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PROJECT PAPER

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FOR A

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICAN FISHERIES POLICY REFORM

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PP DATA SHEET
AFRICA: REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICAN FISHERIES POLICY REFORM
PROJECT PAPER

Basic Information			
Project ID	Lending Instrument	EA Category	Team Leader
P155961	GEF Medium Size	C	Berengere Prince
Project Implementation Start Date		Project Implementation End Date	
July 2015		June 2018	
Practice Manager	Senior Global Practice Director	Country Director	Regional Vice President
Magda Lovei	Paula Caballero	Colin Bruce	Makhtar Diop
Project Financing Data			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Loan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Grant
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For Loans/Credits/Others (US\$M):			
Total Project Cost	2.0 M	Total Bank Financing	2.0 M
Total Cofinancing	12.0 M	Financing Gap :	0.00
Financing Source		Amount (US\$ million)	
BORROWER/RECIPIENT		0.00	
International Development Association (IDA)		0.00	
Global Environment Facility (GEF)		2.00	
Africa Union - IBAR		12.00	
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AFRICA
REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICAN FISHERIES POLICY REFORM

I. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

A. Regional Context

1. The Africa region has an unprecedented opportunity for transformation and sustained growth. Many countries have made significant progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and are likely to reach the goals in the nearest future. Within this framework, regional approaches and strengthened regional integration have a critical role to play as they represent a means to achieve superior economic growth and poverty reduction. African leaders and citizens are increasingly embracing regional solutions: there is renewed momentum to work together on a regional basis to address common challenges, improve the sustainable management of shared natural resources, and ultimately harness opportunities that are shared across national boundaries.
2. Marine fish stocks constitute a significant natural resource for many countries in the region, as they assure food and nutrition security; provide an important source of employment, especially for women; and have the potential to generate large multiplier effects on local economies. Fisheries are trans-boundary in nature, since both fish stocks and fishing fleets routinely migrate across national borders, and therefore call for regional collaboration to prevent conflicts, ensure sustainable harvesting, and generate sustainable direct net economic benefits for communities and local economies. Indeed, no country acting alone can ensure sustainable management, as it intrinsically depends on collaboration.
3. Governments across the region have widely recognized the important contribution by the marine fish resources to economic growth, foreign exchange earnings, public revenues, employment and food security. As such, countries increasingly share the common concern of ensuring the sustainability of the resources and generating greater returns from their use over the long-term, as well as increasing the portion of those returns that are captured locally. This concern is reflected in countries' macroeconomic policies and strategies, and in many of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) in the region the fisheries sector has been listed as a key driver of economic growth, a key source of public sector revenues, or a vital contributor to national food security.

B. Sectoral and Institutional Context

4. **Fisheries play a significant role in eliminating hunger, promoting health and reducing poverty world-wide.** The UN Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) 2014 report on the state of world fisheries and aquaculture¹ indicates that the world population consumes fish more than ever in the past, and depends more than ever on the sector for their well-being. In addition, fisheries have provided employment to world's coastal residents and important social safety net to the poor and vulnerable population. Fish continues to be one of the most-traded food commodities worldwide. It is especially important for developing countries, sometimes worth half the total value of their traded commodities.
5. **In Africa, the value added by the fisheries sector as a whole in 2011 was estimated at more than US\$24 billion, 1.26 percent of the GDP of all African countries.** In 2011, African countries

¹ FAO. *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture*. Rome, 2014.

also received US\$0.4 billion under fishing agreements with foreign nations fishing in their exclusive economic zones (EEZs). Considering that 25 percent of all marine catches around Africa are by non-African countries, the value added to national economies could be much higher if African fleets also accounted for this portion of catches and if countries had stronger negotiation capabilities so they can capture a larger portion of the resource rents. According to recent estimates, the fisheries sector as a whole (including aquaculture) employs 12.3 million people as full-time fishers or full-time and part-time processors, representing 2.1 percent of Africa's population of between 15 and 64 years old. About 27.3 percent of the people engaged in the sector are women, especially in fish processing activities.

6. The fisheries sector is facing major challenges. These range from the scourge of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing to harmful fishing practices to wastage and poor governance. Both the living resources of the seas and the marine habitats that support them are increasingly threatened. The open access nature of these seas has not only encouraged a build-up of severe over-capacity in the world's fishing fleets, but has also caused a global decline of the fisheries resource base and threatened the health of the sector in the waters of many coastal countries. Global production from capture fisheries once grew at a rate of 6 percent per year, increasing from 18 million tons in 1950 to 56 million tons in 1969. However, during the 1970s and 1980s, the average rate of the increase in fisheries production declined to 2 percent per year, falling to almost zero in the 1990s. Production has since stabilized at roughly 90 to 95 million tons annually. At the same time, the total number of people fishing, and fish farming worldwide, has more than doubled. As a result, FAO estimates that most of the world's fishing areas have now reached their maximum potential for capture fisheries production, with at least 75 percent of the world's major stocks over- or fully fished.

7. Nowhere is the stagnation and decline in global fisheries more evident than in the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that cover the coastal waters of Africa. The underperformance of the region's fisheries is due to: (i) overfishing of most commercial fish stocks, resulting from insufficient capacity in the countries to govern and manage the use of the resources at sustainable levels and prevent illegal fishing; and (ii) the fact that in most countries the resources are largely taken in an offshore economy by foreign or industrial vessels that rarely land their fish catch in the region or participate in the local economy, such that African countries only capture a fraction of the value of the natural resources endowed to them. Many governments in Africa have weak systems to control access to and use of the marine fish resources (for example, registration of fishing vessels, transparency in the sale of fishing licenses, monitoring of fishing catch and effort, statistical capacity and data management capacity to track resource use). More importantly, several governments have not adopted policies and regulations necessary to control resource use both at sustainable and profitable levels, or have conflicting policies in place (such as fishing fuel subsidies).

8. Cooperation amongst African countries on fisheries has been facilitated mostly at the sub-regional level through multiple fishery-focused entities, resulting in often fragmented management and development of this sector region-wise. A large number of Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) operate with mandates ranging from data collection and assessment to management. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have also developed actively at both national and international level. At the national level, specialized ministries for fisheries have been established, sometimes under ministries for agriculture or the environment. In order to support region-wide coordination and reform, the African Union (AU) has established a fisheries unit within the African Union Commission, the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR).

Additionally, collaborative fisheries management has been addressed in the NEPAD² Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA) agricultural program through the Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF), looking to improve the sustainability of Africa's fisheries and improve the returns provided by this sector.

C. Relationship to Africa Regional Strategy and GEF Priorities

9. The proposed project is designed to contribute to the World Bank Group's corporate goals of ending extreme poverty within a generation and boosting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. It recognizes the importance of fisheries as a key contributor to food and nutrition security, social safety net, and job creation for the rural and coastal populations, which are among the poorest and most vulnerable. The World Bank's Africa Strategy focuses support to countries to: (i) build competitiveness and employment, and (ii) on vulnerability and resilience, with a foundation on governance and public sector capacity. The project would be designed to follow this strategy, aiming to sustainably increase the competitiveness of the region's fisheries and ultimately the wealth it generates for the countries, by improving the accessibility to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management to ultimately improve the sustainable management of this natural capital asset. The proposed project would be fully consistent with the Regional Integration Assistance Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa (RIAS), which emphasizes that management of shared natural resources, such as fisheries, and is one of the main rationales for World Bank investments in cross-border integration and collaboration. In fact one of the pillars of the RIAS is to support coordinated interventions to provide regional public goods, focusing on regional water resources, forestry and fisheries.

10. The project addresses the goal of the GEF International Waters (IW) focal area to promote collective management for trans-boundary water systems and subsequent implementation of a range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services. The project responds to the GEF-5 IW third Strategic Objective (IW-3) of supporting foundational capacity building, portfolio³ learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem based management of trans-boundary water systems, with the outcome of IW portfolio capacity and performance enhanced from active learning/knowledge management/experience sharing. The project is also responsive to the GEF-6 IW-1 of catalyzing sustainable management of trans-boundary water systems by supporting multi-state cooperation through foundational capacity building, targeted research, and portfolio learning.

II. PROPOSED PDO/RESULTS

A. Proposed Development Objective(s)

11. **The Project Development Objective (PDO)** is: Improve the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected Sub-Saharan countries⁴.

² NEPAD stands for New Partnership for Africa Development.

³ Definition of 'portfolio' as intended by Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform (RAFIP): any fisheries' projects in the set of selected countries (for country selection criteria, see PDO at paragraph 11).

⁴ The selection will start with the seven countries that accessed new finance through the Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (SPFIF). Additional countries will be selected according to the following three criteria: 1) countries engaging in the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy

12. Specifically, the project will seek to:

(a) Empower the AU to take the lead on a long lasting fisheries partnership mechanism for Africa, leading to regional policy reforms;(b) Support knowledge exchange, advisory services, data management and monitoring support for the various current and pipeline investments in the region to ensure that lessons from successes and failures of country and LME-level investments and newly generated knowledge on fisheries are adequately disseminated, for a common understanding of the fisheries reforms necessary to meet the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the 2014 Policy Framework targets; and(c) Support individual coastal countries to access financing to support policy reform and investment through technical assistance in preparation of funding proposals. Attention will be given to reflecting lessons learned from other similar projects, replicating successful interventions, and ensuring continued technical support during project implementation – so these projects become a series of case studies for the region.

B. Key Results of this phase

13. Project outcomes are as follows (see Annex A for the project results framework):

- i. Lessons learned and best practices are regularly exchanged among stakeholders;
- ii. Increased stakeholder knowledge of key regional fishery subjects; and
- iii. Increased access of countries to funding for investment in fisheries policy reform.

14. Key Outputs of Component 1: (i) Regional and sub-regional multi-stakeholder learning events, study tours, workshops and exchange sessions organized under the leadership of AU-IBAR; (ii) Annual reports and other communication content on SSA fisheries’ projects performance, achievements, lessons learned and key sectoral topics; and (iii) A roadmap for an AU-led sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism.

15. Key Outputs of Component 2: (i) Data management courses and provision of knowledge on fisheries value; (ii) Publicly-available report on fisheries’ revenues and payments; (iii) A study on the economic value of fisheries in Africa, including value of small-scale fisheries, resource rents captured through trade in fishing services, and value of activities up and down the value chain; and (iv) Analysis of climate change impact and mitigation measures in participating countries.

16. Key output of Component 3: Funds requested for investment in new fisheries reform projects leveraged due to the proposed project.

III. PROJECT CONTEXT

A. Concept

1. Description

for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa endorsed by the CAMFA 2 in April 2014; 2) where countries are active in fisheries reform activities, or where attempts have been made for which lessons can be learned; 3) according to requests made to the AU-IBAR.

17. The Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform has been designed as follow-up phase medium sized project to the GEF/World Bank Strategic Partnership project⁵, which was implemented by the AU between 2009 and 2011, and the last project planned under the Program Framework Document “Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa” (P125797). While the GEF and partners have made substantial investments in the SSA region, and the AU has demonstrated strong interest in fisheries reform, much remains to be done to build regional partnerships, improve countries access to new knowledge and best practices, and enhance the visibility of Africa’s fisheries. There is a need to enable coastal SSA countries to effectively collaborate and respond to fisheries governance and management challenges, by providing them with opportunities to network and learn from each other, acquire new skills, strengthen existing ones, and expand their knowledge about key fisheries topics. Experiences and lessons learned from the Strategic Partnership component of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries Investment Fund (SPFIF) highlighted the need for increased coordination of the fisheries sector, as well as strengthened AU performance and recognition as a leader to address transboundary issues affecting the development of the sector, and improve natural resources governance in the LMEs. The current project is designed to leverage results achieved so far and bridge the gaps identified through the SPFIF, provide strategic support as outlined in the CAMFA 2 resolutions, and assist the AU in taking a more prominent and effective role in the regional fisheries dialogue.
18. The project will be financed through a US\$2 million Bank-Executed GEF Trust Fund for a duration of 3 years from 2015 to 2018. In partnership with the African Union, it will act as a regional knowledge and monitoring hub for current and pipeline fisheries reform projects (“participating projects”) and related activities in selected countries, with the objective of improving the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected SSA countries. Within this context, it is expected that the project will assist African coastal countries to make concrete progress towards achieving the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the 2002 WSSD, the follow-up 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and the 2014 Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa. The project is designed around three thematic components as follows (see Annex II for further detail):
19. **Component 1: Coalition building (US\$0.75 million):** Fisheries practitioners in participating countries will be offered opportunities to discuss key topics of mutual concern and exchange experiences and lessons learned under the auspices of the AU, which will take a key role in designing a coalition building program and hosting the events. Participating projects will also benefit from M&E, which will offer cross-regional perspective on the progress in fisheries reforms. This component will also support the AU in the implementation of a wide reaching communication program with the aim of disseminating best practices, lessons learned, and other key fisheries topics to a community of supporters via a traditional and new media channels. Finally, Component 1 will support the role of the AU as the Africa fisheries reform dialogue leader through designing a roadmap for a sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism that puts into action the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy’s principle of regional collaborative management endorsed by CAMFA 2.
20. **Component 2: Knowledge support (US\$1.05 million):** Component 2 will enhance the knowledge of participating countries, the AU, the West Africa Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission

⁵ Regional Activities of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa, Tranche 1.

(CSRP *Commission Sous Regional des Pêches*), and the Southwest Indian Ocean Commission (SWIOC) on: (i) analytical work and knowledge of the value of EEZ resources currently utilized by foreign fleets and possible alternative modes of utilization; (ii) innovative IT solutions for collecting, reporting and processing key fisheries information; (iii) making information on fisheries' contribution to national economies available at acceptable international standards by following the model of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) for SSA countries; and (iv) carrying out rigorous regional fisheries analyses in areas of common interest and value. Training, advisory sessions and other activities under the component will be accompanied by a focal point from the AU, with the aim of increasing the AU's capacity to provide consulting and advisory services to coastal African countries after the closing of the project.

21. **Component 3: Country support (US\$0.20 million):** The project will help countries mobilize funding for responsible investment in fisheries policy reform by supporting the identification and development of new funding proposals, and enhancement of existing pipeline projects. Lessons learned from ongoing and past projects will be used to inform new projects' design, and successful investments will be replicated where relevant.

2. Overall Risks and Explanation

22. The main risks to the success of the project are:

23. **Post-project sustainability:** There is risk that the regional fisheries reform dialogue will cease to exist after the project closes if the AU does not maintain its lead role. During Year 1, the project will commission a consultancy which will analyze the institutional and financial requirements of a sustainable regional mechanism and the capacity of various AU entities (e.g., AU-IBAR, the NPCA, and the AU Commission's DREA) to lead the fisheries reform dialogue in Africa with a clear recommendation on which entity should assume this role. The consultancy will establish a roadmap for addressing gaps, to be submitted for discussion and endorsement in a framework of a CAMFA meeting.

24. **Political instability in some of the coastal countries:** This risk could hinder participation in project-funded exchange sessions, workshops and learning events, and the generation of on-the-ground information from discrete projects. While the project cannot mitigate this risk at the country level, its multi-stakeholder and regional focus implies that it can continue to operate if certain countries stop being involved temporarily or permanently. The targets for participation in project-funded exchange sessions and workshops have been set with this risk in mind, looking at the participation of six of the eleven participating countries each year.

25. **Climate change risks:** Recent studies⁶ on the vulnerability of national economies and food systems to climate impacts on fisheries indicate that African countries are the most vulnerable to the likely impacts of climate change on fisheries. This is due to their exposure to future increases in temperature linked to changes in precipitation, hydrology and coastal current systems, high catches, exports and high nutritional dependence on fish for protein, and the existing low capacity to adapt to change due to comparatively small or weak economies and low human development indices. Coastal communities are the frontline of the climate change impact, such as ocean acidification, storms and sea level rise. While the results of the project will not be at risk from climate change due to the nature of its interventions (no on the ground investments), the issue of the impact of climate

⁶ FAO. *Building adaptive capacity to climate change. Policies to sustain livelihoods and fisheries. New Directions in Fisheries – A Series of Policy Briefs on Development Issues*. Rome, 2007.

change on fisheries is of increasing concern regionally and in some countries. The project will, therefore, invest in studying this topic, disseminating its results and integrating concrete adaptation measures in pipeline and new investment projects.

B. Implementing Agency Assessment

26. The GEF MSP will be executed by the Bank, and will be implemented by the Africa Environment and Natural Resources (GENDR) unit. The World Bank will be responsible for the procurement of consultant and non-consulting services, financial management of the GEF grant, and preparation and dissemination of audits, progress and financial reports. In order to reinforce the role of the AU as the regional leader on fisheries reform dialogue, the AU will assign a focal point to the project who will liaise with the Bank and represent the AU in discussions and meetings. The focal point will ensure the leading role of the AU in the various project activities, including workshops, exchange sessions, south-south visits, training and advisory sessions, M&E and communication. A core Bank team in close consultation with the GEF secretariat and other UN agencies will coordinate these scoping, training and consultation activities.

AFRICA
REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICAN FISHERIES POLICY REFORM

ANNEX I: RESULT FRAMEWORK

Project Development Objective (PDO): Improve the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected SSA countries										
PDO Level Results Indicators	Core	UOM	Baseline Project Start 2015	Cumulative Target Values			Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Comments
				2016	2017	2018				
1. National team members in selected SSA fisheries projects reporting satisfaction with the accessibility of fisheries management best practices provided by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	%	0	50	70	80	Annual	Survey	World Bank	Using a survey instrument, this indicator tracks the extent to which national project teams and other participating country project stakeholders (for ongoing fisheries projects ⁷) are satisfied with the quality, quantity, timeliness and relevance of knowledge services, advisory services, training and learning opportunities provided to them by the project.
2. Tools and knowledge products delivered to support	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	X	4	8	15	Annual	Project records	World Bank	The tools and knowledge products are: Workshops and training sessions (3) South-South exchanges (3), coordination

⁷ The data will be sampled from ongoing SSA GEF/World Bank-funded projects for ease of implementation and monitoring, however the scope of the project is to allow for a broader mapping of ongoing activities related to fisheries reform, consequently enabling increased spillover effects from the activities of the project.

decision making in selected fisheries countries										roadmap (1), communication tools (3), Economic Study (1), data management training (1), data transparency advisory (1), advice on the value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets (1).
3. Direct project beneficiaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	250	750	1250	Annual	Project records	World Bank	Direct project beneficiaries are representatives from the 11 participating countries (Guinea Bissau, Ghana, Mauritania, Guinea, Cabo Verde, Liberia, Senegal, Comoros, Mozambique, Seychelles and Tanzania, averaging 20 direct beneficiaries per country), sub-regional fisheries commissions (20 in total), the AU (15 in total), fisheries communities in participating counties (25 in total), national steering committee members (10 in each participating counties, not already counted), and other recipients of communication content (around 1,000).
4. Female beneficiaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	0	30	30	30	Annual	Project records	World Bank	Percentage reflects the average percentage of

										women employed in projects' implementing agencies.
Intermediate Results and Indicators										
Intermediate Results Indicators	Core	UOM	Baseline Project Start 2015	Cumulative Target Values			Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Comments
				2016	2017	2018				
1. South-South learning events and study tours held	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1	2	3	Annual	Project records	World Bank	
2. Selected fisheries projects participating in regional and sub-regional knowledge exchange fora per year (not cumulatively)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	6	6	6	Annual	Project records and fora reports	African Union	The targets take into consideration external events which may temporarily hamper countries from participating. In addition, some events may be at the sub regional level, which means that not all countries will participate each year.
3. Projects' monitoring and reporting system functional and providing information on regional activities' progress	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y/N	N	Y	Y	Y	Annual	Annual monitoring reports	World Bank	Annual monitoring reports will aggregate information on progress and achievements of the overall project (regional activities), as well as of each selected project specifically. The reports will also highlight lessons learned and best practices

											from investments, and discuss key fisheries topics of regional relevance.
4. Number of communication tools developed and implemented	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1	3	5	Annual	Project records	World Bank	Communication tools include traditional media outlets (such as press releases, articles and reports) and social media outlets (Facebook pages and discussion groups, Twitter, Blogger networks, Instagram, Flickr, Youtube and Vimeo video channels)	
5. A roadmap for a sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism developed, discussed among stakeholders and submitted for endorsement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y/N	N	Y	Y	Y	Annual	Project records	World Bank	The report will indicate the most appropriate consultation and endorsement mechanisms. It will be submitted for endorsement in the framework of a CAMFA meeting.	
6. Selected SSA countries reached with training on fisheries data management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	4	8	11	Annual	Project records and training reports	World Bank	Training will be provided to relevant stakeholders from each selected country based on an agreed training curriculum.	

and/or support for preparation of fisheries revenue and payment reports										
7. Countries receiving advisory services on the value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets and possible alternatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	0	0	3	End of Project	Advisory reports	World Bank	Likely countries to benefit from advisory services are: Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Guinea (based on expressed interest)
8. Number of new or improved funding proposals ready for submission.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	2	3	4	Annual	Project records	World Bank	

AFRICA
REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICAN FISHERIES POLICY REFORM

ANNEX II: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Context

1. The Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform is a follow-up Medium Size Project (MSP) to the GEF/World Bank Strategic Partnership MSP (Regional Activities of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund (SPFIF) in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa, Tranche 1), which was implemented by the African Union (AU) between 2009-2011, and the last project planned under the Program Framework Document “Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa” (P125797). Lessons learned and recommendations from the Strategic Partnership project have been integrated into the design of the proposed MSP. These are:

- (a) Regional partnership activities should be implemented by joining forces with the AU for a sustainable fisheries partnership mechanism for Africa;
- (b) The need for stronger focus on fisheries policy reforms in the region, monitoring and evaluation of current investments and dissemination of lessons learned;
- (c) The importance of strengthened and harmonized fisheries data collection and dissemination to ensure coherent fisheries management and development; and
- (d) Countries are in need of technical support for the preparation of investments in fisheries reform.

2. The project will be funded by a US\$2 million Bank-Executed GEF Trust Fund from 2015 to 2018 (a 3 year project). In partnership with the Africa Union, it will act as a regional knowledge and monitoring hub for a fisheries reform projects in selected countries (“participating countries”) and related partner-supported activities, with the overall objective of improving the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected SSA countries. It is expected that the project will assist African coastal countries to make concrete progress towards achieving the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and the 2014 Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa.

3. Specifically, the project will seek to:

- (a) Empower the AU to take the lead on a long lasting fisheries partnership mechanisms for Africa, leading to regional policy reforms;
- (b) Support knowledge exchange, advisory services, data management and monitoring support for the various current and pipeline investments in the region to ensure that lessons from successes and failures of country and Large Marine Ecosystem (LME)-level investments and newly generated knowledge on fisheries are adequately disseminated, for a common understanding of the fisheries reforms necessary to meet the WSSD and the 2014 Policy Framework targets; and
- (c) Support individual coastal countries to raise finance to implement fisheries management strategies. Attention will be given to reflecting lessons learned from other World Bank-financed projects, replicating successful interventions, and ensuring continued technical support during project implementation – so these projects become a series of case studies for the region.

Project components

4. Activities will be implemented according to the following three thematic components: 1) Coalition building; 2) Knowledge support; and 3) Country support, as follows:

Component 1: Coalition building (US\$0.75 million)

5. Participating countries will be offered opportunities to discuss key topics of mutual concern and exchange experiences and lessons learned under the auspices of the AU, which will take a key role in designing a coalition building program and hosting the events. Participating projects will also benefit from monitoring and evaluation (M&E) which will offer cross-regional perspective on the progress in fisheries reforms and. This component will also support the AU in the implementation of a wide reaching communication program with the aim of disseminating best practices, lessons learned, and other key fisheries topics to a community of supporters via a traditional and new media channels. Finally, Component 1 will support the role of the AU as the Africa fisheries reform dialogue leader through designing a roadmap for a sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism that puts into action the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy's principle of regional collaborative management endorsed by CAMFA 2. Funded activities are as follows:

- (a) **Supporting the AU in the design and implementation of a 3 year pan-African learning and exchange program:** The program will provide opportunities for exchange of operational expertise and best practices among participating projects and stakeholders. It will include:
- Sub-regional and cross regional exchange sessions and workshops for practitioners and policymakers from participating countries on key topics, hosted by the AU. Other stakeholders, such as fisheries projects from other regions will be invited to participate in the events depending on the topics to be discussed, and their added value to cross learning. Topics could include issues surrounding small-scale fisheries,
 - Holding South-South learning events and study tours for participating projects and communities' representatives with the objective of exchanging experiences on topics of mutual interest. Study tours could include a visit of West Africa practitioners to the Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Project (PROP) to look at the tuna licensing regime with the aim of helping West African countries jointly manage tuna stocks; visits to West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) countries to learn about efforts against illegal fishing, community-led fisheries management and real-time fleet monitoring; and learning from Western Pacific case studies on the importance of effective cooperation and of negotiating experience in reaching more favorable terms of trade. Another possibility is of South-South collaboration is on promoting understanding of trade in fishing services (TIFS), including foreign fishing agreements, by inviting speakers from the Pacific or elsewhere. For these exchange sessions, workshops and study tours, attendance and substance costs will be covered by individual projects' budgets where available and backstopped by the proposed project.
- (b) **M&E and Communication:** Through close collaboration with the AU, the project will develop an M&E system to capture the performance of fisheries projects and of the regional MSP, and communicate best practices, lessons learned, and other key fisheries topics to a community of supporters via a variety of communication tools. Funded activities are as follows:
- Developing an M&E system to evaluate the performance of fisheries projects and of the regional MSP, and gather lessons learned and best practices, drawing

on other performance evaluation systems that are in existence and under development. The performance of fisheries projects will be evaluated using key elements from the M&E Plan of the Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa.⁸ The achievements of the MSP will be assessed in accordance with the project results framework (see Annex I). The participating projects' teams, and the GEF IW-LEARN Project Database, Portfolio Visualization Tool and Portfolio Results Archive will be utilized to gather the necessary data.

- Utilizing traditional and new media channels to communicate the results of the M&E system and have a public dialogue about the importance of fisheries with a network of partners, as well as raise awareness on the most pressing issues in the sector. Partners include policy makers in coastal African countries, sub-regional fisheries commissions, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), multilateral and bilateral donor agencies involved in the sector in Africa, internal World Bank sectors, education and research institutions and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) involved in fisheries in Africa. Communication tools include traditional media outlets (such as press releases, articles and reports) and social media outlets (Facebook pages and discussion groups, Twitter, Blogger networks, Instagram, Flickr, Youtube and Vimeo video channels).

(c) Development of a roadmap for the establishment of a regional fisheries coordination mechanism led by the AU: In response to the call of Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa for regional collaborative management and cooperation among coastal countries, a consultancy will be commissioned, which will analyze the institutional and financial requirements of a sustainable regional mechanism and the capacity of various AU entities (e.g., AU-IBAR, the NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency -NPCA, and AU Commission's [Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture - DREA](#)) to lead the fisheries reform dialogue in Africa with a clear recommendation on which entity should assume this role. The consultancy will establish a roadmap for addressing gaps, which will be submitted for discussion and endorsement in a framework of a CAMFA meeting.

Key outputs:

- i. Regional and sub-regional multi-stakeholder learning events, study tours, workshops and exchange sessions;
- ii. Annual reports and other communication content on SSA fisheries projects' performance, achievements, lessons learned and key sectoral topics; and
- iii. A roadmap for a sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism.

Outcome: Lessons learned and best practices are regularly exchanged among stakeholders

Component 2: Knowledge support (US\$1.05 million)

6. Component 2 will enhance the knowledge of participating countries, the West Africa Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission and the Southwest Indian Ocean Commission (SWIOC), and the AU on: (i) analytical work and knowledge of the value of EEZ resources utilized by foreign fleets and possible alternative modes of utilization; (ii) innovative IT solutions for collecting, reporting and processing key fisheries information; (iii) making information on fisheries' contribution to national economies available at acceptable

⁸ See the Program Development Framework approved by the GEF in September 2011.

international standards following the model of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI); and (iv) carrying out rigorous regional fisheries analyses in areas of common interest and value. Training, advisory sessions and other activities under the component will be accompanied by a focal point from the AU, with the aim of increasing the AU's capacity to provide consulting and advisory services to coastal African countries after the closing of the project. Funded activities are as follows:

- (a) **Fisheries advisory services:** In Africa, trade in fishing (harvesting) services occurs mainly through foreign fisheries access agreements (between governments) and joint ventures (foreign harvesters teaming up with domestic partners). In 2014, the World Bank published a study on trade in fishing services⁹ with the aim of improving understanding of the actual and potential cost and benefit flows associated with foreign fishing arrangements, and providing guidance on the means to secure optimal, equitable, and sustainable returns from them. The report points to the challenges faced by developing countries in reaching agreements that maximize the returns from foreign fishing agreements and at the same time prevent overfishing and restore and maintain ecosystem health. The study demonstrates that Trade in Fishing Services (TIFS) can be an important mechanism for coastal states, especially developing countries, to increase the benefits from the exploitation of their fish resources and enhance the sector's contributions to economic growth and hence to social welfare. The project will provide advisory support to participating countries, the West Africa Sub Regional Fisheries Commission and the SWIOC for securing optimal, equitable, and sustainable returns from foreign fleets for their respective EEZ fisheries resources and offer alternatives. The World Bank will hire an international consultant who will develop the training program and implement it in the participating countries and commissions.
- (b) **New technology and transparency in fisheries data management:** In support of the recommendations of the 2014 Pan-African Strategy on improvement of Fisheries and Aquaculture Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination, and in response to countries' increasing interest to have more transparent and accessible environmental, economic and social fisheries databases, this activity will support participating countries' data management capacity and increase the transparency of data by:
- Introducing through training innovative IT solutions, such as web and mobile applications and cloud databases with easy to use interfaces, to collect, report and process information on registration of fishing vehicles, maritime accidents, illegal activities, and fishing of individual fishers. Once collected, these data are expected to feed into the countries' data dashboards and the sub-regional fisheries commissions' dashboards. The information can be used by countries and harmonized at a sub-regional (by the commissions) and regional (by the AU) levels to reach an understanding of needed policies and actions to address key sea safety issues, and compute fish analytics such as the number of fish being harvested throughout a region, number of fishing vehicles in a certain region and other information instrumental for proper fisheries management and enforcement of fishing regulations.
 - Establishing an AU-based mechanism for disclosure of fisheries' direct and indirect contributions to national economies by adopting global [transparency](#) standards, hosted and managed by the AU. The mechanism will support the preparation of comprehensive and publicly-available country reports which include information

⁹ The World Bank. *Trade in Fishing Services: Emerging Perspectives on Foreign Fishing Arrangements*. Report No. 92622-GLB. Washington DC, 2014.

about SSA countries' marine fishery revenues and payments, to be endorsed by national multi-stakeholder groups from each country, and updated on a periodical basis. This information is expected to stimulate open regional and public discussions about the governance of fisheries in SSA. This activity will be carried out in collaboration with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which has set an international standard for assessing the levels of transparency around countries' extractive sector, and of which the AU and the World Bank Group are partners. Mauritania has already expressed official interest to have its fisheries data made publicly available, and it is expected that other countries will show similar interest. The AU will receive support by commissioning a consultancy which would guide the setting up of the transparency mechanism and its function. In addition, the project will support interested SSA countries prepare their first report in accordance with the guidelines.

7. Both activities will be carried out in collaboration with the AU focal point.

(c) **Regional fisheries studies:** This sub-component responds to a need to improve economic valuation of Africa's fisheries and fill in the knowledge gap about the impact of climate change on Africa's fisheries. The products are an analytical study on the economic value of fisheries in SSA; and an analysis of the impact of climate change on fisheries of selected countries, with recommendations for implementing key mitigation measures. The economic study may include one or more case studies that analyze the coastal economy of Africa to explore potential intervention points, in particular taking consideration of the dynamics of the marine fish resources as well as the inter-linkages between activities within coastal economy, including activities that currently exist in a coastal economy (e.g. artisanal fishing, traditional fish processing and marketing, fish consumption) as well as new activities that could be introduced as potential alternative livelihoods (e.g. aquaculture, improved fish processing and marketing, nature-based tourism). One or more case studies may be included on examples of collaborative resource management arrangements, where political-economy contexts play an important role in success or failure of such arrangements. The results of these studies are expected to guide investments of current and pipeline fisheries projects in the region. In terms of communication, a webpage within the AU-IBAR website will be developed as a platform to help inform fisheries dialogue in the region, duplicate and cross-reference the resources currently available on www.iwlearn.net.

Key outputs:

- i. Data management courses and provision of knowledge on fisheries value;
 - ii. Publicly-available reports on countries' fishery revenues and payments;
 - iii. A study on the economic value of fisheries in Africa, including value of small-scale fisheries, resource rents captured through trade in fishing services, and value of activities up and down the value chain; and
 - iv. Analysis of climate change impact and mitigation measures in participating countries.
- i. Outcome: Increased stakeholder knowledge of key regional fishery subjects

Component 3: Country support (US\$0.20 million)

8. The project will help countries mobilize funding for responsible investment in fisheries policy reform by supporting the identification and development of new funding proposals, and enhancement of existing pipeline projects. Lessons learned from

ongoing and past projects will be used to inform new projects' design, and successful investments will be replicated where relevant. This component will make the link between lessons learned and best practices from participating countries (synthesized under Component 1), generated regional knowledge on key fisheries subjects (funded under Component 2) and new policy reform fisheries projects, e.g., for climate change adaptation. Funded activities include a policy dialogue with candidate governments, fund raising activities for projects' co-financing, travel and consulting services of technical experts.

Key output: Funds requested for investment in new fisheries reform projects

Outcome: Increased capacity of countries to mobilize finances for investment in fisheries policy reform

Table 1: Detailed Project Costs

Components and Activities	Expenditure (US\$ million)	Subtotal (US\$ million)
Component 1: Coalition building		0.75
1.1 Design and implementation of a learning and exchange program	0.50	
1.2 M&E and communication	0.15	
1.3 Regional fisheries coordination roadmap	0.10	
Component 2: Knowledge generation		1.05
2.1 Fisheries advisory services	0.25	
2.2 New technology and transparency in fisheries data management	0.45	
2.3 Regional fisheries studies	0.35	
Component 3: Country support		0.20
TOTAL		2.00

AFRICA
REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICAN FISHERIES POLICY REFORM

ANNEX III: PREPARATION SCHEDULE AND RESOURCES

Preparation Schedule				
Milestone	Basic	Forecast	Actual	
AIS Release	05/18/2015			
Review meeting	05/29/2015			
GEF CEO Endorsement	06/15/2015			
Sector Unit Estimate of Resources Required from Preparation through Approval				
Source of Funds	Preparation Expenses to Date (USD)	Estimate of Resource Requirements (USD)		
		Fixed	Variable	
Bank Budget				
Trust Funds	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Team Composition				
Bank Staff				
Name	Title	Specialization	Unit	UPI
Berengere Prince	Senior Natural Resources Management Specialist	Natural Resources Management	GENDR	377057
Aissata Z. Zerbo	Senior Procurement Specialist	Procurement	GGODR	16245
Nevena Ilieva	Senior Operations Officer	Operations	GENDR	86877
Leoncie Niyonahabonye	Office Manager	Team support	GENDR	87519
Aurore Simbananiye	Program Assistant	Team support	GENDR	212157
Gayatri Kanungo	Senior Environmental Specialist	GEF Focal Point	GENDR	247465
Xavier F. Vincent	Senior Fisheries Specialist	Fisheries	GENDR	309991
Celestin Adjalou Niamien	Senior Financial Management Specialist	Financial Management	GGODR	365598
Carolina Giovannelli	Operations Analyst	Operations	GENDR	443528
Mimako Kobayashi	Natural Resources Economist	Economics of Natural Resources	GENDR	408430