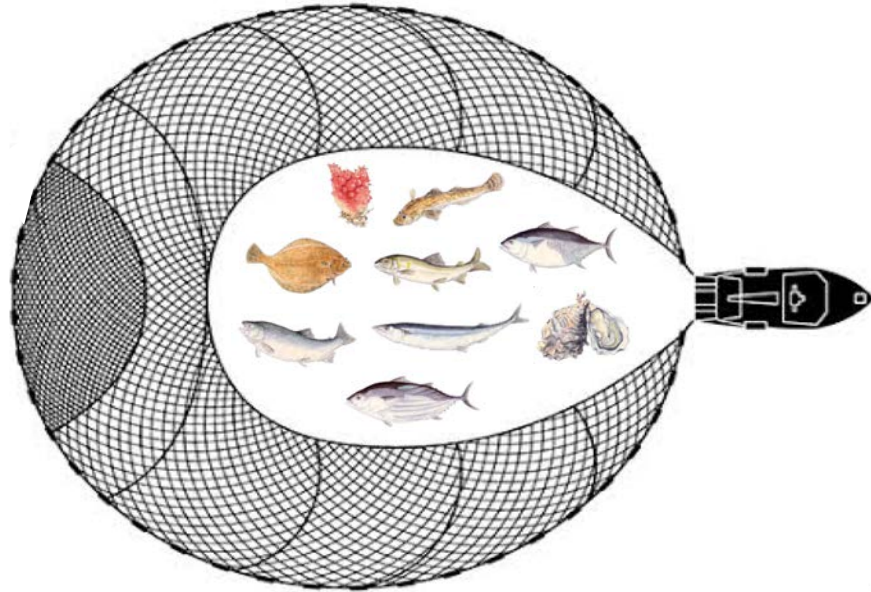


How fisheries portfolio diversification can enhance social-ecological resilience along the Northeastern Coast of Japan



PICES 2019 Annual Meeting

- ▶ **Raphael K. Roman**,
Tomoaki Goto and
Gakushi Ishimura.



National Institute for
Environmental
Studies



FISHERY SYSTEMS
SCIENCE LAB
AT MORIOKA, IWATE UNIVERSITY



岩手大学
IWATE UNIVERSITY



Portfolio Approach to Fisheries Management



- ❑ Origin from **“Modern Portfolio Theory”**, pioneered by Markowitz (1952)

↳ **Stabilizing** financial returns by pooling individual **assets** together

- ❑ A **portfolio approach** to fisheries management can **improve the resilience** of a system and **help buffer** against:



(1) Environmental uncertainty ► Climate change ► Species **alternation, migration**

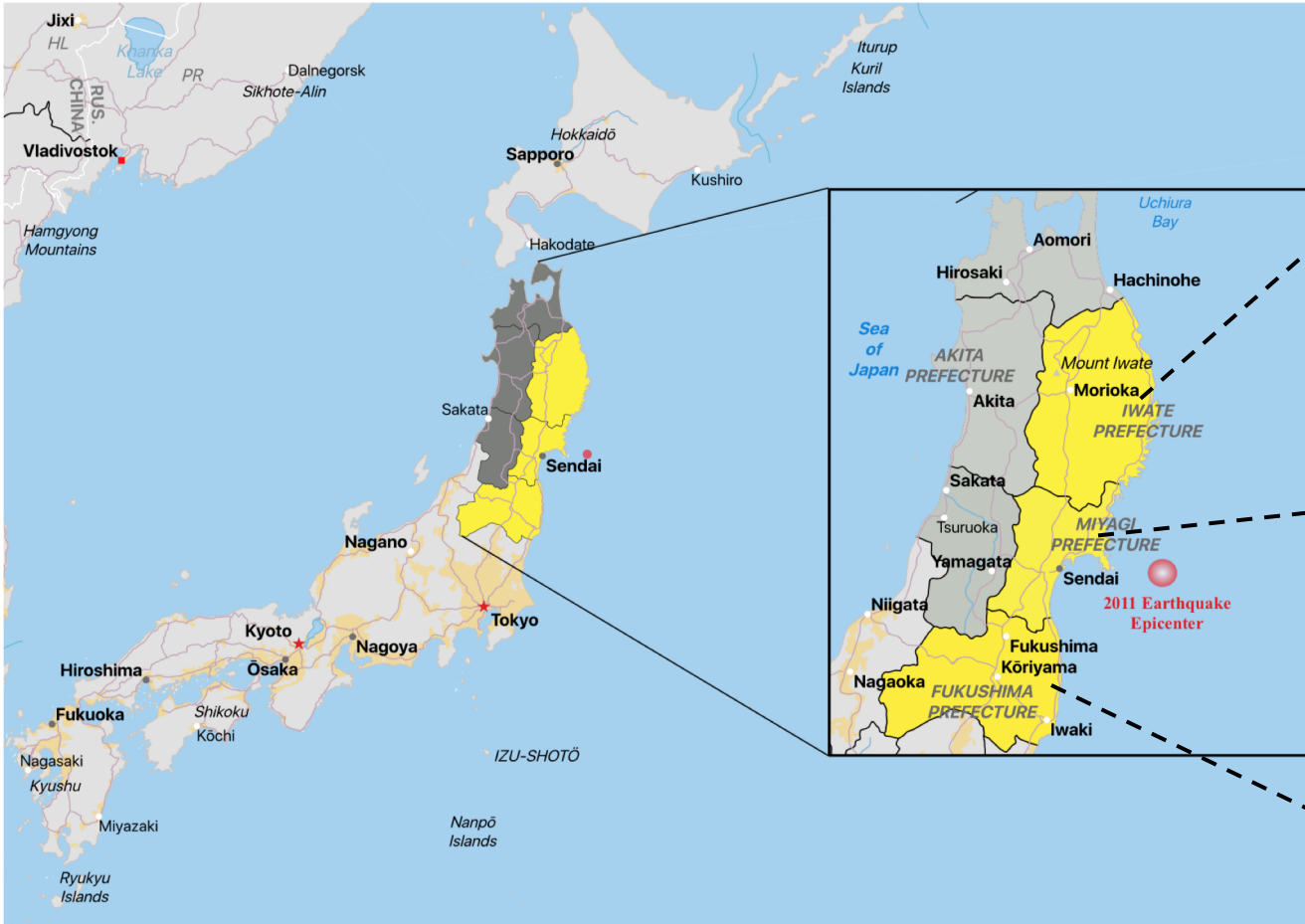
(2) Economic volatility (prices, markets, consumer behavior...)



- ❑ Why **Japan?** Productive fishing grounds, quality data, multi-species fisheries (...)



Scope – Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima



岩手
(Iwate)



宮城
(Miyagi)



福島
(Fukushima)





2011 Great East Japan Disaster – Socioeconomics (1)



Kesennuma city (Miyagi)

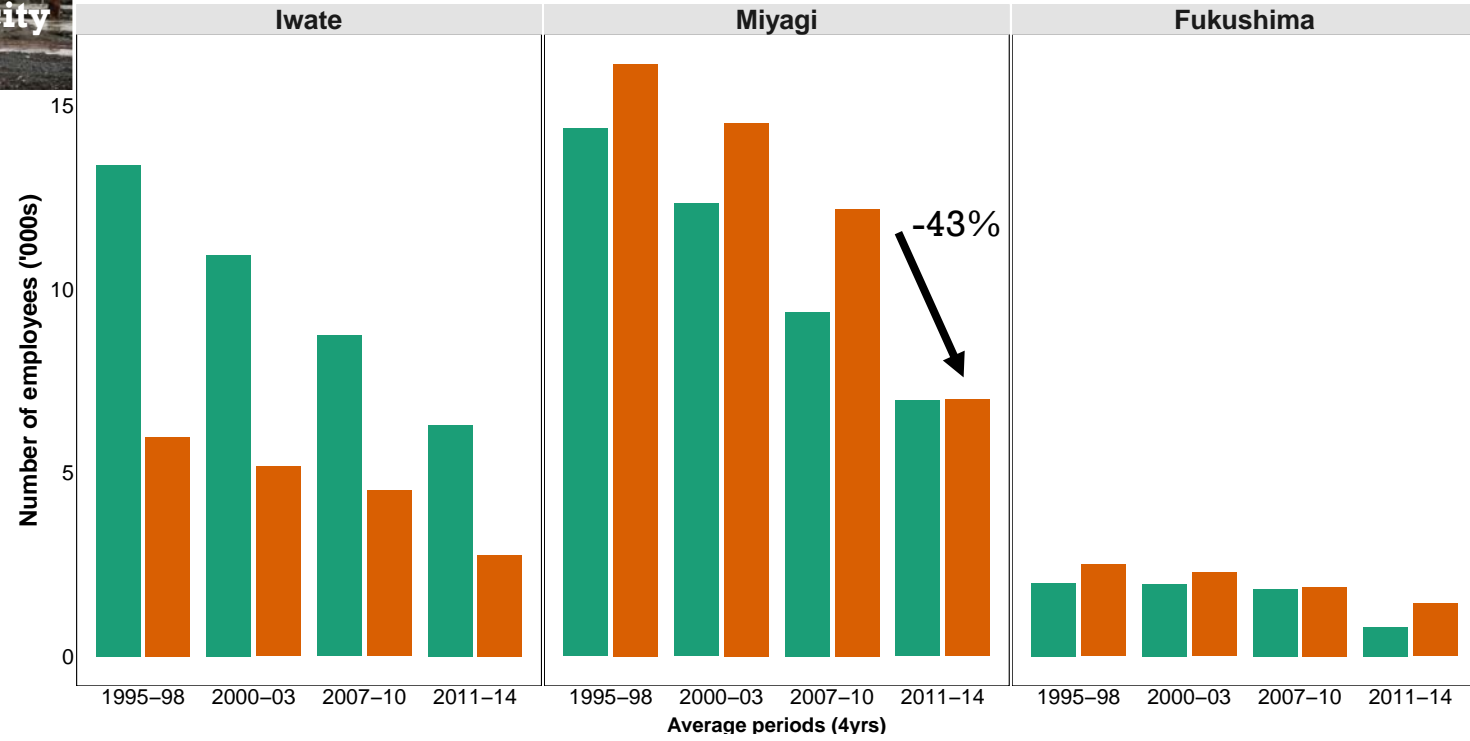
Credit: Toshifumi Kitamura

- Unemployment rate ▲ **60%** ,
- **260** small fishing harbors destroyed,
- **Iwate** lost **14,000** fishing boats, **Miyagi's** fleet ▼ 42%.

Employment

Green bar: Fishing (icon of a boat)

Orange bar: Manufacturing (icon of a worker and a fish)





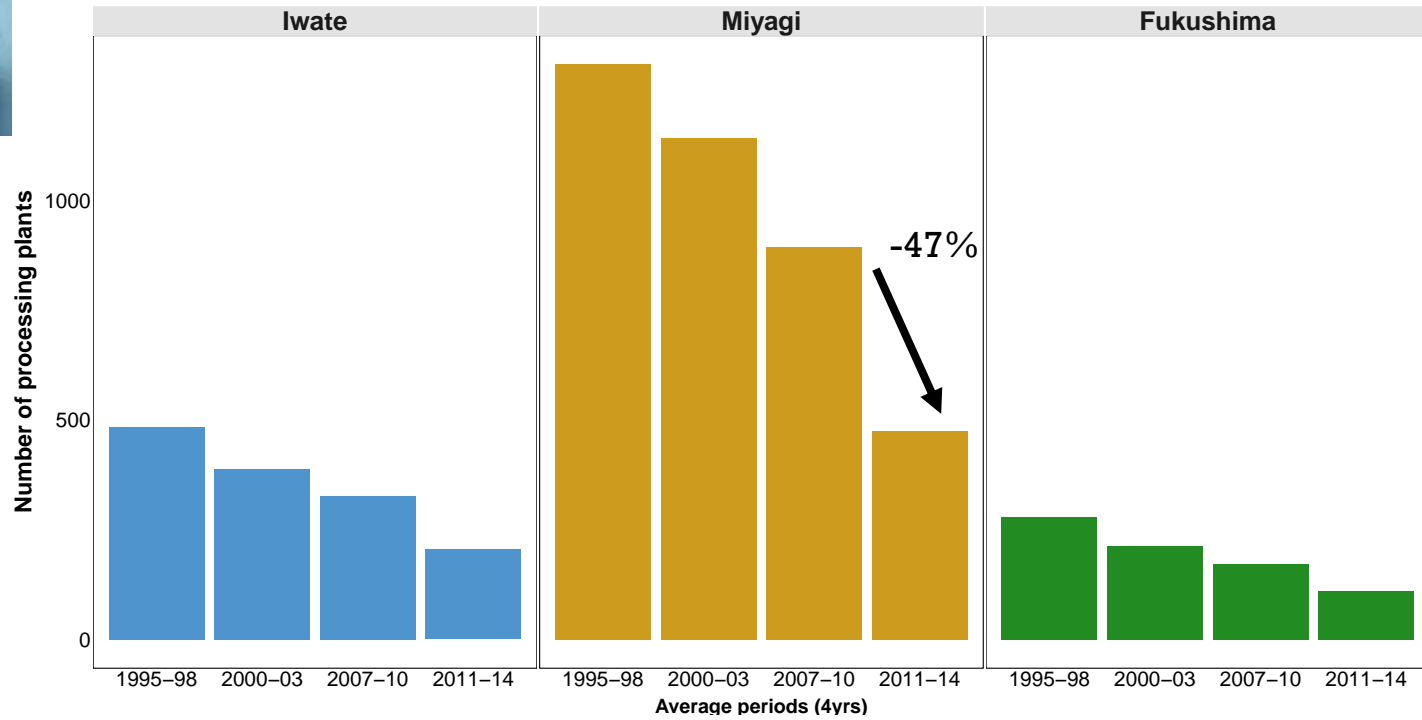
2011 Great East Japan Disaster – Socioeconomics (2)



Ofunato
(Iwate)

- ❑ Raw **inputs** are getting **smaller** and more **scarce**,
- ❑ **Physical capital** has been severely damaged,
- ❑ Current trend towards **innovation** & **adaptation**.

Infrastructure
(# plants)





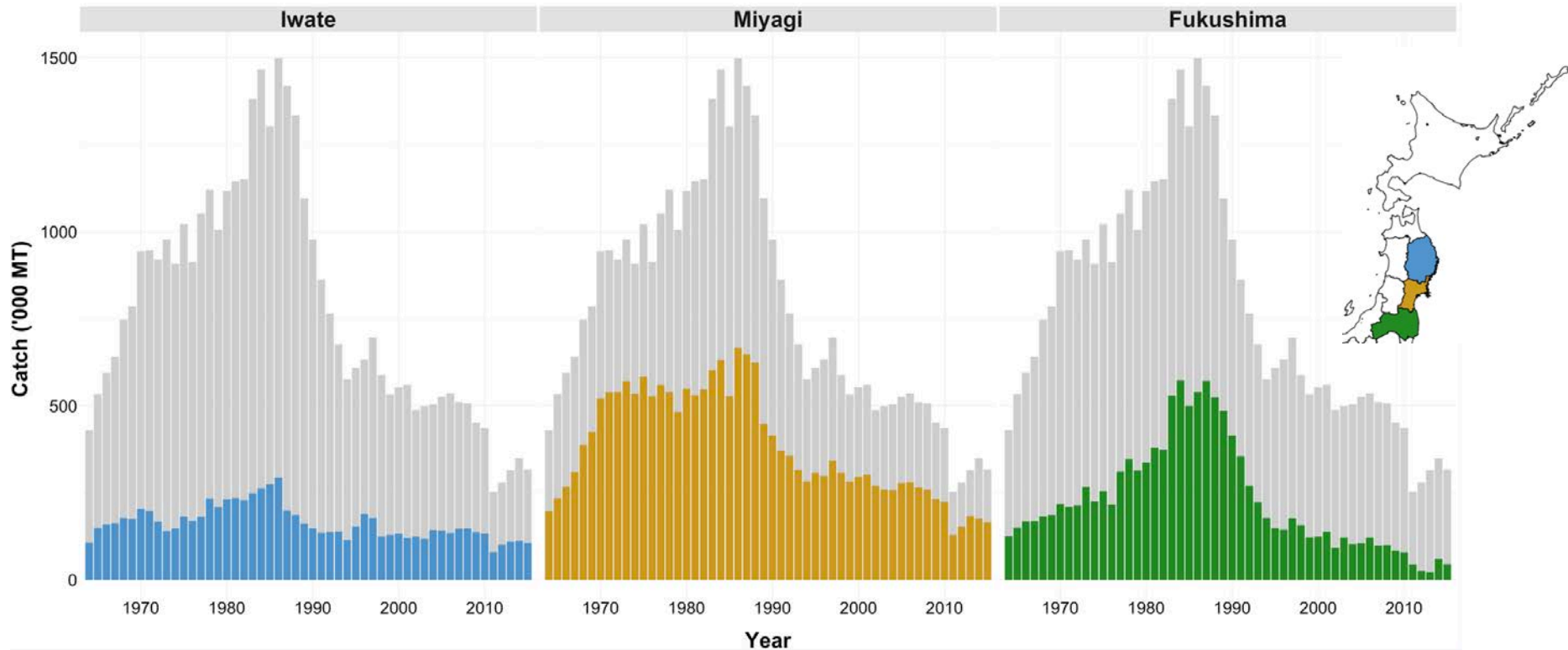
Total Catch (1964-2015)



Compiled Data



- ☐ **70** commercially exploited species,
- ☐ **~84%** of landings value along the coast.





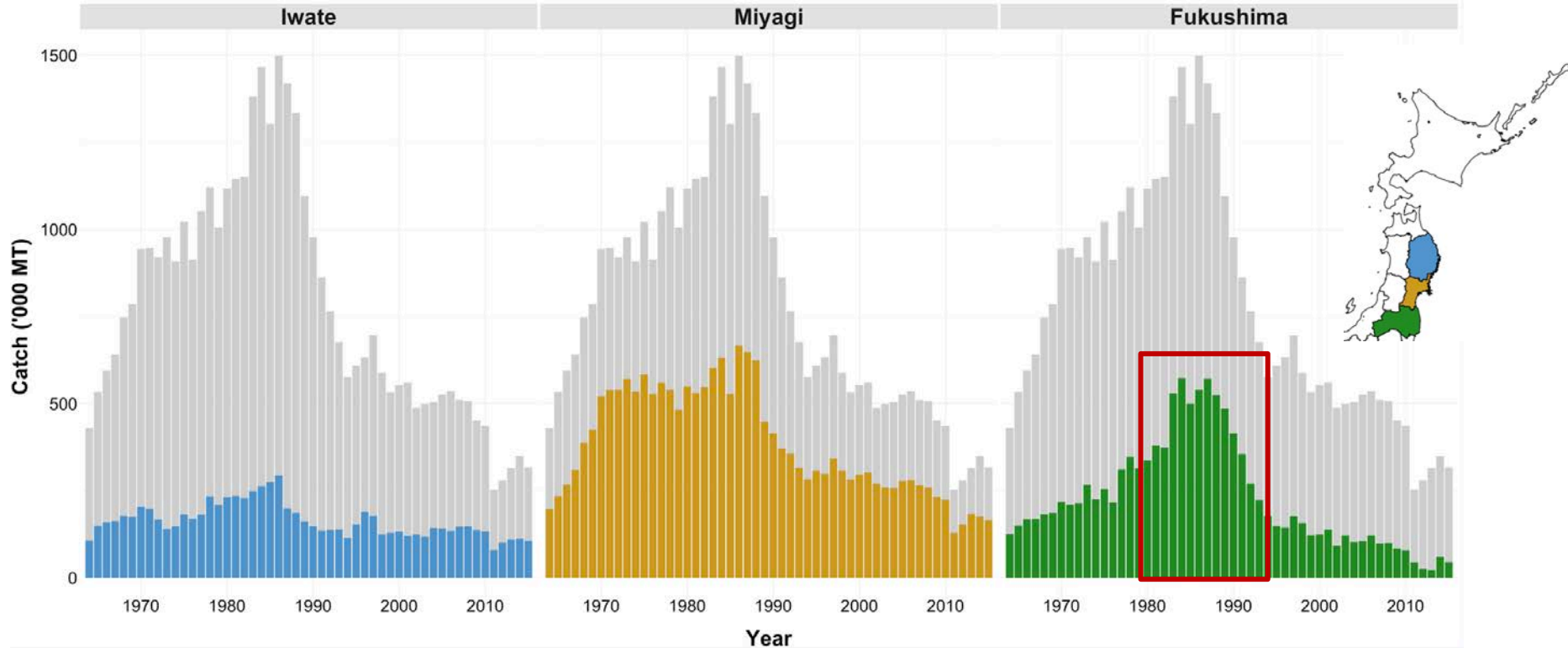
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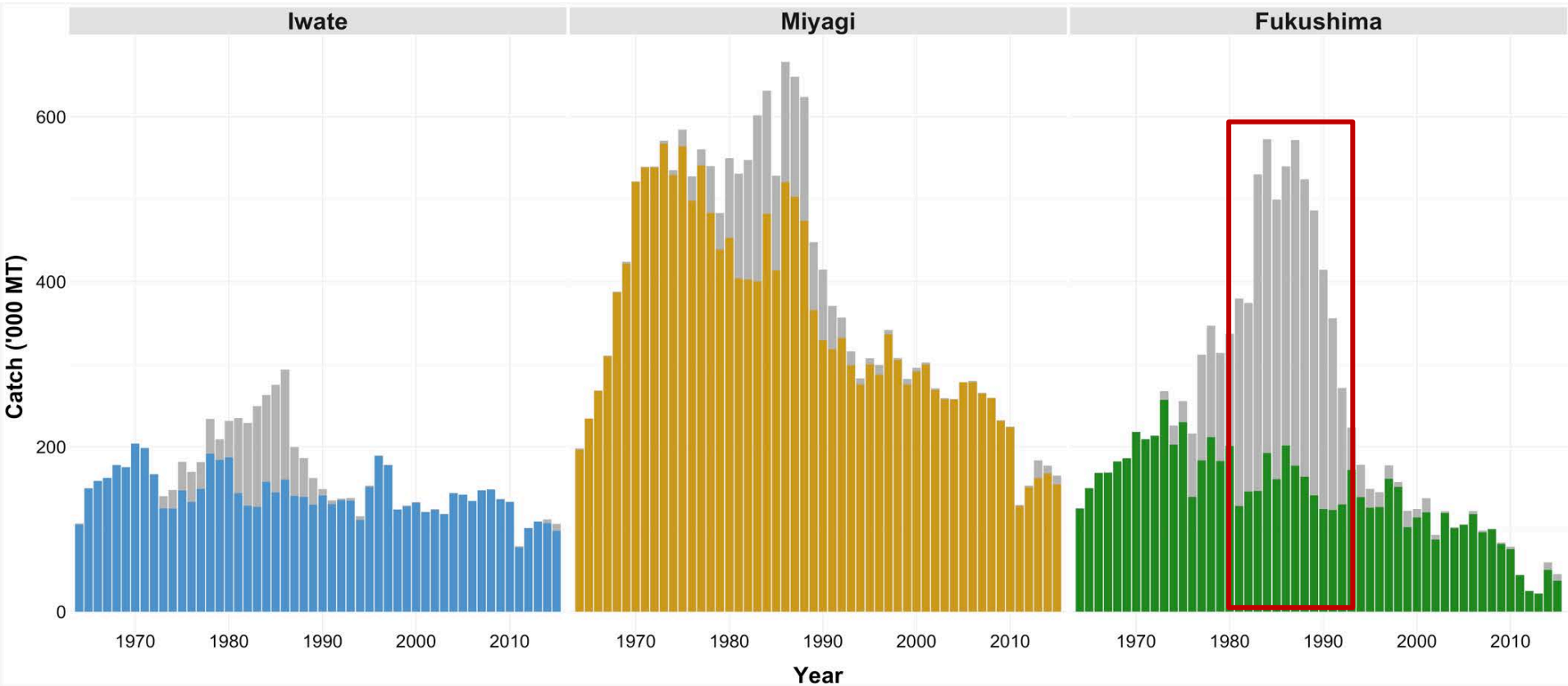
Sardine regime (1980s-1990s)



Prefectures' catch

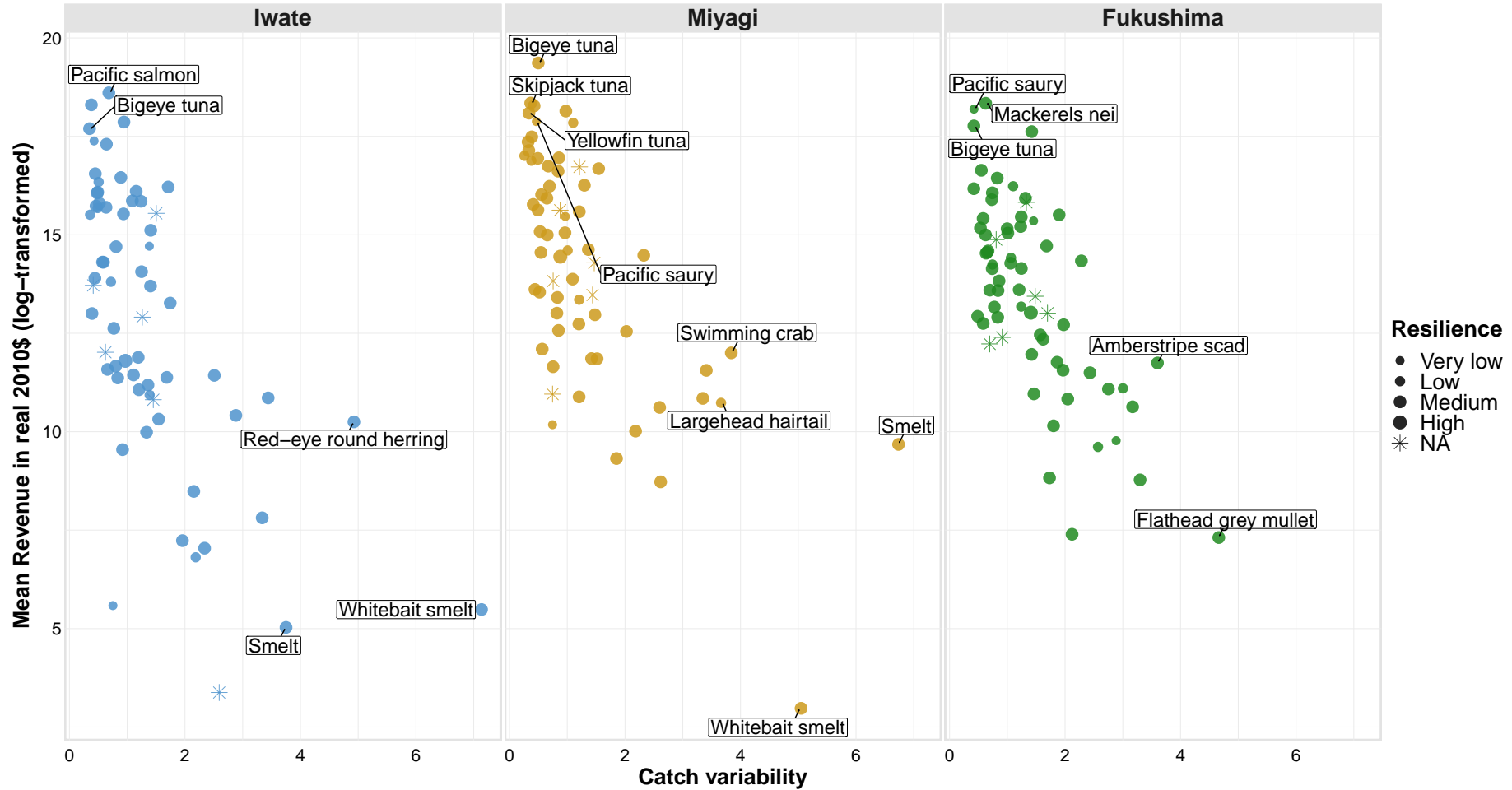


(*Sardinops melanostictus*)





Return-Risk Fisheries Portfolios

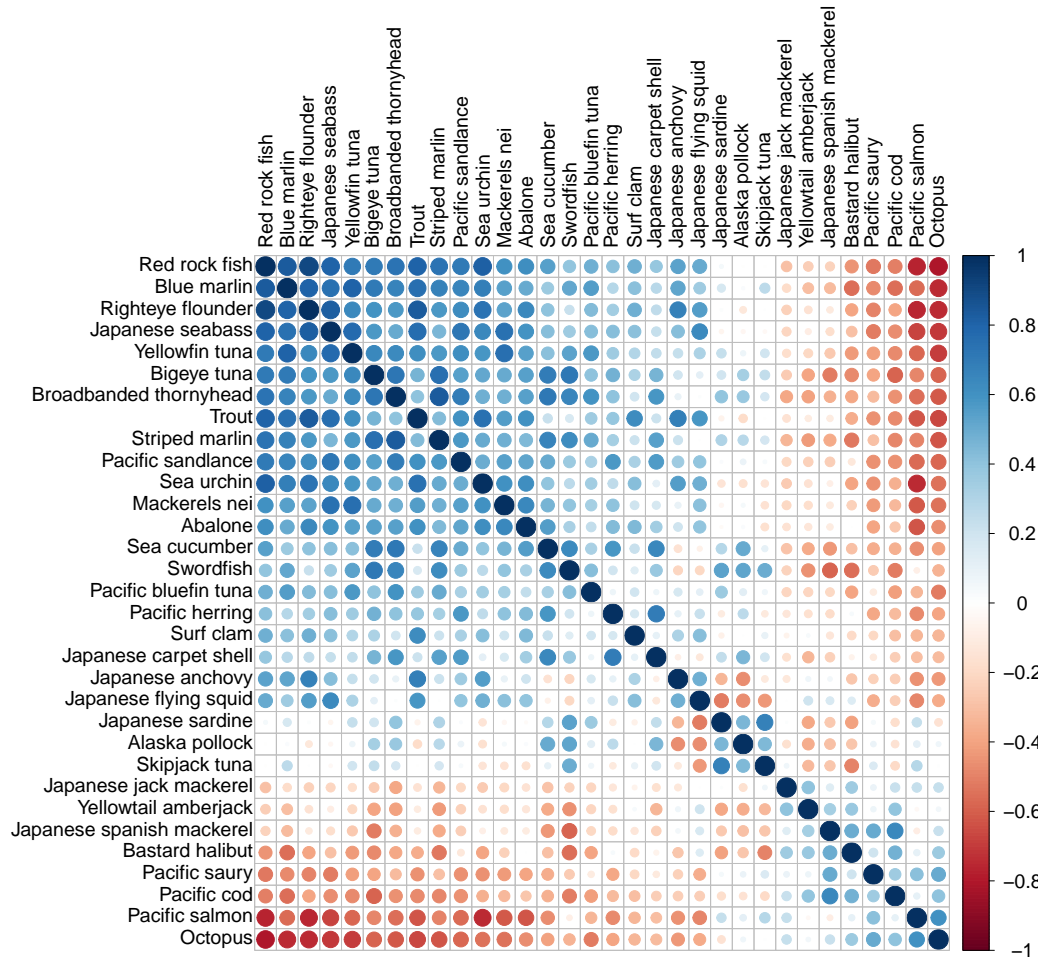




Species Covariances Matrix

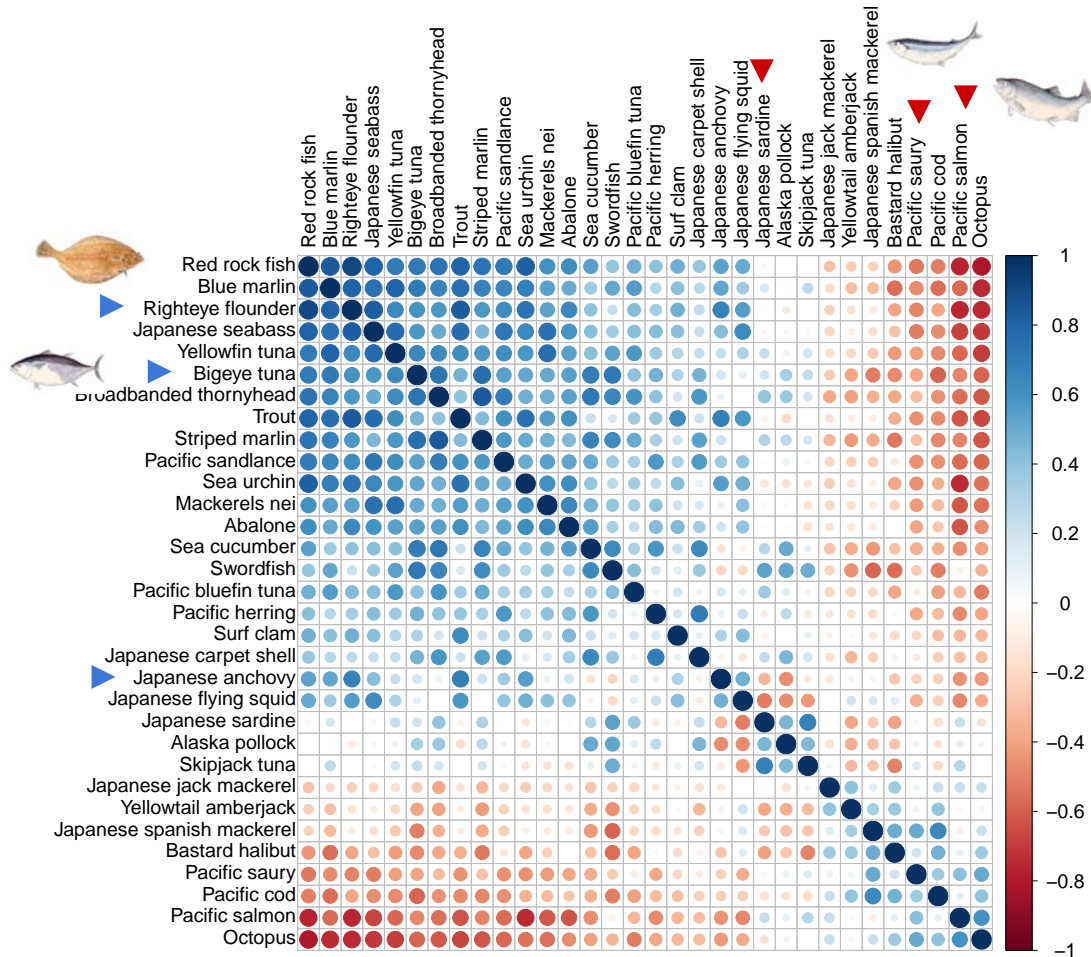


Iwate





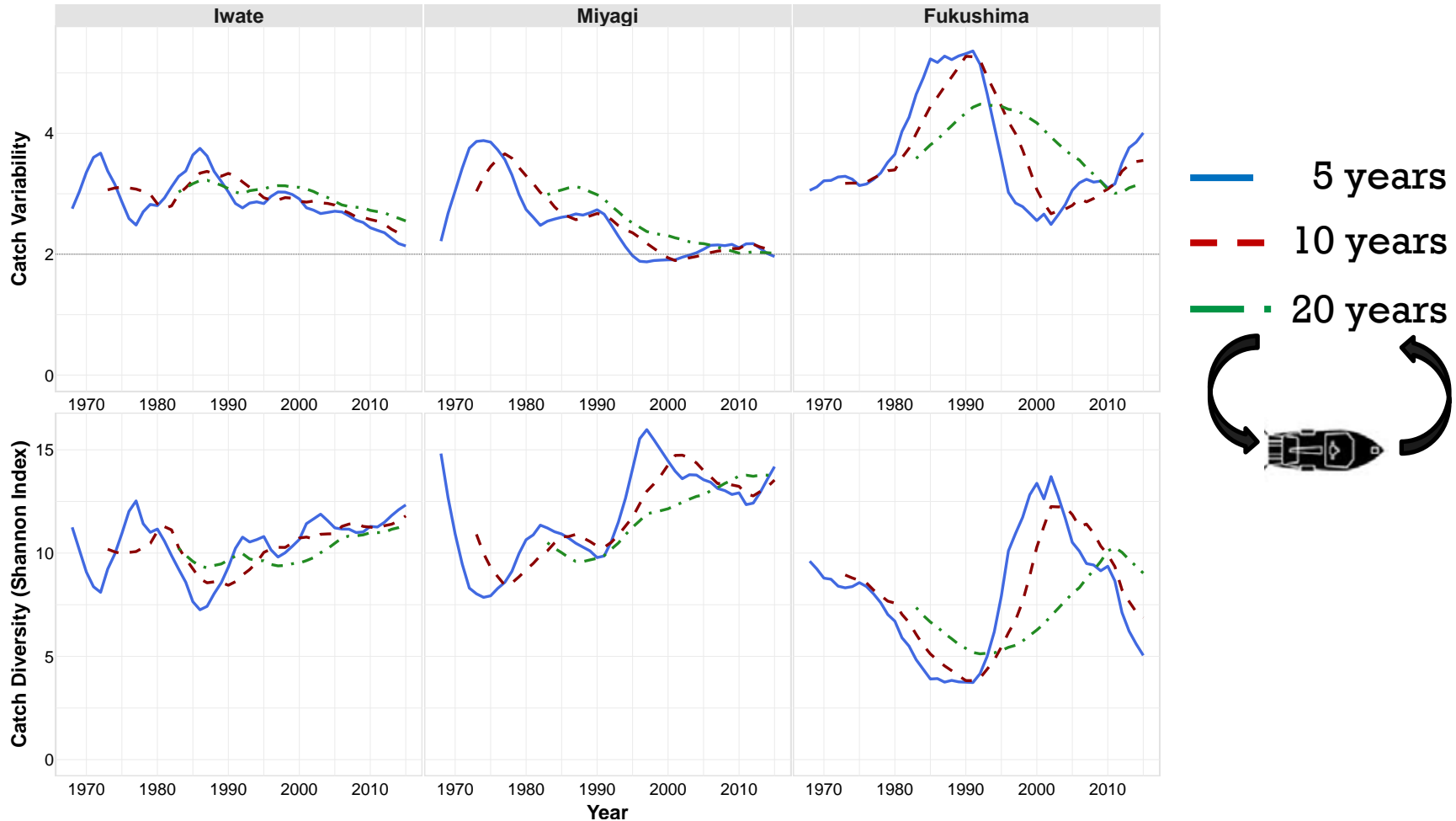
Species Covariance Matrix



Iwate

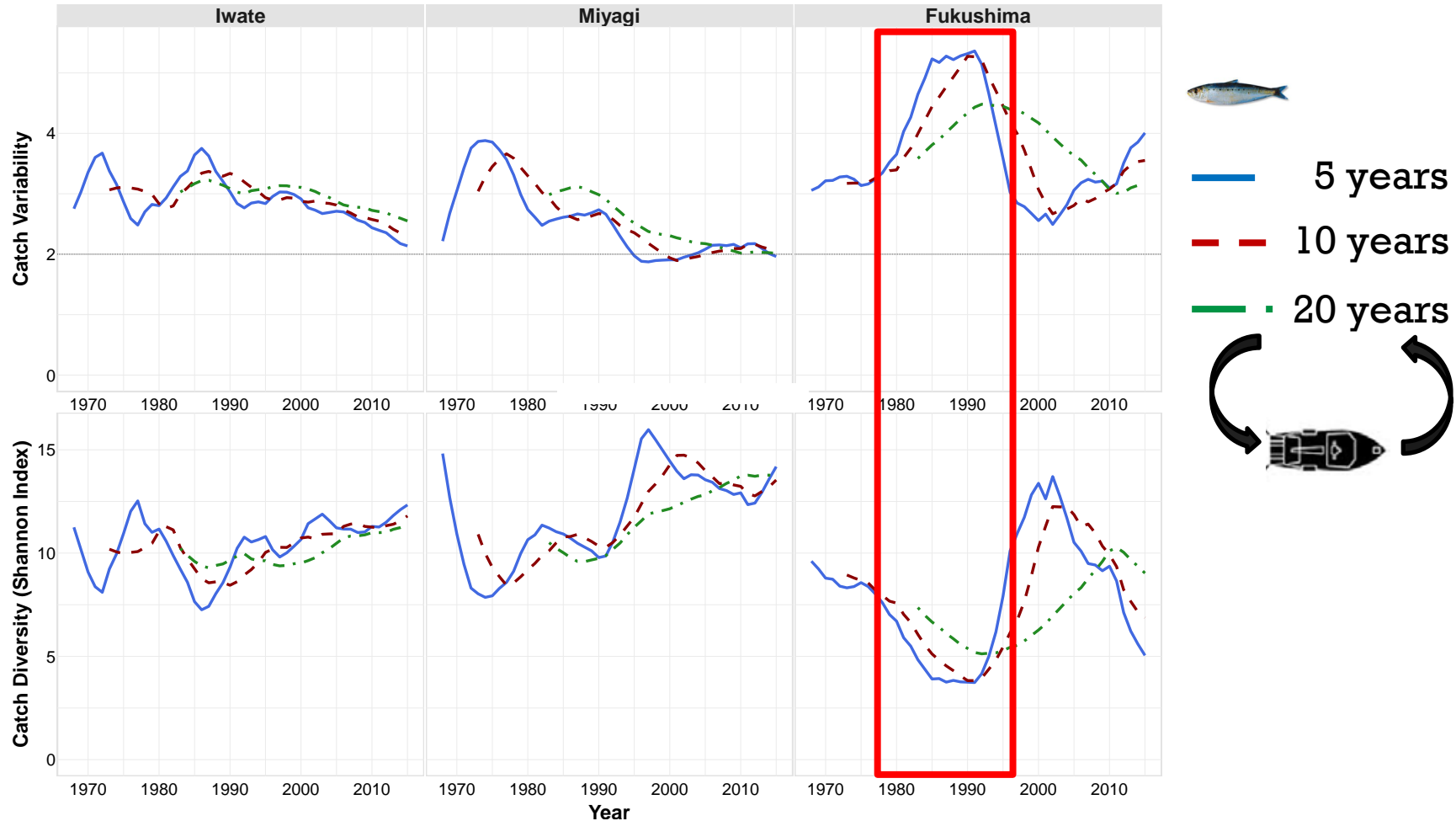


Risk vs. Diversity – Moving Averages



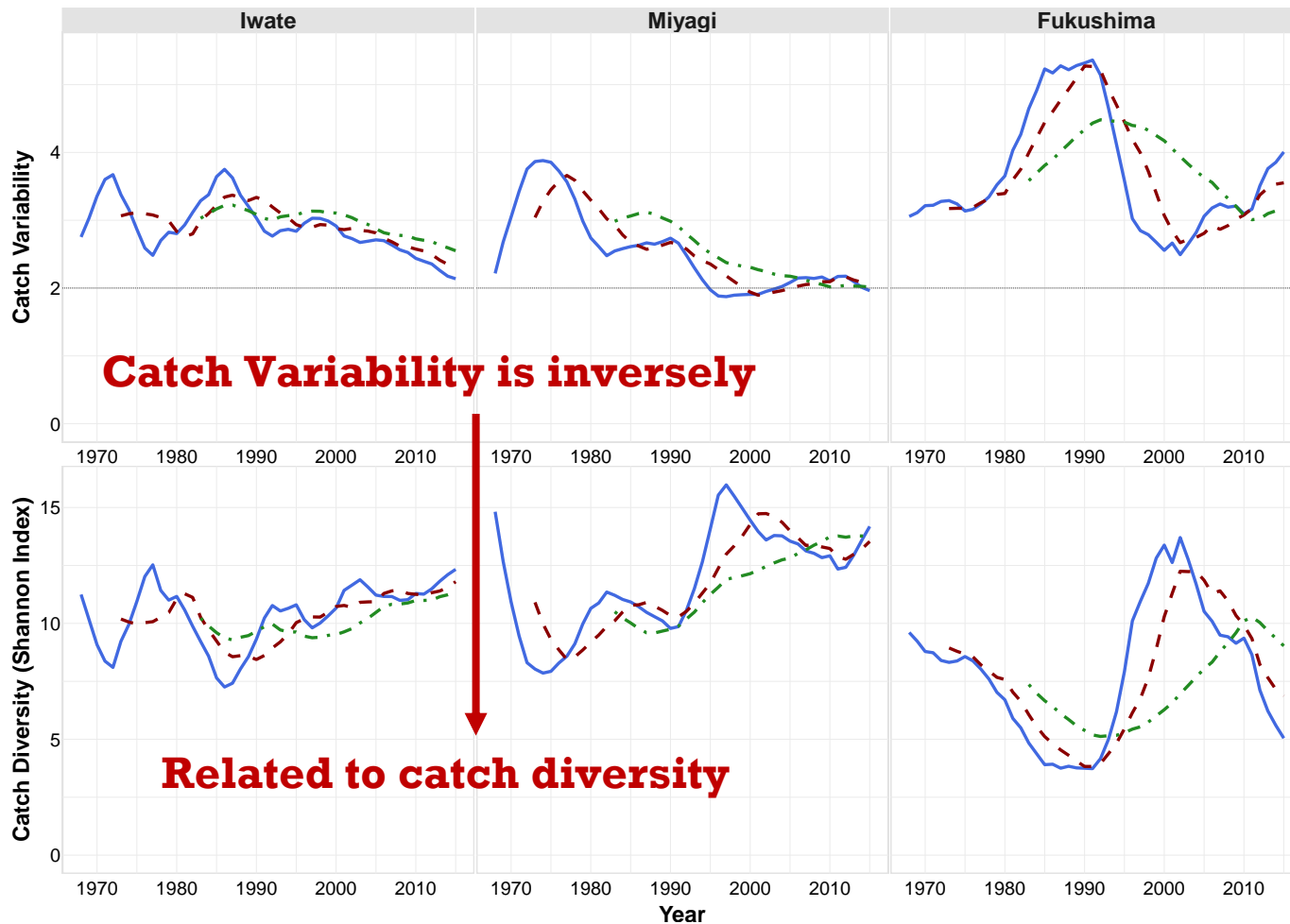


Risk vs. Diversity – Moving Averages





Risk vs. Diversity – Moving Averages



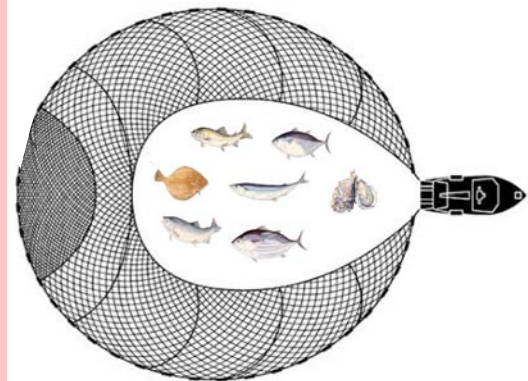
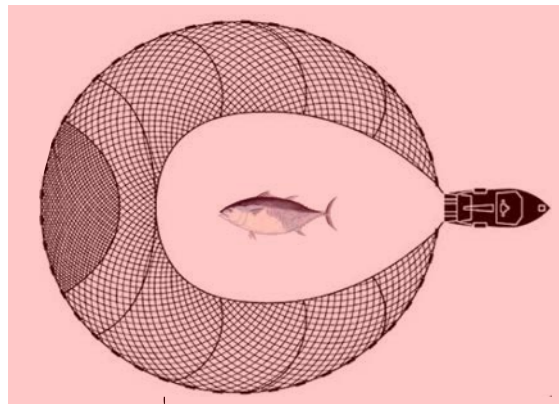
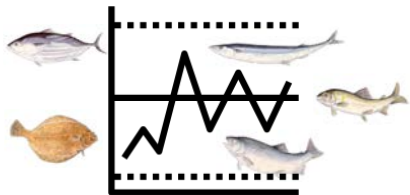
- 5 years
- 10 years
- 20 years



Portfolio Effect – Stabilization?



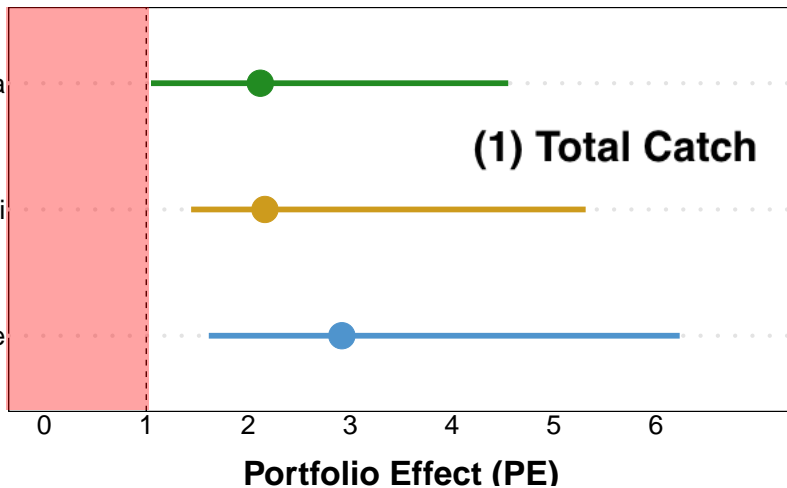
$$\left(\text{[Graph 1]} + \text{[Graph 2]} + \text{[Graph 3]} + \dots \right) / N$$



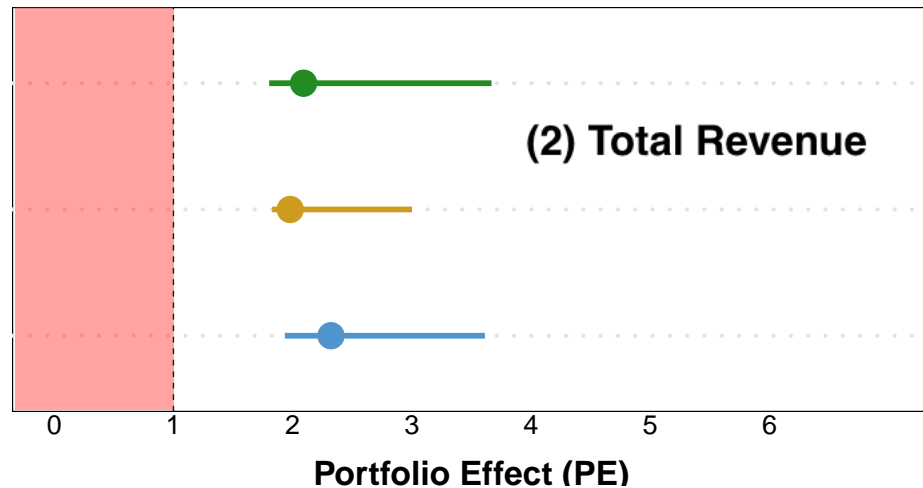
Prefecture

Fukushima
Miyagi
Iwate

(1) Total Catch



(2) Total Revenue

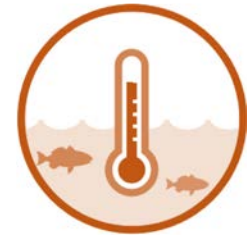
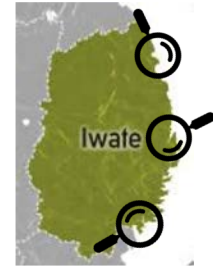




Looking Forward – Next Steps



- ❑ Compile and analyze catch + revenue data at the **community** and **vessel** levels (*available for Iwate*);
- ❑ Investigate other **diversification strategies**,
- ❑ How does each individual species **react** to environmental variability such as **climate change**?
- ❑ Measuring **other benefits**



Social
welfare

Ecosystem &
human health

Seasonality

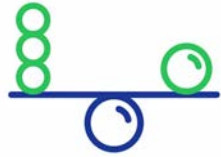
Existence
value



Key Takeaways



1. Portfolio analysis shows catch diversification brings **stability** to fisheries production and associated revenues through time,



2. A portfolio approach to fisheries management in Northeastern Japan can streamline post-2011 **recovery process**,



3. Thinking in portfolio terms can help **preserve biodiversity** and **support the livelihoods** of coastal communities in Japan.





Thank you for your attention



ありがとうございました



Contact: raphgenf@iwate-u.ac.jp



@RaphGenf

