japan (long and

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short visits) and serving as hosts to Japanese exchange researchers. Most of the exchange visits concerns independent researchers with a few cooperative researches. Moreover, there was sharing of information among member researchers in both countries during the 10-year period and organizing of international and national seminars in the field of fisheries social science. The total number of independent researchers and cooperative research exchanges is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Total Number of Exchange Researchers for Team 3 and Man Days (1998-2007)

Year	Japan		Philippines	
	Number of Exchanges	Man Days	Number of Exchanges	Man Days
1998	1	21	6	41
1999	6	98	4	78
2000	4	50	5	100
2001	1	14	3	70
2002	3	38	2	40
2003	1	7	2	40
2004	1	9	3	60
2005	2	20	2	40
2006	3	21	1	17
2007	2	14	2	20
Total	24	292	30	506

III. Research Topics

Individual and cooperative researches undertaken by Team 3 members cover a wide variety of topics:

- Socio-economics of fishing households and communities
- Institutional approach/strategies for integrated coastal resource management (governance, co-management, enforcement and compliance of fishery laws and ordinances)
- Anthropological and sociological studies of regional and traditional practices for utilization and management of fishery resources (e.g., boat building)
- History of fisheries development policies, organizational structures, its outcomes and challenges
- Impact of public-private partnership in aquaculture research and development
- Marine ranching, aquaculture and alternative livelihoods
- Fisheries cooperatives and community-based coastal resource management
- Trade and marketing systems of fish and fishery prod-

ucts (e.g., tuna, blue crabs)

- Environmental economics
- Gender roles and issues in Philippine fisheries management and development
- Value-chain analysis
- Ecotourism

It should be noted that most of these topics were just emerging in 1998 but are now important components of mainstream international research and publication efforts in coastal and fisheries social science.

In 2006, with the oil spill incident in Guimaras Island, the research agenda has expanded to include the economic and social effects of oil spill in the livelihood and quality of life of affected fishing communities in Guimaras.

IV. Outputs

A. On Individual and Cooperative Researches

Most of the exchange visits were short-term in duration (10-29 days). Specific details are shown in Table 1. There was only one long-term research visit of a member involving six months (Sept 1998-March 1999).

Collaboration among Team 3 members focused on three areas:

- Providing assistance and support to research agenda of individual researchers. Some Filipino researchers successfully tapped other research grants so that they could continue and complete their research activities undertaken initially with CUP.
- Conduct of seminars, paper presentations and attendance in regional, national and international conferences. Most of the Filipino and Japanese exchange researchers conducted individual or joint lecture to undergraduate and graduate students as well as university faculty members on topics of their choice during the exchange visits.
- Publications of conference proceedings, compilation of research reports and joint authorships in international and national journals.

B. On Publications

Team members engaged in collaborative research projects yielded the following local and international publica-

tions in refereed journals:

1. Yamao, M. and R.F Subade (eds.) *Fisheries Today in the Philippines*.
Proceedings of the First International Conference on Development, Management, and Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Aquatic Environment of the Philippines. Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University.
2. Fernandez, P. R. 1999a. *Coastal Area Governance System in Japan: Resources, Legal Framework and Strategies*. Danyag UPV Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences 4(1): 46-71.
3. Fernandez, P. R., Matsuda, Y. and R.F. Subade: 2000. *Coastal Area Governance System in the Philippines*. Journal of Environment and Development 9(4): 341-369
4. Carnaje, G. 2002. *The Emergence of Global Alliances of Environmental and Peasant-based NGOs against Industrial Shrimp Farming: Historical Perspectives and Implications to Fishery Policy on Developing-Countries*. Fisheries Science 68 (Supplement II): 1972-1975
5. Fernandez, P. R., Matsuda, Y. and M. Yamao. 2002. *Factors that Promote the Scaling-up and resilience of Fisheries Co-Management in Banate Bay, Philippines*. Fisheries Science 68(Supplement II): 1968-1971
6. Haruko Yamashita .2005: *The Structure of Export-Oriented Tuna and Skipjack-related Industry: A Case Study of General Santos City, Mindanao, Philippines*. Japanese Journal of Fisheries Economics 50(1):63-80
7. Haruko Yamashita .2005: *The Transformation of the Production and Consumption Pattern of Canned Tuna Products with reference to Transnational Agri-business Development*. Meikai Economic Review,17(1):60-71
8. Masahiro Yamao, Mizuho Kuga and Aiko Endo. 2006: *Coastal Resource Management and Its Impact to Regional Fisheries in Southeast Asia*. Journal of Regional Fisheries, 46(2):125-149
9. Yamao, M., Aso, T., Iwao, T., Belleza, E., Suanrathanachai, P., Oliva, L., Chenkitkosol, W., De Silva, A., Endo, A. and Mizoguchi, T. 2007: *Further Development of Coastal Resource Management in the Philippines: A Case Study on Decentralized and Participatory Origination in Banate Bay Area, Panai Island*. Journal of Regional

Fisheries, 47(1)

C. On Training and Scholarships

Team 3 members have not availed of any scholarship grants under the JSPS Core University Programme.

D. On Seminars Organized

Team 3 organized the First International Seminar on Development, Management and Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Aquatic Environment of the Philippines on November 23-25, 1998 at Kagoshima University.

The JSPS project inspired the holding of the 1st National Fisheries Social Science Conference held on November 20-21, 2003 Iloilo City, Philippines with the Theme "Towards Poverty Alleviation and Food Security in Fishing Communities: Social Science Perspectives." This resulted in the publication of eleven (11) articles in the Danyag, UPV Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, Volume VIII, Numbers 1 & 2, December 2003.

E. On Papers Presented in International and Local Conferences

Five members of Team 3 also presented the major findings of their field research activities in three international conferences and two local ones.

F. On Awards

The JSPS project provided the necessary support to enable a number of cooperative researches to garner some important awards in the Philippines, namely:

1. *Best Paper Award* in the international publication category from the Research Symposium of the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agriculture Research for Fernandez, Matsuda, and Subade for their paper entitled *Coastal Area Governance in the Philippines* published in the Journal of Environment and Development.
2. *International Publications Award* from the University of the Philippines System for two papers that came out of the journal Fisheries Science (Vol. 68, Supplement II)

V. Contribution of JSPS to Philippine Fisheries Development

The ten year project provided the opportunities and impetus to improve the utilization, management and sustainability of fishery resources in the Philippines. Some of the significant contributions of the project are:

- Catalyst in encouraging research in the area of fisheries social science for both countries.
- Enabled participating individuals to come up with publishable/published papers.
- Helped uplift the research capabilities and academic profile especially of young social scientist interested in addressing fisheries issues and problems.
- Broaden the field exposure and perspectives of member researchers on the socio-cultural, economic and institutional dimensions of fisheries utilization, conservation and management.
- Access to improved fishery-related data base and library materials
- Interdisciplinary and applied research efforts enhanced the contribution of fisheries social sciences to improved coastal governance, fisheries management and policy formulation.
- Established network and linkages for future collaboration or cooperative researches
- Cultivated friendship among collaborating researchers

VI. Reflections and Challenges

A. On Collaboration

Given the varied background and orientation of the Fisheries Social Science Team, it is important to identify at the outset common research interests so that member researchers in both countries can address jointly fisheries problems and concerns.

More time is needed for survey work considering that exchange visits happen only once for some researchers. The Team could have accomplished more outputs had there been additional research funding on the Philippine side from the Philippine government e.g., Department of Science and Technology (DOST) to support the completion of research work.

B. On Continuity and Sustainability

In order to ensure that research outputs are being utilized, there is a need for the following actions:

- Translate research findings to a form that can be of use to various players in the industry e.g., small-scale fishers, local government units (LGUs), national government agencies (NGAs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and academe;
- Research outputs be made as inputs to strategy and policy formulation and implementation;
- Continue to be advocates of policy change toward improved coastal governance, sustainable livelihood, environmental protection and management to address the needs of the fishery sector; and
- Nurture established network and linkages for future collaboration.