

グローバル市場における マグロの一本釣り ONE-BY-ONE TUNA FISHERIES IN THE GLOBAL MARKET

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What is one-by-one? -本釣りとは何か?

2

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One Hook 一本のかぎ針 One Line 一本の釣り糸 One Fish at a Time 一度に一匹の

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE

HIGHLY SELECTIVE

one-by-one methods yield virtually zero bycatch leaving sharks, turtles, marine mammals and seabirds in peace.



NO HABITAT DAMAGE



one-by-one fishing gear does not "soak" in the marine environment, meaning no habitat destruction and no risk of ghost fishing.

SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE

LABOUR RICH

one-by-one tuna catching methods employ more people per tonne of fish caught than largescale industrial operations. Benefits cascade through local communities, generating a wave of economic activity and employment.



CULTURALLY IMPORTANT



the origins of many one-by-one tuna fishing communities date back several hundred years. Tuna fishing is a way of life, and is embedded in local customs and cultures.

LOCAL OWNERSHIP

typically, one-by-one fisheries operate in coastal waters and are locally owned. Local fish stocks support local businesses, instead of sending those economic benefits offshore.







LOW INTENSITY

one-by-one fisheries only have the capacity to catch a portion of a tuna school; limiting fishing pressure and su healthy stock.



pressure and supporting a more healthy stock.

OUR VISION ビジョン

To see coastal tuna fisheries, and the communities and seas that they are apart of, **thrive.**

沿岸でのマグロ漁業と コミュニティと海が 繁栄すること



OUR MISSION ミッション



Promote 促進



Develop 開発



Support 支援





IPNLF FOCUS AREAS 重点領域





ASSESSMENT OF THE TUNA FISHERIES IN THE MALDIVES

Contributing Authors: M.Shiham Adam & Adam Ziyad





Supporting sustainable fisheries to enhance supply

供給を増やすため の持続可能な漁業 を 支援する Advancing policy to ensure sustainable management

持続可能な管理を 確実なものにする 方針を進める Building evidence to inform best practice and improvement initiatives

ベスト・プラクティス と 改善イニシアティ ブを広める証拠を集 める **Promote** environmental and social **benefits** of 1x1 fisheries

ー本釣り漁業の環 境上の利点と社会 的な利点を広く知ら しめる

GLOBAL REACHグローバル・リーチ





FOR ONE-BY-ONE FISHERS

PS FOR ONE-BY-ONE FISHERS

International Management Challenges 国際的なマネジメント課題

- Tuna = highly migratory & highly prized
- Local and international management
- Range of fishing methods artisanal to highly sophisticated
- Multiple major stakeholder engagement
- Resource ownership / allocation
- Dominant industrial interests
- Economic feasibility of Eco-labels
- ・ マグロ=移動性が高く、高価値
- ・ 地域のマネジメントと国際的なマネジメント
- ・ 漁業法の範囲 職人技から高度に洗練された方法まで
- 多数の主要利害関係者が関与
- ・ 資源の所有権/分配
- ・ 支配力のある業者の利益
- エコラベルの経済的可能性

Growth in Industrial Fisheries 産業漁業の成長



Figure 3: Time series of total annual catch (1000's mt) by fishing gear from the diagnostic model over the full assessment period.

WCPFC 2019 Stock Assessment

Eco-Labeling and the Global South エコラベリングとグローバル・サウス





- Majority of MSC products are from developed and highly capitalized fisheries
- Nearly 80% of tuna production from commercial fleet
- Proving more challenges for SSF to gain market recognition
- MSC認証商品の大部分は、先進 国の資本力のある漁業業者から のものである。
- マグロ捕獲の80%近くが商業漁
 船団からのものである。
- 市場での認知を得るには小規模 漁業にとって多くのチャレンジ があることが分かった。

IT'S ALL ABOUT PEOPLE!!



We talk a lot about:

- Ecosystem impacts
- Bycatches
- and IUU

私たちのコミュニケーション
エコシステムの影響、
混獲、
IUU漁業について話す

These are important issues, but we must not forget about the people involved in fisheries これらは重要な課題ではあるが、漁業に従事している人々のことを忘れてはならない。

90% of people working in fisheries are in small-scale fisheries – making-up >50% of the world's production. 漁業に従事している人々の90%は、小規模漁業者であり、世界の漁獲量の50%以上を 占めている。

SSF IN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS 国際契約における小規模漁業

- UN Conventions of Law of the Sea
- UN FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
- UN Voluntary Guidelines to Securing Small Scale Fisheries
- UN Sustainable Development Goals
- 海洋法の国連協定
- 国連FAO(食糧農業機関)の責任ある 漁業ための行動 綱領
- ・小規模漁業を確保するための国連の自発的ガイドライン
 - 国連の持続可能な開発目標

14b. Provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14b.小規模な職人技の釣り人に海洋資源と市場へのアクセスを提供する。



IPNLF & THE UN S

IPNLF Activities

Post-harvest improvements

2 At-sea operational efficiency & commercial viability

3 Maintain and increase one-by-one supply

4 Environmental and social certification

5 Form strategic alliances

6 Influence policy and fisheries management

7 Advance best-practice and innovate

B Demonstrate social and economic benefits

9 Strengthen fisheries research

These activities relate directly to IPNLF's three-year strategic focus that was approved in 2016.







Indonesia インドネシア





Improved quality and efficiency 品質と効率の改善 Unified voice with 規制当局者に統一見解 regulators

Market Commitments 市場へのコミットメント





Changing the status quo 現状を変える



- Ensure representation at decision making
- Developing the voice of coastal tuna fisheries – fisher associations
- Facilitating coalitions between likeminded states
- Building capacity /understanding of issues
- Building partnerships with markets, NGOs and other stakeholders
- Raising awareness / communications
- Holistic approach to sustainability that means
 - Environmentally Restorative
 - Economically Inclusive
 - Socially just

- 意思決定への参加を確実にする
- 沿岸マグロ漁業の声を高める-漁業組 合
- 同様の考えを持つ州間の連合を促進する
- 会員を増やし、問題の理解を広める
- ・市場、NGO(非政府組織)、その他利 害関係者とのパートナーシップを構築
- 認知/コミュニケーションを向上させる
- 持続可能性への全体論的アプローチ
 - それは、環境上遡及的で
 - 経済上包括的で
 - 社会的に公正であることを意味する

OWENERSHIP OF RESOURCES 資源の所有権



Thank You! Jeremy.Crawford@ipnlf.org www.ipnlf.org

