



PROGRAM FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT (PFD)

TYPE OF TRUSTFUND: GEF Trust Fund

TYPE OF AGENCY: Qualifying GEF Agency

PART I: PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION

Program Title:	Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa		
Country(ies):	Comoros, Mauritania, Mozambique, Tanzania	GEF Program ID: ¹	4487
Lead GEF Agency:	WB	GEF Agency Program ID:	P125797
Other GEF Agency(ies):	(select) (select) (select)	Submission Date:	September 21, 2011
Other Executing Partner(s):	African Union, FAO, WWF	Program Duration(Months)	60 months
GEF Focal Area (s):	International Waters	Agency Fee (\$):	2,000,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Type of Trust Fund	Indicative Financing (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
IW-2 (select)	Implementation of national/local reforms; functioning of national inter-ministry committees	National and local policy/legal/institutional reforms adopted	GEF	23,820,000	123,000,000
(select) (select)			(Select)		
(select) (select)			(Select)		
(select) (select)			(Select)		
(select) (select)			(Select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(Select)		
Subtotal:				23,820,000	123,000,000
Program management cost ³				1,180,000	12,000,000
Total program costs				25,000,000	135,000,000

B. PROGRAM RESULT FRAMEWORK

Program Goal: To assist in the development, adoption and implementation of governance reforms supporting environmentally, economically and socially sustainable marine fisheries in the large marine ecosystems (LMEs) of Africa.

Program Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Type of Trust Fund	Indicative Financing (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Strengthened Governance of the Fisheries	Inv	Strengthened governance and management of the fisheries	National and local policy/legal/institutional reforms adopted Implementation of fisheries management plans that fix total allowable catch limits and where appropriate individual transferable quotas	GEF	14,820,000	29,000,000

¹ Program ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to GEF-5 Template Reference Guide posted on the GEF website for description of the FA Results Framework when filling in Table A.

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

			A transparent fishing vessel and licence registry Strengthened fisheries catch and effort databases to feed real-time information into management decisions			
Reduced Illegal Fishing and improved Compliance with Fishing Laws and Regulations	Inv	Reduced levels of illegal fishing, measured by rates of fishing infractions	Strengthened units for fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance Increased sea patrols in national waters Use of satellite-based vessel monitoring systems where appropriate	GEF	6,500,000	27,000,000
Increased Contribution of the Fish Resources to local Economies	Inv	Increased local value added from the fisheries in targeted countries Increased fish exports from targeted countries	Small-scale fish landing site infrastructure Strengthened quality control systems to certify fish exports	GEF	0	51,000,000
Monitoring and Evaluation, Communication and Coordination	Inv	Transparent information on the status of the fisheries available publicly to all stakeholders	A dashboard of publicly available information on the fisheries Communications campaigns with stakeholders on sustainable fisheries, participation in IW:LEARN	GEF	2,500,000	16,000,000
	(select)			(Select)		
Subtotal:					23,820,000	123,000,000
Program management Cost ⁴					1,180,000 ⁵	12,000,000
Total program costs					25,000,000	135,000,000

⁴ Same as footnote #3.

⁵ Given the number of participating countries within the program the overall program management costs are expected to be high. However the PM costs for individual investments will be based on the country context and its available cofinancing.

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING⁶ FOR THE PROGRAM BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Co financier (if known)	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	World Bank	Soft Loan	108,000,000
National Government	Participating countries	In-kind	2,000,000
Bilateral Aid Agency (ies)	DfID, EC, JSDF, JICA, Nordic Dev fund	Grant	25,000,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			135 ,000,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Program Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
WB	GEF TF	International Waters	Regional	2,500,000	200,000	2,700,000
WB	GEF TF	International Waters	Mauritania	7,000,000	560,000	7,560,000
WB	GEF TF	International Waters	Mozambique	7,000,000	560,000	7,560,000
WB	GEF TF	International Waters	Comoros	3,500,000	280,000	3,780,000
WB	GEF TF	International Waters	Tanzania	5,000,000	400,000	5,400,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				25,000,000	2,000,000	27,000,000

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

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

⁶ The cofinancing by country will be finalized and reconfirmed during preparation at which time the bilateral and NGO contributions will also be confirmed.

PART II: PROGRAMATIC JUSTIFICATION

A. GOAL OF THE PROGRAM:

To assist in the development, adoption and implementation of governance reforms supporting environmentally, economically and socially sustainable marine fisheries in the large marine ecosystems (LMEs) of Africa.

More specifically, the partnership would support the implementation of policies that include management and policy/legal reforms to help the continent achieve the fisheries targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), by:
increasing the contribution of the fisheries to economic growth in continent,

ensuring a distribution of benefits that will contribute to poverty reduction and enhanced food security, and protecting, and/or rehabilitating, the health of the ecosystems that support the fish resources.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROGRAM WITH:

B.1.1 The [GEF/LDCF/SCCF focal area strategies](#):

The proposed project is in line with the GEF international waters focal area, which addresses sustainable development challenges faced by states sharing transboundary surface, subsurface, and marine waters, including loss of critical habitats, over-harvesting of fisheries and subsequent negative impacts on livelihoods and poverty. The investments in the countries, as part of the regional program, will foster multi-state cooperation on priority transboundary water concerns through more comprehensive, ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries resources management in the targeted LMEs and will assist countries in carrying out regulatory and institutional reforms that are needed.

More specifically, the proposed project will support the second Strategic Objective of the international waters focal area under GEF-5: to catalyze multi-state cooperation to rebuild marine fisheries and reduce pollution of coasts and Large Marine Ecosystems while considering climatic variability and change.

The proposed program directly supports the targeted outcome of this strategy, to work toward a global impact on rebuilding fish stocks, particularly through catalyzing the application of policies and principles related to sustainable fisheries. Thus the program would focus on supporting national and local policy, legal and institutional reforms and increased enforcement would reduce over-fishing and secure coastal/marine habitat in the participating countries.

B.1.2. For programs funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF [eligibility criteria and priorities](#): Not applicable.

B.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

The Governments of the coastal countries of Africa 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, the 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 each of the country's macroeconomic policies and strategies. For example, in many of the recent Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) in the region, the fisheries sector has been listed as a key driver of economic growth in terms of wealth creation, a key source of public sector revenues (e.g. Mauritania), or a vital contributor to national food security (e.g. Mozambique).

The national policies and strategies for the fisheries sector all place an emphasis on sustainable management of the marine fish resources, and achieving an optimal contribution of the sector to economic growth and poverty reduction

(notably to food security in many cases). Although starting from very different circumstances in each case, in order to respond to the challenges facing the marine fisheries sector as well as to help it achieve the economic potential noted in the PRSPs, the Governments have articulated strategies with a common approach: (i) build the capacity for governance of the sector; (ii) combat and reduce illegal fishing; and (iii) increase local landings and value added of fish products.

This approach was recently endorsed in a resolution by the Ministers of Fisheries of the countries of the region, during the first Conference for African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA), held in Banjul in September 2010. Additionally, the objective of achieving more sustainable fisheries is well in line with the strategy of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) now transformed into an African Union agency known as NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA) for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), which aims at a better integration of the fisheries in the continent's economy, and on the principles of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Countries throughout the region are in the process of development national action plans for the CAADP, where sustainable fisheries is featured prominently (for example in Mozambique, the sector features prominently in the Government's national economic plan, to contribute to the country's food security). Lastly, the importance of the sector is highlighted in the World Bank Country Assistance Strategies or Country Partnership Strategies (CAS, CPS) of the targeted countries (e.g. Comoros, Mauritania, Tanzania and Mozambique).

C. Rationale of the program and description of strategic approach (including description of current barriers to achieve the stated objectives):

Both the living resources of the seas and the marine habitats that support them are increasingly threatened. The open access nature of these seas and the living resources within them (i.e. resources supporting fisheries) has not only encouraged the build-up of severe over-capacity in the world's fishing fleets, but has also caused the *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, as 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 more than doubled (compared with a 35 percent increase in the economically-active population in agriculture). 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 fisheries over- or fully fished. The relatively zero growth in capture fisheries production has led FAO to suggest that no increases in total fisheries catch would be obtained in the future, to the contrary, a decline in the total stock, and the production, in particular for the most valuable species is most likely. However, the decline in the resource base is not irreversible. Provided concerted action is taken, the prevailing opinion is that stocks can be rebuilt.

Unfortunately, over-fishing and subsequent declining returns from the sector have only reinforced cycles of coastal poverty for millions of rural fishing communities around the world, while at the same time threatening the marine biodiversity and coastal ecosystems that support fisheries. For this reason, the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) felt over-fishing represented a serious crisis meriting a concerted effort by the international community to restore the world's fisheries to health by the year 2015 (including the coastal ecosystems that support these fisheries). The WSSD further called on donor agencies and stakeholders to create new and flexible partnerships to be able to respond to this growing crisis in world fisheries and implement the target for 2015. This deadline is approaching fast, and much work remains to be completed around the world, if major fisheries are to even to show modest signs of recovery by 2015.

Nowhere is the stagnation and decline in global fisheries more evident, and the need to implement both the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the WSSD greater, than in the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that cover the coastal waters of Africa. These LMEs possess a wealth of globally significant marine biodiversity and habitats that provide the coastal countries of Africa with some of the world's most fertile fishing grounds, many of which are transboundary in nature (with either the fish stocks or the fishing fleets migrating regularly across national boundaries, or both). In most coastal countries in Africa, the fishing sector supported by these LMEs is a major

contributor to rural income and employment, attracts considerable local and foreign investment, contributes significantly to food security, and in many countries is a substantial source of foreign exchange and funding for public budgets. For example in Mauritania, the fisheries contribute some 6 percent to GDP and roughly 25 percent of the public budget, while in Mozambique the sector supports some 850,000 households.

Despite the cultural and economic importance of Africa's marine fish resources, this natural asset is heavily underperforming, and could make a much greater contribution to economic growth and poverty alleviation if better managed. The underperformance of the region's fisheries assets is due to: (i) the overfishing of most commercial fish stocks, resulting from (a) insufficient capacity in the countries to govern and manage the use of the resources to sustainable levels, and more specifically (b) the inability of countries to 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 who rarely land their fish catch in the region or participate in the local economy, so that the countries only capture a fraction of the value.

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 information to track resource use). More crucially, several Governments have not adopted policies and regulations necessary to control resource use to both sustainable and profitable levels, or have conflicting policies in place (such as fishing fuel subsidies).

With Governments throughout the region unable to control who and how many users can have access to the fish resources, essentially rendering their common property resources subject to the tragedy of the commons, both global and local forces are driving increasing fishing pressure on them. Global and regional demand for fish for food consumption has consistently exceeded supply over the last two decades (and is only projected to continue to do so), providing high prices that have driven international fleets to African waters. At the same time, the local realities for coastal communities in much of the continent are such that the cost of entry into the fisheries is practically zero, driving the development of more and more local fleets.

As a specific symptom of poor governance and management of the use of the resources, widespread illegal fishing is perhaps one of the largest constraints to the marine fisheries making a greater contribution to economic growth and poverty reduction in the region. Many countries in the region do not have the means to control what happens in their waters, or to prevent vessels from fishing illegally, and essentially stealing the resources. Numerous foreign industrial vessels and fleets roam the waters of Africa, going from country to country and taking fish from the water without legally registering or paying for the access to do so. Furthermore, many of these vessels never land their fish in the region and contribute to local processing jobs and revenues for Africa, but rather take the fish abroad. Estimates vary, but the value of the fish taken illegally from West Africa for example, is likely in the order of US\$100 million or more annually.

In addition to the direct overfishing, the LMEs in Arica are also beginning to feel the cumulative effects of growing coastal populations, which threaten habitats such as mangroves and wetlands through a variety of activities including infrastructure development and logging of mangrove forests for fuelwood. As such, the LMEs, and the fisheries they support, are being threatened on two fronts: from the destruction of critical habitat that provides spawning and nursery grounds for many species of fish in the early stages of their life cycle, to over-harvesting of target fish stocks based on inadequate governance of the use of the resources and the sector in general.

The rationale for the program is that Africa's globally significant marine fish resources could make a much greater contribution to the region's 'triple bottom line' of social, environmental and economic benefits, with public sector investments in: (i) strengthened governance that is more transparent and empowers users to have a long-term stake in the health of the resources; (ii) surveillance to support compliance with good governance measures and reduce illegal fishing; (iii) infrastructure to boost investment in local value-added to fish products; (iv) protection of critical natural habitats and ecosystems processes that underpin the health of the fish stocks, and (v) monitoring and evaluation to distill and widely communicate lessons learned, and encourage replication. Such an approach is drawn from the recent World Bank publication *Where is the Wealth of Nations?*, which highlights the

capital value of countries' natural assets, such as marine fish resources, and provides a strong economic justification for sustainably managing renewable resources to provide long-term contributions to growth.

Based on this rationale, in November 2005 the GEF approved the *Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Africa* (see Annex E for more detail). This initiative included two parts: (i) a mechanism (i.e. the investment fund) to co-finance innovative projects in coastal African countries aimed at implementing the reforms needed to advance towards sustainability in selected fisheries⁷; and (ii) a strategic partnership led by the African Union to help support the exchange and dissemination of lessons learned from the projects co-financed by the investment fund, as well as to enhance implementation of these investments in general.

The first part of this initiative, the Investment Fund, included US\$60 million in GEF funds from the International Waters window to be available to co-finance country-level projects in sustainable fisheries in Africa over a 10-year period from the end of 2005 to the end of 2015, at a minimum ratio of 1\$ GEF to 3\$ from the World Bank and/or other donors. These investments would generally focus on support for (i) governance reforms necessary to more sustainably manage targeted fisheries; (ii) enhanced fisheries surveillance and enforcement to reduce illegal fishing; (iii) investments to allow coastal African countries to add more value locally to fish caught in their waters, so as to enjoy a greater share of the benefits of better managed fish stocks; and (iv) strengthened protection of critical natural marine and coastal habitats needed to support commercial fish stocks. The expected outcomes of the portfolio of investments from the Investment Fund are, among others: (i) at least 10 countries in Africa introduce pro-poor sustainable fisheries programs, resulting in achievement of the WSSD fisheries targets, (ii) proven approaches to sustainable fisheries management are promoted in at least 75 percent of countries in Africa, and (iii) at least 5 World Bank Country Assistance Strategies include sustainable fisheries. The principle of the Investment Fund is to leverage the use of IDA resources from the World Bank, to support more sustainable fisheries in Africa. The first phase of the Investment Fund was approved by the GEF Council in two tranches: in November 2005 (Tranche 1a; US\$ 20 M) and in November 2007 (Tranche 1b; US\$ 10 M).

The second part of the initiative, the Strategic Partnership, is led by the African Union, with support from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), to: (i) promote fisheries policy reforms in the region, (ii) communicate lessons learned from the Investment Fund, and (iii) provide technical support as needed to countries to prepare and implement sustainable fisheries investments. The African Union leads this Partnership, with technical support from FAO and communications support from WWF. This Strategic Partnership was funded by a US\$1 million grant to the three partners, approved in 2007 for an initial three-year period. The Strategic Partnership is advised by a Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) of donors, regional fisheries bodies and representatives of the Large Marine Ecosystem Projects.

The GEF resources made available under the initiative, i.e. both the Investment Fund and the Strategic Partnership grant, are managed by the World Bank as a GEF Implementing Agency. The initiative aims to successfully demonstrate innovative sustainable fisheries projects, while at the same time actively supporting knowledge management, so that the experience gained would stimulate third parties to replicate similar projects throughout the region, ultimately resulting in the achievement of the WSSD fisheries targets in Africa.

Since its inception in 2006, the Strategic Partnership Investment Fund has made good progress in launching projects with high demonstration value. In most cases, co-financing is high, revealing strong commitment from the client to look at the Investment Fund in a much broader context. When all Tranche 1 projects come fully on stream, the impact on the fisheries is expected to be significant, and the demonstration potential equally important. A more significant impact will occur when dissemination and replication throughout the region takes place, with the help of

⁷ The WSSD defined sustainability of fisheries in biological terms, i.e. achieving yields equivalent to the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). However, there are significant concerns that efforts to manage fisheries to biological targets have often failed in the past, often due to a failure to account for social, political and economic factors driving the yields from the fisheries. For this reason, investments under the Fund have generally targeted moving *towards* the maximum economic yield (MEY) of targeted fisheries, but only going as far and as fast *towards* this point as is socially and politically feasible, with the estimated benefits of the shift outweighing the costs.

the AU and the other partners. Indications exist that demand for GEF funds from the Investment Fund to co-finance sustainable fisheries projects remains high.

Results to date include (see Annex E):

- The World Bank's current and planned portfolio of investments in sustainable fisheries in Africa has grown exponentially over the last 4 years, to more than US\$180 million.
- Over US\$27.5 million in GEF grants from the Investment Fund have been committed for sustainable fisheries.
- The World Bank and GEF are investing to promote sustainable fisheries in eight countries in Africa.
- The impact of the initiative on the AU has been significant – and likely permanent, with the creation of a Fisheries Unit with permanent staff, and support with NPCA for the establishment of the first Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA).

However, it must be noted that the portfolio of projects co-financed by the Investment Fund started from almost zero in the beginning of 2006, and it has taken several years to prepare these investments. Many of them are just now coming on stream, and it will be still some time before results are visible in the fisheries. Similarly, the Strategic Partnership was significantly delayed due to the long process to recruit the Fisheries Advisor at the AU, resulting in an initial disconnect between the Partnership activities and the projects of the Investment Fund.

Now that these issues have been addressed, and the portfolio of projects is underway, the approach of the initiative to demonstrate, disseminate, and replicate sustainable fisheries reforms has high potential in the coming years. The AU is a strategic regional partner for the World Bank and the GEF, and expanding the scope of this initiative to include NPCA will only broaden its impact.

As such, this proposal summarizes a program to continue to build on the investments of the Strategic Partnership to date, in order to reach the objective of significantly contributing to rebuilding Africa's marine fish stocks, with a particular focus on the Mauritania, Mozambique, Comoros and Tanzania. Annex B provides the common results framework for the program which will be adapted for each country investment and detailed further during preparation of the operations as needed to ensure that targets are measurable and realistic. Annexes C and D provide project summaries of the individual projects under the program and an overview of the baseline investments.

D. Discuss the added value of the program vis-à-vis a project approach (including cost effectiveness):

Given that the constraints to more sustainable management of the fisheries are common throughout the region (see section C above), a programmatic and strategic approach is required, whereby a framework or menu of common investments and reforms are supported across a number of countries, but customized to local conditions in each case. Such a common framework or approach, as outline in Section B of Part I above, will also permit the African Union and the partners to compare lessons learned across the different investments, and propose common policy reforms throughout the region, to encourage replication and widespread application of fisheries governance reforms.

A programmatic framework follows a qualitative cost-effective approach to justify the best use of the GEF fund for achieving the described global environmental benefits in the fisheries sector at the regional level. Harmonizing the design of a number of country-based operations and coordinating preparation and implementation is a more effective way to tackle transfrontier issues such as illegal fishing. By working together to share information in preparation and implementation, on issues such as policies for regulating fishing fleets with excess capacity, addressing illegal fishing and tracking illegal vessels, and introducing common marketing schemes, the countries will greatly reduce the costs of sustainable fisheries management in the targeted LMEs and leverage much greater benefits for the investment. Thus, GEF funding will be used to support the individual countries to engage in necessary reforms and activities to protect their fish stocks while adopting a regional vision of sustainable fisheries. World Bank co-financing will be secured through IDA funds, which will be disbursed to the individual countries through Credit Agreements to each country, to which the GEF investments would be blended. Grouping the proposed investments together in a program allows each to capture economies of scale to both reduce transaction costs, and enhance results

and spill-over benefits. See Annex C for summaries of the projects proposed under this program detailing the preliminary estimates for the project and its design, which will be confirmed during their preparation and adjusted as needed to ensure that costs and activities defined are realistic and actual.

E. Describe the baseline program and the problem that it seeks to address:

As mentioned previously, often the fishing activity in Africa's waters provides little to no value locally in the region, as vessels pay a fee to the Governments to access the waters (or simply do so illegally with no fee payment), catch the fish and freeze it on board, and then land it at a foreign port for processing and export. Many of the countries lack the basic fish landing and food safety control infrastructure to support greater local fish processing and/or export industries. For example, Mauritania lacks the basic port infrastructure to support a significant number of industrial vessels to land their fish, and almost all countries in the region lack the adequate infrastructure to provide the necessary support to small-scale fish landings (either to process landed fish for local consumption or for exports). Furthermore, many countries do not have a sanitary authority certified to export to the European Union (EU). Further after the entry into force of the EU regulations in Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU), important risks exist that the African countries will not be able to implement the catch certification scheme necessary to access the EU market, as well as potentially other markets. Perhaps most crucially, in addition to the constraints from a lack of infrastructure needed to support greater landing and processing of fish catch, those local processing companies that do exist, both for fish product exports and the much larger artisanal processing industries, are severely constrained by a decline of raw material, often due to overexploitation of the resources. In cases where there is already a weak overall investment climate, the lack of sustainable and transparent governance regimes for the use of the resources and therefore the assurance of stable supplies has significantly constrained private sector investment in fish processing.

For this reason, the baseline program of the World Bank concentrates largely on investments in the infrastructure, skills and investment climate reforms needed to help move the 'offshore economy' of marine fisheries onshore in many countries, to generate a much greater contribution to the local economies. This program includes investments in fish landing site infrastructure, quality control systems for certifying fish export products, and training for local fish processing and handling, among others.

F. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

Marine fisheries resources in Africa are being over-exploited, a phenomenon which reinforces cycles of coastal poverty for millions of rural fishing communities. Governments in most of the countries bordering the LMEs of Africa still do not have the financial resources or capacity to take control of their resources and to prevent overexploitation by regulating access to these resources and protecting the critical habitats that support them. The absence of GEF intervention would impede the necessary collaboration among countries and capacity strengthening to engage in institutional reforms, policy and regulatory development and monitoring and surveillance, and to address the threats to fish stocks, tackle the transboundary issue of illegal fishing, and improve natural resources governance in the LMEs. Governments of targeted coastal countries would be less likely to allocate the resources to engage in developing ecosystem-based and sustainable fisheries, and bring together the necessary resources at the country level to aim at achieving the regional objectives and to protect globally important fish populations and supporting coastal and marine ecosystems. In summary, without GEF involvement the program might go forward with World Bank funding to increase the contribution of the resources to local value added in the region, but without the needed interventions to protect the critical habitats and ecosystem services needed to support the fish stocks.

Notably the GEF grants and corresponding cofinancing vary by country and are not uniformly distributed. This is based on both the needs assessment done in discussion with the client, the absorptive capacities of the countries and the context of the donors available in the country to support this program of activities. Significantly however, the availability of GEF support to this effort has been a catalyst to encourage the World Bank to commit significant IDA funds, and in the case of Mauritania IBRD funds, towards African fisheries. Overall the GEF has leveraged a

portfolio level co-financing ratio of 1: 5.4, with significant contributions from both the World Bank and the donors.

G. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Program at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits(GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF).

Fisheries directly employ some 3.6 million people in Africa, and potentially up to four times more if indirect or ancillary industries are considered. On average, fish constitutes over 21 percent of daily protein intake for the region's population, and is the cheapest source of animal protein on the continent. Of course this high level of employment dependent on the resources, as well as the large number of persons dependent on fish for food security, is not evenly distributed throughout Africa. In particular, coastal communities throughout the region are often almost wholly dependent on the fisheries for livelihoods and food protein. As such, the strengthened and more sustainable management of the resources, together with the investments to increase the value added locally to fish products originating in African waters, will help increase food security and revenues for coastal communities in the region. In these communities, this includes fishers and crew, as well as the buyers and processors (often women), and the ancillary industries that support them. For many coastal areas and communities, realization of the MDGs will not be possible without achieving the WSSD targets for fisheries.

Beyond the coastal communities directly dependent on the fish resources, and the stakeholder groups included in these communities, increased returns from more sustainable fisheries will provide greater benefits to Government returns and budgets, for reinvestment in poverty reduction and economic growth more broadly.

H. Justify the type of financing support provided with the GEF/LDCF/SCCF resources:

The GEF would provide grant financing for improved fisheries governance, through a series of standard full-sized projects that would constitute the program. More specifically, the GEF funding will support activities reflecting a priority on transparent governance and the introduction of incentives for users to take a long-term interest in the health of the resources, as well as an increase in local value added. Funding will support investments to build capacity for more sustainable governance of the resources in targeted countries, for example through strengthened policies, registration of all fishing vessels and the development of sustainable fisheries management plans. The GEF financing will focus on building capacity and, the use of GEF resources for related TA activities will create a policy and capacity backbone to the fisheries sector in targeted countries to ensure that the marine fish resources are used in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially fair and economically profitable. Furthermore, the program would finance the activities of the partners to monitor and evaluate the various projects and draw lessons learned that can be communicated widely throughout the region and replicated where appropriate. The individual projects within the program will ensure transmission of lessons learned via the IW: LEARN program (financed at 1 percent of the GEF Grant), entail activities including project websites, participation in IW conferences and workshops and production of at least two experience notes, and use the GEF -5 Tracking tools for monitoring over the duration of the project (start, mid-term and end of project).

I. Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the program objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the program design:

Two main risks to achieving the objectives of the program include: (i) challenges to fisheries governance reforms from actors benefiting from the status quo of over and often illegal exploitation of the resources; and (ii) the risk that climatic changes could induce shifting patterns of recruitment or migration for targeted fish stocks, as well as affecting coastal habitats, communities and infrastructure.

(i) The implementation of the required governance and management reforms for the use of the marine fish resources could be challenged by certain beneficiaries of the status quo, who would view these reforms as a threat to their activities (for example reforms to limit access to the fisheries and reduce fishing effort), as well as by corruption (particularly in efforts to reduce illegal fishing activities). This risk would be reduced by: (a) implementing learning tools such as pilot and demonstration projects for proposed reforms, (b) utilization of triggers for the agreed reforms required to proceed to the second phase of financing under the project, and (c) the participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process and transparency in governance and management (for example publication of policies,

plans, lists of fishing licenses and license receipts).

(ii) Climatic changes could induce shifting patterns of recruitment or migration for targeted fish stocks. This risk will be reduced by strong monitoring and evaluation of the fish stocks and environmental conditions in the LMEs, feeding information into decision-making, in order to allow for adaptive management. The program will be coordinated with the ongoing work of the LME programs, which are conducted research and monitoring on factors that could reveal potential changes, so as to ensure this information is used by fisheries agencies to set management parameters.

Furthermore, climate change could affect coastal habitats, communities and infrastructure. Coastal areas in Africa are already vulnerable to climatic changes as a result of rapid urbanization and increasing populations, as well as growing environmental degradation of the ecosystems found there. In addition, sea levels around Africa are projected to rise anywhere from 15 to 95 cm by the year 2100. Furthermore, in recent assessments of the potential flood risks that may arise by 2080 as a result of sea level rise, three of the five regions of the world shown to be at risk of flooding in coastal areas are located in Africa: North Africa, West Africa and southern Africa (Warren et al., 2006; Nicholls and Tol, 2006). Recent projections by the World Bank (Dasgupta et al., 2007) show some 11 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa impacted in a scenario where the sea level rises 5 meters, and some 2 million in a scenario of 1 meter.

Coastal infrastructure is particularly vulnerable to sea level rise. National communications indicate that the coastal infrastructure in 30 percent of Africa's coastal countries is at risk of partial or complete inundation due to accelerated sea level rise, most notably coastal settlements in the Gulf of Guinea, Senegal, Gambia, Egypt, and along the southeastern coast, and urban centers and ports such as Cape Town, Maputo and Dar Es-Salaam.

Sea level rise will also threaten a number of sensitive coastal ecosystems in Africa, such as lagoons and mangrove forests in both eastern and western Africa, and subsequently the fisheries that depend on these areas as nurseries for key species. For example, one study on the Nile Delta estimated that a one meter rise in sea level would destroy weak parts of the sand belt, which is essential for the protection of lagoons and the low-lying reclaimed and other valuable agricultural lands. In addition, intrusion of saltwater will affect freshwater quality and subsequently the health of freshwater fish.

J. Outline the institutional structure of the program including coordination and monitoring & evaluation:

At the country level, the projects encapsulated in this program would be implemented by the Government agencies in charge of managing the fisheries, generally with oversight by a steering committee encompassing a range of relevant government agencies as well as private sector and civil society.

At the regional level, these project investments will be supported by a partnership led by the African Union, with the assistance of FAO, NPCA and WWF. The African Union (AU) has established a Fisheries Unit within the African Union Commission, that would serve as a secretariat to the CAMFA, and would convene a regional 'Fisheries Partnership Advisory Committee' of key stakeholders, including the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs), LME Program Coordinators, private sector representatives, etc., in order to advise on fisheries policy reforms, coordinate implementation and communicate lessons learned. On a more day to day basis, the AU will convene a Fisheries Executive Committee of the partners, including FAO, NPCA NEPAD, WWF and the World Bank. The AU would also coordinate monitoring and evaluation of Program investments and share information and results throughout the region, including via the GEF's IW:LEARN program, which will include participation of project and governmental representative staff to relevant regional IW:LEARN conferences as well as the biennial International Waters Conferences that will be hosted during the projects implementation and creation of a website following the IW:LEARN toolkit guidance. The projects will also use the GEF-5 IW Tracking Tools. TSee Annex C. I. for more details on the institutional structure for coordination of the program and monitoring and evaluation.

In the context of overall synthesis of the program the African Union and NPCA, with the technical support of FAO and WWF, and through the created regional partnership mechanism will utilize the knowledge generated from the specific country level investments, in order to: (i) conduct advocacy and training to promote fisheries governance

reforms, (ii) monitor and evaluate current and future fisheries policy implementation and accompanying investments, and their impacts on the ground, (iii) disseminate lessons learned, and (iv) leverage any additional financial support needed by countries to implement reforms. The Knowledge Management project will allow aggregation of baselines and measurements for the key indicators identified with each investment on an annual basis, in order to provide an overview of portfolio performance vis-à-vis the objectives of the partnership.

K. Identify key stakeholders involved in the program including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

At the regional level, the key partners include the African Union, FAO, NPCA, WWF and the World Bank. Additional partners at the regional level include the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs) and LME Program Coordinators. Similarly, a number of development partners have engaged in discussions with the RAC and in specific country contexts, such as the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the European Commission (EC), among others. These partners will be consulted throughout preparation and implementation, for possible opportunities to collaborate.

At the national level, key stakeholders in each participating country will include coastal fishing communities, national and foreign fishing companies, local food fish buyers and consumers, Government agencies in charge of managing fisheries as well as public treasuries.

L. Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

Approximately US\$108 million in IDA, IBRD and Grant funds from the World Bank.

M. How does the program fit into the GEF Agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and the Agency staff capacity in the country to follow up program implementation:

The willingness of the countries of Africa to collaborate to increase the value of their marine fisheries asset, and in particular to implement the needed governance and management reforms, fits squarely within the World Bank's objective to promote shared economic growth in Africa through the implementation of the Africa Action Plan (AAP). More specifically, regional integration is one of the pillars of the AAP, which notes in particular the need "to create common institutional and legal frameworks in such areas as... the regulation of common property resources (such as fisheries)."⁸ In addition, a review of the implementation of the AAP by the World Bank recommended increasing attention to environmental management, specifically to reduce the cost of environmental degradation and improve the use of natural resources, in part through helping countries "undertake reforms in natural resources management policies (e.g. concessions, tourism, fisheries)."⁹

The NPCA CAADP process is another AU initiative that enables countries prioritize agricultural activities to ensure a key CAADP target of 6% annual growth of the agricultural sector, is achieved. The fisheries potential to contribute towards this growth has been recognized and NPCA is assisting countries highlight fisheries as one of the key drivers for the growth by prioritizing the sector in the country CAADP Compact document. The Compact document is used to develop the countries' investment plans for agriculture including fisheries. This is expected to result in better focus for funding of fisheries investments by both donors and national governments.

Similarly, in 2008 the World Bank completed a Regional Integration Assistance Strategy (RIAS) for Sub-Saharan Africa in order to help leverage increased benefits for the region through investments in cross-border integration and collaboration. The RIAS notes that one of the main rationales for World Bank support to regional integration in Africa is the need for assistance with the management of shared natural resources, such as fisheries. The RIAS highlights the fact that fisheries lie across borders and require regional collaboration to ensure sustainable harvesting and to prevent conflicts. As such, one of the three pillars of the RIAS is to support coordinated

⁸ Paragraph 18, page 8. Meeting the Challenge of Africa's Development: A World Bank Group Action Plan. September 7, 2005.

⁹ Pages 10-11. Accelerating Development Outcomes in Africa: Progress and Change in the Africa Action Plan. Presented to the Development Committee, April 6, 2007.

interventions to provide regional public goods, focusing on regional water resources, forestry and fisheries. For this reason, the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program is listed in the RIAS in the indicative lending program for the World Bank (Table 3, page 47).

At the national level, a number of World Bank Country Assistance Strategies (CAS's) and Country Partnership Strategies (CPS's) have identified the fisheries sector as an important aspect of the economy targeted for potential investment, including current and draft CAS or CPS documents for: Mauritania, Tanzania, and Mozambique.

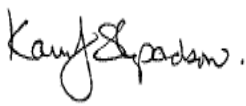
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#) (for Qualifying GEF Agency) and Operational Focal Point Endorsement letter (for Program Coordination Agency) with this template.

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Ms. Marilia Telma Antonio MANJATE	Head of Department of International Cooperation, Mozambique	MINISTRY FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS (MICOA)	MARCH 28, 2011
Dr. Mohamed Yahya LAFDAL	Directeur de la Programmation, de la Coordination Intersectorielle et de la Coopération (DPCIC), Mauritania	MINISTERE DELEGUE AUPRES DU PREMIER MINISTRE CHARGE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT	MARCH 31, 2011
Mrs. Koulthoum DJAMADAR	Special Advisor to the Vice President and Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Energy and Industry, Comoros	Vice Presidency in charge of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Energy and Industry	SEPTEMBER 5, 2011
Dr. Julius NINGU	Director of Environment, Tanzania	Vice President's Office	APRIL 3, 2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson GEF Agency Executive Coordinator		March 24, 2011	Paola Agostini Regional Coordinator Africa Region	(202) 473 7620	pagostini@worldbank.org

ANNEX A**LIST OF PROJECTS UNDER THE PROGRAM FRAMEWORK****

Projects Submitted for Council approval in this work program + Future submissions:						
Project Title	GEF Amount (\$)			Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)	Expected Submission Date
	Focal Area 1	Focal Area 2	TOTAL			
	Project	Project	Project			
FSP submitted with PFD in the work program						
1.						Same as program framework document
2.			0		0	
4.			0		0	
Total		0				
MSPs Submitted for CEO approval						
1.			0		0	
2.			0		0	
Total			0	0	0	
FSP Projects to be submitted in future work programs:						
1.Mauritania	7,000,000		7,000,000	560,000	7,560,000	2013-05-30
2.Mozambique	7,000,000		7,000,000	560,000	7,560,000	2013-05-30
3.Comoros	3,500,000		3,500,000	280,000	3,780,000	2013-05-30
4.Tanzania	5,000,000		5,000,000	400,000	5,400,000	2013-05-30
5. Strategic Partnership Coordination	2,500,000		2,500,000	200,000	2,700,000	2012-02-01
Total FSPs	25,000,000	0	25,000,000	2,000,000	27,000,000	
MSP Projects to be submitted for CEO Approval						
Total						

Note: Qualifying GEF Agencies submitting the PFD do not need to fill this table. For all other GEF Agencies, fill in the focal area split, if any. If more than two focal areas involved, add columns as necessary.

** Annex C provides the summaries of the projects to be financed under the program.

PROGRAM FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT
Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the LMEs in Africa
Annex B. Results Framework

Table 1: Results Framework

Program Objective	Key Indicators of Success
Program Objective: To assist in the development, adoption and implementation of governance reforms supporting environmentally, economically and socially sustainable marine fisheries in Africa.	<p>Environmental Indicator: (i) Recovery of overexploited fish stocks, management of fully and underexploited fish stocks at sustainable yield basis; (ii) Conservation or rehabilitation of ecosystems that support fish stocks</p> <p>Economic Indicator: Increase in annual net economic benefits from targeted fisheries for the countries and communities that depend on them</p> <p>Social Indicator: Increase in the average household wealth status for fishing households in targeted communities, with attention to an equitable distribution of the benefits</p>
Expected Outcomes	Core Outputs
Strengthened governance and management of the fisheries	<p>A.1 National and local policy/legal/institutional reforms adopted in targeted countries, in order to increase the wealth from fisheries through strengthened rights and equitable allocation of these rights which balances economic efficiency and social benefits</p> <p>A.2 Robust and secure rights are developed, defined and allocated for participation in targeted fisheries</p> <p>A.3 Development of capacity, rules, procedures and practices for good fisheries governance, including: Strengthening policy and regulatory framework</p> <p>Implementation of basic management tools e.g., fishing vessel registration and licensing, vessel and fishing license registers, fish catch and effort databases</p> <p>Improvement of research and fish stock assessment</p> <p>A.4 Promotion of transparency including: Disclosure of key sector information, e.g. licenses, terms & conditions of access, fees.</p> <p>Establishment of an electronic ‘dashboard’ of key sector information</p> <p>A.5 Establishment of co-management partnerships between Governments and stakeholders in order to allocate fishing rights, as well as to introduce accompanying management measures (e.g. gear and size restrictions, closed seasons, protected areas, etc.)</p>

<p>Reduced illegal fishing, through strengthened surveillance & enforcement</p> <p>Increased local value added from fisheries</p> <p>Conserving or rehabilitating the ecosystems that support fisheries</p>	<p>A.6 Reduction of fishing pressure on over-exploited resources, including support for alternative livelihoods to fishing (through technical assistance for skills development, and micro-finance/start-up grants), and decommissioning/buy-back of fishing vessels where appropriate</p> <p>B.1 Support for improved judicial processes and/or increased penalties for fisheries enforcement (see A.1)</p> <p>B.2 Effective surveillance (aerial and sea patrols, satellite-based fishing vessel monitoring systems and fisheries monitoring centers)</p> <p>C.1 Increased local landing, processing and/or shipment of fisheries products, through improved fish landing facilities, including basic infrastructure as well as partnerships to leverage clusters of support services</p> <p>C.2 Increased value of fish exports, through fish product trade information and systems, including quality control and sanitary competent authorities</p> <p>C.3 Research, development and extension of improved fishing, fish handling and processing practices</p> <p>D.1 Establishment/operation of marine protected areas and reserved fishing zones</p> <p>D.2 Ecosystem rehabilitation, e.g. artificial reefs, mangrove reforestation</p> <p>D.3 Support for market-based mechanisms to encourage environmentally-friendly fisheries, such as eco-certification</p>
<p>M&E, Communication & Coordination</p>	<p>E.1 Success of individual projects towards meeting their specific indicators (in the context of meeting the program level larger aggregate results indicator targets)</p> <p>E.2. Aggregate result indicators for projects in relation to the Program level targets (i.e. analytical sum of E.1 above).</p>

Table 2: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Program Objective	Key Indicators of Success¹⁰	Targets 2018
To assist in the development, adoption and implementation of governance reforms supporting environmentally, economically and socially sustainable marine fisheries in Africa.	<i>Environmental Indicator:</i> Number of fully exploited fisheries maintained at status quo, or overexploited fisheries that show signs of a recovery, as measured by total landings of fish per unit of fishing capacity ¹¹	10 fisheries
	<i>Economic Indicator:</i> Increase in sustainable annual net economic benefits (US\$) from targeted fisheries for the countries that depend on them	US\$125 million
	<i>Social Indicator:</i> % increase in the average income of fishing households in targeted fisheries	15%
Expected Outcomes	Core Outputs	Targets 2015
Strengthened governance and management of the fisheries	Number of national and local policy/legal/institutional reforms adopted , in order to increase the wealth from fisheries through strengthened rights and equitable allocation of these rights which balances economic efficiency and social benefits	7
	% of fishing vessels registered and licensed as per law in targeted countries	100%
	Key fisheries sector information is publicly available in targeted countries (e.g. vessel and license information, fees and revenues, etc.) – Yes/No	Yes
Reduced illegal fishing, through strengthened surveillance & enforcement	% increase in the number of patrol days per year in targeted fisheries	50%
	A satellite-based fishing vessel monitoring system is in place in targeted countries (Yes/No)	Yes
	A fisheries monitoring center is equipped and functional in targeted countries (Yes/No)	Yes
Increased local value added from fisheries	Number of integrated fish landing site clusters established	5
	% increase in the value of fish exports from targeted countries	15%
Conserving or rehabilitating the ecosystems that support fisheries	% of exclusive economic zone of targeted countries where multi-use marine protected areas or reserved fishing zones are established and effectively managed	5%
	Number of fisheries qualifying for eco-certification	3
M&E, Communication and Coordination	Reporting on results indicators at both individual project level and aggregate program level.	Annual

¹⁰ Baseline data will be collected and further detailed during the preparation phase of the individual investments.

¹¹ Trends in local landings of target fish species (which would represent a larger basket of species targeted by the fishery) per unit of fishing capacity, is used as a rough proxy to indicate trends in the fish catch per unit of fishing effort (CPUE), as a practical measure of trends in the actual biomass of the fish stock, based on the availability of data. Further work will be conducted to refine/improve the indicators for recovery of targeted fisheries.

PROGRAM FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT
Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the LMEs in Africa

Annex C. Preliminary Project Summaries

**I. The Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in Africa:
Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project in
Comoros**

Project Title: Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project in Comoros

GEF Focal Area Linkage: International Waters

Financing Plan

GEF: US\$ 3.5 million

IDA: US\$ 3 million

Others: US\$5 million (JSDF, JICA, EC)

Govt: US\$0.3 million

Introduction and Context

1. The Comoros archipelago is situated in the Indian Ocean northeast of Madagascar, and consists of three main islands of volcanic origin, Grande Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli. The population of these three islands is estimated at 773,407. These Islands have a very narrow continental shelf (900 KM²) and are surrounded by coral reefs. The sea area coverage within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Comoros is estimated at 160,000 Km².
2. Comorian fisheries, although artisanal in nature, contribute significantly to reducing poverty by improving local incomes and employment. While it has significant potential, the fishing industry has is still largely undeveloped. The estimated fisheries potential is 33,000 tons annually. The Comoros fishing industry contributes an equivalent of some 21 percent of the value of the countries' agricultural crops. Fish consumption is high, with a per capita rate of 29 kilograms, compared to the international average of 16 kilogram. Therefore fisheries in Comoros are now considered to be a target sector for the commitments to meeting the Millennium Development Goals.
3. In 2007, Comoros developed a new strategy and fisheries legislation for fisheries and aquaculture. Initially, the fisheries sector was oriented toward the supply of protein. However, new objectives for the sector are focused on its contribution to the national economy through improved production capacity, processing, preservation and organization of marketing nationally and for export. The national fish production has increased from 6,000 tons in 1985 to 16,000 tons 2010.

4. To date, Comoros does not exercise a systematic control of its marine areas due to a lack of suitable training, human capacity, equipment and financial resources. Lack of an effective fisheries surveillance system has resulted in even the legally licensed commercial vessels becoming a potential threat to community well-being and subsistence fishing because they share the same fishing grounds. Furthermore, the artisanal fishery still employs dynamite fishing although its use has been reduced significantly.

5. To assist Comoros to participate in regional fisheries surveillance opportunities there is need to strengthen the national administration and capacity. This will also assist Comoros in the preservation of the marine and coastal resources, exercise its sovereignty and fulfill its obligations in international conventions. The establishment of an effective fisheries surveillance system requires the development of a fisheries policy, legislation and master plan as well as technical coordination and partnerships with neighboring countries, the commitment of national authorities, and close cooperation of relevant departments.

Proposed Project Development Objectives

6. The project development objective is to create wealth for Comoros through the sustainable use of the country's fisheries resources, in order to help reduce poverty in the fishing communities and improve the country's food security. The key results would include:

- A National Fisheries Management Master Plan that is integrated to the Comorian National Development Plan including links to the Strategy Paper for Growth Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) and CAADP, and consistence with the ecosystem approach to fisheries;
- An effective operational and management framework for the implementation of the Master Plan;
- An effective fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) system that would be deterrent enough to stop IUU (pirate fishing) in Comorian EEZ waters and enhanced safety at sea for the Comorian fishers and other seafarers;
- Increased revenue as a result of an effective licensing system and greater local value added to fisheries products for the benefit of the Comorian communities;
- Enhanced protection for the subsistence and artisanal fishing communities through management and policy strategies that avoid conflict between artisanal/community fishers with commercial/industrial fishers (especially distant water fishing nations).

Project Context

7. In order to achieve the proposed objective, the project would include the following components and activities:

1. **Improvement of the Governance Framework.** Including sub-component 1 – Development of a National Fisheries Master Plan – to review the strategy developed in 2007 and legislation for captured fisheries and aquaculture, so as to integrate the sector to the overall National Development Plan including Growth, Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS), CAS and CAADP; and sub-component 2 – Legal Reform and Institutional Strengthening – to revitalize the fisheries statistical system, build capacity for fish stock assessment, increase national certification of fish products for export,

promote support to the private sector (training in entrepreneurship, credit schemes to supply fishing inputs and promotion of joint ventures) and strengthen regional integration.

2. **Strengthening National Capacity in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance.** Including development of a National MCS implementation plan consistent with the regional and international IUU Agreements, the supply of MCS equipment such as a patrol boat able to cover the sea area around the three Islands, training for the use of satellite-based fishing vessel monitoring systems and assistance for the daily operations of the National Center for MCS.
3. **Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.** This will include participating in the GEF's IW: LEARN program. The project will ensure transmission of lessons learned via the IW: LEARN program (financed at 1 percent of the GEF Grant), entail activities including project websites, participation in IW conferences and workshops and production of at least two experience notes, and use the GEF -5 Tracking tools for monitoring over the duration of the project (start, mid-term and end of project). Project level ecosystem and environmental results indicators will be established in the project and sufficient budget programmed to determine impact from the baseline situation consistent with GEF International Waters M & E guidance and GEF 5 Strategy.

8. The project will be implemented by the Vice Presidents' Office - Ministry of Agriculture, Fishing, Industrial Development, Artisan Artifacts & Environment through the National Directorate of Fisheries Resources (DNRH), and its counterpart The Office of the National Union of Fishermen. However, considering the semi-autonomous nature of the three main Islands, the project will be support by the three Island offices in each of Grande Comore, Anjouan, Mohéli: (i) Directors of Regional Services, (ii) the offices of the regional unions of fishermen, and (iii) NGOs and fishermen's groups. The Government would be supported in implementation by the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, as well as the African Union and the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa.

II. The Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in Africa: West Africa Regional Fisheries Program in Mauritania

Project Title: West Africa Regional Fisheries Program in Mauritania

GEF Focal Area Linkage: International Waters

Financing Plan

GEF: US\$ 7 million

IDA: US\$10 million

Others: US\$50 million (IBRD)

Govt: US\$0.6 million

Introduction and Context

1. Due to exceptional natural conditions, Mauritania is endowed with some of the most fertile fishing grounds in the world. The country is one of the largest fish producers in West Africa, with over 600,000 tons of fish caught in national waters each year, with an estimated first sale value of some US\$465 million. As such, the fisheries are a significant component of the country's economy, providing an average of 25 percent of public revenues (roughly 80 percent of which originates from the foreign fisheries agreement with the European Union), and roughly a third of export revenues. However, the natural resource base (natural capital) for this sector is currently declining, and available information suggests that almost all major fish stocks are overfished. At the same time, the fishing capacity and the pressure are increasing, especially on high-value cephalopods. For this reason, the most recent World Bank Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for Mauritania highlighted the importance of the sector, and the need for governance reforms, through an investment that would include a GEF grant from the Strategic Partnership.

Proposed Project Development Objectives

2. The project development objective is to sustainably increase the wealth generated by the exploitation of Mauritania's marine fish resources, and the proportion of that wealth captured in the country, through (i) strengthened capacity to sustainably govern and manage the fisheries; and (ii) increased value added locally to fish products. The key results would include:

- A strengthened policy and legal framework for the fisheries;
- Implementation of fisheries management plans for key targeted fisheries (cephalopods, shrimp and small pelagics) that fix total allowable catch limits and create individual transferable quotas;
- A functioning and transparent fishing vessel registry;
- A fisheries monitoring system that includes a fisheries economic observatory and dashboard of publicly available key statistics on the sector;
- A fishing port at Tanit for the coastal fisheries;

- Small-scale fish landing site clusters; and
- A fishing port at Nouadhibou.

Project Context

3. In order to achieve the proposed objective, the project would include the following components and activities:

1. **Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries.** Including (a) a detailed action plan for the implementation of the Government's 2008 fisheries strategy, and any revisions necessary to current regulations; (b) support for the implementation of the Government's fisheries management plans for key targeted fisheries, including the establishment of total allowable catch levels and individual transferable quotas where appropriate, as well as transition costs; (c) establishment of a transparent fishing vessel and license registry; (d) a fisheries monitoring system that includes key socio-economic data, and the creation of a dashboard of publicly available statistics for the sector;
2. **Increased Contribution of the Marine Fish Resources to the Local Economy.** Including International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) enclave financing for a fishing port at Nouadhibou, a smaller fishing port at Tanit for the coastal fisheries, and a number of small-scale fish landing site clusters; and
3. **Management, Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation, and Information.** This will include participating in the GEF's IW: LEARN program. The project will ensure transmission of lessons learned via the IW: LEARN program (financed at 1 percent of the GEF Grant), entail activities including project websites, participation in IW conferences and workshops and production of at least two experience notes, and use the GEF -5 Tracking tools for monitoring over the duration of the project (start, mid-term and end of project). Project level ecosystem and environmental results indicators will be established in the project and sufficient budget programmed to determine impact from the baseline situation consistent with GEF International Waters M & E guidance and GEF 5 Strategy.

4. The Executing Partner for this initiative would be the Government of Mauritania (the Ministry for Fisheries and Maritime Economy), with support from the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP), as well as the African Union and the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa. The project would be guided by a multi-stakeholder Steering Committee that would approve annual work programs and budgets for implementation.

III. The Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in Africa:

Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project in Mozambique

Project Title: Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project in Mozambique

GEF Focal Area Linkage: International Waters

Financing Plan

GEF: US\$7 million

IDA: US\$30 million

Others: US\$3 million (JSDF, EC)

Govt: US\$0.6 million

Introduction and Context

1. Mozambique's fisheries contribute substantially to poverty alleviation in the country, particularly in a number of coastal rural areas, by providing the primary source of income for roughly 330,000 people and some form of income to roughly 850,000 households. Women constitute almost half of the labor force, largely in post-harvest processing in marketing. The Government's national economic plan (*Programa Quinquenal do Governo*, PG) identifies the country's fisheries as a key sector and specifies over 30 actions required during the 5-year planning period, with core objectives centred on food security, livelihoods and balance of payments. The World Bank Country Partnership Strategy¹² is closely aligned with the national poverty reduction plan, PARPA II, which prioritizes reduction in absolute poverty. The national food security plan and the long term vision for Mozambique (*Visão 2025*) include fisheries and provide policy guidance. At the sector level, the national fisheries master-plan, or *Plano Director das Pescas 2010-2019* (PDP), was formally launched in December 2010 and describes the strategic plan of the government for the fisheries. Food security is the first priority of the PDP, followed by poverty reduction. Improved balance of payments is a secondary target. Aquaculture and improved human and institutional capacity are seen as important means to these ends.

Proposed Project Development Objectives

2. The project development objective is to sustainably increase the overall benefits generated by the exploitation of the marine fisheries resources of Mozambique and the proportion of those benefits captured by the country. The key results would include:

- Generation and dissemination of knowledge, information and data on fisheries to inform decision;

¹² Subject to review and updating in the Jan-June 2011 period.

- Improved networks among fisheries research and management institutions;
- Strengthened fisheries surveillance systems to reduce illegal fishing; and
- Increased value added to local fish products, including expanded access to regional and international markets.

Project Context

3. In order to achieve the proposed objective, the project would include the following components and activities:

- a) **Economic governance for sustainable fisheries.** This component would support the implementation of core policy instruments, including: (i) the establishment of a dashboard of indicators to track the progress of the sector towards its national policy and planning goals and provide a basis for adaptive management and adjustment of policies and programs; (ii) the economic management of selected fisheries (including aquaculture), with a specific focus on the fishery of main economic importance, the shallow-water shrimp fishery and adaptation to climate change; (iii) the management of public fisheries infrastructure on an economically sound basis.
- b) **Private sector development for a sustainable and shared growth.** Including support to: (i) the development of a favorable investment climate for sustainable aquaculture and fisheries at small, medium and large scales; (ii) the restructuring of sector credit; and (iii) the preparation of strategic infrastructure investments. The aquaculture dimension would include preparation of a favorable investment climate and possible IFC financing of private sector investments. Many of the sector's strategic assets require substantial investment in rehabilitation and investment in strategic public infrastructure would be contingent on implementing effective management policies (described above).
- c) **Improved capacities for policy design and implementation.** This component would include project management and support to the implementation of the investments proposed above. The capacity building could focus on: (i) analysis and policy implementation; (ii) financial and project management; and (iii) public and private sector capability.
- d) **Management of global public goods and regional fisheries collaboration.** The activities would include (i) management of bycatch in the shrimp fishery, including introduction of bycatch reduction devices; (ii) regional collaboration on tuna fisheries and on monitoring control and surveillance (MCS), directed particularly at illicit fishing activities and support for the SADC regional MCS center to be established in Maputo, and (iv) public awareness building on marine conservation. The project will build synergies with other regional initiatives including those supported by Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), NPCA (formerly NEPAD) and the Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF), the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC). This will also include participating in the GEF's IW:LEARN program. The project will ensure transmission of lessons learned via the IW: LEARN program (financed at 1 percent of the GEF Grant), entail activities including project websites, participation in IW conferences and workshops and production of at least two experience notes, and use the GEF -5 Tracking tools for monitoring over the duration of the project (start, mid-term and end of project). Project level ecosystem and environmental results indicators will be established in the project and sufficient budget programmed to determine impact from the

baseline situation consistent with GEF International Waters M & E guidance and GEF 5 Strategy.

4. The Executing Partner for this initiative would be the Government of Mozambique (the Ministry of Fisheries), with support from the African Union and the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa. The Ministry will coordinate the project activities of its subordinated institutions, including the National Directorate of Fisheries Administration (ADNAP), the National Institute for Fisheries Research (IIP), the National Institute for Development of Small-scale Fisheries (IDPPE), and the National Institute for Aquaculture (INAQUA).

5. The project will likely also tap into the STAR allocations for Biodiversity for Mozambique to implement activities for the conservation of the MPAs, once the government completes its planning exercise on using the GEF-5 STAR resources. These will be detailed as preparation continues and confirmation is available on the funds.

IV. The Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in Africa:

Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance, Sustainable Use, and Increased Resilience Project in Tanzania

Project Title: Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance, Sustainable Use, and Increased Resilience Project in Tanzania

GEF Focal Area Linkage: International Waters

Financing Plan

GEF: US\$ 5.0 million

IDA: US\$ 15 million

(Others: *Estimated at US\$ 5 Nordic Development Fund (NDF)*¹³)

Govt: US\$0.5 million

Introduction and Context

1. The marine and coastal environments of the United Republic of Tanzania are endowed with diverse biodiversity and rich resources, and support important natural systems including coral reefs, beaches, estuaries, sea-grass beds and extensive mangrove stands. In addition, the deep sea (Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) harbors rich fisheries resources and biodiversity. All these are of critical importance to the national development and livelihoods of the coastal communities. Many social and economic sectors, such as shipping, fishing, tourism, trade, agriculture, mariculture, and industrial development are heavily dependent on the integrity of marine and coastal ecosystems. The management of Tanzania's marine and coastal resources has and continues to pose challenges that threaten the sustainability of those resources and make it difficult for coastal communities to improve their livelihoods. These challenges are exacerbated by the insufficient scientific understanding of the status of the fishery resources and its ecosystem and supportive legislative mechanisms.

In the early 2000's, recognizing the need for enhancing their ability to protect the marine and coastal environment and accrue the benefits from the resources there in, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, in collaboration with the World Bank and relevant stakeholders, jointly developed a programme known as the Marine and Coastal Environment Management Programme (MACEMP), funded by IDA and GEF and designed primarily as an institutional support project, intended to strengthen existing and new institutions in their mandate to provide better management of coastal and marine resources, and to empowering the local communities so that they are better able to manage effectively, and utilize sustainably, the biodiversity resources on which their livelihoods depend.

¹³ Amount in indicative and will be confirmed during preparation.

While MACEMP phase One has worked well to build the capacity of local communities and government institutions, MACEMP phase Two will be directed at putting into practice the capacity that has been inculcated in the key stakeholders (Central Government, Local Government Authorities and the target coastal communities), and consolidating the institutional reforms instituted during MACEMP One. In addition, climate change is posing a new set of threats to coastal and marine resources as the coast of Tanzania is considered to be one of the most vulnerable areas in the world when it comes to the impacts of climate change. The negative impacts of sea level rise, increased coastal erosion, and increase in sea water temperature are already being observed by some coastal communities in areas where MACEMP is under implementation. Impacts associated with climate change would have their greatest effects on water resources, infrastructure, agriculture, fisheries, and other natural resources along the coastline, and as such MACEMP Two will also include activities to address this new set of challenges.

Proposed Project Development Objectives

2. The project development objective is to increase the benefits to the country and coastal communities generated by the sustainable exploitation of marine fisheries and other coastal resources. The key results would include:

- Generation and dissemination of knowledge, information and data on fisheries to inform decision making;
- Strengthened fisheries surveillance systems to reduce illegal fishing;
- Increased Government revenue accruing from sustainable utilization of marine and coastal resources;
- Improved coastal and marine resource base;
- Reduced resource use conflicts;
- Restored and conserved coastal and marine tourist attractions;
- Degraded coastal and marine environments are rehabilitated.

Project Context

3. The current MACEMP Project, approved in 2005, has already achieved a number of objectives, including:

- Strengthening institutions charged with management of marine resources, in Zanzibar and on the Mainland, with a focus on creating a common governance regime for the Exclusive Economic Zone;
- Supporting the establishment of a network of marine protected areas and marine managed areas for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources, based on planning mechanisms consistent with sound integrated coastal zone management;
- Supporting poverty reduction efforts in coastal areas through promoting community demand-driven development initiatives that empower local populations and generate cash income based on methods that are consistent with sustainable resource management.

Nevertheless, some project results still need to be better consolidated while additional objectives need to be achieved under this follow up operation. In order to achieve the proposed additional objectives, the project would include the following components and activities:

Component One: Strengthening Governance of the Fisheries

- Strengthened policy and legal framework for near- and deep-sea fisheries management, including consolidation of the Deep Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA), improving vessel monitoring and licensing capacity, transparent vessel licensing system, etc.
- Increased capacity of the Tanzanian Fisheries Research Institute, TAFIRI, to allow for quality monitoring and stock assessment, to feed real-time operations linked with licensing activities, etc.
- Consolidation of the Marine Legacy Fund (MLF), to finance operational costs of the Marine Protected Area networks on Mainland and Zanzibar created under MACEMP/

Component Two: Reduced Illegal Fishing and improved Compliance with Fishing Laws and Regulations

- Increased capacity of Fisheries Division on Mainland and Zanzibar to improve and harmonize fisheries management, with special emphasis on reducing unsustainable fishing methods (e.g. dynamiting) and other stress reductions
- Improved enforcement capacity
- Establishment of monitoring and reporting system for dynamiting
- Establishment of social auditing system to ensure fishing methods are compatible with legal framework.
- Strengthen NEMC, the National Land use Planning Commission (NLUPC), and Local Government Authorities for improved planning and use of coastal and marine natural resources, with a special focus on fisheries.

Component Three: Increased Contribution of the Fish Resources to local Economies

- Investments in value-addition to fisheries
- Capacity building of local communities for improved fisheries management and marketing
- Aquaculture/Mariculture
- Investments in fisheries-related community infrastructure, including landing sites, markets, basic processing/freezing
- Capacity building for local communities in planning and decision-making, and participatory resource management

Component Four: Monitoring and Evaluation, Communication and Coordination

Improved data sharing on fisheries resources

Communication of project results and transparent process for allocation of resources

Implementation of a long-term Monitoring and Evaluation program

4. The project will ensure transmission of lessons learned via the IW: LEARN program (financed at 1 percent of the GEF Grant), entail activities including project websites, participation in IW conferences and workshops and production of at least two experience notes, and use the GEF -5 Tracking tools for monitoring over the duration of the project (start, mid-term and end of project). Project level ecosystem and environmental results indicators will be established in the project and sufficient budget programmed to determine impact from the baseline situation consistent with GEF International Waters M & E guidance and GEF 5 Strategy.
5. The Executing Partner for this initiative would be the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, both the Mainland and Zanzibar, with support from the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa. The Ministries involved will be the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.
6. The project may combine the STAR allocations for Biodiversity for Tanzania to implement activities for the conservation of the MPAs, once the government completes its planning exercise on using the GEF-5 STAR resources. These will be detailed as preparation continues and confirmation is available on the funds.

V. The Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in Africa: Knowledge Management for Transformational Policy Reform

Project Title: Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa: Knowledge Management for Transformational Policy Reform"

GEF Focal Area Linkage: International Waters

Financing Plan

GEF: US 2.5 million

Others: US\$12.0 million¹⁴

Objective of the Partnership:

To create a regional partnership platform to support the development, adoption and implementation of governance reforms that would transform Africa's marine fisheries from current levels of overexploitation towards environmental, economic and social sustainability.

More specifically, by managing the knowledge generated from the specific country-level investments included in this program, the partnership would facilitate the implementation of policies that include management and legal reforms to help the continent achieve the fisheries targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These policies, management and legal reforms would aim to:

- increase the contribution of the fisheries to economic growth in continent,
- ensure a distribution of benefits that will contribute to wealth creation leading to poverty reduction and enhanced food security, and
- protect, and/or rehabilitate, the health of the ecosystems that support the fish resources.

This objective thus promotes a more sustainable use of fisheries resources and management of the marine ecosystems that support them, so that these resources may more effectively contribute towards poverty alleviation and sustainable economic growth in Africa.

To achieve this objective, the African Union and NPCA, with the support of FAO and WWF, will create a regional partnership mechanism that will utilize the knowledge generated from the specific country level investments, in order to: (i) conduct advocacy and training to promote fisheries governance reforms, (ii) monitor and evaluate current and future fisheries policy implementation and accompanying investments, and their impacts on the ground, (iii) disseminate lessons learned, and (iv) leverage any additional financial support needed by countries to implement reforms.

Functions of the Partnership:

In order to achieve the objective of catalyzing lasting and meaningful policy, management and legal reforms in Africa's fisheries, the Partnership will perform the following five functions:

¹⁴ Provided by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), through NEPAD.

1. Conduct **advocacy and training** at both the regional and country level to promote the development and implementation of key fisheries policy reforms. This would include:
 - Support the African Union (AU) to establish a Fisheries Team that would plan, coordinate and oversee African Union Commission (AUC) fisheries activities including facilitating knowledge management at the regional and country levels.
 - Strengthening, structuring and institutionalizing the Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) at the AUC; catalyzing its nascent Secretariat to drive sustainability and effective performance of this facility;
 - Promoting the inclusion of fisheries policy reforms in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) process;
 - Exploring the development of an AU Common Fisheries Policy Framework;
 - Working with Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs), Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) programs, Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) and other relevant agencies to promote fisheries reforms; and
 - Assisting individual coastal countries to build the capacity to develop and implement fisheries policy reforms.

2. **Monitor and evaluate implementation of fisheries governance reforms**, including:
 - World Bank and GEF investments in fisheries governance reform associated with the Partnership, through aggregation of baselines and measurements for the key indicators identified with each investment on an annual basis, in order to provide an overview of portfolio performance vis-à-vis the objectives of the Partnership;
 - other public sector investments in fisheries around the continent;
 - performance of the environmental and economic targets for healthy and sustainable fisheries in the countries, LMEs and throughout the continent; and
 - periodically synthesize the results of the regional fisheries monitoring and evaluation system and prepare reports and updates for stakeholders.

3. **Create a comprehensive communications platform to promote learning and information exchange** to ensure that the lessons from successes and failures of efforts to reform fisheries governance at the country, LME and regional level are collected, analyzed and widely disseminated. This would provide examples that will align Governments and stakeholders around a common understanding of the fisheries governance reforms necessary to meet the WSSD targets and MDGs, disseminating information and lessons learned from individual investments in targeted countries by the Partnership, as well as wider Partnership activities. This activity would also include communications efforts to achieve coherence of existing marine fisheries development programs throughout the region, in order to influence transformative change at both national and regional levels.

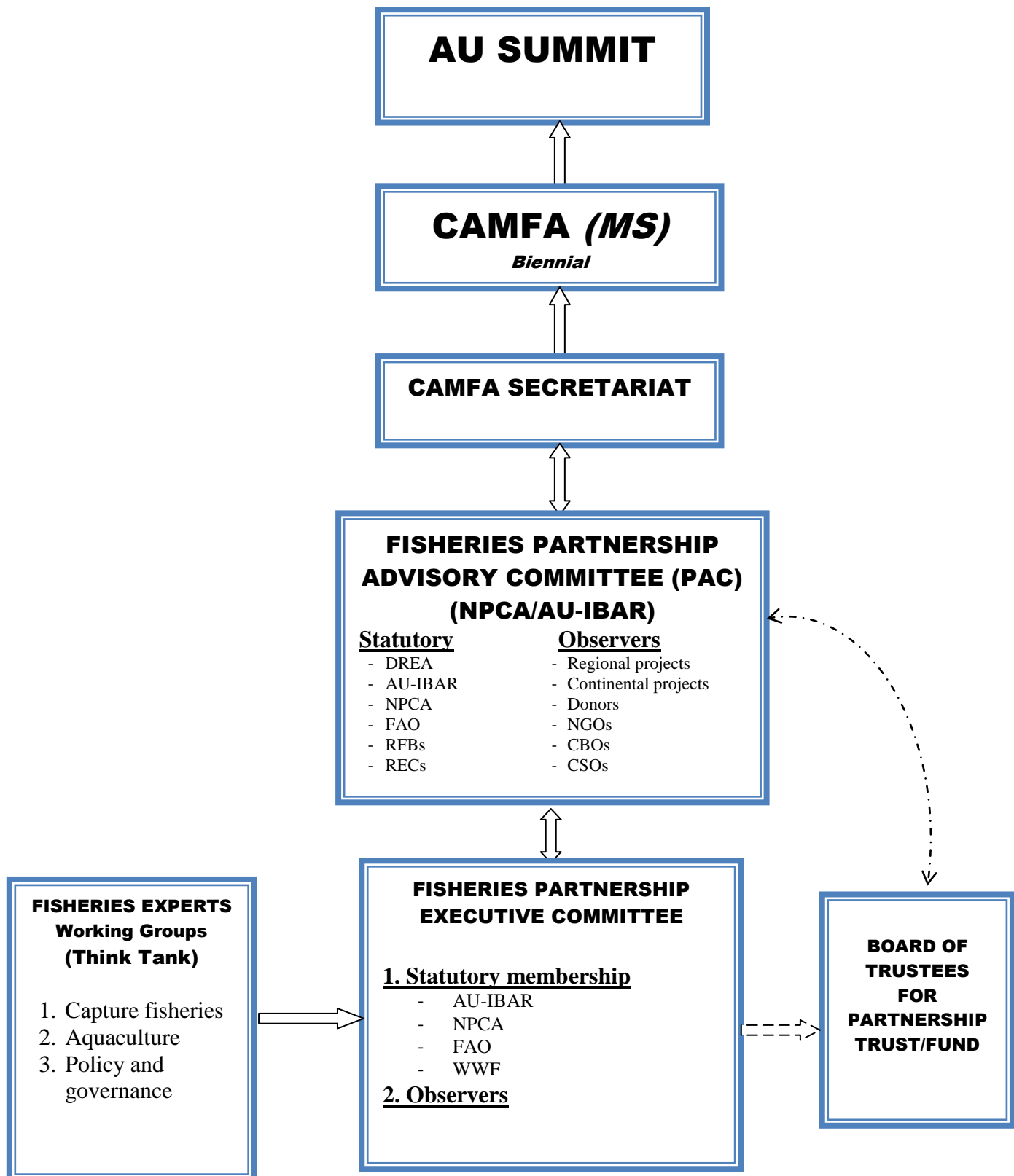
4. Encourage and assist to **leverage any additional financial support needed** to countries in the region, in order to develop and implement fisheries policy reforms.

5. Stimulate **an open debate, i.e. a ‘think tank’ process** to generate proposals and consensus for fisheries policy reforms, drawing upon three working groups of stakeholders’ representatives from fishing communities, international organizations,

NGOs, trade and industry, Governments, RFBs, regional programs and educational institutions: (i) good governance; (ii) illegal fishing; and (iii) trade and market access.

Proposed Institutional Arrangements for Partnership for Fisheries Development in Africa (see schematic representation below)

Partnership for Fisheries Development in Africa



PROGRAM FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT

Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa

Annex D: Summary of Baseline Investments and GEF Alternative in Participating Countries

Country	Baseline Project(s)	Financing (US\$M)	GEF Alternative	GEF Totals (program amount) (US\$M)	GEF Totals (program amount + fee) (US\$M)
Comoros	IDA	\$3.0	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project in Comoros <i>Objective:</i> To create wealth for Comoros through the sustainable use of the country's fisheries resources, in order to help reduce poverty in the fishing communities and improve the country's food security.	\$3.5	\$3.78
	<i>Others(JSDF, JICA, EC)</i>	\$5.0			
	<i>Govt.</i>	\$0.3			
Mauritania	IDA	\$10.0	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program in Mauritania <i>Objective:</i> To sustainably increase the wealth generated by the exploitation of Mauritania's marine fish resources, and the proportion of that wealth captured in the country, through (i) strengthened capacity to sustainably govern and manage the fisheries; and (ii) increased value added locally to fish products.	\$7.0	\$7.56
	IBRD	\$50.0			
	<i>Govt.</i>	\$0.6			
Mozambique	IDA	\$30.0	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project in Mozambique <i>Objective:</i> To sustainably increase the overall benefits generated by the exploitation of the marine fisheries resources of Mozambique and the proportion of those benefits captured by the country.	\$7.0	\$7.56
	<i>Others(JSDF, EC)</i>	\$3.0			
	<i>Govt.</i>	\$0.6			
Tanzania	IDA	\$15.0	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance, Sustainable Use, and Increased Resilience Project in Tanzania <i>Objective:</i> To increase the benefits to the country and coastal communities generated by the sustainable exploitation of marine fisheries and other coastal resources while ensuring their resilience to climate change and other threats.	\$5.0	\$5.40
	<i>Others (Nordic Dev Fund)</i>	\$5.0			
	<i>Govt.</i>	\$0.5			
	<i>Others (EC)</i>	<i>TBD</i>			

Regional	Others (DFID)	\$12.0	Knowledge Management for Transformational Policy Reform Project	\$2.5	\$2.70
			<i>Objective:</i> To create a regional partnership platform to support the development, adoption and implementation of governance reforms that would transform Africa's marine fisheries from current levels of overexploitation towards environmental, economic and social sustainability.		
Total Financing		\$135.0		\$25.0	\$27.0

Annex E. Progress Report on the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa

I. Introduction

In 2002 the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) set a target for the rehabilitation of the world's major fisheries to sustainable levels by 2015. At that time, trends in the biological health of fish stocks and the economic performance of the fisheries they supported were generally negative, particularly in some of the poorest regions of the world such as Africa.

To help reach the target set by the WSSD in the region of the world where it could make the biggest impact on poverty reduction, the World Bank and GEF launched, in November 2005, the *Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Africa*. This initiative included two parts: (i) a mechanism (i.e. the investment fund) to co-finance innovative projects in coastal African countries aimed at implementing the reforms needed to advance towards sustainability in selected fisheries¹⁵; and (ii) a strategic partnership led by the African Union to help support the exchange and dissemination of lessons learned from the projects co-financed by the investment fund, as well as to enhance implementation of these investments in general.

The first part of this initiative, the Investment Fund, included US\$60 million in GEF funds from the International Waters window to be available to co-finance country-level projects in sustainable fisheries in Africa over a 10-year period from the end of 2005 to the end of 2015, at a minimum ratio of 1\$ GEF to 3\$ from the World Bank and/or other donors. These investments would generally focus on support for (i) governance reforms necessary to more sustainably manage targeted fisheries; (ii) enhanced fisheries surveillance and enforcement to reduce illegal fishing; (iii) investments to allow coastal African countries to add more value locally to fish caught in their waters, so as to enjoy a greater share of the benefits of better managed fish stocks; and (iv) strengthened protection of critical natural marine and coastal habitats needed to support commercial fish stocks. The expected outcomes of the portfolio of investments from the Investment Fund are, among others: (i) at least 10 countries in Africa introduce pro-poor sustainable fisheries programs, resulting in achievement of the WSSD fisheries targets, (ii) proven approaches to sustainable fisheries management are promoted in at least 75 percent of countries in Africa, and (iii) at least 5 World Bank Country Assistance Strategies include sustainable fisheries. The principle of the Investment Fund is to leverage the use of IDA resources from the World Bank, to support more sustainable fisheries in Africa. The first phase of the Investment Fund was approved by the GEF Council in two tranches: in November 2005 (Tranche 1a; US\$ 20 M) and in November 2007 (Tranche 1b; US\$ 10 M).

¹⁵ The WSSD defined sustainability of fisheries in biological terms, i.e. achieving yields equivalent to the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). However, there are significant concerns that efforts to manage fisheries to biological targets have often failed in the past, often due to a failure to account for social, political and economic factors driving the yields from the fisheries. For this reason, investments under the Fund have generally targeted moving *towards* the maximum economic yield (MEY) of targeted fisheries, but only going as far and as fast *towards* this point as is socially and politically feasible, with the estimated benefits of the shift outweighing the costs.

The second part of the initiative, the Strategic Partnership, is led by the African Union, with support from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), to: (i) promote fisheries policy reforms in the region, (ii) communicate lessons learned from the Investment Fund, and (iii) provide technical support as needed to countries to prepare and implement sustainable fisheries investments. The African Union leads this Partnership, with technical support from FAO and communications support from WWF. This Strategic Partnership was funded by a US\$1 million grant to the three partners, approved in 2007 for an initial three-year period. The Strategic Partnership is advised by a Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) of donors, regional fisheries bodies and representatives of the Large Marine Ecosystem Projects.

The GEF resources made available under the initiative, i.e. both the Investment Fund and the Strategic Partnership grant, are managed by the World Bank as a GEF Implementing Agency. The initiative aims to successfully demonstrate innovative sustainable fisheries projects, while at the same time actively supporting knowledge management, so that the experience gained would stimulate third parties to replicate similar projects throughout the region, ultimately resulting in the achievement of the WSSD fisheries targets in Africa.

The objective of this Progress Report is to provide updated information of progress achieved, and challenges met by the initiative in its initial years of operation.

II. Implementation Status Summary

The Investment Fund

The projects under the Investment Fund have been identified and account fully for the first tranche of US\$30 million. The portfolio* includes the following:

Country	Project	GEF \$ M	IDA \$ M	Status
Senegal	Sustainable Management of Fish Resources Project; West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP)	6	18.5	Effective in 2009, 2010 respectively
Cape Verde	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP)	2	6	Effective in 2010
Liberia	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP)	3	9	Effective in 2010
Sierra Leone	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP)	5	15	Effective in 2010
Kenya	Coastal Development Project (KCDP)	5	35	Effective in 2010
Ghana	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP)	3.5	48	Board approved in 2011
Guinea-Bissau	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP)	2	6	Board approved in 2011
Regional (MSP)	Regional Activities of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries	1	0	Effective in 2007

	Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa			
TOTAL		27.5**	137.5	

* The Tanzania MACEMP (GEF US\$5 m and IDA US\$52 m) was financed as a pre-cursor or model, as part of the portfolio but not financed from the Investment Fund.

** GEF funds listed here do not include project preparation costs, which are also financed out of the Investment Fund.

With the exception of the Tanzania MACEMP, all of the projects in the portfolio were not identified at the time of the approval of the Strategic Partnership initiative by the GEF Council in November 2005. Thus, considerable time and resources were allocated to building the portfolio over the years of 2006 through 2008, with most projects beginning in 2009 and 2010. The overall co-financing ratio of the portfolio, including Tanzania is roughly 1: 6, twice the ratio anticipated.

The West Africa Regional Fisheries Program investments in Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone all target initially the coastal fisheries (demersal fish, cephalopods and shrimp), aiming to (i) strengthen the governance of the targeted fisheries, (ii) reduce illegal fishing and (iii) increase local value added to fish products. Additionally, the Sustainable Management of Fish Resources Project in Senegal aims to introduce small-scale marine protected areas ('reserved fishing zones') and artificial reefs in the coastal fisheries. The Kenya Coastal Development Project targets largely the offshore fisheries, supporting research and development of sustainable fisheries management plans and strengthening surveillance to reduce illegal fishing.

Projects in this portfolio aim to introduce a wide range of technical and institutional innovations, including:

- A national and regional electronic dashboards of key fisheries sector information, in a fisheries industry transparency initiative;
- Registration and licensing to the artisanal fishing fleets in a number of countries, to close the current open access conditions of the fisheries;
- Improved cooperation among government agencies to conduct surveillance activities to reduce illegal fishing, particularly by industrial trawl vessels;
- Empowerment of local fishing communities to develop and implement resource management measures for targeted coastal fisheries;
- Commercial micro-finance and training for volunteers to leave overcapitalized fisheries to undertake alternative livelihoods; and
- Transformation of fishing licenses into more secure and long-term access rights, that in some cases would be transferable.

These projects represent a new line of investments for the World Bank in the fisheries sector, from the traditional model of building boats and ports, to a focus on long-term (generally five years or more) efforts to strengthen governance. In 2005 when the GEF Council approved the initiative, the World Bank essentially did not have a fisheries portfolio, save the Tanzania MACEMP. Since that time, the Investment Fund has helped catalyze roughly US\$133 million in new World Bank financing to sustainable fisheries in Africa, together with the more than US\$27

million in new GEF grants from the Fund. As this was in essence a new area of investment for the World Bank when the initiative was approved by the GEF Council at the end of 2005, it has taken some time to develop and prepare the portfolio of projects: from 2006 to 2009. As such, most of the projects co-financed by the Investment Fund have only begun to be implemented in 2009 and 2010. Thus, while the results in terms of new projects and investments leveraged are impressive, the tangible results on the ground in terms of transformation of the targeted fisheries are still to come.

Strategic Partnership

The operation of the Strategic Partnership, in order to provide knowledge management, exchange lessons learned, and facilitate greater awareness throughout the region of innovative approaches to achieving sustainable fisheries, was delayed initially due to the time period needed for the African Union (AU) to recruit a Fisheries Advisor to lead the process. The position was only advertised in early 2008, and not filled until the beginning of 2009, as the recruitment process for the AU is lengthy. As such, the activities of the Partnership only truly began in January 2009.

However, since that time, significant progress has been made, notably:

- The African Union has demonstrated a strong commitment to add fisheries as a core part of its agriculture and rural development portfolio, particularly as part of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP); by creating a Fisheries Unit in its Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in Nairobi, advertising for two AU-funded positions: a Senior Fisheries Officer and a Fisheries Officer, and including fisheries in the AU-IBAR Strategic Plan 2010-2014;
- Four meetings have been held of the Regional Advisory Committee, disseminating information about the objectives and proposed projects to be funded by the Investment Fund, as case studies in potential fisheries reforms, and facilitating collaboration with the Large Marine Ecosystem Projects;
- In terms of communication, a website was developed and launched for the initiative (www.SPFIF.org) as a platform to help inform the fisheries dialogue in the region, and an 'African Fisheries Partnership Digest' is periodically published to inform stakeholders on progress; and
- In September 2010 the AU and NPCA convened the first Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) in Banjul, Gambia, with wide participation of Ministers of Fisheries from almost all of the AU's member states.

Going forward, the Strategic Partnership has begun close collaboration with NPCA, who is implementing a United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID) – funded Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF). The AU and NPCA are preparing measures to harmonize the two approaches, to support one continent-wide partnership for sustainable fisheries in Africa.

Mainstreaming Strategic Partnership objectives into World Bank Country Assistance Strategies (CAS's) and Country Partnership Strategies (CPS's)

One of the objectives of this initiative was to ensure that investments made were well integrated into selected World Bank Country Assistance Strategies (CAS) and Country Partnership Strategies (CPS). The six projects of the first tranche currently under implementation were

approved by both the GEF CEO and the World Bank Board of Directors, indicating the fit of the Investment Fund with both GEF and World Bank country strategies. More specifically, sustainable fisheries have now been incorporated into the most recent World Bank CAS/CPS for Cape Verde, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone as a result of the initiative, as well as the Interim Strategy Note (ISN) for Guinea-Bissau (which is prepared instead of a CAS until certain country conditions are met). Additionally, sustainable fisheries have been included the Africa Regional Integration Assistance Strategy (RIAS) of the World Bank, which guides regional investments in a manner similar to the CAS/CPS for individual countries.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Strategic Partnership Investment Fund has made good progress in launching projects with high demonstration value. In most cases, co-financing is high, revealing strong commitment from the client to look at the Investment Fund in a much broader context. When all Tranche 1 projects come fully on stream, the impact on the fisheries is expected to be significant, and the demonstration potential equally important. A more significant impact will occur when dissemination and replication throughout the region takes place, with the help of the AU and the other partners. Indications exist that demand for GEF funds from the Investment Fund to co-finance sustainable fisheries projects remains high.

Results to date include:

- The World Bank's current and planned portfolio of investments in sustainable fisheries in Africa has grown exponentially over the last 4 years, to more than US\$180 million.
- Over US\$27 million in GEF grants from the Investment Fund have been committed for sustainable fisheries.
- The World Bank and GEF are investing to promote sustainable fisheries in eight countries in Africa.
- The impact of the initiative on the AU has been significant – and likely permanent, with the creation of a Fisheries Unit with permanent staff, and the establishment of the CAMFA.

However, it must be noted that the portfolio of projects co-financed by the Investment Fund started from almost zero at the end of 2005, and it has taken several years to prepare these investments. Many of them are just now coming on stream, and it will be still some time before results are visible in the fisheries. Similarly, the Strategic Partnership was significantly delayed due to the long process to recruit the Fisheries Advisor at the AU, resulting in an initial disconnect between the Partnership activities and the projects of the Investment Fund.

Now that these issues have been addressed, and the portfolio of projects is underway, the approach of the initiative to demonstrate, disseminate, and replicate sustainable fisheries reforms has high potential in the coming years. The AU is a strategic regional partner for the World Bank and the GEF, and expanding the scope of this initiative to include NEPAD will only broaden its impact.

Results Framework for the Investment Fund

Long-Term Program Objective	Long-Term Impacts (2005 – 2015)	Impact Indicator	Country	Baseline (2005 or year recorded)	Targets: 2010	Targets: 2015
To assist in the development, adoption and implementation of governance reforms supporting environmentally, economically and socially sustainable marine fisheries in Africa.	<i>Environmental Impact:</i> Recovery of overexploited fish stocks, management of fully and underexploited fish stocks at sustainable yield basis	Total landings of fish per unit of fishing capacity (number of tons of fish landed per fishing vessel)	Cape Verde (CV)	Spiny lobsters – 30 Demersal fish – 5 (2009)	30 5	33 6
			Ghana	Marine canoe fisheries – 15 (non-motorized); 25 (motorized) Lake Volta canoe fisheries – 6.9	15; 25 6.9	15; 25 6.9
			Guinea-Bissau (GB)	Coastal demersal fish – 270 Coastal shrimp – 348 Cephalopods – 492 (2010)	270 348 492	310 401 566
			Liberia	Coastal shrimp - < 10 Coastal demersal fish – 136 (2009)	5 136	12 150
			Senegal	Coastal shrimp – 34 Coastal demersal fisheries – 522 (industrial); 2.9 (small-scale) (2007)	34 522; 2.9	34 522; 2.9
			Sierra Leone (SL)	Coastal shrimp – 56 Coastal demersal fish – 500 (2009)	56 500	65 650
			Tanzania	<i>Not applicable</i>		
	<i>Environmental Impact:</i> Conservation or rehabilitation of ecosystems that support fish stocks	Proportion of territorial seas under effective protection or management (%)	Tanzania	4 (2005)	10	10
	<i>Economic Impact:</i> Increase in annual net economic benefits from targeted fisheries for the countries and communities that depend on them	Annual net economic benefits from targeted fisheries (US\$)	Cape Verde	Spiny lobsters; Demersal fish; Pelagic fish Total: 2.5 million (2009)	2.5	3.2
			Ghana	Marine canoe fisheries – 154.7 million Lake Volta canoe fisheries – 82.3 million (2010)	154.7 M; 82.3 M	154.7 M; 82.3 M
			Guinea-Bissau	Coastal demersal fish , coastal shrimp and cephalopods – 16.5 million (2010)	16.5 M	17.3 M
			Liberia	Coastal shrimp; coastal demersal – 3.9 million (2009)	3.9 million	8.0 million
			Senegal	Coastal demersal fisheries = -3.4 million (2009)	- 3.4 million	3.0 million
			Sierra Leone	Coastal shrimp , coastal demersal fish – 71.6 million (2009)	71.6 million	72.6 M

			<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>URT Revenue from commercial offshore fishery - < 2 million (2005)</i>	<i>20 million</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
	<i>Social Impact:</i> Increase in the average household wealth status for fishing households in targeted communities, with attention to an equitable distribution of the benefits	Income per fishing household (US\$)	Data not yet available			
		Proportion of households perceiving improvements in their welfare and economic status (%)	<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcomes	Outputs	Output Indicators	Country	Baseline	Targets: 2010	Targets: 2015
Strengthened governance and management of the fisheries	National and local policy/legal/institutional reforms adopted in targeted countries, in order to increase the wealth from fisheries through strengthened rights and equitable allocation of these rights which balances economic efficiency and social benefits	Clear policy/legal/institutional reforms adopted (yes/no)	CV Ghana GB Liberia Senegal SL <i>Tanzania</i>	No	Yes for Tanzania No for all others	Yes
	Robust and secure rights are developed, defined and allocated for participation in targeted fisheries	Number of Territorial Use Rights Fisheries (TURFs) legally established for coastal fisheries	CV Liberia Senegal SL	0 (2009)	0	15
	Capacity, rules, procedures and practices for good fisheries governance developed	Percentage of small-scale fishing fleet legally registered	CV	50 (2009)	50	100
			Ghana GB Liberia SL	0 (2009)	0	100
			Senegal	< 5 (2009)	75	100
			Ghana	0 - marine fishing canoes	0	100
		Percentage of fishing fleet licensed	Senegal	30 - marine fishing canoes	30	100
			CV Ghana GB Liberia Senegal SL	No (2009)	No	Yes
		Daily observations of vessel catch and effort	<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>

		entered into URT Fisheries Information Management Sytem				
		Functioning fish catch and effort database in place (yes/no)	CV Ghana GB Liberia Senegal SL	No (2009)	No	Yes
		A biological and economic assessment of the health of the fish stocks conducted (yes/no)	Guinea-Bissau	No (2009)	No	Yes
	Transparency in the governance of the sector is improved	An electronic 'dashboard' to publicly disclose key sector information (e.g. licenses, terms and conditions of access, fees, etc.) is established (yes/no)	CV Ghana GB Liberia Senegal SL	No (2009)	No	Yes
	Establishment of co-management partnerships between Governments and stakeholders in order to allocate fishing rights, as well as to introduce accompanying management measures (e.g. gear and size restrictions, closed seasons, protected areas, etc.)	Number of fishers' user groups supported/established to play a greater role in resource management	Senegal	0 (2009)	0	8
		Number of local resource management initiatives supported	Senegal	0 (2009)	0	8
		Number of community managed areas established	Tanzania	0	5	Not applicable
	Reduction of fishing pressure on over-exploited resources, including support for alternative livelihoods to fishing (through technical assistance for skills development, and micro-finance/start-up grants), and decommissioning/buy-back of fishing vessels where	Number of vessels reduced in targeted fisheries that are overexploited	CV	0 small-scale vessels (2009)	0	150
			Ghana	0 industrial trawl vessels (2010)	0	84
			Senegal	0 industrial trawl vessels (2009)	0	25
		% of fishers receiving micro-credit that remain outside of the targeted fisheries	Senegal	0 (2009)	0	40
		Fishing effort targeting vulnerable species	Tanzania	0 (2005)	50	Not applicable

	appropriate	reduced (%)				
Reduced illegal fishing, through strengthened surveillance & enforcement	Effective surveillance (aerial and sea patrols, satellite-based fishing vessel monitoring systems and fisheries monitoring centers)	Number of total patrol days at sea per year in targeted fisheries	CV	70 (2009)	70	150
			Ghana	Not available	20% increase	40% increase
			GB	131 (2010)	132	264
			Liberia	0 (2009)	0	100
			Senegal	200 (2009)	200	400
			SL	348 (2009)	348	696
		A fisheries monitoring center is equipped and functional, and a satellite-based fishing vessel monitoring system is in place (yes/no)	CV Ghana GB Liberia Senegal SL	No (2009)	No	Yes
Increased local value added from fisheries	Increased local landing, processing and/or shipment of fisheries products, through improved fish landing facilities, including basic infrastructure as well as partnerships to leverage clusters of support services	Number of integrated fish landing site clusters established	CV Ghana Liberia Senegal SL	0 (2009)	0	14
	Increased value of fish exports, through fish product trade information and systems, including quality control and sanitary competent authorities	A competent sanitary authority is accredited for certification of fish exports to the European Union (yes/no)	GB Liberia SL	No (2009)	No	Yes
Ecosystems that support fisheries conserved or rehabilitated	Establishment/operation of marine protected areas and reserved fishing zones	Number of protected fisheries zones (ZPPs) created and legally established	Senegal	0 (2009)	0	2
		% of operational costs of marine protected area system covered by own revenues	Tanzania	40 (2005)	150	Not applicable
	Ecosystem rehabilitation, e.g. artificial reefs, mangrove reforestation	Number of artificial reefs expanded/submerged in fisheries under co-management	Senegal	0 (2009)	0	2
	Support for market-based mechanisms to encourage	Number of fisheries eligible for eco-	Senegal	0 (2009)	0	1

	environmentally-friendly fisheries, such as eco- certification	certification according to criteria of Marine Stewardship Council				
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