

Fisheries Policy Coherence:
A perspective from the
World Bank

Coherence dimensions

Themes

- Governance and rule of law
- Poverty
- Trade

Levels

- Fishery/
country level
- International

Governance

- Strong correlation between the WB governance score and
 - (i) IUU fishing and
 - (ii) per capita wealth of a country
- >> a fisheries governance scorecard?
- Baseline – measuring progress in development
- Budgetary support (DPLs) across sectors – NRM (forests/ mining/ oil)

Poverty alleviation/ Wealth creation

- core objective for the WB
- aquaculture ↑; productivity ↑; prices ↓ (shrimp/ salmon/ other)
- capture costs ↑ prices ? supply erratic
- small scale *relative* productivity ↓ (livestock, agriculture) – fish ?
- SPS - SSF compliance costs; product chain access
- > SSF cooperative arrangements, contract production

1988

THE WORLD'S TWO MARINE FISHING INDUSTRIES--HOW THEY COMPARE







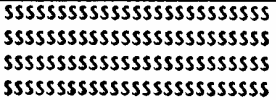









	LARGE SCALE 	SMALL SCALE 
Number of fishermen employed	 AROUND 500,000	 OVER 12,000,000
Annual catch of marine fish for human consumption	 AROUND 29 MILLION TONNES	 AROUND 24 MILLION TONNES
Capital cost of each job on fishing vessels	 \$ 30,000-\$ 300,000	5 \$ 250-2,500
Annual catch of marine fish for industrial reduction to meal and oil, etc.	 AROUND 22 MILLION TONNES	 ALMOST NONE
Annual fuel oil consumption	 14-19 MILLION TONNES	 1-2.5 MILLION TONNES
Fish caught per tonne of fuel consumed	 2-5 TONNES	 10-20 TONNES
Fishermen employed for each \$ 1 million invested in fishing vessels	 5-30	 500-4,000
Fish destroyed at sea each year as by-catch in shrimp fisheries	 6-16 MILLION TONNES	NONE

Fig. 4. David Thomson's illustration above created widespread awareness of the efficiency of small-scale fisheries; however, some donor agencies still feel obliged to "upgrade" them into inefficient large-scale fisheries! The table above has been brought up-to-date by courtesy of Dr. Armin Lindquist, Assistant

Rights-based fisheries

- Design issues
- ‘democratic deficit’ in community / co-management arrangements
- The ‘Kato’ local scientific information loop
- Alternative livelihoods – indirect/ timescale/ political costs
- Rent capture and redirect to productive investments – alternative livelihoods
- RFMOs ‘compensation’ for measures that have a differential impact (countries act like fishers)

Trade

- Little work on fisheries – not seen as a “dealbreaker”
- Focus on agricultural subsidies
- Open to use of the Bank’s convening power if there is a clear opportunity to broker a deal in fisheries
- Series of SPS case studies – similar conclusions to this Workshop paper

Fishery level

- A “no-discard” policy changes the focus of management from landings to gross catches and from production to total fishing mortality.
- Contrasting legislation:
 - “it is prohibited to *catch* ...”
 - “it is prohibited to *have on board* ...”
- *“an EU skipper was caught with more than 40 percent of illegal fish in the hatch. The skipper informed the media: ‘I was in the Norwegian zone and because of their discard ban, I had to keep the fish on board’. In reply, the EU authority argued: ‘the skipper has no excuse for having illegal catch onboard – he has to sail into EU waters and dump the catch there’.”*

K. B. Christensen, Chairman of The Danish Society for a Living Sea.

The 'Rent Drain'

- Scientific advice often ignored in management decisions
- >> embed precautionary approach, e.g.
 - MSY+10% - minister;
 - MSY+20% - cabinet
- Supplement the argument based on biological advice with economic arguments
- Express the losses due to poor management in 'dollars'
- Quantify losses, build an economic argument for fishery reform
- Target finance and planning ministers
- "Where is the wealth of nations" WB study – no global capital account for fish
- WB is working with FAO and others to design this study – need to draw on OECD knowledge and support
- Flier and workshop report

Access agreements

- Surplus (LOS) = unused MSY (biological criteria)
- Surplus – unused MEY? (economic criteria)
- Aspirations of developing countries
- Keep the eye on the ball – equitable share of the net benefits
- Access agreements - tip of an inequitable trade iceberg
- Perhaps of more concern are the “access agreements with a local address”:
 - the irresponsible joint venture, charter and agency business arrangements and
 - the links between these arrangements and illegal fishing, trade in illicit fish, transfer pricing, tax evasion, bending rules of origin, maintenance of an offshore economy, networks of reefer vessels, corruption and undermining the rule of law.

Foreign fishing without access agreements

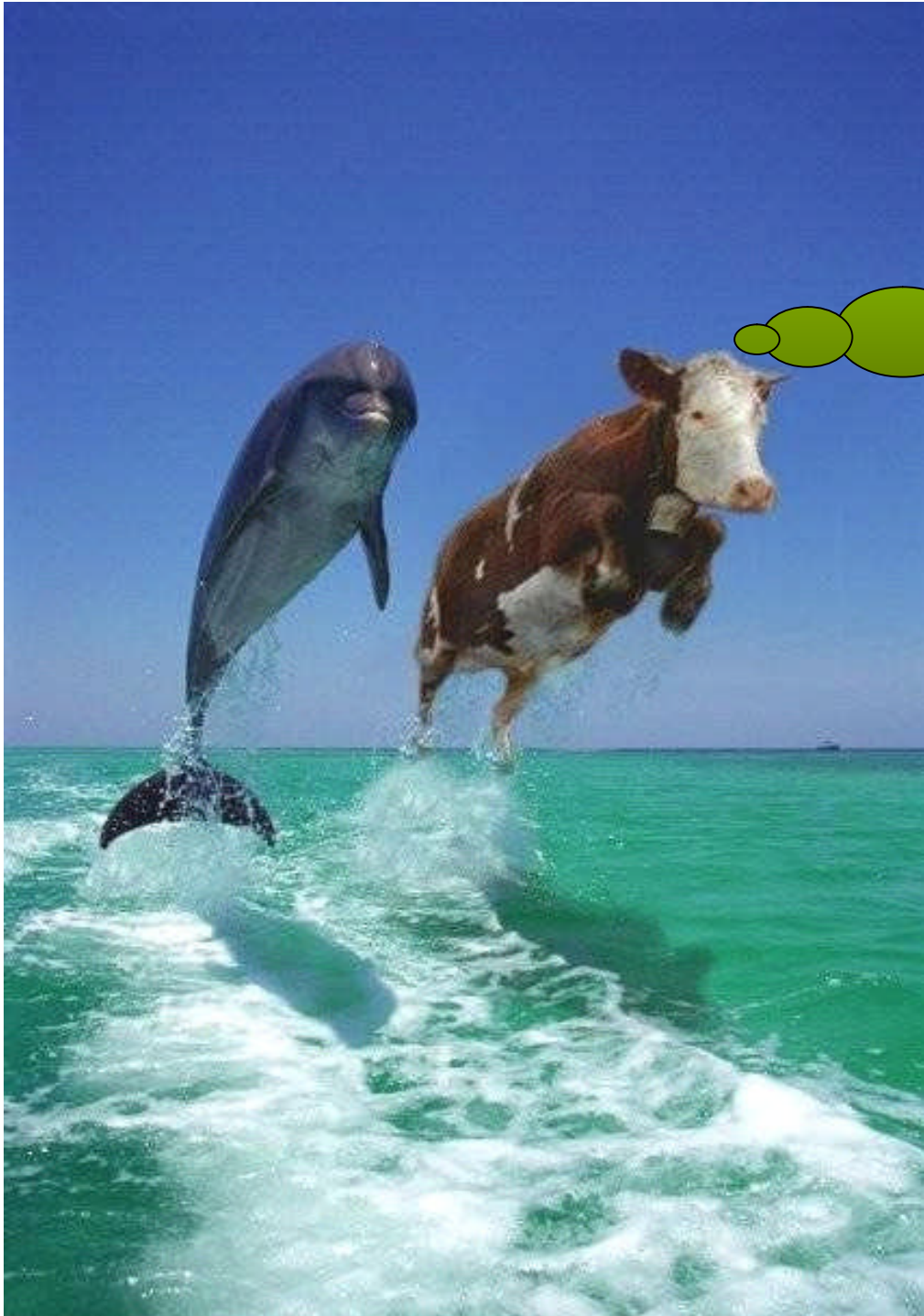
- Senegalese and Ghanaian artisanal fishers in Gabon
- Kenyan trawlers in Somalia
- Thai trawlers in Indonesia
- Egyptian trawlers in Eritrea/ Yemen
- Export of excess capacity - wide range of business arrangements
- West Africa - short-term licenses – serial depletion

Other initiatives

- PROFISH – re-engagement – management and increased net value of production rather than increased quantity of production
- NEPAD Fish for All with WFC/ FAO
- Strategic Partnership – GEF/ AU (chair)/ WB/ FAO/ WWF - 60m 3:1 leverage
- Global list of IUU vessels – first step
- Second step would be to identify the beneficial owners

ALLFISH

- Concept stage: Alliance for responsible fisheries
- Objective: promote sustainable fisheries at corporate level
- major fish producer and distributor multinationals
- Global corporate code for fisheries (CSR)
- Banking sector (Equator Principles)
- WB and IFC safeguards
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)



INCOHERENT!!
Why they always
put agriculture
and fisheries
together?