

**reforming capture fisheries  
shaping culture fisheries**

- wild and farmed fisheries a continuum of activities extending control over aquatic ecosystems
- managing commons for sustainable productivity
- managing aquaculture externalities
- good governance and designing incentives – specifying property rights and obligations crucial

**ecosystem services - symbiosis  
treating aquatic wastes**



**running out of land and water?  
algae will provide the next generation of biofuels**



**Algal Biomass Organization  
Briefing to policymakers on Capitol Hill  
Washington, D.C. (November, 2009)**



**World Bank fisheries partnerships**

- PROFISH – Global Program on Fisheries
- Strategic Partnership (\$60m GEF co-financing, AU/ WB management, FAO, WWF)
- ALLFISH – Alliance for Responsible Fisheries building a responsible private sector
  - developing industry **codes of conduct**
  - developing to developed country **sustainable value chains**
  - building responsible industry **associations** in developing countries

**Global Partnership on Fisheries  
(PROFISH)**

- objectives
  - World Bank investments in sustainable fisheries
  - alignment of public and private efforts
- product lines
  - global public goods - core governance issues and fisheries in global agendas
  - client country policy analysis – upstream analysis as preparation for investments

### building the base global public goods

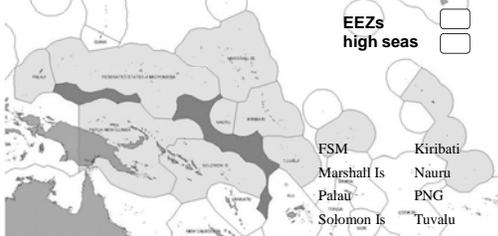
- The Sunken Billions – lost rents ....
- The Hidden Harvests
  - underestimated economic contribution of fisheries – small-scale, subsistence, extended GDP
- Rising to Depletion – country-by-country state of fisheries – ‘restore by 2015’ (Jo’burg PoI)
- typology of corruption in fisheries
- impact of development assistance

### building the base global public goods - 2

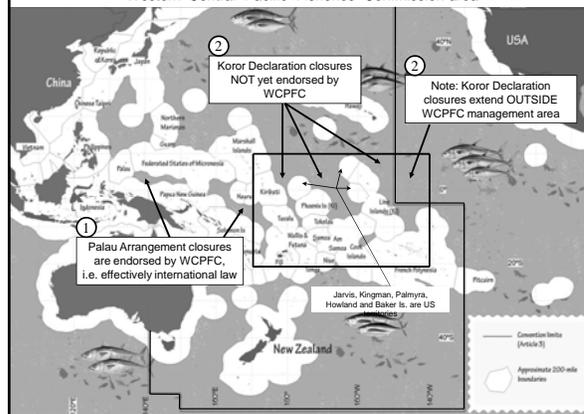
- ‘The Scramble for Fish’ – FDI guidelines
- Fish to 2030 - fish supply and demand model
- climate change adaptation and mitigation
- political economy of reform
  - lessons from natural resource management
  - case studies and projects – Bangladesh, Ghana, Vietnam
  - Peru (later presentation)
  - collaboration among South Pacific islands ....

### strength in developing country cooperation - Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA)

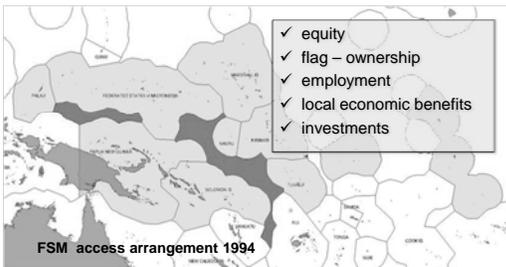
Over half the world's canning tuna is caught in the PNA area



### Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission area



### preferential access criteria generating economic benefits



preparing the business plan for the PNA

### major theme next several years: the political economy of fisheries reform



## who benefits?

- reform means change – who wins, who loses?
  - for example – fewer trawlers, or fewer canoes
  - e.g. Vietnam Presidential Decree – reduce coastal fleet by 50%
- not a fisheries question – it's a political question with a political and social cost
- the answers are **not necessarily** within the fisheries sector
- need to recognize, assess and deal with the social and political challenges

***“working to reduce world poverty”***

## reform pathways

- build a clear vision for the sector
- build broad political consensus on steps
- timescale – may take more than a decade
- identify and deal with conflicts between objectives – employment, food security, foreign exchange, public revenues (trade-offs / priorities)
- identify winners and losers – take steps to reduce social impacts and avoid elite capture
- monitor progress and adjust/ adapt with particular attention to impact on poverty

***“working to reduce world poverty”***

## conclusions

- sustainable capture fisheries has been largely treated as a fish issue, rather than an **economic and political issue**
- solutions exist, but reforms need **political willingness** and consensus **vision** on the future - preferably across the political spectrum – this has to be built on a strong policy foundation
- greater understanding of **management of reform** processes is required – political opportunities, timescales, sequencing, equity, financing
- a responsible and collaborating **private sector** is crucial
- **aquaculture** requires a favorable investment/ business climate and good governance, in particular clear water and land rights

available at: [www.worldbank.org/fish](http://www.worldbank.org/fish)

*The Sunken Billions. The economic justification for fisheries reform*

*Rising to Depletion. The state of national marine fisheries*

*The Hidden Harvests. The global contribution of capture fisheries*

*Political Economy of Natural Resource Use (fisheries)*

*Changing the Face of the Waters. The promise and challenge of sustainable aquaculture*

PROFISH briefs

[www.allfish.org](http://www.allfish.org)



**grazie**



PROFISH Global Partnership on Fisheries