



**WORLD BANK GROUP**

## **EFDAN Meeting**

# **Fisheries: Why good governance and transparency matter**

## **Towards a Fisheries Industry Transparency Initiative**

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# Fisheries:

## Why good governance and transparency matter

### Natural resources management & corruption

- Management of natural resources implies institutions, policies, private/public partnerships: high risk for political interference
- Actors can engage in improper behaviors (inconsistency in policy or agreement implementation, rent seeking, transfer pricing, ... corruption)
- Corruption is sadly a 1<sup>st</sup> choice tool in order to get the greater share
- Lack of transparency foster poor governance and ultimately corruption

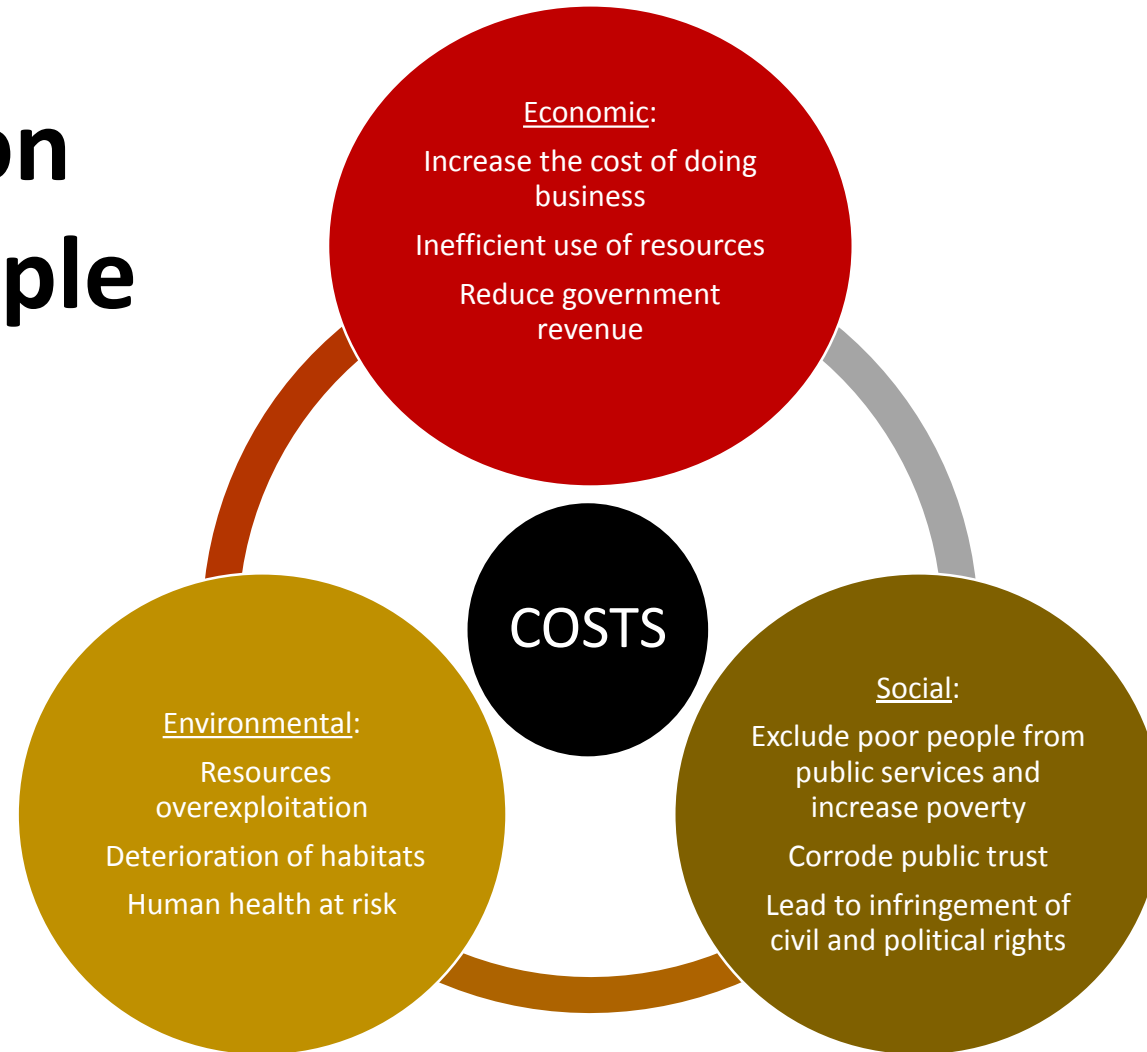




# Fisheries:

## Why good governance and transparency matter

**Corruption  
has multiple  
costs**



**Benefits are  
personal, costs  
are shared**

# Fisheries:

## Why good governance and transparency matter

### The necessity of transparency in fisheries

- Fisheries, unlike mining or oil, are renewable on a human scale
- Good management, strong institutions and policies are critical to ensure the renewability and equitable distribution of benefits
- Transparency is crucial to enhance sustainability and inclusive management and development as well as to promote corruption-free practices
- Based on World Bank experiences as well as EITI successes and lessons, we propose a comprehensive framework on fisheries transparency: FITI







# Fisheries:

## Why good governance and transparency matter

**Mission:** FITI facilitates effective multi-stakeholder dialogue (within and between government, social society, and the private sector as well as between coastal, fishing and market nations) in order to promote the most sustainable and inclusive fisheries management and development.

**Objective:** FITI seeks to promote transparency in the fishery sector by producing reliable, publicly accessible and generally accepted information in form of regular reports. Its global reach will assure maintaining a level playing field between stakeholders and participating countries.

It is envisioned that FITI will support Sustainable Development Goal #14 : Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.



# Fisheries:

## Why good governance and transparency matter

### The Bank support to enhance transparency in the fisheries sector

Since 1998, approximately 12 interventions have included fisheries transparency initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa (e.g, Madagascar, Gabon, Senegal, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia, São Tomé & Príncipe, Comoros and Seychelles).

- **Initiatives:**

- Publication of the existing fishing agreements;
- Systematic public disclosure of new fishing agreements;
- Systematization of publications of all fishing licenses (specifying the number and type of license, their duration, and their related fees paid as well as information for fees calculation) and or flag register information in the media with website address for detail;
- Promotion of inclusion of fishing agreements revenue and use in national budget;
- Establishment of an industrial fishing vessel registry and artisanal vessel marking database in some cases accessible to the public on-line;
- Support to statistical system enhancement ;
- Development of MCS indicator effectiveness and efficiency indicators...



# Fisheries:

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#### ***It is important to adopt a long-term, programmatic approach***

These initiatives were mostly successful. However, they suffered from a lack of a programmatic vision and high transaction costs that hampered the sustainability of the measures implemented and the scaling up of the approach.

#### ***There is great potential to standardize and systematize the approach to transparency***

The World Bank offers several instruments:

- Investment Lending (e.g. WARFP in West Africa, and SWIOFish in the Indian Ocean), including with Disbursement-Linked Indicators in some cases (Guinea, Mauritania);
- Budget Support (DPOs), which allow for agreeing on reforms agendas;
- On-going dialogue and *ad-hoc* support.





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#### **Strategy**

Progressively operationalize a simple and pragmatic set of indicators, tools and methods, through a 4-stage approach:

1. *Review of past successes and failures and extract lessons.*
2. *Development of a methodology: scope of the transparency in the sector, guidelines, best practices, contextualized implementation approach and arrangements.*
3. *Implementation in pilot countries and improvement of the methodology. Several countries have already expressed interest (Mauritania, Seychelles, Mozambique, Madagascar...).*
4. *Analysis, advertisement, scaling up*
5. *Going back to 1. and extend the scope.*

#### ***The potential scope for transparency in fisheries is vast and its implementation should not be rushed***

- *Specific dimensions require early attention: access to national flag, access to resource, catches, fishing capacity and effort, generated revenues and their use.*
- *Others should be incorporated on the medium to long-term: other key statistics (surveillance effort, control results, sanctions and their application), aspects pertaining to value chain downstream.*





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#### *Next steps*

Proposed PROFISH study to develop the methodology (set of indicators, tools and methods, institutional arrangements) necessary for the implementation of a transparency initiative in the fisheries sector, inspired by EITI, and based on a review of experiences.

Fund mobilization to support a pilot in Sub-Saharan Africa region including capacity building and subsequent roll-out phase.

Conceptual phase  
Sept. 2015 – Dec. 2016

Africa pilot and roll-out phase  
2016 and beyond