



Fisheries Business Case Development: Progress in the Bay of Bengal

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SS11 Investing in Fisheries Recoveries

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What is a business case or how are we seeing it?



- A business case (BC) is intended to convince key decision-makers of the merits of a particular course of action.
 - will explain the opportunity (or problem)
 - identify all the possible options to address it
 - will also justify an investment (time, resources, finance)

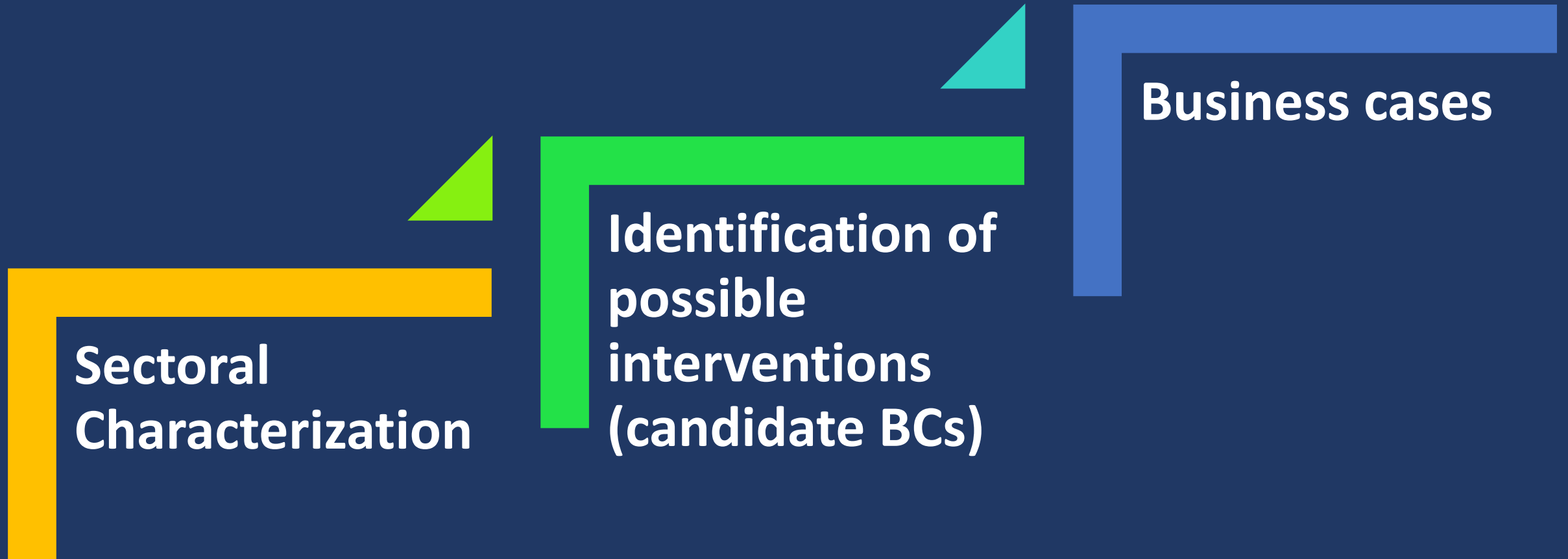
The Project region comprises 04 developing countries...



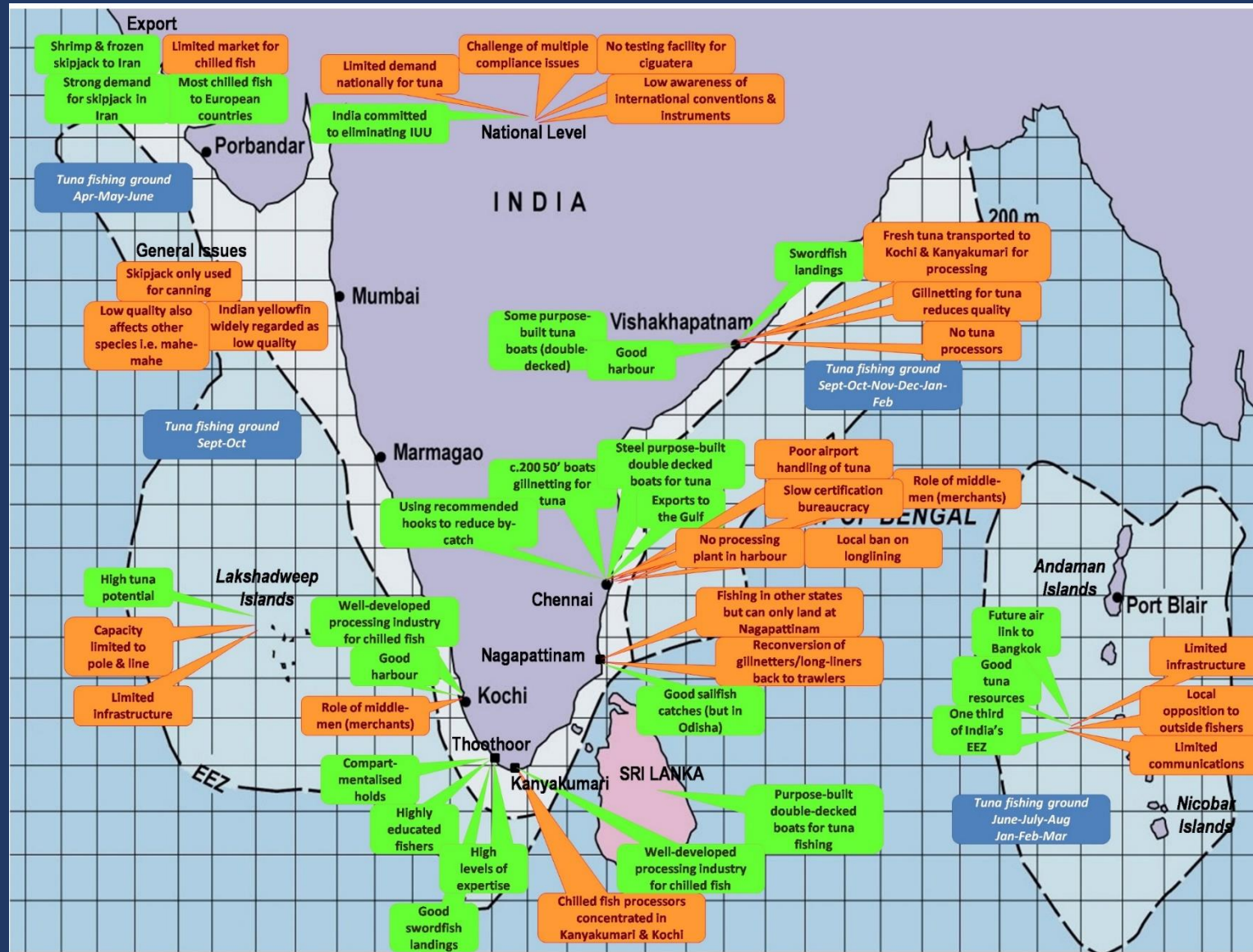
- Bangladesh, **India**, Maldives, Sri Lanka, which **differ** in geography, culture and fisheries organization.
- However, fisheries is important in all the four countries to meet the key policy objectives of:
 - **Food security**
 - **Employment**
 - **Forex requirements**



Developing the BCs: the approach...



A whole ranges of issues came up during the process..



The sectoral characterization shows that ...

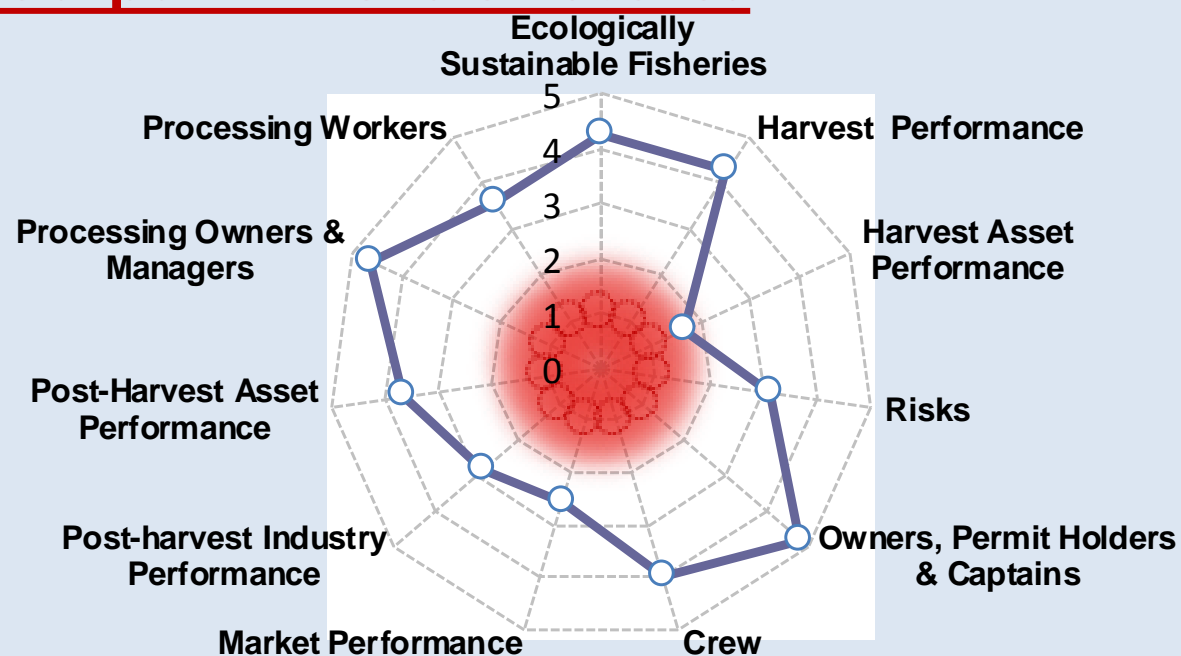


- Untapped potential: Estimated potential sustainable total economic value of the principal and neritic tuna stocks in the Indian Ocean is USD 2.06 billion/year (Neiland 2016).
- However, BOB countries (especially India) have limited involvement.
- Data availability and quality is inadequate.
- Numbers and Diversity of Stakeholders is large including a sizable SSF with increasing access to technology.
- Social Change and Dynamics in Fishing Communities
- Lack of institutional 'fit' and policy coherence
- Weak value chain: with low prices overall, significant wastage of raw material and limited private sector capacity to up-grade or up-scale their activities, despite government support

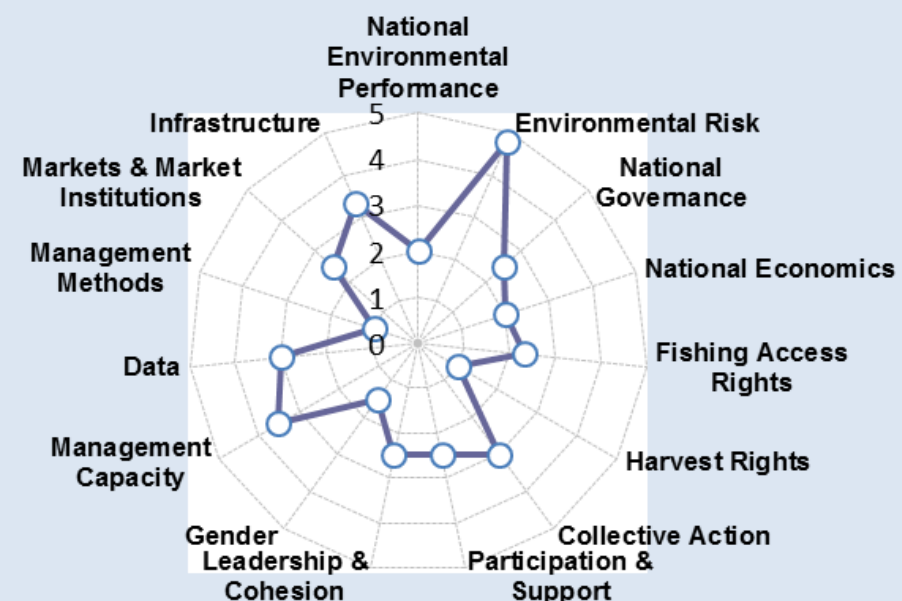
Preliminary results from YFT FPI Analysis supports the findings...



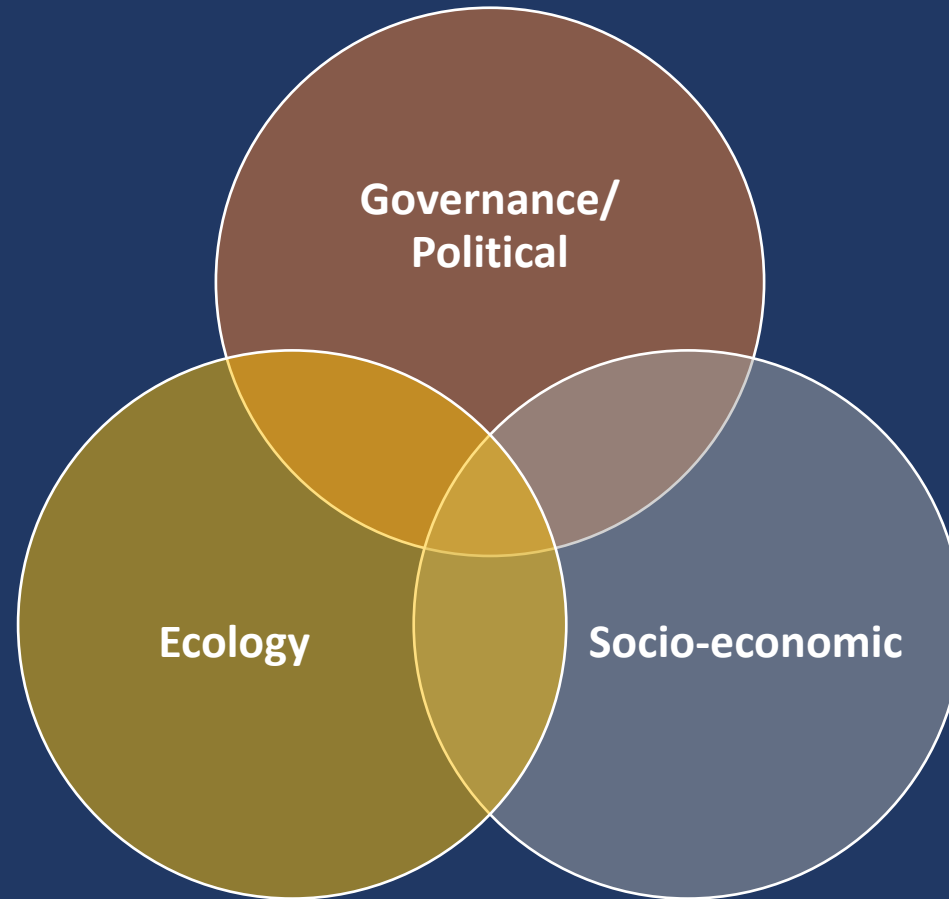
Output Dimension Scores



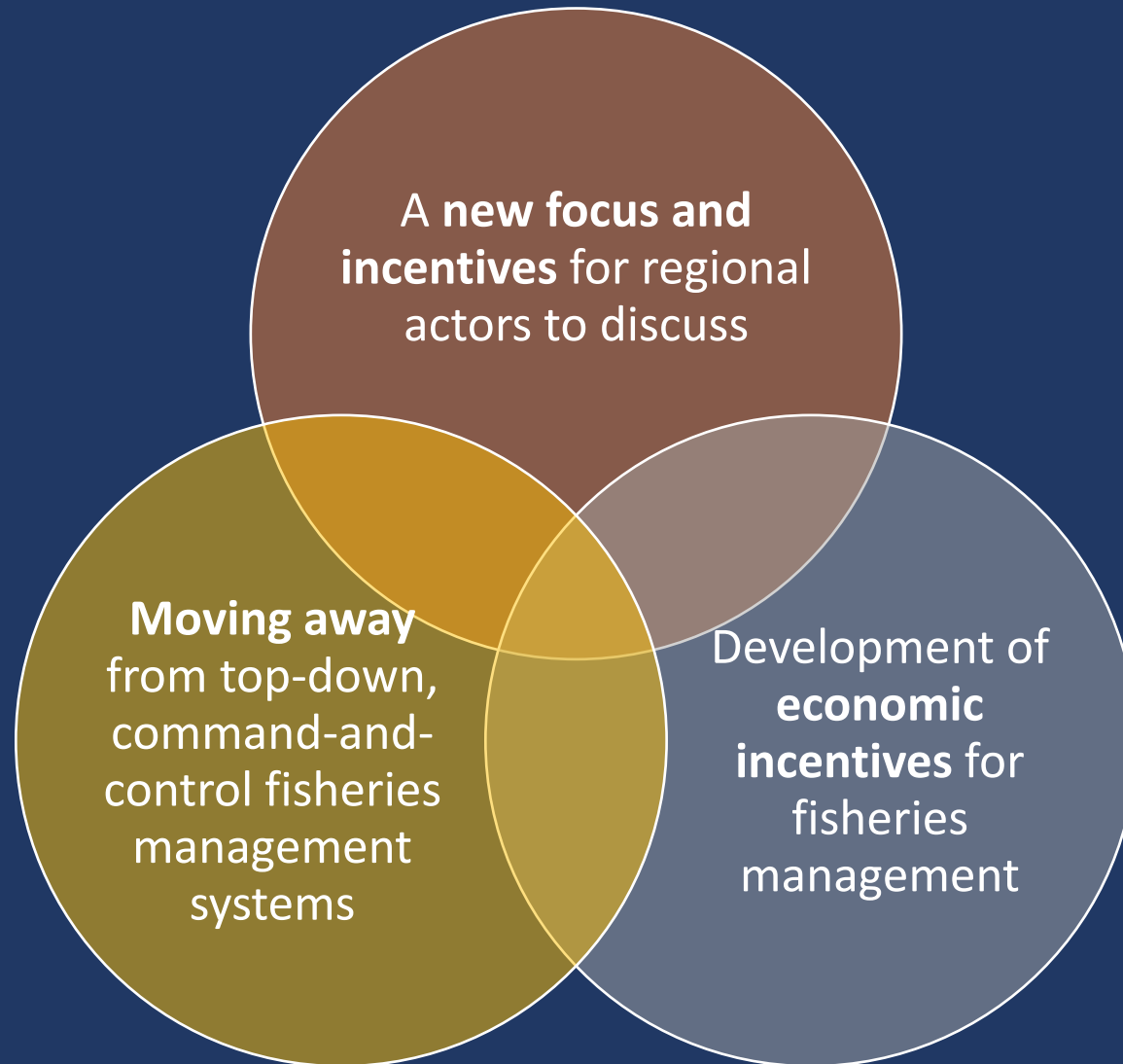
Input Dimension Scores



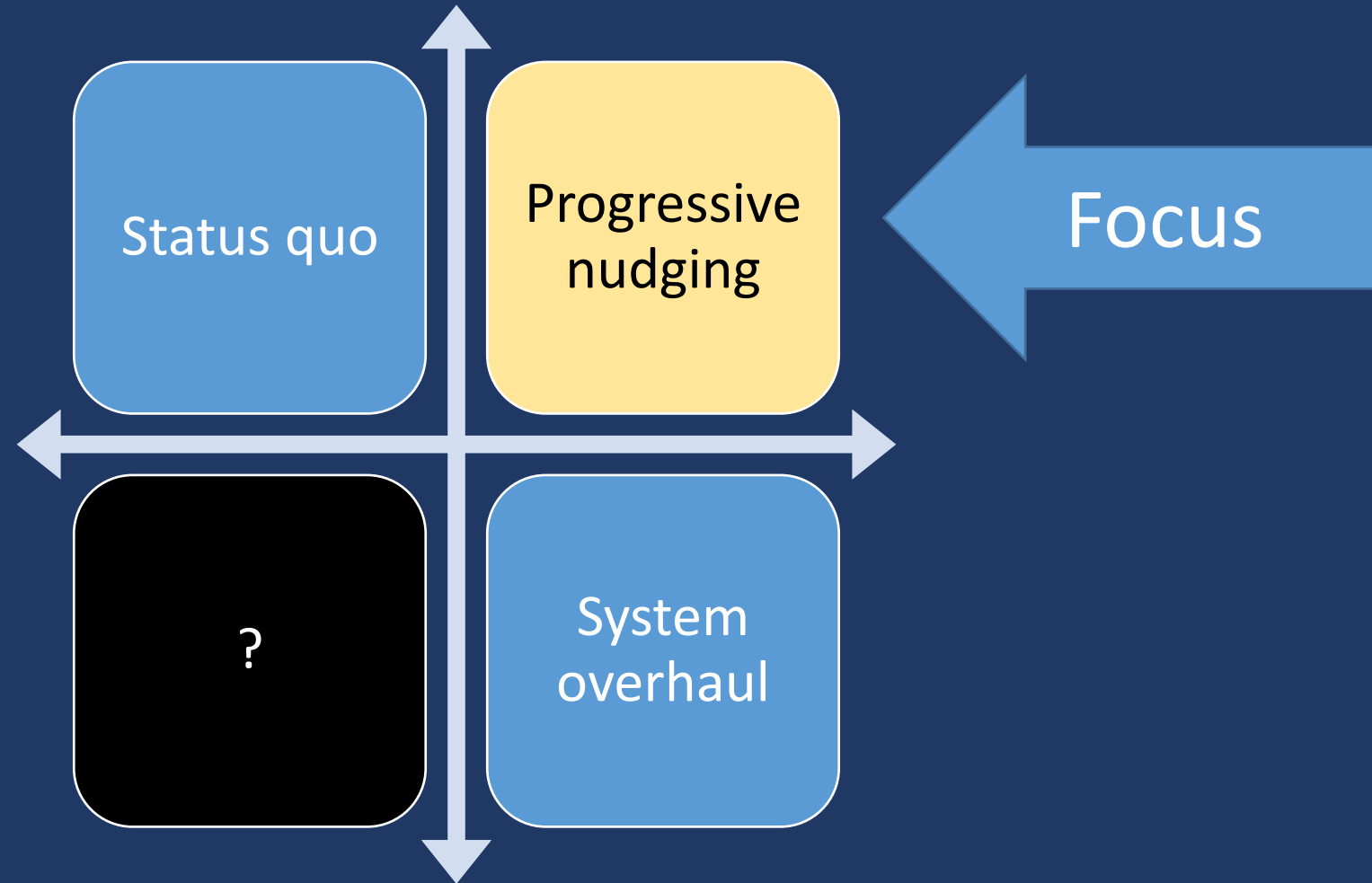
These issues can be categorized in following dimensions....



In this backdrop, the OPP-BOB is aiming at...



Now there are three possible approaches of doing it...





Summing up - We have identified six types interventions to meet these objectives (which can be developed as business case(s))



- **Setting up of a Bay of Bengal Regional Tuna Fisheries Consultative Forum**
 - Fisheries development in the region is dominated by key narratives (increased production, technology upgrades, subsidies and welfare programmes), producing negative outcomes (overfishing, overexploitation).
 - A programme of institutional capacity-building and reform can help to re-orient the policy framework in line with international best practice (IBP), and with a focus on wealth generation and use.
- **Developing Improved Monitoring, Control & Surveillance Plan (MCS)**
 - India lacks MCS capability, which limits management implementation at national and international (regional) levels, especially control of fishing effort, overall reputational loss for Indian tuna catches (IUU issues also).



- **Developing Catch Quality, Labelling and Certification Schemes**

- Indian tuna fishing vessels land low quality (low value tuna); limited on-board preservation technology; as a result, fishers maximise catch to stabilise earnings; the introduction of new technology to preserve catch could increase value (reduce catch).

- **Fisheries Management Plan for Longtail Tuna, India**

- In India, fisheries management systems are not well-developed and lack implementation support; these constraints the potential benefits realised from fisheries, and exposes the fisheries to overexploitation; the situation is thought to be particularly serious for neritic tuna species such as longtail tuna.



- **Fisheries Management Plan for Skipjack Fisheries in Lakshadweep, India**
 - The pole and line skipjack fishery is a unique fishery for Lakshadweep and neighbouring islands in the Maldives. For Lakshadweep, tuna fisheries is also the main source of livelihoods. However, as compared to Maldives, the fishery is underdeveloped resulting in potential loss of revenue and requires sound management.
- **Fisheries Co-Management Plan in Puducherry, India**
 - Co-management has been identified as the viable management option for Puducherry under FIMSUL 2. Puducherry fishermen, like the neighbouring Tamil Nadu fishermen are moving to deep sea fishing where tunas can form a major fishery. The co-management process will be implemented to improve fisheries management and increase its efficiency.

Thanks!