



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

Naoko Ishii
CEO and Chairperson

September 15, 2016

Dear Council Member:

World Bank as the Implementing Agency for the project entitled: ***Regional (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone): West Africa Regional Fisheries Program, Additional Financing***, has submitted the attached proposed project document for CEO endorsement prior to final approval of the project document in accordance with World Bank procedures.

The Secretariat has reviewed the project document. It is consistent with the proposal approved by Council in April 2016 and the proposed project remains consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures. The attached explanation prepared by World Bank satisfactorily details how Council's comments and those of the STAP have been addressed. I am, therefore, endorsing the project document.

We have today posted the proposed project document on the GEF website at www.TheGEF.org. If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of UNDP or the World Bank to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

Naoko Ishii
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Attachment: GEFSEC Project Review Document
Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee



GEF-6 WORLD BANK APPRAISAL STAGE: GEF DATA SHEET
REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT
PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PROJECT INFORMATION

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Project Title: West Africa Regional Fisheries Program Additional Financing in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone | | | |
| Country(ies): | Republic of Guinea, Republic of Liberia, Republic of Sierra Leone | GEF Project ID: ¹ | 9360 |
| GEF Agency(ies): | WB (select) (select) | GEF Agency Project ID: | P156759 |
| Other Executing Partner(s): | Guinea Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Economy (MPAME), Liberia Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Sierra Leone Ministry of Finance and Economic Development | Submission Date: | 7-14-2016 |
| GEF Focal Area (s): | International Waters | Project Duration(Months) | 55 |
| Integrated Approach Pilot | IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Name of Parent Program | West Africa Regional Fisheries Program SOP C1 | Agency Fee (\$): | 900,000 |

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

| Focal Area Objectives/Programs | Focal Area Outcomes | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing (\$) | Cofinancing (\$) |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| IW-3 Program 7 (select) (select) | Outcome 7.1: Introduction of sustainable fishing practices into globally over-exploited fisheries | GEF TF | 10,000,000 | 121,370,000 |
| (select) (select) (select) | | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) (select) | | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) (select) | | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) (select) | | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) (select) | | (select) | | |
| (select) (select) (select) | | (select) | | |
| Total project costs | | | 10,000,000 | 121,370,000 |

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

| Project Objective: To strengthen governance and management of targeted fisheries and improve handling of landed catch at selected sites. | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Project Component | Grant Type | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing (\$) | Confirmed Cofinancing (\$) |
| 1. Strengthening | Inv | Managed access to | Share of fisheries | GEF TF | 3,300,00 | 30,800,000 |

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#).

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| <p>Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries</p> | | <p>targeted fisheries resources that is commensurate with sustainable levels of fishing activity</p> <p>Improved fisheries governance</p> <p>Transparency of fishing data improved</p> | <p>management data published regularly and made publicly accessible</p> <p>Allocation of secure fishing rights in the small-scale segment in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner</p> <p>Reliable fisheries management data regularly available</p> <p>Share of fishing vessels registered</p> <p>Proposal for institutional and functional reform submitted to Cabinet by Ministry of Fisheries</p> | | <p>0</p> | |
| <p>2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing</p> | <p>Inv</p> | <p>Reduced Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing</p> | <p>Number of fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zones should not exceed the ceiling established for each segment</p> <p>Share of fishing vessels inspected by the national fisheries surveillance agency for compliance with national regulations</p> <p>Satellite-based surveillance system for industrial fishing vessels by the national fisheries surveillance agency is functional</p> <p>Surveillance patrol of industrial fishing vessels conducted</p> <p>Surveillance patrol of artisanal fishing boat</p> | <p>GEF TF</p> | <p>1,620,000</p> | <p>18,940,000</p> |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 3. Increasing the Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy | Inv | Secure fishing rights allocated to coastal communities | revised appropriate regulations integrating (i) access management and (ii) secure fishing rights submitted to Cabinet by Ministry of Fisheries Fisheries management plans developed Fisheries management data incorporated in the regional dashboard Share of marketable volume of fish landed at selected fish landing sites increased Integrated fish handling sites operational | GEF TF | 4,030,000 | 49,370,000 |
| 4. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination | TA | Effective coordination of program and project activities, communication of results and reporting on progress. | Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects Fisheries Performance Indicator (FPI) collected | GEF TF | 550,000 | 20,760,000 |
| | (select) | | | (select) | | |
| | (select) | | | (select) | | |
| Subtotal | | | | | 9,500,000 | 119,870,000 |
| Project management Cost (PMC) ³ | | | | (select) | 500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Total GEF Project Financing | | | | | 1000000 | 121370000 |

If Multi-Trust Fund project: PMC in this table should be the total and enter trust fund PMC breakdown here ()

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming [cofinancing](#) for the project with this form

| Sources of Co-financing | Name of Co-financier (source) | Type of Cofinancing | Cofinancing Amount (\$) |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| GEF Agency | IDA (P126773) | Grant | 20,000,000 |
| GEF Agency | IDA projects (P152359/P152980/P146726/P151502) | Grant | 95,000,000 |
| Others | Government of the Isle of Man | Grant | 908,000 |

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Others | Government of the United Kingdom | Grant | 722,000 |
| Donor Agency | European Union | Grant | 3,240,000 |
| Recipient Government | Government of Guinea | In-kind | 500,000 |
| Recipient Government | Government of Liberia | In-kind | 500,000 |
| Recipient Government | Government of Sierra Leone | In-kind | 500,000 |
| (select) | | (select) | |
| Total Co-financing | | | 121,370,000 |

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

| GEF Agency | Trust Fund | Country Name/Global | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | (in \$) | | |
|------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | GEF Project Financing (a) | Agency Fee (b) ² | Total (c)=a+b |
| WB | GEF TF | Republic of Guinea | International Waters | (select as applicable) | 5,000,000 | 450,000 | 5,450,000 |
| WB | GEF TF | Republic of Liberia | International Waters | (select as applicable) | 1,000,000 | 90,000 | 1,090,000 |
| WB | GEF TF | Republic of Sierra Leone | International Waters | (select as applicable) | 4,000,000 | 360,000 | 4,360,000 |
| (select) | (select) | | (Select) | (select as applicable) | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | | (Select) | (select as applicable) | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | | (Select) | (select as applicable) | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | | (Select) | (select as applicable) | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | | (Select) | (select as applicable) | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | | (Select) | (select as applicable) | | | 0 |
| (select) | (select) | | (Select) | (select as applicable) | | | 0 |
| Total Grant Resources | | | | | 10,000,000 | 900,000 | 10,900,000 |

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

E. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If [non-grant instruments](#) are used, provide in Annex B an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁴

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

| Corporate Results | Replenishment Targets | Project Targets |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society | Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares | 37,500 (TBC at appraisal) hectares |
| 2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes) | 120 million hectares under sustainable land management | hectares |
| 3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services | Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins; | Number of freshwater basins |
| | 20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels | Percent of fisheries, by volume TBC at appraisal |
| 4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path | 750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect) | Metric tons |
| 5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern | Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides) | Metric tons |
| | Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury | Metric tons |
| | Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC) | ODP tons |
| 6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks | Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries | Number of countries 3 |
| | Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries | Number of countries 3 |

⁴ Update the applicable indicators provided at PIF stage. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the Corporate Results Framework in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SDCF.

ANNEX A: PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG) REPORTING⁵

PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

| PPG Grant Approved at PIF: N/A | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i> | <i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i> | | |
| | <i>Budgeted Amount</i> | <i>Amount Spent To date</i> | <i>Amount Committed</i> |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 |

ANNEX B: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

⁵ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities; and report to Trustee on the closing of PPG in the quarterly report to Trustee.

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The World Bank

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Report No:

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

FROM THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$5 MILLION, US\$1 MILLION AND US\$4 MILLION

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA
LEONE, RESPECTIVELY

FOR A

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL FISHERIES PROGRAM (WARFP SOP C1)

JULY 18, 2016

Environment and Natural Resource Management (GENDR)
Africa Region

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(exchange rate effective [date])
Currency Unit = US\$

FISCAL YEAR

January 1 – December 31

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACGF | Africa Catalytic Growth Fund |
| AF | Additional Financing |
| BNF | Bureau of National Fisheries |
| BP | Bank Policy |
| CAMFA | Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture |
| CAS | Country Assistance Strategy |
| CCLME | Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem |
| CEO | Chief Executive Officer |
| CFI | Coastal Fisheries Initiative |
| CMA | Community Management Association |
| CPS | Country Partnership Strategy |
| CSRP | Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (<i>Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches</i>) |
| DLI | Disbursement Linked Indicator |
| EEZ | Exclusive Economic Zone |
| EMP | Environmental Management Plan |
| ESA | Environmental and Social Assessment |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GCLME | Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem |
| GEB | Global Environmental Benefit |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GRS | Grievance Redress Service |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IFC | International Finance Corporation |
| ISR | Implementation Status and Results Report |
| IUU | Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated |
| IW | International Waters |
| JMC | Joint Maritime Committee |
| KGTF | Korea Green Growth Trust Fund |
| LME | Large Marine Ecosystem |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MCS | Monitoring, Control and Surveillance |

| | |
|-------|--------------------------------------------|
| MFMR | Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources |
| MFR | Management and Functional Review |
| MPA | Marine Protected Area |
| NAP | National Action Plan |
| NDF | Nordic Development Fund |
| NSC | National Steering Committee |
| OP | Operational Policy |
| PAD | Project Appraisal Document |
| PDO | Project Development Objective |
| PIU | Project Implementation Unit |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| RCU | Regional Coordination Unit |
| RPF | Resettlement Policy Framework |
| RSC | Regional Steering Committee |
| RVP | Regional Vice President |
| SAP | Strategic Action Plan |
| SOP | Series of Projects |
| TAC | Total Allowable Catch |
| TF | Trust Fund |
| TURF | Territorial Use Rights Fisheries |
| UK | United Kingdom |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCSD | UN Conference on Sustainable Development |
| UNEP | UN Environment Program |
| UNIDO | UN Industrial Development Organization |
| VMS | Vessel Monitoring System |
| WARFP | West Africa Regional Fisheries Program |
| WSSD | World Summit on Sustainable Development |

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Vice President: | Makhtar Diop |
| Country Director: | Rachid Benmessoud |
| Senior Global Practice Director: | Paula Caballero |
| Practice Manager/Manager: | Magda Lovei, Benoit Bosquet |
| Task Team Leader: | Bérenère Prince, Sachiko Kondo, Jingjie Chu |

**WEST AFRICA
ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR THE
WEST AFRICA REGIONAL FISHERIES PROGRAM, SOP C1**

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**WEST AFRICA
ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR THE
WEST AFRICA REGIONAL FISHERIES PROGRAM, SOP C1**

ADDITIONAL FINANCING DATA SHEET

| Basic Information - Additional Financing (AF) | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country Director: Rachid Benmessoud | Sectors: Public administration, Agriculture, fishing and forestry (50%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (40%), Animal production (10%) |
| Senior GP Director: Paula Caballero | |
| Practice Manager/Manager: Magda Lovei/Benoit Bosquet | |
| Team Leader: Bérengère Prince | Themes: Environmental policies and institutions (60%), Infrastructure services for private sector development (15%), Other public sector governance (15%), Rural non-farm income generation (10%) |
| Project ID: P156759 | |
| Expected Effectiveness Date: November 30, 2016 | |
| Lending Instrument: Investment Project Financing | Environmental category: B–Partial Assessment |
| Additional Financing Type: Scale Up | Expected Closing Date: December 15, 2020 |
| Basic Information - Original Project | |
| Project ID: P126773/P131327 | Environmental category: B–Partial Assessment |
| Project Name: WARFP SOP C1 | Expected Closing Date: December 15, 2020 |
| Joint Level: N/A | Joint IFC: No |
| Lending Instrument: Investment Project Financing | <u>Fragility or Capacity Constraints []</u> |
| | <u>Financial Intermediary []</u> |
| | <u>Series of Projects [X]</u> |
| AF Project Financing Data | |
| [] Loan [] Credit [X] Grant [] Guarantee [] Other: | |

| AF Financing Plan (US\$m) | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|------|------|--|
| Source | | Total Amount (US \$m) | | | | |
| Total Project Cost: | | 10.0 | | | | |
| Cofinancing: | | 0.0 | | | | |
| Borrower: | | | | | | |
| Total Bank Financing: | | | | | | |
| IBRD | | | | | | |
| IDA | | | | | | |
| New | | | | | | |
| Recommitted | | | | | | |
| Global Environment Facility | | 10.0 | | | | |
| Client Information | | | | | | |
| <p>Recipient: Guinea Ministry of Economy and Finance Responsible Agency: Guinea Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy Contact Person: <i>Mr. André Loua, Minister</i> Telephone No.: 224 666 444 416 Email: andreloua2013@gmail.com</p> <p>Recipient: Liberia Ministry of Finance and Development Planning Responsible Agency: Liberia Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) within the Ministry of Agriculture Contact Person: <i>Mr. William Y. Boeh, Director</i> Telephone No.: 231 88 8198006 Email: williamyboeh@gmail.com</p> <p>Recipient: Sierra Leone Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Responsible Agency: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Contact person: <i>Mr. Momodu L. Kargbo, Minister</i> Telephone No.: 232 22 222 211 Email: info@mofed.gov.sl</p> | | | | | | |
| Guinea: AF Estimated Disbursements (Bank FY/US\$m) | | | | | | |
| FY | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | |
| Annual | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | |
| Cumulative | 0.5 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 5.0 | |
| Liberia: AF Estimated Disbursements (Bank FY/US\$m) | | | | | | |
| FY | 2017 | 2018 | | | | |
| Annual | 0.5 | 0.5 | | | | |
| Cumulative | 0.5 | 1.0 | | | | |
| Sierra Leone: AF Estimated Disbursements (Bank FY/US\$m) | | | | | | |

| FY | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|--|
| Annual | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Cumulative | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | |
| Project Development Objective and Description | | | | | | |
| <p>Original Project Development Objective/Global Environment Objective: Strengthen governance and management of targeted fisheries and improve handling of landed catch at selected sites.</p> <p>Revised project development objective: N/A</p> <p>Project description:</p> <p>i) <i>Component 1: Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries</i> - building the capacity of a regional body, governments and stakeholders to develop and implement policies and systems that ensure that fish resources are used in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially equitable and economically profitable. This component will receive AF in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$3.3 million.</p> <p>ii) <i>Component 2: Reducing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing</i> - reducing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing activities that threaten the sustainable management of fish resources in the entire region by strengthening fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance systems. This component will receive AF in Guinea and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$1.62 million.</p> <p>iii) <i>Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy</i> - increasing the benefits derived from fish caught in the Exclusive Economic Zones of the countries, in particular by investing in regionally significant infrastructure and institutional capacity for improved handling of landed fish and reduction of postharvest losses through the development of the community led initiatives. This component will receive AF in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$4.03 million.</p> <p>iv) <i>Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination</i> - supporting project implementation and regional coordination, ensuring that regular M&E is conducted and the results are fed back into decision making and project management. This component will receive AF in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$1.05 million.</p> | | | | | | |
| Safeguard and Exception to Policies | | | | | | |
| <p>Safeguard policies triggered:</p> <p>Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) [X]Yes [] No</p> <p>Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04) [X]Yes [] No</p> <p>Forests (OP/BP 4.36) []Yes [X] No</p> <p>Pest Management (OP 4.09) []Yes [X] No</p> <p>Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11) [X]Yes [] No</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10) []Yes [X] No</p> <p>Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) [X]Yes [X] No</p> <p>Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37) []Yes [X] No</p> <p>Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50) []Yes [X] No</p> <p>Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60) []Yes [X] No</p> | | | | | | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Is approval of any policy waiver sought from the Board (or MD if RETF operation is RVP approved)?</p> <p>Has this been endorsed by Bank Management? (<i>Only applies to Board approved operations</i>)</p> <p>Does the project require any exception to Bank policy?</p> <p>Has this been approved by Bank Management?</p> | <p>[<input type="checkbox"/>]Yes [X] No</p> <p>[<input type="checkbox"/>]Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No</p> <p>[<input type="checkbox"/>]Yes [X] No</p> <p>[<input type="checkbox"/>]Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Conditions and Legal Covenants:

| Financing Agreement Reference | Description of Condition/Covenant | Date Due |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | | |
| | | |

**WEST AFRICA
ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR THE
WEST AFRICA REGIONAL FISHERIES PROGRAM, SOP C1**

PROJECT PAPER

I. Introduction

1. This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide an additional Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant in an amount of US\$10 million to the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program Series Of Projects C1 (WARFP SOP¹ C1, P126773/P131327). The recipients of the Additional Financing (AF, P156759) will be the Republic of Guinea (US\$5 million), Republic of Liberia (US\$1 million) and the Republic of Sierra Leone (US\$4 million). The proposed AF would add to and scale up activities under the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program.² Specifically, it will provide for (i) scaled-up community-led fisheries management of coastal sedentary fisheries; (ii) additional institutional support for the management of targeted fisheries; (iii) further development and implementation of underlying policy and legislative frameworks; (iv) strengthening surveillance efforts and capacity; and (v) further support for regional coordination, communication and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The GEF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) cleared it for inclusion in the upcoming GEF work program.

2. The changes that are being proposed in this Project Paper are therefore:

- i) Change to components and cost: the description of the components will include additional/scaled up activities and the costs of the components will be revised to reflect the additional GEF funding. The PDO will not change. Liberia and Sierra Leone are added in the on-going SOP C1 in Mauritania and Guinea.
- ii) The targets of several existing results indicators will be increased to reflect the scaled-up activities, and several indicators will be added for the new activities.
- iii) Changes to the financing plan: The project financing plans will be revised to account for the additional GEF funding.

3. The AF is proposed in response to requests from the recipient countries for further targeted support the fisheries sector in view of achievements made so far under the WARFP, and in response to the impact of the Ebola outbreak on fishermen communities' livelihoods and food security.

4. The activities proposed under the AF would scale up the impact of the projects in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone as follows: in Guinea, the US\$5 million grant will be used to deepen the institutional (national, regional, communal) and legal reforms that the IDA grant is currently supporting, build local fishing communities' physical and human capacity to manage and monitor assigned fisheries areas and local businesses, and further invest in surveillance capacities. In

¹ Series of Projects (SOPs).

² The WARFP currently covers Senegal, Liberia, Cabo Verde, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Guinea and Mauritania.

Liberia, the US\$1 million AF will advance existing management efforts for targeted fisheries, further build up the Community Management Association's (CMA) model, and strengthen local monitoring and surveillance. In Sierra Leone, the US\$4 million grant will help maintain support for community-led fisheries management that was provided by the WARFP SOP A1 (P106063), surveillance efforts and capacities will be strengthened, and alternative livelihoods that enhance the economic benefits of fisheries will be introduced. At the regional level, the AF will enhance the coordination between the WARFP countries and support the utilization of the GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW-Learn) as a platform for sharing results and knowledge. These activities will be carried out through subsidiary agreements between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone with the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP).

5. The US\$10 million AF adds to a baseline of investments in the three recipient countries, including a US\$10 million IDA grant to WARFP Guinea, a total of US\$17 million grants to WARFP Liberia (US\$9 million by IDA, US\$3 million by GEF-4 and US\$2 million by the Africa Catalytic Growth Fund (ACGF)), and grants from the governments of the Isle of Man and the United Kingdom (UK) in the amounts of US\$908,000 and US\$722,000, respectively, for Sierra Leone's surveillance system. In addition to these resources, Liberia is about to sign a US\$3.24 million partnership agreement grant with the European Union (EU) in support of the country's fisheries administration; and there is a baseline of post-Ebola in-kind contributions of US\$95 million.³ Furthermore, the World Bank received the Bank-executed Trust Funds (TFs) from the Korea Green Growth Trust Fund (KGGTF) in the amount of US\$600,000 to develop a strong technological and knowledge foundation in the West Africa fisheries sector. For Liberia, the Bank is processing a small grant project of US\$4.2 million grant from the ACGF to support fisheries landing infrastructure (approval expected in August 2016). Finally, the AF is to benefit from in-kind contributions from the three recipient governments for a total of US\$1.5 million (US\$0.5 million each). The GEF incremental reasoning is provided in Annex 5.

II. Background and Rationale for Additional Financing in the amount of US\$10 million

A. Background

6. **Overfishing and food insecurity in the post-Ebola era.** The densely populated coastal region of West Africa is heavily dependent upon the biological resources of two Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) for its wellbeing and food security (see Figure 1 below). Coastal countries are endowed with some of the richest fishing grounds in the world. The Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME), which stretches from the coast of Guinea Bissau to Angola, embodies some of the major coastal upwelling sub-ecosystems of the world, and is an important center of marine biodiversity (with an estimated 239 fish species) and marine food production. It is ranked among the most productive coastal and offshore waters in the world with rich fishery resources, oil and gas reserves, precious minerals, high potential for tourism, and it serves as an important reservoir of marine biological diversity of global significance. The Canary Current LME (CCLME), spanning from Morocco to Guinea, is one of the world's major cold water upwelling

³ IDA-funded Ebola Emergency Response Project in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (P152359/P152980), the Emergency Economic and Fiscal Support Operation in Sierra Leone (P146726), Poverty Reduction Support Credit II in Liberia (P146619), Poverty Reduction Support Credit III in Liberia (P151502).

boundary current LME. It ranks third in the world in terms of primary productivity, and it has one of the highest levels of fisheries production of any African LME. More than 1.6 million tons of fish are legally captured in West African waters each year, with an estimated wholesale value of US\$2.5 billion, contributing significantly to regional and national economies. In 2011, the sector provided direct and indirect employment to over 3.2 million people; and rivers, lagoons, and inshore and offshore waters serve as important sources of animal protein in the form of fish and shellfish.

Figure 1. GCLME (left) and CCLME (right) (Source: UNIDO and CCLME Project websites)



7. Despite the economic, social and environmental importance of West Africa’s marine fish resources, this ecosystem service is not sustainably used and maintained by the countries, contributing to high poverty and food insecurity. This asset has been underperforming and could make a much greater contribution to economic growth, poverty alleviation and food security if it were better managed.

8. The Ebola Virus Disease epidemic, which began in Guinea in late 2013 and then spread to Sierra Leone and Liberia, dramatically aggravated the situation. The primary cost of this tragic outbreak was in human lives and suffering—but the crisis also wiped out previous hard-earned development gains in the affected countries, and worsened already entrenched poverty and vulnerability, especially among women, children and the youth. Health service delivery and school attendance decreased as did provision of water and sanitation services. The agriculture and food sectors in the three counties were particularly hard hit.⁴ Due to the panic in the initial outbreak of the epidemic, farmers abandoned their farms, resulting in considerable disruption of farming activities. The isolation and quarantining of districts made it difficult for farmers to take their products to the market, leaving many agricultural commodities to perish at the farm gate. Slowing food trade between villages and bordering countries translated into food shortages and increased levels of food and nutrition insecurity. The epidemic halted most of the movements across the

⁴ According to the World Bank Working Paper, “The economic impact of Ebola on sub-Saharan Africa: updated estimates for 2015” (Report No. 93721), January 20, 2015.

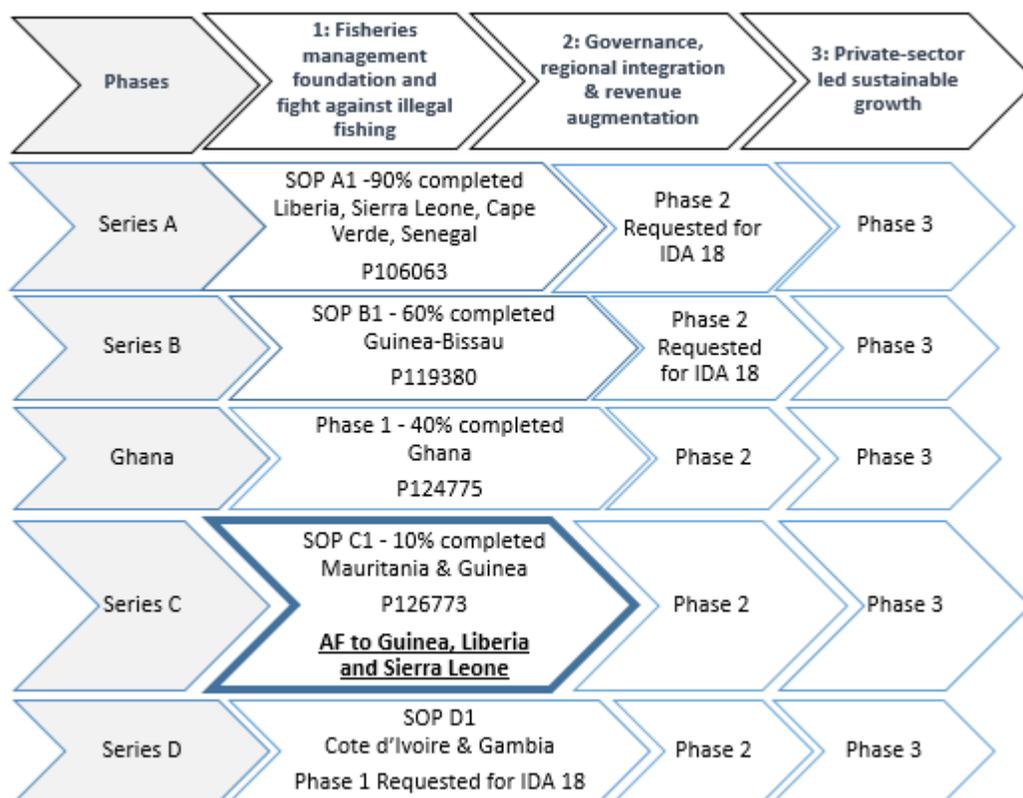
region and all group activities such as crop planting and harvesting throughout summer and autumn, either by mandatory quarantine measures or out of fear.

9. Under these circumstances, fish as a food source played a more central role in securing protein supply to communities, not only along the coast but inland as well, mostly in the form of smoked small pelagic fish transported by road through a marketing chain controlled by women fish smokers on the coast. In this time of crisis, the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) phase 1, which supports improved management measures in the fisheries sector, helped to increase fish supply, in part filling the protein gap for rural populations. In the context of the post-Ebola situation, the need for an increased focus on avoiding further degradation of marine resources and ecosystems, as well as their sustainable management, becomes especially prominent. The proposed AF places itself within such framework and intends to provide additional needed support to the implementation of WARFP's objectives in the three countries hit by the Ebola epidemic. For a detailed description of root causes for the degradation of marine resources and ecosystems, please refer to Annex 6.

10. **The West Africa Regional Fisheries Program** has an overall objective of sustainably increasing the wealth generated by the exploitation of the marine fisheries resources of West Africa, and the proportion of that wealth captured by West African countries. This objective applies to all WARFP countries. Under WARFP, currently three Series of Projects (SOPs⁵) and one Investment Project Financing (IPF) in Ghana are operational. The SOP approach was chosen recognizing that a regional fisheries reform would happen gradually over an extended period of time. Accordingly, Phase 1 focuses on building the capacity of local and national fisheries institutions; Phase 2 would move from near shore waters to intermediate waters and regionally integrated fisheries management; and Phase 3, through possible collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), would support private sector engagement. Figure 2 below summarizes the WARFP structure and the degree of advancement of its individual projects.

⁵ SOP A1 includes: Senegal, Cabo Verde, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. SOP B1 includes: Guinea-Bissau. SOP C1 includes: Mauritania and Guinea.

Figure 2. WARFP Phases and SOPs



11. Similarly to SOP A1, SOP C1 has four cross-cutting components: (1) Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries, (2) Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, (3) Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy; and (4) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination.

- i) Component 1 builds the capacity of a regional body, governments and stakeholders to develop and implement policies and systems that ensure that fish resources are used in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially equitable and economically profitable.⁶ This component will receive additional funds through the proposed AF in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$3.3 million (US\$1.6 million to Guinea, US\$0.3 million to Liberia and US\$1.4 million to Sierra Leone).
- ii) Component 2 reduces IUU fishing activities that threaten the sustainable management of fish resources in the entire region by strengthening fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems. It also provides legal assistance for strengthening the alignment of national fisheries legislation with the United Nations Convention on the Law

⁶ National legal and regulatory frameworks changes are guided by FAO's "Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries", which identifies principles that should be integrated in renewed legal and regulatory frameworks. Other important principles include: (a) sustainable financing of recurrent fisheries management functions; (b) separation of control and regulatory functions; and (c) separation of policy formulation and day-to-day management of fisheries. The process is coordinated between stakeholders through national consultative committees and industry associations. Where relevant, the AF will support the implementation of new policy visions by preparing annual operational/service delivery plans.

of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the CSRP agreements. This component will receive funds under the AF in Guinea and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$1.62 million (US\$0.4 million to Guinea, US\$1.22 million to Sierra Leone).

- iii) Component 3 increases the benefits derived from fish caught in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of the countries, in particular by investing in regionally significant infrastructure and institutional capacity for improved handling of landed fish and reduction of postharvest losses through the development of the community led management. This component will receive funds under the AF in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$4.03 million (US\$2.6 million to Guinea, US\$0.5 million to Liberia and US\$0.93 million to Sierra Leone).
- iv) Component 4 supports project implementation and regional coordination, ensuring that regular M&E is conducted and the results are fed back into decision making and project management. This component will receive funds under the AF in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$1.05 million (US\$0.2 million to Guinea, US\$0.2 million to Liberia and US\$0.45 million to Sierra Leone).

12. **Key Achievements.** WARFP SOP C1 (Guinea) was approved on March 16, 2015 and became effective on November 30, 2015. Initial implementation steps have taken place, including an official project launch, a first steering committee meeting, and a functional Vessels Monitoring System (VMS) functional 24 hours a day. The WARFP in Liberia and Sierra Leone started under the first SOP (SOP A1) in 2009. Some of the main achievements to date are, for example: **in Liberia**, access of industrial boats to a restricted six mile zone has been limited, allowing small scale fishermen to fish more safely within that area; indeed, since 2011, Liberian artisanal fishing communities have experienced a positive change in fish availability with the sizes of all fish landed increasing and the overall volumes of fish caught more than doubling compared to 2009 levels, as recorded by the community science program and the WARFP fish stock assessment data collection. CMAs have been established and have started to self-regulate fisheries in their territorial waters; destructive fishing methods have been limited; and coastal communities are active participants of surveillance by providing intelligence on IUU fishing. The registration rate of small scale commercial fleets has reached almost 100 percent, and with illegal fishing being now under control, the Liberian authorities signed fishing agreements with the EU and with a Chinese company in 2015. During a recent World Bank mission visit, local fishing communities (in Robertsport) explicitly voiced the need to continue supporting the efforts that have led to fewer trawler incidents and the increase of their fishing revenues. Through the implementation of SOP A1 **in Sierra Leone**, the removal of illegal trawlers from the six mile inner zone has made a difference to livelihood improvement. Some communities have reported a 30 percent increase in fish landings in artisanal fishing communities. Overall, the team estimates US\$16 million in additional earnings to 36,000 fishermen in 2013, and improved food security, especially during the Ebola outbreak. Improvements in the Sierra-Leonean fisheries administration have led to a 322 percent increase in official public revenues from the fisheries sector between 2008 and 2013. Thirty one CMA clusters were established and Marine Protected Areas were designated in four coastal zones.

B. Strategic Context

13. **Post Ebola Support:** The international community's attention to the Ebola outbreak has been focused on post reconstruction projects to help the three stricken countries revive their economies and get development back on track, including the IDA-funded Ebola Emergency Response Project in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (P152359/P152980), and the Emergency Economic and Fiscal Support Operation in Sierra Leone (P146726). The proposed AF goes in the same direction, and is also aligned with the Ebola recovery plans of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia. **In Guinea**, the AF will serve as a key instrument to fulfilling the Guinea Ebola Recovery Plan and its attention to strengthening governance through improved public administration and better service delivery. **In Sierra Leone**, the program addresses both immediate recovery strategies to support restoration of economic growth and output in the fisheries sector, and strengthen governance, justice and security; and longer-term strategies for increased resilience and sustainable development through the implementation of public sector reforms. Finally, the program addresses the **Liberia Economic Stabilization and Recovery Plan (ESRP)** and its core objective of strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability of poor and other at-risk groups, and the strategic objective of increasing fishery production in a sustainable manner.

14. **LME-Level Strategies:** The three countries participated in the GCLME Project between 2004 and 2012, which assisted them to develop a broad environmental status baseline against which future trends in ecosystem health could be monitored, and took part in the preparation and endorsement of a LME-wide Strategic Action Plan (SAP, dated September 2008) and country-specific National Action Plans (NAPs). Priority areas highlighted in the SAP are sustainable fisheries, high quality water to sustain balanced ecosystem, and balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environments. Guinea has been participating in the Protection of the CCLME project⁷ since 2010, and in two of the project's five multi-country demonstration projects. Of particular relevance to the AF are investments in fisheries participatory co-management regimes around target MPAs, and participatory evaluation of demersal resources which generated important baseline understanding and first hand experiencing of fishery co-management. The AF will help the three countries implement priority actions identified in the SAP and the three countries' NAPs. The AF is not only in synch with the GCLME work but in fact is helping to deliver their Sustainable Fisheries-related priority on-the-ground interventions to the smallest and most fragile states participating in the respective GEF LME programs - at a level of in-country engagement that is normally difficult if not impossible to achieve at the LME level. See Annex 6 for further details on the alignment/coordination of the proposed AF with the GCLME and CCLME programs.

15. **Alignment with CAS/CPS and with national, regional and global strategies.** The proposal is consistent with the Bank's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity, and sustainability. It further reflects the Bank's strategic vision on fisheries (PROFISH) of promoting and facilitating the contribution that fisheries and aquaculture can make to sustainable economic growth, better nutrition, economic opportunities for women and poverty reduction. It is also consistent with the World Bank Strategy for sub-Saharan Africa (2011), which recognized sustainable management of fisheries as one of the most cost-effective and important measures for climate change adaptation of African communities, and more recently, with the 2015

⁷ The other participant countries are Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal and The Gambia.

Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP) and its focus on boosting the resilience of the continent's assets, including oceans, and human and social capital, including improving social protection for the more vulnerable against climate shocks.

16. Nationally, the AF is aligned with the three countries' IDA/IFC/MIGA Country Partnership Strategy/Country Assistance Strategy (CAS/CPS) as follows:

- i) *Guinea CPS for the period FY14-17 (Report No. 76230)*: The AF is relevant to Strategic Area of Engagement 1 (Improve Governance) by supporting the Government's program for further structural reforms to reduce barriers to the realization of the country's full economic potential; and to the World Bank's strategy for the agriculture sector (including fisheries), which looks at strengthening the fight against hunger and malnutrition. Fisheries are also highlighted in the CPS as a sector that is underperforming, largely due to illegal and unreported fishing activity, which is an important focus of the AF.
- ii) *Liberia CPS for the period FY13-17 (Report No. 74618)*: The AF is aligned with Pillar 1 (Economic Transformation) and the outcome of improved management and productivity in agriculture, forestry and fisheries by contributing to increased economic benefits from targeted fisheries and strengthening IUU enforcement.
- iii) *Sierra Leone Joint CAS for the period FY10-13 (Report No. 52297)*: The AF is aligned with Pillar 2 (Promoting Inclusive Growth) by contributing to Results Area and Outcome 6 of enhanced productivity in agriculture and fisheries. The AF is also responsive to the Sierra Leone Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD) Concept Note of May 2015 where fisheries are described as one of the country's environmental challenges due to overfishing and insufficient regulation in this sector.

C. Rationale for GEF Finance

17. **Globally, the AF will directly contribute to the GEF-6 IW-3 objective of fostering sustainable fisheries**, "Prevent Loss and Degradation of Coastal Habitats, and Reduce Ocean Hypoxia", Program 7 "Foster Sustainable Fisheries" by supporting supply side investments through effective management tools, government policy reforms, work with community associations and capacity building. The AF will also contribute to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 of conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, and it responds to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), which called on donor agencies and stakeholders to help address the global growing crisis in world fisheries, and to the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, Rio+20), which identified the urgent need to return ocean stocks to sustainable levels, and assist developing countries to build their national capacities to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of fisheries.

18. **The proposal provides incremental GEF funding that will be used to scale up the impact of the projects in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone** by further strengthening governance and sustainable management of the fisheries sector. The AF interventions in each country would offer a more comprehensive and long-lasting social protection element that would help countries become more independent in terms of food supply while being able to implement priority actions identified in their respective NAPs and CPSs/CAS.

19. **In response to the impact of the Ebola outbreak on livelihoods and food security**, the AF is proposed in response to requests from the recipient countries⁸ to further support the fisheries sector in view of achievements made so far. It was previously presented to the GEF as a stand-alone post-Ebola regional program with similar activities; however, due to regional funding limitations, GEF advised the World Bank to submit the funding requests as AF to the WARFP, and has since accepted it to its work program.

20. **The AF is expected to boost the innovation, sustainability and scale-up potential of the WARFP and building on LME prior and ongoing investments.**⁹ It will expand community-based fisheries management pilots which put the focus of ocean resource management on individual areas/fishing communities. A stronger sustained enabling environment will be established by revising and enhancing policy and regulatory frameworks, causing reform in fisheries administration at central and local levels, and increasing the capacity of key stakeholders for fisheries management and MCS. A larger number of coastal communities will be provided with responsibilities over legally-recognized TURFs, therefore creating a wider knowledge basis upon which further community-led management schemes in other WARFP countries can be prepared. The AF will also contribute to project management, M&E, and regional coordination by supporting the use of the GEF IW-Learn to share results and knowledge with other regions and projects; and supplement project management functions. The project will continue to contribute to the three countries' NAPs, which unanimously support LME measures to forestall the decline in living resources, with explicit focus on fisheries.

21. **The AF will not create new implementation/coordination bodies**, and will operate through existing WARFP Project Implementation Units (PIUs) that are embedded in the governmental agencies responsible for the management of the projects, and through the CSR¹⁰, which has been the intergovernmental organization coordinating regional WARFP activities.

22. **Eligibility for GEF Additional Financing.** The proposed AF meets the criteria under OP/BP 10.00: (i) the ISR ratings for IP/DO over the last 12 months have been Satisfactory for SOP C1 (P126773); (ii) modified or scaled up activities are consistent with the DO of the project and strategically aligned with the countries' CPSs/CAS; (iii) the original project does not have any unresolved fiduciary, environmental, social or safeguard issues; there was an INT case in WARFP SOP A1 in Sierra Leone, which has since closed; (iv) the three governments have indicated strong interest in scaling up the development impact of their original projects through the AF¹¹; (v) the implementation capacity and project arrangements in the three recipient countries is adequate to

⁸ Letter from Guinea dated July 7, 2015; letter from Liberia dated July 28, 2015; letter from Sierra Leone dated July 28, 2015.

⁹ The Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) is also operating in some of the WARFP countries. While the CFI is not operating in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia, coordination and learning exchanges between WARFP and CFI are relevant to the WARFP in general and will be promoted by the relevant countries.

¹⁰ At the regional level, a representative from the CSR¹⁰ will participate in GCLME-related meetings at least as an observer (and in CCLME Steering Committee meetings as member) to support collaboration. At the national level, the project will coordinate the implementation of NAP activities where it has a comparative advantage.

¹¹ The letter from Liberia is for an amount of US\$5 million that will be processed in two steps as per the gradual need of the country. In a first step, US\$1 million (the proposed AF) will support the finalization of phase 1 and transitioning towards phase 2. In a second step, US\$4 million will be fully blended with IDA resources.

the magnitude and scope of the expanded activities; and (vi) all legal covenants are not yet due. In terms of SOP A1 (P106063), the ISR ratings for IP/DO over the last 12 months have been Moderately Satisfactory. The project in Liberia under SOP A1 will be closed in September 15, 2016. The project in Sierra Leone under SOP A1 was not extended, and closed with the original closing date of December 15, 2014, because of the INT case with the implementing agency of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR). The AF will not be managed by MFMR, but by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. There are successful cases of Community Management Associations of fisheries in Sierra Leone under SOP A1, and the AF focuses on the support to the communities.

III. Proposed Changes

Lending Instrument

23. The proposed AF will be channeled through an Investment Project Financing (IPF) to be implemented over a 5 years period. The AF will target Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

Project Development Objective (PDO) and Key Indicators

24. The AF will adopt the same PDO as the parent project (WARFP SOP C1, P126773/P131327) which is *to strengthen governance and management of targeted fisheries and improve handling of landed catch at selected sites*.

25. The key PDO level indicators for the AF are the following:

PDO Indicator 1: Share of fisheries management data published regularly and made publicly accessible (Continued)

PDO Indicator 2: Allocation of secure fishing rights in the small-scale segment in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner (Revised to change in target value for Guinea (GN) and Revised to add for Liberia (LR) and Sierra Leone (SL))

PDO Indicator 3: Number of fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zones should not exceed the ceiling established for each segment (Continued in GN)

PDO Indicator 4: Share of fishing vessels inspected by the national fisheries surveillance agency for compliance with national regulations (Revised to add SL)

PDO Indicator 5: Share of marketable volume of fish landed at selected fish landing sites (Continued in GN)

PDO Indicator 6: Direct project beneficiaries (of which female) (Revised to add LR and SL)

26. The targets of several existing indicators will be increased to reflect scaled up results, and some new indicators will be added for the new activities (see Annex 1 for further details).

Project Design and Components

27. The four components of the parent WARFP project remain unchanged.

Component 1: Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries (AF of US\$3.3 million total; US\$1.6 million for Guinea; US\$0.3 million for Liberia; US\$1.4 million for Sierra Leone)

28. The AF will support in building the institutional and human capacities to develop and implement policies and systems for environmentally sustainable, socially equitable and economically profitable use of fishery resources. In particular, it will focus on:

- Improving the national legal and regulatory framework governing rights and responsibilities of individuals, entities and communities operating in the fisheries sector;
- Capacity development and training to support institutional reform of ministries and other supporting institutions, to improve decision making and effective implementation of fisheries management policies;
- Harmonizing fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks at the regional level and mobilization of high level expertise to support the national reform process of fisheries policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks;
- Coordinating participation of diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision of the Program;
- Carrying out relevant scientific research and activities to inform operational planning and management policies, in particular stock assessment campaigns to measure fish resources;
- Introducing new fisheries management schemes in target fisheries, segments, or communities to align fishing capacity and effort to sustainable catch levels, including: (a) preparing fisheries management plans for target species; and (b) implementation of fisheries management plans to, *inter alia*: (i) strengthen fishing rights for targeted fisheries in the industrial segment; (ii) introduce secure fishing rights in the artisanal segment in terms of fishing licenses; and (iii) introducing a pilot community co-management process combined with territorial use rights fisheries in selected fishing communities.

Component 2: Reducing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (AF of US\$1.62 million total; US\$0.4 million in Guinea; US\$1.22 million for Sierra Leone)

29. The AF will support strengthening of fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems, in order to reduce Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing activities. In particular, it will focus on:

- Developing and implementing cooperation agreements with neighboring countries to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
- Conducting participatory MCS activities, including training;
- Enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries surveillance including: (i) strengthening relevant legal and institutional framework and practices to pursue and prosecute vessels involved in acts of illegal fishing; and (ii) supporting to establish and implement sustainable financing mechanisms for efficient surveillance of fisheries.

- Developing and implementing surveillance strategies, including: (a) an integrated approach and coordination of fisheries MCS along the value chain; (b) acquisition of surveillance material and related services; and (c) development and dissemination of good operating practices for surveillance and control.

Component 3: Increasing the Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy (AF of US\$4.03 million total; US\$2.6 million in Guinea; US\$0.5 million for Liberia; US\$ 0.93 million for Sierra Leone)

30. The AF will contribute to increase the benefits derived from fish caught in the Economic Exclusive Zones (EEZs) of the countries, by investing in securing fishing rights to small scale communities. In particular, it will focus on:

- Supporting the pilot communities of fishing rights allocation through co-management arrangements in coastal communities;
- Developing and adopting territorial level fisheries management plans, and implementing and monitoring them with local communities and user groups;
- Strengthening capacity of local communities to implement and monitor territorial level fisheries management plans;
- Developing community projects for cost effective environmental information gathering and environmental education, including micro-finance projects.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination (AF of US\$1.05 million total; US\$0.4 million in Guinea; US\$0.2 million for Liberia; US\$0.45 million for Sierra Leone)

31. The AF will finance Project Implementation Units (PIU) in Liberia and Sierra Leone for management and coordination of project activities, monitoring and evaluation of the project, communication of Project activities, and fiduciary (procurement and financial) management, and management of the social and environmental aspects of the project. In addition, the PIUs in all the three countries will measure Fisheries Performance Indicators measured once every two years and GEF tracking tool at mid-project and project closure. The PIUs will also utilize IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects.

32. The AF, through subsidiary agreements between Guinea and Sierra Leone, and CSRP, will finance the CSRP Regional Coordination Unit for effective coordination of the project activities at the regional level, including: (a) access to an Independent Panel of Experts to provide guidance to the Recipient in the implementation of MCS activities under Part B of the Project; (b) linkages to the regional fishing vessel register and dashboard maintained by the CSRP under the Program; and (c) exchange visits and study tours with the other countries under the Program.

Project Financing

33. The proposed AF is US\$5 million for Guinea, US\$1 million for Liberia, US\$4 million for Sierra Leone, respectively. The existing arrangements for the financing management and disbursement of the original parent project of SOP C1 will be utilized for Guinea. The same arrangements as SOP A1 will be utilized for Liberia. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development will lead the arrangements in Sierra Leone. Three new Designated Accounts (DAs) will be opened for Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone will be opened in order to easily monitor the financing proceeds. DAs will also be opened for CSRPs who will sign subsidiary agreements with Guinea and Sierra Leone.

34. The AF will finance additional and scaled up interventions in each of the three countries in accordance with the needs that were identified during the supervision of the original projects (SOPs), and as further elaborated during the appraisal of the AF in each of the countries. Table 3 below summarizes the original and additional/scaled up activities and their costs per country and per component. For a full description of AF activities in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, see Annexes 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

35. There will not be any Disbursement Linked Indicators (DLIs) related disbursements.

Table 3. Original and AF Activities and Costs (US\$ million)

| Country | Original Activities and Costs | AF Activities and Costs | Total Amount |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | 1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of Fisheries | | |
| Guinea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of policy and regulatory framework for use of fish resources (Bill) Registration of all fishing vessels Assessment of the status of key fish stocks Transparency and accessibility of fisheries management information Preparation and implementation of fisheries management plans Introduction of fishing rights Social marketing, communication and transparency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving the national legal and regulatory framework governing rights and responsibilities of individuals, entities, and communities operating in the fisheries sector (TURF) (implementing regulations such as decree, order, etc.) Implementation of the institutional reform of the ministry responsible for the fisheries sector and of other supporting institutions that support the ministry for informed decision making and effective implementation of fisheries management policies (capacity development and training) Contribution of harmonization of fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks at the regional level and mobilization of high level expertise to support the national reform process of fisheries policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks; support negotiations for foreign fishing agreements, including Port State Measure Agreement, other international framework (through CSRP support) Concertation, coordination and participation of diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision (Consultation with stakeholder, Capacity Building, Awareness raising by fishermen organization, and reporting on the WARFP) | |
| | US\$2.47 million | US\$1.6 million | US\$4.07 million |
| Liberia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafting of improved policy and regulatory framework for use of the fish resources Registration of all fishing canoes Assessment of the status of key fish stocks Transparency and accessibility of fisheries management information Preparation and implementation of fisheries management plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of consultation on policy and regulatory framework, incorporation of any agreed amendments and submission to the legislature Support to restructuring of BNF in line with fisheries policy decisions Next stage of Robertsport CMA development Replacement of fishing gear for CMA and education to establish sustainable fishing methods | |

| Country | Original Activities and Costs | AF Activities and Costs | Total Amount |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of fishing rights and establishment of Robertsport CMA • Social marketing, communication and transparency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of targeted fisheries' management plans or reviewing and adjusting existing ones • Setting-up a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanisms to avoid alienating vulnerable population groups | |
| | US\$2.3 million | US\$0.3 million | US\$2.6 million |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sierra Leone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of policy and regulatory framework for use of the fish resources by updating the Fisheries Policy and Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill and conducting a Management and Functional Review (MFR) of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR). • National level governance reforms: four MPAs declared and delineated, communities around MPAs established into CMAs. • CMAs drafted their constitutions, registered as CBOs • Beginning of development of bylaws for sustainable management of the fisheries and protection of the environment. • Registration of all fishing vessels • Assessment of the status of key fish stocks • Transparency and accessibility of fisheries management information • Preparation and implementation of fisheries management plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable fishing for the industrial sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Data collection through a scientific observer program. – Scientific recommendations on sustainable level of fishing effort and other fisheries management measures by the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO) and international partners. – Consultation on Fisheries Management Plans based on scientific recommendations (Annually). – Implementation of the Fisheries Management Plan with an adjustment of the fishing capacity in the industrial sector (Annually). • Sustainable fishing for the artisanal sector. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Management of the artisanal registry (entry/exit modality) – Incentives for fishermen to register (insurance, safety at sea) – Awareness raising and Reporting by the Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishermen Union (SLAFU) and by the Sierra Leone Indigenous Artisanal Fishermen Union (SLIAFU), the Community Management Associations and NGO's • Framework for sustainable fisheries governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regular publication of relevant fisheries management information including list of licenses, list of infraction, fees collected from licenses and fees paid from infractions. (Legal Covenant) – Implementation of a Management and Functional Review (MFR) – Revision of the legal framework ensuring (i) separation of functions, in particular planning function (preparation of fisheries management plans), regular fisheries management and enforcement functions, (ii) | |

| Country | Original Activities and Costs | AF Activities and Costs | Total Amount |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable financing of regular fisheries management functions (iii) fishing right allocated to CMA including the ability to limit the number of Fishing Licenses provided within the CMA areas, clear surveillance role and (iv) transparency of fisheries management data. – Sustainable financing of regular fisheries management functions. • Regional integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provision of reliable data to the regional dashboard – Harmonization of license fees through the SRFC | |
| | US\$4.8 million | US\$1.4 million | US\$ 6.2 million |
| Sub-Total 1 | US\$9.57 million | US\$3.3 million | US\$ 12.87 million |
| 2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing | | | |
| Guinea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling environment for reducing IUU • Fisheries MCS systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and support implementation of agreements regarding combating IUU with the neighboring countries • Operational support for conducting participatory MCS activities, including training | |
| | US\$3.02 million | US\$0.4 million | US\$3.42 million |
| Liberia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCS Systems • Implementing sustainable surveillance systems | No additional activities | |
| | US\$5.4 million | US\$0 | US\$5.4 million |
| Sierra Leone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling environment for reducing illegal fishing, including the formation of a Joint Maritime Committee (JMC), an interdepartmental center for the coordination of surveillance efforts at sea at the national level • MCS Systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up scaling of ongoing surveillance efforts and strengthening surveillance capacities by conducting a range of capacity building programs and implementing MCS systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fully operational JMC – Observer program established and functioning (coupled with the scientific observer program) – Patrol operations including pilot of drones (to be detailed) – Support to CMA surveillance activities • Sustainable financing of MCS functions • Regional integration of surveillance | |

| Country | Original Activities and Costs | AF Activities and Costs | Total Amount |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | – Mano River Surveillance Plan | |
| | US\$7.9 million | US\$1.22 million | US\$9.12 million |
| Sub-Total 2 | US\$16.32 million | US\$1.62 million | US\$17.94 million |
| 3. Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy | | | |
| Guinea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of infrastructure and handling of fish landing • Piloting of fishing rights allocation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded and scaled-up piloting of fishing rights allocation by working on TURF in coastal communities • Development and adoption of territorial level management plans, and implement and monitor them with local communities and user groups • Strengthening capacity of local communities to implement and monitor management plans • Development of community projects for cost effective environmental information gathering and environmental education, including micro finance | |
| | US\$2.24 million | US\$2.6 million | US\$4.84 million |
| Liberia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish landing site clusters • Fish product trade infrastructure, information and systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to fisheries facility site management arrangements in Robertsport and Mesurado Pier. Options for management of the Robertsport and Mesurado sites would be set out by a team of national and international specialists; strategies for achieving eventual sustainable management of profitable enterprises would be agreed on; and actions towards management structures put in place for community-led fisheries management, science and climate change impact monitoring, and surveillance. | |
| | US\$4.3 million | US\$0.5 million | US\$4.8 million |
| Sierra Leone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish landing site clusters • Fish product trade infrastructure, information and systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing support for the operationalization of CMAs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dissemination and enforcement of the CMA bylaws. – Preparation and adoption of CMA fisheries management plan. – Establishment of artisanal fisheries data collection by CMAs. | |

| Country | Original Activities and Costs | AF Activities and Costs | Total Amount |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of fisheries management plan including net replacement program, and gender balanced livelihood package to compensate for transitional loss of revenues (while the resource rebuild) | |
| | US\$13.3 million | US\$0.93 million | US\$14.23 million |
| Sub-Total 3 | US\$19.84 million | US\$4.03 million | US\$23.87 million |
| 4. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination | | | |
| Guinea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project management, M&E and regional coordination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries Performance Indicators measured once every two years and GEF tracking tool at mid-project and project closure. Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects | |
| | US\$2.27 million | US\$0.4 million | US\$2.67 million |
| Liberia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination, Communication and M&E Fisheries Performance Indicators measured once every two years and GEF tracking tool at mid-project and project closure. Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects | |
| | US\$2.0M million | US\$0.2 million | US\$2.2 million |
| Sierra Leone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination, Communication and M&E Fisheries Performance Indicators measured once every two years and GEF tracking tool at mid-project and project closure. Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects | |
| | US\$2.0 million | US\$0.45 million | US\$2.45 million |
| Sub-Total 4 | US\$6.27 million | US\$1.05 million | US\$7.32 million |
| TOTAL | US\$52 million | US\$10 million | US\$62 million |

IV. Appraisal Summary

36. Economic and financial [tbc]

37. Technical. [tbc]

38. **AF coordination at the national level.** There will not be changes to the implementation arrangements. AF-funded activities will be coordinated as follows: In **Guinea** the project will be coordinated by the PIU of the ongoing WARFP SOP C1 (P126773/P131327), housed and supervised by the Guinea Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy. The PIU comprises a coordinator, and other staff in charge of M&E, environmental and social safeguards, procurement and financial management, and an internal auditor. A National Steering Committee (NSC), chaired by the Chairperson of the Office of the Prime Minister (*Primature*), oversees project implementation¹², and a Monitoring Committee provides technical backstopping to the PIU. The PIU of the WARFP SOP A1 in **Liberia** (P106063/P108941), which will close in June 2017¹³, will coordinate the AF for Liberia. The PIU is based in the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) within the Ministry of Agriculture, and includes a coordinator and a deputy coordinator responsible for coordination, M&E and safeguards. Financial management responsibilities will continue to rest with the Ministry of Finance, and procurement will be carried out by the Ministry of Works. The WARFP NSC, chaired by the director of BNF, will continue to provide overall guidance and approve annual work programs and budgets.¹⁴ The project in **Sierra Leone** will be coordinated by the PIU of the now closed WARFP project. Since the closing of the project in December 2014, the PIU was relocated under the Ministry of finance and has been financially maintained through contributions from the governments of the UK and Isle of Man; once effective, the AF will partly cover these costs. Sierra Leone's NSC will be re-convened to provide guidance to the project.¹⁵

¹² The Guinea NSC comprises representatives from the *Préfecture Maritime*, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Country Planning, *Director General of Bureau de la Stratégie et Développement*, *Centre de Recherche Scientifique et Océanographique de Rogbané*, *la Confédération Nationale de Professionnelle des Pêcheurs de Guinée*, *L'Union Nationale des Pêcheurs Artisans de Guinée*, Union of Women Fishmongers of Guinea, the National Union of Women smokers of Guinea, the ADEPEG-CPA (*Association pour le Développement des Communautés des Pêcheurs Artisans de Guinée*), lead technical adviser of the Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy, Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs. Secretariat functions are carried out by the Director of Marine Fisheries.

¹³ SOP A1 will close in Liberia in September 2016, but the PIU will remain in place through the implementation of a US\$ 4.2 million grant under the ACGF. The project is currently under preparation and expected to be approved in July 2016.

¹⁴ The Liberia NSC comprises representatives from the Bureau of National Fisheries within the Ministry of Agriculture, the ministries of Defense, Justice and Finance, the National Port Authority, the bureaus of Maritime Affairs, and Immigration and Naturalization, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the United Nations Military Operations.

¹⁵ In Sierra Leone, the NSC is expected to include: (i) the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, (ii) the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, (iii) the Sierra Fishing Company, (iv) the Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishers' Union (SLAFU), (v) the Navy, (vi) the Office of National Security, (vii) the Ministry of Health and Hygiene, (viii) the Environmental Protection Agency, (ix) the Sierra Leone Maritime Administration, and (x) the Ministry of Local Government and Internal Affairs.

39. **AF coordination at the regional level.** Due to the cross-border significance of AF-funded activities, the AF will benefit from the regional implementation structures of the WARFP and further strengthen their functions. The WARFP Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) and Regional Steering Committee (RSC)¹⁶, housed at the CSRP in Dakar, will continue to be responsible for implementing coherent regional fisheries governance efforts and cooperation among the countries, and continue to oversee the activities of the RCU, approve its annual work plans and budgets, and coordinate and communicate between decision-makers in the countries, respectively. The AF will further enhance the coordination between the WARFP countries by supporting the utilization of the IW-Learn as a platform for sharing results and knowledge. As some project issues are likely to have similarities, and their solutions may have been tried in other countries before, national PIUs' staff will frequently coordinate analysis of operational issues and responses directly with the RCU. The governments of Guinea and Sierra Leone will sign subsidiary agreements with the CSRP for a portion of their AF (10 percent each) to cover technical advisory support to their respective projects.

40. **Stakeholders.** The main stakeholders of the AF are individuals, communities, and entities that are engaged in economic activities associated with the capture fisheries value chain, including industrial, commercial, community-based, inland, recreational, small-scale, large-scale, and artisanal fishers. Other stakeholders are governmental agencies involved in decision making, regulation and enforcement, autonomous research and surveillance institutions, and development partners that are engaged in regional and national fisheries programs, including the EU, the UK and Isle of Man governments, FAO, UNEP and the CSRP. The partners were consulted during the preparation of the AF and will continue to be engaged during implementation to ensure optimal collaboration and cross-feeding.

41. Regional considerations and country-specific interests will continue to be voiced by representatives from national departments of fisheries in the context of the WARFP Regional Coordination Unit (RCU), housed at the CSRP. At the national level, the multi-stakeholder national steering committees of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone will provide platforms for active participation of stakeholders in the development and implementation of the original projects and the AF-funded activities. At the local level, CMAs will be integral partners in collaboratively managing the TURFs.

42. **Benefits.** Marine fish resources represent valuable natural capital that, if managed carefully and sustainably, can make a significant contribution towards economic growth of African countries, and enhancement of communities' resilience in times of crisis. The AF is expected to deepen the benefit to the WARFP beneficiaries in the three countries. World Bank investments in fisheries reform in West Africa have already demonstrated that improving fisheries governance and fighting illegal fishing make coastal communities visibly wealthier and increase official public revenues. Experience is also showing that community-led fisheries management is a successful mechanism for restoring the resources as evidenced by increases in catch efficiency. West Africa's marine fish resources could make a much greater contribution to the region's 'triple bottom line' of social, environmental and economic benefits if properly managed; studies show that if fish stocks were rebuilt, the current marine catch could be achieved with approximately half of the global

¹⁶ The RSC is composed of directors of fisheries or representatives of the departments of fisheries from each of the WARFP participating countries. New countries will join the RSC as soon as their projects become effective.

fishing effort, demonstrating both the clear need, and reiterating the economic rationale for strengthened fisheries governance.

43. Reform in the sector will have significant Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), including enhanced multi-state cooperation to reduce threats to international waters; restored and sustained marine ecosystems, goods and services, including globally significant biodiversity, as well as maintained capacity of natural systems to sequester carbon; and reduced vulnerability to climate variability and climate-related risks, and increased ecosystem resilience. Expected GEBs in biodiversity include reductions in biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity conservation measures across governments and communities; reduction in direct pressures on biodiversity and promotion of sustainable fisheries management; and enhancement of benefits from fisheries to a wide range of beneficiaries.

Risks. Project risks remain Substantial.

Table 4. Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool

| Risk Category | Rating |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Political and Governance | Substantial |
| Macroeconomic | Moderate |
| Sector Strategies and Policies | Substantial |
| Technical Design of Project or Program | Moderate |
| Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability | Substantial |
| Fiduciary | High |
| Environment and Social | Moderate |
| Stakeholders | Moderate |
| Other: Program Coordination | Moderate |
| Other: Sustainability | Substantial |
| Overall | Substantial |

44. As the AF will be mainstreamed into the WARFP, some of the mitigation measures for potential risks have already been put in place. For example, by locating the AF within existing experienced coordination structures that have already benefitted from significant technical assistance (as is the case for Liberia and Sierra Leone), recipient capacity risks are reduced; similarly, the political will of involved governments has been maintained and enhanced, and communities' willingness to take part in financed activities is well established due to already visible benefits. Despite the above, the overall risk rating for the AF and for the three countries individually is Substantial as explained below:

- i) Guinea: High risks are related to government's capacity to implement the project, including fiduciary weaknesses, while substantial risks are related to the re-emergence of Ebola, political and governance instability leading to lack of support to policy reforms, and the fact that fishing capacity control is not explicit in the sector's strategies. There is also a significant climate change risk backed by recent studies that show that African countries are the most vulnerable to the likely impacts of climate change on fisheries due to their exposure to future increases in

temperature. *Mitigation:* Institutional and fiduciary capacities are expected to increase thanks to WARFP-funded training activities and technical and operational support to be provided by the CSRP and the World Bank. Regarding Ebola re-emergence, the project's approach is viewed as a means of ensuring long-term response to food insecurity. While instability risks are beyond the control of the project, close and high-level dialogue with Guinea's partners, such as the EU, is expected to maintain the momentum for policy reform. Sector-related risks will be mitigated by incorporating an incentive-based approach in the WARFP SOP C1 project design, namely the use of the Disbursement Linked Indicator (DLI) mechanism in conjunction with direct motivation of key personnel.

- ii) Liberia: There are no high risks, and substantial risks are related to government's capacity to implement the project, re-emergence of Ebola as above, government's willingness to prosecute fisheries infractions, insufficient local enforcement of community management measures, government's inability to sustain the recurrent costs of fisheries surveillance activities, and climate change risks as above. *Mitigation:* The implementing agency's capacity has increased as a result of WARFP-funded training activities and gained experience. Further technical and operational support will be provided by the CSRP. Regarding the political willingness to enforce IUU, the project will support transparent publication of information on infractions and prosecutions to encourage public monitoring, as well as monitoring by the NSC. Institutional changes will be implemented after a wide consultative process where all stakeholders agree on the needed actions and timelines. Local enforcement risks will be mitigated by supporting the legal status of targeted TURFs, and providing surveillance support as needed to communities. Regarding sustainability risks, the project will benefit from the WARFP-funded study on mechanisms to sustainably finance surveillance in each country, and implement recommended measures as appropriate. In addition, investments will focus on low-cost, pragmatic surveillance operations with minimum operation and maintenance costs.
- iii) Sierra Leone: There are no high risks, and substantial risks are similar to the risks described for Liberia (implementation capacity, Ebola re-emergence, political will to enforce, local enforcement, sustainability and climate change). *Mitigation:* The same mitigation measures described for Liberia will be taken in Sierra Leone. Regarding implementation capacity risks, the project will be coordinated and technically supported by an experienced PIU with additional external expertise which will be contracted by the project, especially for surveillance at sea.

45. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** M&E and reporting on the progress of the activities funded by the AF will be mainstreamed into the WARFP national and regional M&E system. The RCU within the CSRP will collect information from the three countries on progress, and synthesize, aggregate and report on it as part of its annual progress reporting to the World Bank. At the country level, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone's PIUs will collect information, evaluate progress and report to the RCU and to the World Bank on a semi-annual basis using the revised results frameworks and their existing M&E systems and reporting formats. A minimum 1 percent of the AF will be allocated to *IW-Learn* activities to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects, e.g., active participation in *IW-learn.net* and at *IW* conferences. The projects will use the *GEF International Waters Tracking Tool* to aggregate individual project results at three milestones – GEF CEO Endorsement, mid-term and project closure, as appropriate, using

the relevant IW core, process, stress reduction and water, environmental and socioeconomic status indicators. All three PIUs have adequate capacity to conduct M&E and report on progress.

46. **Financial management and procurement.** The recipients and the implementing agencies have acceptable procurement capacity and arrangements in place that satisfy the Bank's Operation Policy and Procurement Procedures.

47. **Safeguards.** SOP C1 triggered OP/BP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment (Category B), OP/BP 4.04 on Natural Habitats, OP/BP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources and OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The AF will trigger the same policies and maintain the Category B on EA. No new safeguards policies will be triggered.

48. In Guinea, due to the public health crisis that occurred at the time of project preparation, an Environmental and Social Screening Assessment Framework (ESSAF) was prepared, consistent with paragraph 12 of OP/BP 10.00, (Projects in situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints) and the guidance note for crises and emergency operations with regard to the application of Bank safeguard and disclosure policies. The Government of Guinea has since prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and they were disclosed both in country and the InfoShop in May 13, 2016, about a month and half delay from the original plan. The ESMF guides the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) once a construction site is chosen and before construction begins. As the project may finance the acquisition of land to facilitate the expansion of a fish landing site and associated fish handling facilities, the RPF will guide the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) once a site is chosen and before civil works commence. As of June 2016, the topographic study at the site is about to commence, then based on its result, the detail scope of ESIA and RAP will be defined.

49. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, an Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) with an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) were prepared in order to identify any safeguard policies that could be triggered by the WARFP SOP A1. The EMP was to be utilized for the construction of fish landing sites. In addition, a regional RPF was prepared to address potential land acquisition and a regional Process Framework (PF) was prepared to address potential restrictions on access to fish resources. The key social issue highlighted by the ESA was the potential restriction of traditional access to fish resources that may be introduced by the program in targeted fisheries, and this was addressed by supporting the introduction of fishing rights through a co-management process. Concerning the transition from open access to more regulated fisheries and the potential loss of livelihoods as a result, the program prepared mitigation and compensation measures described in the Process Framework (PF), with national action plans for its application to be developed in each country.

50. As there is no additional construction work planned under this AF, and no new safeguard policies will be triggered, no additional safeguard instruments are required. The project seeks to make expanded fisheries development more environmentally sustainable and socially beneficial in these three West African countries.

51. **Gender.** Women play a significant role in agriculture and food security in the three countries and are mainly responsible for the production of staple crops and the fisheries postharvest domain. With fewer alternative income generating opportunities open to them than fishermen, reductions in fish landings have a more profound effect on women than on men. By securing sustainable fish supply, the AF will strengthen the WARFP's support for employment opportunities for women in fish processing and other activities. In the context of supporting the establishment and operation of the TURFs, and with the aim of encouraging and supporting fishers and fish processors in transitioning to income generating activities, there will be particular attention to the representation of women in CMAs, and to supporting skills retraining programs for women in the fisheries sector. The proportion of women benefitting from AF activities will be monitored and reported on using PDO Level Indicator 6 (Number of direct project beneficiaries, of which female, revised target).

V. World Bank Grievance Redress

52. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the World Bank's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of World Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate GRS, please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

Annex 1: Results Framework and Monitoring

| Revisions to the Results Framework | | Comments/ Rationale for Change |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PDO | | |
| <i>Current (PAD)</i> | <i>Proposed</i> | |
| To strengthen governance and management of targeted fisheries and improve handling of landed catch at selected sites | Continued | |
| PDO indicators | | |
| <i>Current (PAD)</i> | <i>Proposed change*</i> | |
| PDO Indicator 1: Share of fisheries management data published regularly and made publicly accessible | Continued | |
| PDO Indicator 2: Allocation of secure fishing rights in the small-scale segment in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner | Revised to add target values for Guinea (GN) and Revised to add Liberia (LR) and Sierra Leone (SL) | When the results framework was approved, there was no funding to substantiate a result under this indicator in Guinea (only in Mauritania, the second country under SOP C1). A “0” target was put as a placeholder until an AF is approved. |
| PDO Indicator 3: Number of fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zones should not exceed the ceiling established for each segment | Continued | |
| PDO Indicator 4: Share of fishing vessels inspected by the national fisheries surveillance agency for compliance with national regulations | Revised to add SL | |
| PDO Indicator 5: Share of marketable volume of fish landed at selected fish landing sites | Continued | |
| PDO Indicator 6: Direct project beneficiaries (of which female) | Revised to add LR and SL | |
| Intermediate Results indicators | | |
| <i>Current (PAD)</i> | <i>Proposed change*</i> | |
| IR Indicator 1.1: Reliable fisheries management data regularly available (disaggregated by country) | Revised to add SL | |
| IR Indicator 1.2: Share of fishing vessels registered (disaggregated by country and by segment) | Continued | |
| IR Indicator 1.3: Proposal for institutional and functional reform submitted to Cabinet by Ministry of Fisheries | Revised to add target value in GN and Revised to add SL | When the results framework was approved, there was no funding to substantiate a result under this indicator in Guinea. A “N/A” target was put as a placeholder until an AF is approved. |
| IR Indicator 1.4: Revised appropriate regulations integrating (i) access management and (ii) secure fishing rights submitted to Cabinet by Ministry of Fisheries | Revised to add target value in GN and Revised to add SL | When the results framework was approved, there was no funding to substantiate a result under this indicator in Guinea. A “N/A” target was put as a placeholder until an AF is approved. |
| IR Indicator 1.5: Fisheries management plans developed (disaggregated by country) | Revised to add LR and SL | |
| IR Indicator 1.6: Fisheries management data incorporated in the regional dashboard (disaggregated by country) | Revised to add LR and SL | |
| IR Indicator 1.7: Annual total allowable catch (TAC) in the octopus fishery is distributed in percentage to artisanal, coastal and industrial | Continued | |

| Revisions to the Results Framework | | Comments/ Rationale for Change |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| segments in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner. | | |
| IR Indicator 1.8: Individual quotas in the octopus fishery are allocated in the industrial segments in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner. | Continued | |
| IR Indicator 1.9: Monitoring, evaluation and surveillance reports of project activity implementation by an organization are regularly published. | Revised to add target value in GN and Revised to add SL | When the results framework was approved, there was no funding to substantiate a result under this indicator in Guinea. A “N/A” target was put as a placeholder until an AF is approved. |
| IR Indicator 2.1: Satellite-based surveillance system for industrial fishing vessels by the national fisheries surveillance agency is functional | Continued | |
| IR Indicator 2.2: Surveillance patrol of industrial fishing vessels (number of days per year) | Revised to change target value in GN and Revised to add SL | Target values increased |
| IR Indicator 2.3: Surveillance patrol of artisanal fishing boats | Continued | Target values increased |
| IR Indicator 3.1 Integrated fish handling sites operational (disaggregated by country) | Revised to add LR and SL | |
| IR Indicator 4.1: Participation in International Water Meetings | New | A new indicator was added because the fisheries experts in the country is expected to participate International Water Meetings with additional resources. |
| IR Indicator 4.2: Fishery Performance Indicators annually collected (Yes/No) | New | FPIs are easy to collect for data-poor countries to evaluate the social, economic and ecological impact of the project |

* Indicate if the indicator is Dropped, Continued, New, Revised, or if there is a change in the end of project target value

Revised Results Indicators (Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia)

| Project Development Objective (PDO): to strengthen governance and management of targeted fisheries and improve handling of landed catch at selected sites (Unchanged) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PDO Level Indicators* | DLI | Core | UoM | Baseline Original Project Start (2015) | Progress To Date (2016) | Cumulative Target Values | | | | Frequency | Data Sources/ Methodology | Responsibility for Data Collection | Comments |
| | | | | | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | | |
| PDO Indicator 1: Share of fisheries management data published regularly and made publicly accessible (disaggregated by country) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | % | GN: 0 | 0 (0 var) | 33 (2 var) | 50 (3 var) | 66 (4 var) | 83 (5 var) | Annual | <p><u>Data sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List with defined data and information and frequency • Direct observation on websites • National Daily newspaper of general circulation • Statistic reports of ONP¹⁷ (GN) • Review of data quality assurance reports <p>Triangulation with monthly accounts with National Revenue Authority (Ministry of Finance)</p> <p>Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by third party.</p> | <p>Ministries of fisheries</p> <p>Ministries of finance (budget and treasury departments)</p> | <p>DLI for all years.</p> <p>Value is calculated annually.</p> <p>This indicator measures governance improvement with respect to transparency.</p> <p>Six variables will be tracked (MR):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • list of valid fishing licenses from all segments (monthly) • list of infractions in artisanal and coastal segments (annually) • list of infractions in industrial segment (monthly) • fees from licenses (every trimester) |
| | | | | MR: 0 | 0 (0 var) | 16 (1 var) | 50 (3 var) | 66 (4 var) | 83 (5 var) | | | | |

¹⁷ Direction Générale de l'Observatoire National des Pêches

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| | | | | | | | | | | | <p><u>Methodology:</u> Calculation by division of number of accessible fisheries management variables in annual equivalent¹⁸ by defined total number of variables (6) x 100</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fees collected under fishing agreements (annually) • fees from infractions (annually) <p>Six variables will be tracked (GN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • list of valid vessel licenses in industrial segment (monthly) • list of artisanal fishing boats (annually) • list of infractions in industrial segment (monthly) • fees from licenses (every trimester) • fees collected under fishing agreements (annually) • fees from infractions (annually) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | <p><u>Methodology:</u> Calculation by division of number of accessible fisheries management variables in annual equivalent¹⁹ by defined total number of variables (6) x 100</p> | | Publicly accessible in Ministry of Fisheries and/or daily newspaper |

¹⁸ For example, each monthly data will be recorded by 1/12. If this variable is published monthly during the year, its value will be 1. If this variable is published regularly for 6 months, its value will be 0.5.

¹⁹ Same comment.

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| PDO Indicator 2: Allocation of secure fishing rights in the small-scale segment in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Score | GN: 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMROP, SMCP and Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MR) • List of specialized licenses allocated in the octopus fishery (MR) • Approved CMAs Constitution and bylaws (GN, LR, SL) • Ministerial Order to legally establish CMAs (GN, LR, SL) • CMAs reports (Bi-annual and annual), (GN, LR, SL) <u>Methodology:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of fishing rights allocation process in the octopus fishery (MR) • Value is 0 if no allocation or allocated in non-participatory, non-transparent, and non-scientific manner. | Ministries of Fisheries | Value is calculated annually. Mauritania: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure fishing rights envisaged in the artisanal and coastal segments are specialized individual licenses. • This is one of the last steps in the implementation of the octopus plan after the percentage distribution of the TAC across segments. |
| | | | | MR: 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
| | | | | LR: 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | SL: 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One point is added for each qualifier: one point for participatory allocation; additional one point for transparent allocation; and one point for scientific allocation. <p>The maximum score is 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CMAs had been formed in the four MPAs, with their constitutions and bylaws approved by their local councils. • The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources should now accredit the CMAs with their respective constitutions and bylaws as self-governing entity to manage the coastal natural resources of the designated management areas. • In order to secure these fishing rights, the Fisheries Ministry should incorporate the concept of co-management and secure fishing (TURF) in the Fisheries Bill. • Value is 0 if no allocation or | <p>Transparent: Publication of allocation criteria and data based on which fishing rights will be allocated (catches, etc.)</p> <p>Participatory: Publication of results of consultations that include a large number of players and vulnerable populations leading to the distribution of individual fishing rights</p> <p>Scientific: The allocation should not exceed the TAC (quantity that can be sustainably harvested) taking into account the allocation to the industrial segment. The allocation must also be based on octopus habitat and population growth rate.</p> |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | allocated in non-participatory, non-transparent, and non-scientific manner. | | |
| PDO Indicator 3: Number of fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zones should not exceed the ceiling established for each segment (disaggregated by country and by segment) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes/ No | Ceiling: GN: Artisanal 10,000 Industrial 85 MR: Artisanal 7,661 Coastal 261 Industrial 245 | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimation of the number of fishing vessels based on data from surveillance systems (patrol and vessel monitoring) • Central fishing vessel registry by Ministry of Fisheries Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by third party. <u>Methodology:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vessels compared against the ceiling value. • See notes for different methodological approaches for each segment. | Ministries of Fisheries | DLI for all years. This is a proxy measure of fishing capacity with the idea that the number of vessels should not increase to curb the trend of resource degradation. The number of fishing vessels includes foreign vessels. In the industrial segment, the number of vessel is measured with reference to the number of fishing licenses in annual equivalence. MR: the indicator for artisanal and coastal segments will be calculated based on the number of registered boats to include unknown dormant capacity. |

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| PDO Indicator 5: Share of marketable volume of fish landed at selected fish landing sites (disaggregated by country) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ratio | GN: 0 MR: 0 | 0 70 | 0 70 | 0 70 | 50 80 | 70 90 | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> • Direct measurement • Sales report from auction hall • Statistics Unit of Ministry of Fisheries <u>Methodology:</u> Marketable volume divided by total landed volume at selected fish landing sites | Ministries of Fisheries | Value is calculated annually. Calculated in equivalent weight at landing. Start point: landing End point: auction hall <u>Marketable fish:</u> • MR: marketable for direct human consumption • GN: marketable for all consumption |
| PDO Indicator 6: Direct project beneficiaries (of which female) (disaggregated by country) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | # (%) | GN: 0 (0) MR: 0 (0) LR: 0 (0) SL: 0 (0) | 300 (66) 500 (30) | 500 (66) 1,000 (30) | 2,500 (66) 5,000 (30) | 70,00 0 (66) 100K (30) | 190K (66) 255K (30) | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> Project records on activities MR: Attendance record of meetings organized for strengthening the management and governance of fisheries (PV du CCNADPM, working group of IMROP, etc.) SL: Attendance record of meetings organized for strengthening the management and governance of fisheries (MFMR, IMBO, CMA, etc.) <u>Methodology:</u> Count of beneficiaries | Ministries of Fisheries | Value is calculated annually. |

| Intermediate Results and Indicators | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Intermediate Results Indicators* | DLI | Core | UoM | Baseline Original Project Start (2015) | Progress To Date (2016) | Target Values | | | | Frequency | Data Sources/ Methodology | Responsibility for Data Collection | Comments |
| | | | | | | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | | | | |
| Component 1: improved capacity in governance and management of targeted fisheries | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IR Indicator 1.1: Reliable fisheries management data regularly available (disaggregated by country) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | # | GN: 0 MR: 5 SL: 0 | 1 6 1 | 2 7 2 | 3 10 3 | 4 12 4 | 5 13 | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministries of Fisheries regular reports Data quality check report Validation Reports of Technical Committee on Statistics (CTS) (MR) Validation Reports of Sub-Committee on Statistics (CRSP) (MR) Statistical Report of ONP (GN) Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by third party. | Ministries of Fisheries | DLI for all years. Value is calculated annually. Availability and the validity of key data and the assurance of the reliability of the data. Availability and regularity of key data and assurance of quality of data. GN: Same six variables as in PDO indicator 1. MR: Variables of the PDO indicator 1 plus 7 additional variables identified by DARO: |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | <p><u>Methodology:</u> Count of variables</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate of octopus catch potential in the EEZ (metric ton estimate) (annual) • Fishing effort, in thousands of hours of industrial fleets (by category of vessels) (annual) • Volume in tons of fish production (pelagic, demersal cephalopods and crustaceans) (annual) • FOB value of frozen fish exports in thousands of US dollars (current prices), by segment (artisanal and coastal) (annual) • FOB price of octopus exports in US dollars per ton (monthly) • Value of public and private investments made in the fisheries sector (in US dollars) (annual) • Number of shipyard approved by the State serving fisheries units (annual) <p>SL: Variable identified by MFMR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volume in tons of fish production (pelagic, demersal, |
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| IR Indicator 1.2: Share of fishing vessels registered (disaggregated by country and by segment) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | % | | | | | | | | Annual | <p><u>Data sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of fishing vessels (Ministry of Fisheries) Fishing Vessels Census Documents <p>Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by third party.</p> <p><u>Methodology:</u> Number of registered vessels divided by the number of vessels identified in census</p> | Ministries of Fisheries | DLI for all years. |
| | GN: Industrial: | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | Value is calculated annually. |
| | GN: Artisanal: | 0 | 0 | 30 | 80 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | This indicator measures the country's preparedness for controlling fishing effort in each segment (PDO indicator 3). The first step is to complete the registration process for all vessels, <u>including the dormant capacity</u> in the fleet. |
| | MR: Industrial: | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | | | | GN: a census of the artisanal segment will be necessary to calculate this indicator in the first year. In the subsequent years the percentage will be calculated by administrative updating and on site verification at the landing sites. |
| | MR: Coastal | 60 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 85 | 90 | | | | | | | MR: in artisanal segment, new registration linked to a secure identification system of boat. |
| | MR: Artisanal: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 50 | 90 | | | | | | | |

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| IR Indicator 1.3: Proposal for institutional and functional reform submitted to Cabinet by Ministry of Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes/ No | GN: No MR: No SL: No | No No No | No No No | No No No | No Yes Yes | Yes Yes | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> Submission letter to Cabinet with proposal for reform attached <u>Methodology:</u> Review of proposal | Ministries of Fisheries | Reforms include sustainable financing of certain functions, separation of control and regulatory functions, separation of policy formulation and day-to-day management of fisheries, ensuring adequate human resources in concerned institutions |
| IR Indicator 1.4: Revised appropriate regulations integrating (i) access management and (ii) secure fishing rights submitted to Cabinet by Ministry of Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes/ No | GN: No MR: No SL: No | No No No | No No No | No No No | No Yes Yes | Yes Yes Yes | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> Submission letter to Cabinet with proposal for regulations attached <u>Methodology:</u> Review of revised regulations | Ministries of Fisheries | Requires a review of the existing regulations governing access to fish resources in both countries. In Mauritania, this regulation will integrate the access by zone. Integrate TURF management into the regulation. |
| IR Indicator 1.5: Fisheries management plans developed (disaggregated by country) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | # | GN: 1 MR: 0 LR: 1 SL: 1 | 1 0 0 0 | 1 1 0 0 | 1 1 1 1 | 1 2 1 1 | 1 3 1 1 | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> • Review of annual fisheries management plans (GN) | Ministries of Fisheries | Value is calculated annually (GN). Value is calculated cumulatively (MR). |

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| | | | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order or decree • Approved Fisheries management plans for the Shrimp fishery and the demersal fishery of SL • Ministerial Order or Cabinet approval document <p><u>Methodology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GN: count the number of management plans updated. Annual value. • MR: review and count the number of management plans adopted at least by decree. • SL: count the number of management plans approved. <p>Cumulative value.</p> | <p>A plan generally adopted by order (GN) or decree, at least includes recommendations on fishing capacity (number of vessels) and fishing effort in line with resource availability.</p> <p>The plan may also include annual sustainable harvest levels (or TAC) and is preferably developed at the level of the management unit.</p> <p>MR: a revised octopus plan, a shrimp plan and the fisheries management plan for the artisanal and coastal segment.</p> <p>GN: the overall fisheries management plan updated annually.</p> |
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| IR Indicator 1.6: Fisheries management data incorporated in the regional dashboard (disaggregated by country) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | # | GN: 0 MR: 0 SL: 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 3 0 | 3 5 2 | 4 8 3 | 5 9 4 | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct observation of regional dashboard • Count of data available on national dashboard against list of data needed (PDO indicator 1) <u>Methodology:</u> Calculation by division of number of variables available on regional dashboard by defined total number of variables x 100 | Ministries of Fisheries Ministry of Finance (MR) | Value is calculated annually. GN: Same six variables as in PDO indicator 1. MR: Same variables as in PDO indicator 1 plus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vessels registered by segments (artisanal and coastal) (annual) • Quantity of total fish production (pelagic, demersal, cephalopods and crustaceans) in ton (annually) • Value of exports of fish of all species (in thousands of UM in current prices) (annual) • Contribution of the fisheries sector to government revenue: fiscal revenue from fishing sector (current prices, million UM) compared to the total state fiscal revenue (annual) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people employed in the fishing industry by segment (artisanal, coastal and industrial) (annual) |

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| IR Indicator 1.7: Annual total allowable catch (TAC) in the octopus fishery is distributed in percentage to artisanal, coastal and industrial segments in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Score | GN: n/a MR: 0 | n/a 0 | n/a 0 | n/a 1 | n/a 2 | n/a 3 | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marine Institute and Ministry of Fisheries Official reports and minutes of meetings of consultation frameworks (Working group of CCNADPM) Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by third party. <u>Methodology:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation of the process leading to the distribution of the shares of TAC in the octopus fishery Value is 0 if no distribution or distributed in non-participatory, non-transparent, and non-scientific manner. | Ministries of Fisheries | DLI for all years (MR). Value is calculated annually. TAC: Total allowable catch to ensure stock sustainability without undermining the renewal potential of the stock. Transparent: Publication of allocation criteria and data based on which TAC distribution will be made. Participatory: Annual publication of results of consultations that include a large number of players and vulnerable populations leading to the distribution of TAC |
| | | | | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One point is added for each of the three qualifiers (participatory, transparent, and scientific). The maximum score is 3. | | Scientific: The distribution should be consistent with biological and economic sustainability adjusted depending on resource availability. |

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| IR Indicator 1.8: Individual quotas in the octopus fishery are allocated in the industrial segments in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Score | GN: n/a MR: 0 | n/a 0 | n/a 0 | n/a 0 | n/a 2 | n/a 3 | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPI²¹, SMCP, GCM and Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy • List of quotas allocated in the octopus fishery • One point is added for each qualifier: one point for participatory allocation; additional one point for transparent allocation; and one point for scientific allocation. The maximum score is 3. | Ministries of Fisheries | Value is calculated annually. Transparent: Publication of allocation criteria and data based on which fishing rights will be allocated (catches, etc.) Participatory: Publication of results of consultations that include a large number of players and vulnerable populations leading to the allocation of individual quotas |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Scientific: The allocation should not exceed the TAC (quantity that can be sustainably harvested) taking into account the allocation to the artisanal and coastal segment. The allocation must also be based on octopus habitat and population growth rate. TAC: Total allowable catch to ensure stock sustainability without undermining the renewal potential of the stock. |

²¹ DPI: *Direction de la pêche industrielle.*

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| IR Indicator 1.9: Monitoring, evaluation and surveillance reports of project activity implementation by an organization are regularly published. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes/ No | GN: No MR: No SL: No | No No No | No Yes No | No Yes Yes | No Yes Yes | Yes Yes Yes | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> Organization report <u>Methodology:</u> Review of published reports | Ministries of Fisheries | MR: An association will be selected as representative of the various industry associations. SL: Two National Fisheries Unions, SLAFU ²² and SLIAFU ²³ will An association will be selected as representative of the various industry associations. The report will be published once a year. The report will review the following: engagement of artisanal fishermen and women in the consultation process of fisheries management. The association may catalyze engagement and good representation of artisanal fishermen and women in consultative processes. This association will also review the social and environmental aspects. |
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²² Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishermen Union

²³ Sierra Leone Indigenous Artisanal Fishermen Union

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| IR Indicator 2.1: Satellite-based surveillance system for industrial fishing vessels by the national fisheries surveillance agency is functional | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hours/day (annual avg.) | GN: 8 MR: n/a SL: 10 | 10 n/a 16 | 14 n/a 18 | 16 n/a 20 | 20 n/a 20 | 24 n/a 20 | Annual | <p><u>Data sources:</u> Review of daily reports from surveillance patrol</p> <p>Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by third party.</p> <p>SL: Review of daily reports from surveillance operations center (JMC)</p> <p>Verification of the results will be done through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty watch rooster • Duty watch report attached with real time screenshot pictures <p><u>Methodology:</u> Count of total number of total hours of surveillance in a year divided by 365</p> | Ministries of Fisheries | <p>DLI for all years (GN).</p> <p>Value is calculated annually.</p> <p>Annual average of hours per day. This indicator pertains to surveillance only, not an indicator of enforcement.</p> <p>In 2014, the national surveillance agency instituted the National Centre for Surveillance and Protection of Fisheries.</p> |
| IR Indicator 2.2: Surveillance patrol of industrial fishing vessels (number of days per year) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Days | GN: 80 MR: n/a SL: 80 | 80 n/a 120 | 100 n/a 120 | 120 n/a 144 | 180 n/a 180 | 220 n/a 240 | Annual | <p><u>Data sources:</u> Review of daily reports from surveillance patrol</p> <p><u>Methodology:</u> Count of total number of hours of patrol</p> | Ministries of Fisheries | <p>Value is calculated annually.</p> <p>Surveillance on the sea, on land and from the air.</p> <p>Number of patrols carried out (monitoring and control).</p> |

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| IR Indicator 2.3: Surveillance patrol of artisanal fishing boats | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | # | GN: 0 MR: n/a SL: 0 | 0 n/a 0 | 0 n/a 48 | 48 n/a 60 | 72 n/a 80 | 96 n/a 96 | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> Review of daily reports from surveillance patrol <u>Methodology:</u> Count of total number of hours of patrol | Ministries of Fisheries | Value is calculated annually. Surveillance on the sea and on land, with priority in TURF areas. Number of patrols carried out (monitoring and control). |
| IR Indicator 2.4: Sustainable Joint Maritime Committee (JMC) operation plan is developed | | | | SL: No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | | <u>Data sources:</u> JMC Operational Plan <u>Methodology:</u> Recruitment of technical assistance to develop the document in collaboration JMC staff | | |
| Component 3: improved handling of landed fish at selected sites | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| IR Indicator 3.1 Integrated fish handling sites operational (disaggregated by country) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | # | GN: 0 MR: 0 LR: 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 1 | 1 1 2 | 1 1 2 | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> Review of technical inspection reports once a year <u>Methodology:</u> Review of technical inspection reports Cumulative value. | Ministries of Fisheries | Value is calculated annually. Limited to investment sites (one in Mauritania and one in Guinea) GN: landing site in Koukoudé Operational: ice is available and accessible (MR & GN), water and electricity are available (MR & GN), waste is properly managed (MR & GN), wastewater is treated (MR), user fees are collected in a transparent manner (MR & GN), site security is ensured (MR), and a landing dock is functional (GN). |
| Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IR Indicator 4.1 Participating in International Water Meetings | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | # | GN: 0 LR: 0 SL: 0 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> Participants report | Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economics | Value is calculated annually. |
| IR Indicator 4.2 Fishery Performance Indicators annually collected (Yes/No) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes/ No | GN: No LR: Yes SL: No | No No No | Yes Yes Yes | No No No | Yes Yes Yes | Yes Yes Yes | Annual | <u>Data sources:</u> M&E report | BNF MoF | |

Annex 2: Detailed Description of AF Activities – Guinea

Component 1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of Fisheries (GEF: US\$1.6 million)

1. Improving the national legal and regulatory framework governing rights and responsibilities of individuals, entities, and communities operating in the fisheries sector (TURF) (implementing regulations such as decree, order, etc.)
 - Preparation of the material to introduce TURF
 - Support revising the legal structure to introduce TURF
2. Implementation of the institutional reform of the ministry responsible for the fisheries sector and of other supporting institutions that support the ministry for informed decision making and effective implementation of fisheries management policies (capacity development and training)
3. Contribution of harmonization of fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks at the regional level and mobilization of high level expertise to support the national reform process of fisheries policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks; support negotiations for foreign fishing agreements, including Port State Measure Agreement, other international framework (through CSRP support)
 - Supporting working with Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission to negotiate fisheries agreement
 - Contributing in the harmonization of the policies and regulations
 - Supporting execution of the Port State Measure Agreement
 - Supporting developing the co-management guide
4. Concertation, coordination and participation of diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision (Consultation with stakeholder, Capacity Building, Awareness raising by fishermen organization, and reporting on the WARFP)
 - Capacity development of the Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy (MPAEM)
 - Supporting production of reports by semester and year on the progress of TURFs by Civil Society Organization (CSO)

Component 2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (GEF: US\$0.4 million)

5. Develop and support implementation of agreements regarding combating IUU with the neighboring countries
 - Capacity development in implementing of agreements regarding combating IUU with the neighboring countries such as Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau
6. Operational support for conducting participatory MCS activities, including training
 - Capacity development training for conducting participatory MCS activities
 - Supporting operations cost for conducting participatory MCS activities
 - Providing technical assistance for conducting participatory MCS activities

Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy (GEF: US\$2.6 million)

7. Expanded and scaled-up piloting of fishing rights allocation by working on TURF in coastal communities
8. Development and adoption of territorial level management plans, and implement and monitor them with local communities and user groups
 - Facilitating the study tours in advanced sites of TURF
 - Providing the technical assistance to developing and adopting management plans
 - Supporting implementation and monitoring of the management plans
9. Strengthening capacity of local communities to implement and monitor management plans
 - Providing the technical assistance to the local communities to implement and monitor the management plans
10. Development of community projects for cost effective environmental information gathering and environmental education
 - Supporting to pilot the micro finance for the communities in TURF
 - Furnishing the work place for the Community Management Associations (CMAs)
 - Providing the technical assistance to CMAs

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination (GEF: US\$0.4 million)

11. AF-funded activities would be coordinated through the existing Project Implementation Unit (PMU) established with the parent project.
12. Fisheries Performance Indicators measured once every two years and GEF tracking tool at mid-project and project closure.
13. Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects

Annex 3: Detailed Description of AF Activities – Liberia

Component 1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of Fisheries (GEF: US\$0.3 million)

1. Completion of consultation on policy and regulatory framework, incorporation of any agreed amendments and submission to the legislature
2. Support to restructuring of BNF in line with fisheries policy decisions
3. Next stage of Robertsport CMA development
4. Replacement of fishing gear for CMA and education to establish sustainable fishing methods
5. Further development of targeted fisheries' management plans or reviewing and adjusting existing ones
6. Setting-up a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanisms to avoid alienating vulnerable population groups

Component 2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (GEF: US\$0 million)

7. No Additional activities through AF. Continuation of support to MCS through EU partnership agreement financing.

Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy (GEF: US\$0.5 million)

8. Support to fisheries facility site management arrangements in Robertsport and Mesurado Pier. Options for management of the Robertsport and Mesurado sites would be set out by a team of national and international specialists; strategies for achieving eventual sustainable management of profitable enterprises would be agreed on; and actions towards management structures put in place for community-led fisheries management, science and climate change impact monitoring, and surveillance.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination (GEF: US\$0.2 million)

9. GEF project activities would be coordinated through the PIU established by the WARFP. The PIU would be implementing and coordinating WARFP components from other financing (ACGF and IDA), sharing administration and management costs and operating expenditure.

10. Fisheries Performance Indicators measured once every two years and GEF tracking tool at mid-project and project closure.

11. Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects

Annex 4: Detailed Description of AF Activities – Sierra Leone

Component 1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of Fisheries (GEF: US\$ 1.4 million)

1. Sustainable fishing for the industrial sector:
 - Data collection through a scientific observer program.
 - Scientific recommendations on sustainable level of fishing effort and other fisheries management measures by the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO) and international partners.
 - Consultation on Fisheries Management Plans based on scientific recommendations (Annually).
 - Implementation of the Fisheries Management Plan with an adjustment of the fishing capacity in the industrial sector (Annually).
2. Sustainable fishing for the artisanal sector.
 - Management of the artisanal registry (entry/exit modality)
 - Incentives for fishermen to register (insurance, safety at sea)
 - Awareness raising and Reporting by the Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishermen Union (SLAFU) and by the Sierra Leone Indigenous Artisanal Fishermen Union (SLIAFU), the Community Management Associations and NGO's
3. Framework for sustainable fisheries governance
 - Regular publication of relevant fisheries management information including list of licenses, list of infraction, fees collected from licenses and fees paid from infractions. (Legal Covenant)
 - Implementation of a Management and Functional Review (MFR)
 - Revision of the legal framework ensuring (i) separation of functions, in particular planning function (preparation of fisheries management plans), regular fisheries management and enforcement functions, (ii) sustainable financing of regular fisheries management functions (iii) fishing right allocated to CMA including the ability to limit the number of Fishing Licenses provided within the CMA areas, clear surveillance role and (iv) transparency of fisheries management data.
 - Sustainable financing of regular fisheries management functions.
4. Regional integration
 - Provision of reliable data to the regional dashboard
 - Harmonization of license fees through the SRFC

Component 2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (GEF: 1.22 US\$ million)

5. Up scaling of ongoing surveillance efforts and strengthening surveillance capacities by conducting a range of capacity building programs and implementing MCS systems
 - Fully operational JMC
 - Observer program established and functioning (coupled with the scientific observer program)
 - Patrol operations including pilot of drones (to be detailed)

- Support to CMA surveillance activities
- 6. Sustainable financing of MCS functions
- 7. Regional integration of surveillance
 - Mano River Surveillance Plan

Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy (GEF: US\$ 0.93 million)

- 8. Ongoing support for the operationalization of CMAs.
 - Dissemination and enforcement of the CMA bylaws.
 - Preparation and adoption of CMA fisheries management plan.
 - Establishment of artisanal fisheries data collection by CMAs.
 - Implementation of fisheries management plan including net replacement program, and gender balanced livelihood package to compensate for transitional loss of revenues (while the resource rebuild)

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination (GEF: US\$ 0.45 million)

- 9. AF-funded activities would be coordinated through the Fisheries Management and Coordination Office (FMCO) established by WARFP and maintained since the closure of WARFP SOP A1 by funding partners continuing the work of fisheries community management development and support to JMC. FMCO has retained equipment from WARFP SOP A1, including vehicles, office equipment and offices.
- 10. Fisheries Performance Indicators measured once every two years and GEF tracking tool at mid-project and project closure.
- 11. Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects

Annex 5: Incremental Reasoning

1. The main causes for the degradation of marine resources and ecosystems stems from governments insufficient capacity to properly control the use of the marine fisheries resources, and the lack of means to prevent illegal fishing.

2. *Root cause of overfishing.* Overfishing is largely attributed to offshore commercial fishing efforts, foreign industrial fleets, and the existence of a large artisanal sector with strong traditional roots and powerful social and political impacts. Pelagic and demersal fisheries within the region are highly exploited with evidence showing that in some areas the landings of many species are in decline. Excessive industrial trawling in coastal waters has led to ecosystem decline impacting potential for future productivity. The decline in fish availability for subsistence has led to the adoption of destructive fishing practices such as use of monofilament nets, undersize meshes, blast fishing and coastal pollution. Fishing pressure (and costs) has increased throughout the region while catches (and revenues) have remained stagnant and, in many cases, decreased. According to recent studies, fishing activity has tripled since the mid-1970s along the West African coast while the catch of high-value demersal species has remained the same at under two million tons. By 2002, the demersal stocks in the region had been reduced to a quarter of their levels in 1950. At the same time, the local realities for coastal communities in much of West Africa are such that few alternative employment opportunities exist to fishing as employment in agriculture declines, driving the entry and development of more and more local fleets.

3. *Root cause of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.* Three types of illegal fishing are prevalent in West Africa: (i) unauthorized foreign industrial fleets and small scale fishing fleets from neighboring countries fishing in a country's waters without legally registering or paying for access; (ii) authorized vessels that use unauthorized or illegal fishing gear or methods, such as undersize meshes, thereby reducing the overall resource base at a cost to the country; and (iii) authorized vessels that fish in restricted areas or seasons, such as sensitive inshore nurseries and protected spawning areas. The financial cost of IUU fishing to West Africa is estimated to be in the order of US\$100 million or more annually in lost revenue and local value added.

4. *The fundamental barrier to sustainable management of fish resources in West Africa is weak governance.* Despite varying levels of capacity and investments to date, most coastal countries in West Africa are still struggling to prevent IUU fishing and effectively manage the use of the resources to levels that are both profitable and environmentally sustainable. More specifically:

- All of the countries already have some form of fisheries legislation and legal framework governing the use of their marine fish resources, and in almost all cases these rules are not being respected.
- Many countries in the region do not have the regulatory framework and capacity to prevent vessels from fishing illegally. All governments lack the resources to independently finance surveillance at sea, patrol vessels, train officers and crews, operating and maintenance costs, shore based management systems and support of a trained judiciary to prosecute offenders.

- Governments lack the basic tools and instruments needed to control access to, and use of, the marine fish resources, such as basic registration of legal fishing vessels, transparency in sale of fishing licenses, monitoring of fishing catch and effort, statistical capacity and information to track resource use.
- Governments and fisheries administrations lack the capacity and knowledge needed to effectively negotiate fishing agreements.
- Some countries lack solid databases and monitoring mechanisms and capacities to evaluate the status of their fisheries, and existing data are not transparently shared.
- Cross-sectoral and regional communication is insufficient.

5. The connectivity of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone in terms of the impact of the Ebola outbreak and the shared use of the fisheries call for a strategic approach that incorporates national investments in a regional coordinated effort for the improvement of countries' results. All three countries prioritize conservation of their fish stocks for artisanal fisheries in their NAPs and Ebola recovery plans. During the Ebola crisis, the early achievements of the WARFP in protecting inshore fishing zones for artisanal fishermen and controlling numbers of foreign trawlers had resulted in increased fish supply for populations deprived of protein. The Ebola outbreak highlighted enduring weaknesses in institutions that have constrained basic services delivery in these three countries, one of which is weak governance of fish resources as a key domestic food production element and as a buffer to external shocks. Past, ongoing and planned Ebola-related interventions focus on immediate- and medium-term food supply and reconstruction actions but lack interventions that increase long-term food security.

6. Under WARFP SOP A1, both Liberia and Sierra Leone have been successful at bringing IUU fishing to a minimum, and this is also the ambition of Guinea. The project has also established the foundation for sustainable fisheries management in Liberia and in Sierra Leone, and Guinea is in need of GEF resources to do the same. Past and ongoing LME investments have generated a strong baseline of fisheries data, awareness to key issues and first-hand experiencing of fisheries co-management, and importantly - regional and national list of priority actions which the proposed AF will help implement at the regional level and in all three countries. Furthermore, while the CSRP will support the IUU technology fielding, the AF will support regional governance and institutional strengthening, therefore interconnecting MCS capabilities/functionalities at both national and regional levels, building capacities and strengthening regional institutional set up.

7. The AF provides incremental funding by supporting a suite of interventions that offer a comprehensive and long-lasting social protection element that will express itself in countries becoming more independent in terms of food supply while helping countries implement priority actions identified in their respective NAPs. For incremental cost calculations, funding from the GEF-6 IW Focal Area for a total of US\$10 million (US\$5 million to Guinea, US\$1 million to Liberia and US\$4 million to Sierra Leone) is complementing baseline IDA projects to the tune of US\$ 115 million²⁴ and grants from the governments of the Isle of Man and the United Kingdom (UK) in the amounts of US\$908,000 and US\$722,000, respectively, for Sierra Leone's

²⁴ IDA-1st phase WARFP (SOP- C1, P126773); IDA-funded Ebola Emergency Response Project in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (P152359/P152980), the Emergency Economic and Fiscal Support Operation in Sierra Leone (P146726), Poverty Reduction Support Credit II in Liberia (P146619), Poverty Reduction Support Credit III in Liberia (P151502).

surveillance system. In addition, Liberia is about to sign a US\$3.24 million partnership agreement grant with the European Union (EU) in support of the country's fisheries administration. Finally, the AF is to benefit from in-kind contributions from the three recipient governments for a total of US\$1.5 million (US\$0.5 million each). Additional leverage of US\$4.2 million grant from the ACGF to support fisheries landing infrastructure in Liberia is expected by the time of project effectiveness.

8. The AF responds to the 2002 WSSD, which called on donor agencies and stakeholders to help address the global growing crisis in world fisheries, and to the 2012 UNCSO (Rio+20), which identified the urgent need to return ocean stocks to sustainable levels, and assist developing countries to build their national capacities to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of fisheries. Regionally, the AF is consistent with the Abidjan Convention and its regional approach to meeting transboundary marine environmental challenges, and with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa that was endorsed by the Second CAMFA (CAMFA 2) in April 2014. CAMFA 2 drew attention to the importance of fisheries and aquaculture in sustaining the results of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). In particular, the AF fulfills the Strategy's policy objectives of (i) enhancing conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources through the establishment of appropriate national, and sub-national governance and institutional arrangements; (ii) developing sustainable small-scale fisheries by improving and strengthening the contribution of small-scale fisheries to poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and socio-economic benefits of fishing communities and beyond; and (iii) enhancing the capacity of governments and institutions to ensure sustainable development of the sector.

9. The AF is also aligned with the June 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, which recognized the need to enhance conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources through coherent policies, governance and institutional arrangements, at national and regional levels. It called for collaboration with partners to develop mechanisms that enhance Africa's capacity for knowledge and data generation and management to strengthen evidence-based planning and implementation; and for development partners to rally their technical and financial support in a harmonized and coordinated manner behind implementation of the Declaration.

10. Finally, the AF is congruent with the countries' national strategies as follows: (i) The Guinea medium-term development strategy as reflected in its third Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP III) for 2013-2015, particularly Strategic Axis 1 "Governance and reinforcement of institutional and human capacities" and the requirement to continue reforms in the primary sector (agriculture, livestock farming and fishing); and Axis 2 "Acceleration, diversification and sustainability of growth" on growing halieutic production to promote products for import substitution; (ii) Sierra Leone's PRSP III for 2013-2018 (also titled "Agenda for Prosperity"- A4P) Pillar 2, which emphasizes the need for enhanced management of the country's natural resources in a transparent and sustainable manner, and identifies fisheries and marine resources as priority for resource management activities. The PRSP dictates special attention to preventing over-fishing, including enforcement action against illegal fishing; and (iii) Liberia's PRS II for 2013-2017, and the recognition that proper management of natural resource revenues is critical to support the

government's development agenda, in particular Pillar 2 "Economic Transformation" and the strategic objective of increasing fishery production in a sustainable manner; and Pillar 5 "Cross-Cutting Issues: the Environment" and the strategic objective of improving management of the environment to ensure it contributes to sustained economic development and growth in all sectors and at all levels.

Annex 6. Alignment with the GCLME and CCLME Programs

1. The three countries participated in the GCLME Project between 2004 and 2012, and took part in the preparation and endorsement of a LME-wide SAP (dated September 2008) and country-specific NAPs. Priority areas highlighted in GCLME SAP are sustainable fisheries, high quality water to sustain balanced ecosystem, and balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environments. The project was followed by a regional demonstration project on productivity that assessed the GCLME's carrying capacity, and a regional demonstration project on fisheries that assessed the status of dominant demersal and pelagic fish stocks through collaboration with FAO. Further national demonstration projects were implemented in various participant countries (although none in Guinea, Liberia or Sierra Leone) looking at solutions to regional issues such as water pollution, invasive species and coastal erosion, and assessing the social and economic value of ecosystem goods and services for the GCLME region. The GCLME Project assisted the countries to develop a broad environmental status baseline against which future trends in ecosystem health can be monitored, and a regional and national roadmaps with identified priorities for implementation along the above-mentioned three identified priority areas. The project was a partnership between the GEF, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, the International Marine Organization, US NOAA, the Interim Guinea Current Commission and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association with a total cost of US\$61.8 million, including a US\$27.5 million grant from GEF.
2. Guinea has been participating in the Protection of the CCLME project²⁵ since 2010, and in two of the project's five multi-country demonstration projects, namely (i) demonstration of MPAs as tools for multiple-resource management benefits; and (ii) development of a regional mangrove conservation plan with pilot mangrove restoration actions. Of particular relevance to the AF are investments in fisheries participatory co-management regimes around target MPAs, and participatory evaluation of demersal resources which generated important baseline understanding and first hand experiencing of fishery co-management. The GEF/UNEP/FAO project has been executed by FAO, the CSRP²⁶, Abidjan Convention Secretariat and national executing agencies through a coordination unit in Senegal. Its total cost is US\$27.64 million, including US\$8.79 million of GEF grants to FAO and UNEP.
3. The AF will provide an avenue for the implementation of the regional SAP that was collaboratively developed by the 16 GCLME countries with the support of the GCLME Project; and the corresponding three countries' NAPs, which unanimously support LME measures to forestall the decline in living resources, with explicit focus on fisheries. As demonstrated under the four AF components, the proposed AF is not only fully in synch with the GCLME work but in fact is delivering their Sustainable Fisheries-related priority interventions on-the-ground to the

²⁵ The other participant countries are Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal and The Gambia.

²⁶ The CSRP is an intergovernmental organization created on March 29, 1985 by means of an international convention. The CSRP Strategic Action Plan for fisheries focuses in particular on strengthening resource management and increased MCS activities to reduce illegal fishing.

smallest and most fragile states participating in the respective GEF LME programs - at a level of in-country engagement that is normally difficult if not impossible to achieve at the LME level. The following summarizes the GCLME SAP regional and national priority actions that the AF will help implement:

| Major Regional Issues | Category | GCLME SAP Regional Priority Interventions | AF Interventions |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Sustainable Fisheries | Institutional Strengthening Actions | Strengthen capacity of local communities to implement and monitor management plans | AF Component 3: provision of necessary equipment for monitoring the health of beach and in-shore environments |
| | Capacity Building Actions | Develop community projects for cost effective environmental information gathering and environmental education | AF Component 3: pilot or scale-up ongoing work on TURFs in coastal communities by establishing and operationalizing CMAs and maintaining progress in existing ones where relevant; training and capacity building for surveillance |
| | Legislative / Regulatory | Develop management plans, and implement and monitor them with local communities and user groups | AF Component 3: development of management plans or reviewing and adjusting existing ones for targeted fisheries to be adopted by decree; provision of support to the implementation of the management plans |
| | | Assure that legislation regulating fishing gear, quotas, size limits, seasons and allowed fishing areas are in place | AF Component 1: development and implementation of supportive policy and legislative frameworks and institutional capacity building to support improved decision making |
| | Policy Actions | Strengthen enforcement of quotas, size limits, seasons, etc., relying on community-based fishery management activities, including existing Fisheries Acts and/or regulation of FAO Code of Conduct to reduce over harvesting | AF Component 1: development and implementation of supportive policy and legislative frameworks and institutional capacity building to support improved decision making/ enhance governments' capabilities to effectively implement revised fisheries management policies |
| | | Help harmonize fishing policies amongst GCLME countries | AF Component 4: CSRP support to policy reforms |
| | Investment Actions | Conduct a feasibility assessment for particular species in certain areas of the region | AF Component 3: (i) development of management plans or reviewing and adjusting existing ones for targeted fisheries to be adopted by decree |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Scientific Investigation Actions | Complete assessment of status of vulnerable species and habitats | AF Component 3: determining a TAC for targeted fisheries |
| | Implement biodiversity strategy, including species specific action plans | AF Component 3: provision of support to the implementation of the fisheries management plans, focusing on (a) determining a TAC for targeted fisheries, and (b) allocating individual non-transferable quotas in the industrial segment; allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries; implementation of measures to regulate access to fish resources as envisaged in the management plans. |
| | Establish an annual regional forum for stock assessment, ecosystem assessment and information sharing on harmonization of management actions and co-management | AF Component 4: regional communication, M&E, dissemination of results and knowledge sharing activities coordinated by the WARFP RCU, housed at the CSRP in Dakar |
| | Establish current levels and patterns of trade of selected species | AF Component 3: determining a TAC for targeted fisheries, and allocating individual non-transferable quotas in the industrial segment, and allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries |
| | Establish distribution and abundance of species | AF Component 3: determining a TAC for targeted fisheries |
| | Identify areas where species are and are not threatened by over-exploitation | AF Component 3: allocating individual non-transferable quotas in the industrial segment, and allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries |
| | Establish criteria for “healthy” situation | Component 3: determining a TAC for targeted fisheries |
| Country | NAP Priority Interventions | AF country-level interventions |
| Guinea | Determine areas for conservation of ecosystems, habitats, species and landscapes and classify them for the benefit of the State or rural | Guinea AF Component 2: community mobilization meetings and exchanges; and provision of necessary equipment for monitoring the health of coast and in-shore environments. |

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | communities (Project No. 1) | |
| | Ensure adequate protection of representative reserves essential to the preservation of typical forms of biodiversity (Project No. 2) | Guinea AF Component 3: Improved management of the ministry responsible for the fisheries sector and of other institutions that support the ministry for informed decision making and effective implementation of fisheries management policies; and Coordination across diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision. |
| Liberia | Strengthening of Fisheries Management Capacity in Liberia (Project No. 4) | <p>Liberia AF Component 1: Support to existing pilot CMAs, replication to other sites and establishment of community-led fisheries management, science and climate change impact monitoring, and surveillance</p> <p>Liberia AF Component 2: Development of management plans or reviewing and adjusting existing ones for targeted fisheries to be adopted by decree; provision of support to the implementation of the management plans and allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries; and implementation of measures to regulate access to fish resources as envisaged in the management plans</p> <p>Liberia AF Component 3: Implementation of the revised Fisheries Policy and Act preparing a management and functional framework and annual operational/service delivery plans; implementation of the reform of fisheries administration bodies; staff development and training of fisheries surveillance, monitoring and control agencies</p> |
| Sierra Leone | Strengthening of Fisheries Management Capacity (Project No. 4) | Sierra Leone AF Component 2: Scale-up ongoing work on TURFs in coastal communities by establishing and operationalizing CMAs and maintaining progress in existing ones where relevant, including through training contracted community organizers in conflict management and business management; community mobilization meetings and exchanges; and provision of necessary equipment for monitoring the health of coast and in-shore environments. |

4. The World Bank has initiated coordination with FAO on the CCLME and the GCLME and during the AF preparation phase and AF and SAP implementation phase will proactively expand that to ensure that the full span of synergies between the LME SAP upstream work and the already existing field-delivery mechanisms under the AF are fully captured and leveraged. Three levels of coordination and cooperation are proposed: (i) at the regional level, the CSRP participate in CCLME steering committee meetings and observe GCLME meetings; (ii) at the national level, the AF/WARFP will coordinate with GCLME and CCLME (for Guinea) focal points to make sure that the projects implement relevant national priorities they have a comparative advantage to do so; and (iii) at the local level, the AF/WARFP will seek to expand the approach developed in Cabo

Verde where LME and WARFP resources have been pulled together to manage LME-supported MPA and WARFP supported-TURFs.