

## COMPLETION REPORT

### A Comparative Study of Japan's Influence and Contribution to the Fisheries Sectors and Coastal Resource Management of Selected Sites in the ASEAN: The case of Northern Sulawesi, Indonesia and Iloilo, Philippines

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Iloilo is one of the five provinces of Region 6 (Western Visayas) that contributes 8.5% of total Philippine fisheries production in 2009. Iloilo's fish production accounts for 43% of the municipal, 39% of the commercial and 17% of the aquaculture of the region's output. Through the years the share of each subsector to total fish production have changed from 18% Aquaculture, 36% municipal and 46% commercial in 1980, to 21% aquaculture, 50% municipal and 29% commercial in 2009. In contrast, North Sulawesi belongs to the Sulawesi provinces / region of Indonesia, which contributes 8.56% of total capture fish catch for Indonesia.

In Iloilo, there were involvement of Japanese immigrants to the local fishing industry in the 1920s and 1930s. The Japanese fishing operators and capitalists, most of whom have settled in the country, hired locals as carpenters and boat builders to meet the increased demand for large wooden vessels.

Both Iloilo and North Sulawesi provinces' fisheries and coastal resource underwent various conservation and management efforts, which were supported by the government and external funding agencies from other countries. These conservation efforts are aimed at the sustainability of marine resources and fish stocks for future generations. Among these efforts are Japan-assisted projects for coastal resource management supported by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). In north Sulawesi, among the JICA projects was the Sulawesi Capacity Development project which trained community in the islands. For Iloilo, JICA funded the Banate-Barotac Bay Resource Management Council Inc., from 2007 to 2010.

The graduate studies and training of many nationals mostly from the academe in the aforementioned two provinces is a major Japanese influence and contribution in the respective fisheries sectors. Those individuals went to Japanese universities to undertake research training, masteral and doctoral studies in fisheries and marine / aquatic resources. Upon their return in their respective institutions (in Iloilo and north Sulawesi), they were involved in teaching, research, consultancy and government projects in fisheries (and for some, including those funded by Japanese agencies.). The top university for masteral studies was Tokyo university of fisheries for Iloilo scholars, and Ryukyus University for NS scholars. For PhD studies the biggest destination for Iloilo scholars was Kagoshima university, while it was Nagasaki university for NS scholars.

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