



# The World Bank contribution to fisheries subsidies reform

Dr. Charlotte de Fontaubert

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# The Sunken Billions Revisited

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ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



## **The Sunken Billions Revisited**

Progress and Challenges  
in Global Marine Fisheries

## **The starting point (WB Sunken Billions Report)**

**By reducing global fishing effort by 40% we can achieve:**

- An increase in global fish biomass from 215 to 580 million tonnes
- Higher sustainable harvest levels achieved with far lower fishing effort (increase in maximum economic yield – MEY)
- Estimated average landing prices increasing by more than 24% (more of the larger fish, which fetch higher prices)
- An almost 30-fold increase in the net benefits that could be derived from sustainably managed global fisheries (\$86.3 billion versus \$3 billion in 2012) – due to combination of much lower fishing costs and higher harvest

## Role of subsidies in recovering the Sunken Billions

- Reducing the fiscal cost of support to fisheries that is counterproductive in the long term; and
- Redressing the distortion they create, thus reducing the drive towards overcapacity and overfishing
- Does not necessarily mean governments need to disengage from sector investment
- But rather encourage them to **redirect** this support along a more productive path

## What the World Bank can bring to the table

- Ongoing work on fisheries subsidies in a broader context
- Assistance with identifying and estimating subsidies: PERs
- Identifying better use (redirection) of public support:
  - Helping cover the cost of necessary reforms
  - Diverting support to measures that will strengthen fisheries sustainability
- Greatest comparative advantage: financing needed fisheries reform

# What is a Public Expenditure Review (PER)?

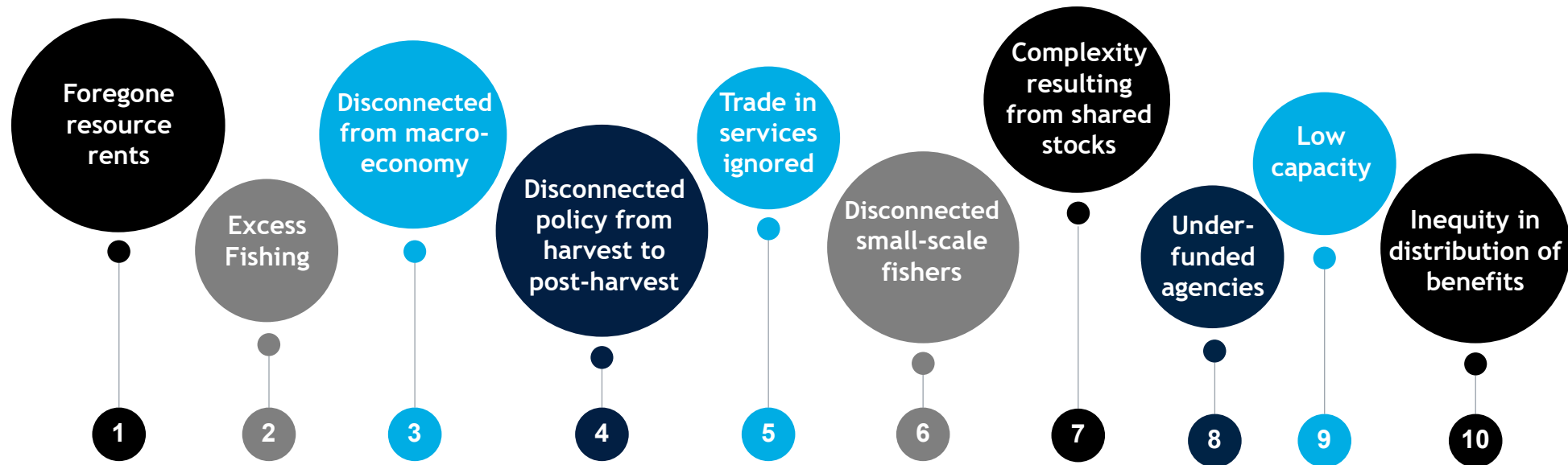
A PER examines public expenditure patterns in a sector to determine their consistency with policy objectives, priorities, and their adequacy in terms of meeting sector targets.

A PER:

- provides an **audit and evaluation** of expenditure (and revenue), enabling comparisons to be made with other sectors and providing a basis for discussions between the Ministry of Finance and Fisheries.
- can be a useful **planning and decision-making tool**, to assess public expenditure in the fisheries sector against a range of goals.
- can **improve fiscal management** by strengthening analysis on its adequacy, sustainability, effectiveness, efficiency and equity.

# Why a PER is useful for the fisheries sector?

Fisheries is confronting challenges that could be usefully informed by a PER



# Tackling the social cost of reform

- Stakeholder Mapping: Net-Map
  - Low-tech, low-cost, interview-based stakeholder mapping tool to capture linkages, levels of influence, and goals of multiple stakeholders.
- Local Economy-Wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE)
  - Characterizing the structure of a local economy and simulating impacts of shocks and interventions.
- Impact Evaluation (IE)
  - Assessment of changes in the well-being of individuals, households, communities or firms that can be attributed to a particular project, program, or policy.
- Household Survey and Data
  - Information to better understand beneficiaries, including household fish production and consumption.



# Roadmap to meaningful support of the sector

- Fisheries Performance Assessment Toolkit (FPAT)
  - Assessment of performance of target fisheries, including how their management can be improved.
- FAO Tool for Global Assessment of Fish Stock Status
  - Information on assessment result as well as how assessment can be improved.
- Statistical Capacity Assessment Tool
  - What information is collected and how it is used as well as how data collection management system and capacity can be improved.
- Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Assessment Tool
  - Strengthening surveillance capacity to improve compliance to rules for effective fisheries management.