



AFCC2/RI-South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project 1 (P132123)

AFRICA EAST | Eastern Africa | Environment, Natural Resources & the Blue Economy Global Practice |
IBRD/IDA | Investment Project Financing | FY 2015 | Seq No: 14 | ARCHIVED on 18-Feb-2022 | ISR48266 |

Implementing Agencies: DGRH, Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Mainland, Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, Zanzibar, Deep Sea Fishing Authority, Indian Ocean Commission, Ministry of Economy and Finance, United Republic of Tanzania, Vice Presidency of Finance

Key Dates**Key Project Dates**

Bank Approval Date: 27-Feb-2015

Effectiveness Date: 22-Jun-2015

Planned Mid Term Review Date: 28-Feb-2018

Actual Mid-Term Review Date: 28-May-2018

Original Closing Date: 30-Sep-2021

Revised Closing Date: 30-Sep-2022

Project Development Objectives

Project Development Objective (from Project Appraisal Document)

The Project Development Objective is to improve the management effectiveness of selected priority fisheries at regional, national and community level.

Has the Project Development Objective been changed since Board Approval of the Project Objective?

No

Components Table

Name
Component 1. Enhanced regional collaboration:(Cost \$3.03 M)
Component 2. Improved governance of priority fisheries:(Cost \$55.66 M)
Component 3. Increased economic benefits from priority fisheries:(Cost \$23.78 M)
Component 4. Project management and coordination:(Cost \$8.53 M)

Overall Ratings

Name	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Progress towards achievement of PDO	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial

Implementation Status and Key Decisions

Tanzania (December 2021): The Project continues to make significant progress towards achievement of the Project Development Objective. Key achievements during this reporting period include,

- 100% elimination of the destructive blast fishing practices in Tanzanian waters (with no incidences of blast fishing reported between January and October 2021);



- increased licensing of vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) following removal of the \$ 0.4 per Kg royalty;
- significant reduction (from 8 cases in FY 2019/20 to 0 in FY 2020/21) of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IUU);
- growing level of compliance from flagged fishing vessels due to robust Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) including information technology tools;
- improved control in collection and management of revenue from the electronic licensing system;
- successful engagement of community-based fisheries Beach Management Units (BMU) and Shehia Fishing Committees (SFCs) in fisheries management

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Mozambique (Sep 2021): The Project was implemented satisfactorily. The 3 PDO-level indicators were achieved (or overachieved). Out of the 9 Intermediate-Results indicators and sub-indicators, 7 were achieved/overachieved, while the other 2 indicators are expected to be achieved within months of Project closing (i.e. indicators on the (i) Situation Plan and (ii) infrastructures built; additional information included in the respective ISR section). SWIOFish1 in Mozambique reached about 98 thousand people, in contrast with a target of 30 thousand. Major results were achieved despite significant external challenges faced during the last 3 years of Project implementation, including, among others: (i) Cyclone Idai, which hit Mozambique in early 2019 and generated over US\$ 2 billion in damages concentrated in the Project area; and (ii) the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is still ongoing.

Component 2 highlights. The Project had a major impact in the governance of fisheries in Mozambique. Highlights include: (i) major policy and regulatory development in sea, inland waters and fisheries, including, among others, through the development of the 2018 National Sea Policy Strategy, 2019 Law of the Sea, the 2020 update of the Marine Fisheries Regulations (REPMAR), the 2020-2030 National Aquaculture Development Strategy, the updating and/or development of Priority Fishery Management Plans for Shallow-Water Shrimp, Demersal Fisheries and Deep-sea Crustaceans, and the National Marine Spatial Plan (still to be approved); (ii) substantial contribution to strengthening key information systems, including, among others, through strengthening of the electronic database of Fisheries Management (SIMAPE), the development of the integrated Fisheries Information System (SIMAIP) and its dashboard, and the roll-out of a new artisanal fishers data collection methodology based on OPEN ArtFish; and (iii) the promotion of key improvements in artisanal coastal fisheries management, through, among others, the revitalization of over 40 Community Fishing Councils (CCPs) within the Sofala Bank, development of two local community fisheries areas (in Pebane and Moma districts) and the substantial increase in surveillance effort (going from around 200 annual patrol days in the Project area in 2017-2018 to over 900 days in 2021).

Component 3 highlights. The Project had important contributions to the generation of income and other benefits from fisheries, and many interventions are now being scaled-up through other sector programs. Highlights include: (i) major contributions to value chain development in the Project area, including through, among others, the construction of 3 fish markets, the support to the establishment or revitalization of Rotating Credit Associations (ROSCAS) comprising about 26 thousand fishing community members, and the provision of matching grants for over 1,200 entrepreneurs and 4 enterprises to acquire income generating assets (e.g. coolers, processing and transportation equipment, aquaculture tanks, etc); and (ii) the establishment and structuring of Mozambique's Blue Economy Development Fund (ProAzul), now a key institution for fisheries and blue economy development in Mozambique, responsible for managing projects funded by external partners and brokering partnerships between the public and private sectors within the context of blue economy.

The World Bank will continue to support the Mozambique fisheries sector through two new multi-sector operations approved by the Board in June (SREP, P1740002; and MozNorth P174635). The design of these operations have built on successes, identified needs, and key institutional developments enabled SWIOFish1MZ, including, among others: (i) the establishment of the ProAzul Fund as a key institution for brokering partnerships between Government, private sector, civil society and communities; (ii) the promotion of local fisheries co-management and new related regulations; and (iii) the successful piloting of the *Mais Peixe Sustentável Matching Grants Scheme*, to be scaled-up through the new operations. Studies, reports and regulations supported by SWIOFish1-Mozambique are being aggregated at the Project website in the following link: <<https://www.proazul.gov.mz/swiofish1/>>.

Comoros:

1. The project was implemented satisfactorily overall. All the PDO objectives were met and all of the objectives met. The project undertook two restructurings in June and September 2021 to i) extend the implementation period by six months, ii) reallocate funds toward Category 3 and iii) slightly revise the results framework. PDO and intermediate results indicators were achieved, or overachieved.

Main results of the project include:

Component 2.

The legal fisheries framework was largely strengthened with the revision of the fisheries law and the adoption of 17 regulatory implementing texts in various areas. The existing fisheries management plan was evaluated and revised, and a new Coastal Fisheries Development Plan was adopted. A comprehensive data collection and statistical system was developed and implemented. Key staff were trained (FAO International Training course on sample-based statistics for artisanal fisheries). The existing database was modified, stratification was simplified and demersal fish were added to the data collection programme, which was primarily focusing on tuna. A mobile phone application developed by FAO was introduced and replaced the paper forms previously used, this highly improved the system as almost real time data became available. Estimation of the contribution of artisanal fisheries to GDP started in 2017 and continued till present. The system was expended to estimate the octopus production was developed and implemented and the National Institute of Statistics, and Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED) implemented a socio-economic survey in the fishing villages. Finally, in 2020 the frame survey of 2015 was replaced by a registration of the canoes (motorised and non motorised). All collected information was published in annual Statistical Bulletin since 2017 and made available to a larger public through a web-based Fisheries Information System since 2020.

Monitoring Control and Surveillance

Under the project, an important achievement was that MCS activities, initially focusing on industrial foreign fleets, were also deployed towards domestic artisanal fisheries. The project allowed to reinforced the professionalization of MCS agents, as well as their presence in the field with an increase of coastal and at-sea patrols. A framework to follow up surveillance activities and results was developed, and cooperation agreements were signed with other institutions, i.e. Coast Guards and the Moheli Marine Park.



The project allowed to maintain the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for industrial vessels and reinforced the operational management of the FMC with a new building.

The registration of motorized vessels, a major objective of the project for management and safety-at-sea, was developed and implemented. A large proportion of vessels were registered during the first phase (over 1800 vessels) and the registration is now implemented routinely. Tools to ensure sustainability of the registration system (procedures, database, training, regulatory framework, shipyard homologation, were ready by the end of the project. This activity also allow to reinforced the links between the Maritime Affairs Agency (ANAM) and the Fisheries Directorate (DGRH) and received a strong adhesion by fishers.

A number of additional tools for management of fishing activities were prepared, and included in a draft regulation. The registration of traditional unmotorized vessels allowed to registered over 2,700 vessels.

Safety-at-sea

Safety-at-sea in Comoros is an concern for fishers, their families and the authorities give the large number of accidents. Under the project some tangible progress were made through the collaboration the Fisheries Directorate, the Maritime Affairs Agency and the Coastl Guard. In particular, a regulation on vessel construction and security equipment was prepared, capacity reinforcement in safety-at-sea and search-and-rescue, homologation of shipyards and a test campaign with the technical support of the MRCC of La Réunion

Co-management

The introduction of co-management, a new concept in Comoros for both the authorities and the communities, was challenging, as it has been in many other countries supported by the WB. Under the project, the concept of responsibility sharing was assimilated by the Comorian institution who recognized the value of the approach. Comanagement was tested for 6 fishing sites, involving over 15 villages in the three islands, with the signature of comanagement agreements. Concrete management measures, in particular fishing closures were piloted by fishing communities with a strong ownership and positive results. These were complemented with activities to promote the use of new fishing techniques (Fishing Aggregating Devices, octopus pots, lobster traps, etc.) with a lot of interest from fishers. Learning exchanges between communities were organize and interesting partnerships were initiated, e.g. with Dahari, the fishing school and the Network of Protected Areas. A number of tools adapted to the Comorian context were developed to frame comanagement, including participatory surveillance.

Infrastructure and value-chains

Under the project, 22 infrastructures were supported, however, 2 could not be completed under the project due to a lack of budget. Supported infrastructures included cold-store, ice production, markets, equipment storage. 19 infrastructures are operational, however, there are electricity issues with 3 of them that do not receive enough power to properly function. Sustainability plans were developed for all infrastructures which are managed with communities, to provide them with the necessary tools. Since the infrastructures were developed in the last year of the project, accrued benefits to communities could not yet be measured. All the infrastructures were delivered during the pandemic and the Task Team could not see any of them.

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Regional

Activities were completed under the regional component, translating into the strengthening of regional cooperation. During the implementation period of the project, the Commission and its Statutory Bodies (Scientific Committee, Working Groups, Task Force) were able to meet annually, which largely contributed to a strengthened dialogue between countries and improved regional cooperation. 24 cooperation agreements were signed between members of the SWIOFC. With support of the project, SWIOFC countries were able to make a significant number of joint proposals for resolutions to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and to speak with a unified voice, defending common positions.

One of the main success was the finalisation and adoption of the Guidelines for Minimum Terms and Conditions (MTC) for Foreign Fisheries Access in the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) region. This is a strong element of the strengthening of the regional cooperation under the project. This activity was follow-up with a assessment of the implementation of MTC by members countries, and recommendation to improve it.

The project also supported a number of studies and analysis to strengthen the SWIOFC under various scenarios, i.e. moving to a more autonomous and independent structure. Progress were made on a sustainable financing mechanism, with an agreement to set up a Trust Fund under the FAO framework, where contribution from members and partners can be managed to support the workplan of the Commission. Thanks to a first pledge of Madagascar to contribute, FAO is in the process of setting up the Trust Fund.

Risks

Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool

Risk Category	Rating at Approval	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial
Macroeconomic	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate
Sector Strategies and Policies	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate



Technical Design of Project or Program	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial
Fiduciary	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial
Environment and Social	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Moderate
Stakeholders	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial
Other	--	--	--
Overall	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial	<input type="checkbox"/> Substantial

Results

PDO Indicators by Objectives / Outcomes

Improve the management effectiveness of selected fisheries at regional, national and community level				
► (Regional Level) Number of new SWIOFC member country signatures to bilateral and/or multilateral agreements on fisheries (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	9.00	9.00	6.00
Date	01-Mar-2015	31-Dec-2019	31-Dec-2019	30-Sep-2021
Comments:	EU-Mauritius (2017): Sustainable Fishing Partnership Agreement until 2021. South Africa-Maldives (2017): MoU to improve the livelihood of their fishing communities and improve the management of tuna and tuna fisheries in the Indian Ocean Seychelles-Mauritius (2017): fishing agreement Tanzania-Maldives (2016): MoU for improved management of tuna and tuna fisheries in the Indian Ocean Agreement Seychelles/Japan for the construction of Fishing Port at Providence MoU on fisheries cooperation Seychelles/Ghana MoU on fisheries Mozambique/Ewastini MoU on fisheries cooperation Mauritius/South Africa MoU on fisheries Somalia – Chinese Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA).			
► Fisheries Management Plans implemented (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	5.00	5.00	3.00
Date	01-Mar-2015	27-Oct-2020	27-Oct-2020	30-Sep-2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania: Management plans for tuna/tunalike fish, octopus, reef fish, small pelagic, prawns, mariculture (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	3.00	3.00	6.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Management plans for demersal line fisheries, coastal shrimp, and deep-sea crustaceans (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target



Value	0.00	1.00	3.00	3.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Comoros: EAF demersal fisheries management plan (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
► (Community level) Co-management units achieving at least 2 performance targets (2) (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
Date	01-Mar-2015	27-Oct-2020	27-Oct-2020	30-Sep-2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	3.00	3.00	7.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	22.00	43.00	30.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Comoros (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
► Direct project beneficiaries (Number, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	41,183.00	41,183.00	105,050.00
Date	01-Mar-2015	27-Oct-2020	27-Oct-2020	30-Sep-2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Female beneficiaries (Percentage, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	28.00	28.00	31.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Comoros (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	18,286.00	18,286.00	10,000.00



□Percentage of female (Percentage, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	60.00	60.00	27.00
□Mozambique (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	37,810.00	98,517.00	30,000.00
□Of which female (Percentage, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	39.00	48.00	10.00
□Tanzania (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	65,000.00
□Of which female (Percentage, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	30.00	30.00	50.00
□Regional (Number, Custom Breakdown)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	659.00	659.00	50.00
Date	27-Feb-2015	30-Jun-2019	30-Jun-2019	30-Sep-2021
□Of which female (Percentage, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	19.00	19.00	30.00

Overall Comments

Mozambique (August 2021)

- **Fisheries Management Plans implemented.** All 3 Priority Fisheries Management Plans are under implementation in Mozambique, with licensed capacity below maximum thresholds established in the plan. SWIOFish1-MZ enabled the development of the first deep-sea crustaceans management plan, as well as the review and updating of the other 2 plans between 2019-2020. It should be noted that 2021 marks the first year since the beginning of SWIOFish1 that licensed capacity in the shallow-water shrimp fisheries is in line with thresholds established in the management plan, an important step forwards improved management of this stock in the country.
- **Co-management units achieving at least 2 performance targets.** This indicator has been significantly overachieved (43 vis-à-vis a target of 30). This reflects substantial progress in co-management efforts in the Sofala Bank area, supported by relevant regulatory developments enabled by SWIOFish1MZ. These include the updating of the Marine Fisheries Regulations (REPMAR) in late 2020,



which formally enabled the establishment of local fisheries co-management agreements in Mozambique. Despite significant improvements in the functioning of Community Fishing Councils (CCPs) in the Project area, artisanal fishers' licensing has improved but remained below the performance target of 75% of gears annually licensed in most Project districts.

- **Direct project beneficiaries.** This indicator has been significantly overachieved. Some Project activities reached a much higher number of beneficiaries than originally anticipated, including, in particular, the promotion of Rotating Credit and Savings Associations (ROSCA) and Matching Grants (through the *Mais Peixe Sustentável* Matching Grants Program).

Intermediate Results Indicators by Components

Component 1. Enhanced regional collaboration				
▶ Minimum Terms & Conditions (MTC) for access to tuna fishery agreed at technical regional level (Yes/No, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Date	01-Mar-2015	08-Dec-2020	08-Dec-2020	30-Sep-2021
Comments:	the Guidelines for Minimum Terms and Conditions (MTC) for foreign fisheries access in the South West Indian Ocean fisheries Conditions (SWIOFC) region, were approved by the SWIOFC in February 2019 by the SWIOFC Bureau.			
▶ SWIOFC sustainable regional financing mechanism agreed (Yes/No, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	No	No	Yes
Date	01-Mar-2015	30-Apr-2019	30-Apr-2019	30-Sep-2021
Comments:	<p>A study has been launched in order to propose a sustainable financing mechanism to the SWIOFC. This study will be based on 2 study already undertaken under SWIOFish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • J Swan 2017. Legal, Policy, Institutional and budgetary implications of formulating, adopting and implementing a regional fisheries cooperation and coordination agreement by the South West Indian Ocean range states • JR Payet 2017. Processing with technical discussions on the framework Agreement for Cooperation on fisheries of common interest for the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) countries and fisheries accord for share stocks (African Union/WWF) under the common process and driven by SWIOFish1/SWIOFC • S Sweenarain 2018. Cost-Benefit Analysis and sustainable financing of a Regional Fisheries Framework Agreement for the shared tuna fisheries resources in the South West Indian Ocean Basin. Report of October 2018 to the SWIOFish1/IOC project funded by the World Bank <p>The study will be presented as a Policy Brief at the next session of the SWIOFC.</p>			

Component 2. Improved governance of priority fisheries				
▶ Fisheries Information System (FIS) / Dashboards operational (Text, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	NA	No	Yes	NA



Date	01-Mar-2015	27-Oct-2020	12-Feb-2022	30-Sep-2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania: Fisheries Information System publishes data regularly with updated data (Yes/No, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Dashboard in place and made public with regularly updated data (Yes/No, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	No	Yes	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Comoros: Dashboard in place and made public with regularly updated data (Yes/No, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
► At least one key policy or legal instrument for fishery management developed or updated for each country (Text, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	NA	No	Yes	NA
Date	01-Mar-2015	27-Oct-2020	12-Feb-2022	30-Sep-2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania: Fisheries Act revised, consulted and submitted to cabinet (Yes/No, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Aquaculture Strategy reviewed and updated (Yes/No, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	No	Yes	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Mid-term review of the Fisheries Master Plan and update (Yes/No, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: The Sea and Policy Strategy (Yes/No, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> Comoros: Fisheries law application texts adopted (Yes/No, Custom Supplement)				



	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
► Control of fishing activity (Text, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA
Date	01-Mar-2015	27-Oct-2020	27-Oct-2020	30-Sep-2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania: % of noncompliance incidences as per patrol effort (Percentage, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	80.00	35.00	35.00	50.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Comoros: Vessels inspected, as a percentage of the motorized fleet (Percentage, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	2.00	25.20	25.20	10.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Actual days of patrols in the target area, disaggregated by (i) land patrols (ii) coastal patrols (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	200.00	745.00	992.00	600.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Actual days of land patrols in the target area (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	200.00	544.00	695.00	360.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Actual days of coastal patrols in the target area (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	201.00	297.00	240.00
► Mozambique: Situation Plan elaborated and submitted for approval to the relevant authority (Yes/No, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	No	No	No	Yes
Date	01-Mar-2015	28-Jan-2019	30-Aug-2019	30-Sep-2021
Component 3. Increased economic benefits from priority fisheries				
► Number of target community individuals participating in value-chain enhancement through project initiatives (Text, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target



Value	NA	0.00	0.00	NA
Date	01-Mar-2015	27-Oct-2020	27-Oct-2020	30-Sep-2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania: Village Savings Loan Scheme recipients (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,200.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Participants in Rotating Saving and Credit Scheme (PCR) cycles (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	21,554.00	26,535.00	3,000.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Comoros: Number of value-chain operators benefitting from business and value-chain development training (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	2,733.00	2,733.00	600.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operational fisheries infrastructure (Text, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	NA	2.00	2.00	NA
Date	01-Mar-2015	27-Oct-2020	27-Oct-2020	30-Sep-2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania: Operationalized business plans for MACEMP built landing sites (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Comoros: Number of operational fisheries infrastructure (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	4.00	19.00	14.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Infrastructures to support artisanal fisheries completed and operational (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At least one target fishery value chain enhanced per country (Text, Custom)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	NA	No	No	NA



Date	01-Mar-2015	04-Mar-2020	04-Mar-2020	30-Sep-2021
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania: At least one recommendation is implemented for each priority fish value chain study for economic benefits (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Targeted value chain actors receiving support from the FFP Matching Grants Scheme, disaggregated by (i) individual family applicants and (ii) commercial businesses (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	1,086.00	1,217.00	405.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Individual family applicants receiving support from FFP's Matching Grants Scheme (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	1,213.00	400.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique: Commercial Businesses receiving support from FFP's Matching Grants Scheme (Number, Custom Supplement)				
	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	0.00	0.00	4.00	5.00

Overall Comments

Mozambique

- Fisheries Information System (FIS) / Dashboards operational.** This indicator was achieved. The FIS is operational and the dashboard is public in Mozambique. The system aggregates information on fisheries effort, fisheries management, control and surveillance and other relevant economic information. This represents significant improvement in integration of data for decision-making, as well as sector transparency. However, at the end of August, adjustments in the system were still required for the economic model (that generates information on issues such as GDP contribution) to be fully integrated in the system, and some inconsistencies on fisheries administration data in the system vis-à-vis similar data presented in other reports. SWIOFish1 has revitalized the statistics working group at MIMAIP, as well as supported meetings with the Minister and other senior officials, aiming to contribute to filling these gaps and the sustainability of this component after Project closing.
- At least one key policy or legal instrument for fishery management developed or updated for each country.** This indicator was significantly overachieved. Beyond the 3 policies recorded in the system for Mozambique (National Aquaculture Strategy, Fisheries Master Plan, Sea Policy and Strategy), there were several other key policy reforms enabled by SWIOFish1, including the updating of the Marine Fishery Regulations (REPMAR) and the updating of the National Sea Law, among others.
- Control of fishing activity.** This indicator was significantly overachieved. The increased patrol effort, particularly regarding land patrols, has translated in significant increase in outputs such as annual gear inspected over the past few years. Moreover, while challenges remain, supporting activities by the Project have led to more systematic data being collected on artisanal fisheries surveillance, including on indicators such as inspected vessels, infractions, illegal gear destroyed and others. The FIS is expected to further strengthen the collection and recording of this data to support decision-making after Project closing.
- Situation Plan elaborated and submitted for approval to the relevant authority.** This indicator was not yet achieved. While the Plan has not been submitted to the relevant authority for approval (Council of Ministers), the plan exists and is undergoing validation at the level of the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries. The Council of Ministers promulgated the creation of the National Sea Institute in September 2021, attributing responsibilities over the implementation of 2019 Law of the Sea, which will include overseeing the implementation of marine spatial planning and the Situation Plan after its approval.
- Participants in Rotating Saving and Credit Scheme (PCR) cycles.** This indicator was significantly overachieved. This activity reached about 26,535 beneficiaries, in contrast with the original target of 3,000. This significant overachievement reflects relative



good performance and cost-effectiveness of service providers recruited under the Project, as well as inability to accurately estimated how many existing ROSCAS existed in fishing communities in the Project area that could be revitalized. This component was critical to generate savings for community members enabling the participation in the *Mais Peixe Sustentável* Matching Grants Program.

- **Operational fisheries infrastructure.** This indicator was not yet achieved. By end of August, only 3 (out of 6) infrastructures had been fully finalized and under operation (fish markets in Nampula and Zambézia, and extension agents housing in Nampula). However, 2 additional infrastructure were over 90% complete (extension agents housing in Zambézia and Sofala), and expected to be finalized before Project closing. The last infrastructure (fish market in Sofala) was at about 70% completion, and expected to be finalized only after Project closing. It should be noted that infrastructure works were significantly delayed by COVID-19, whereas infrastructures in Sofala province, including the fish market, were further delayed substantial by the Cyclone Idai in 2019 and its impacts (e.g. destruction of roads leading to construction sites). The completion of the fisheries market in Sofala has been transferred to another WB-supported Project approved in June 2021 (Sustainable Rural Economy Program; P174002).
- **At least one target fishery value chain enhanced per country.** This indicator was significantly overachieved. The indicator refers to the implementation of the *Mais Peixe Sustentável* (MPS) Matching Grants Scheme. Window 1 of MPS reached 1,213 entrepreneurs, in contrast with a target of 400. This was due to great performance in communication of the financial product. Window 2 reached 4 enterprises, in contrast with a target of 5. While more projects could have been financed in the last 6 months of Project implementation, the Government and the World Bank decided to transfer this pipeline to the WB supported Sustainable Rural Economy Program (P174002), in order for the funded projects to be appropriately monitored during their respective implementation. Given its success, MPS is being substantially scaled-up in Mozambique, including with the support of the WB and other partners (e.g. JICA).

Comoros

- **Fisheries Information System (FIS) / Dashboards operational.** This indicator was achieved. The FIS is operational and the dashboard is public in Comoros on the website of fisheries directorate. The system aggregates information on fisheries effort, fisheries management, control and surveillance and other relevant information. This builds on the development of the first comprehensive data collection system in Comoros, using smart technologies for improved efficiency and data quality.
- **At least one key policy or legal instrument for fishery management developed or updated for each country.** This indicator was overachieved. In Comoros, the law was revised and 17 implementing text were adopted. In addition, a new Coastal Fisheries Development Plan was prepared and adopted.
- **Control of fishing activity** This indicator was significantly overachieved. The increased patrol effort, on land for coastal fisheries as well as at sea translated in significant increase in outputs such as annual vessel inspections. The project also supported the reinforcement of capacity of the Fisheries Monitoring Center and its staff, and prepared a plan for its future deployment on the islands of Anjouan and Mohéli.
- **Number of target community individuals participating in value-chain enhancement through project initiative.** Over 2,500 community members benefited from improved value-chain in Comoros. This is likely to continue increasing since the infrastructures built by the project were delivered toward the end of the project.
- **Operational fisheries infrastructure.** This indicator was overachieved. By end of the project, 22 infrastructures had been supported and 19 were operational. This includes a large range of infrastructures sur as cold-store, ice-machine, storage buildings, fish markets. Electricity provision for 3 infrastructures remains an issue, and two infrastructure could not be completed due to lack of funds.

Performance-Based Conditions

Data on Financial Performance

Disbursements (by loan)

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Currency	Original	Revised	Cancelled	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed
P132123	IDA-55460	Closed	USD	11.70	11.70	0.00	10.99	0.00	100%

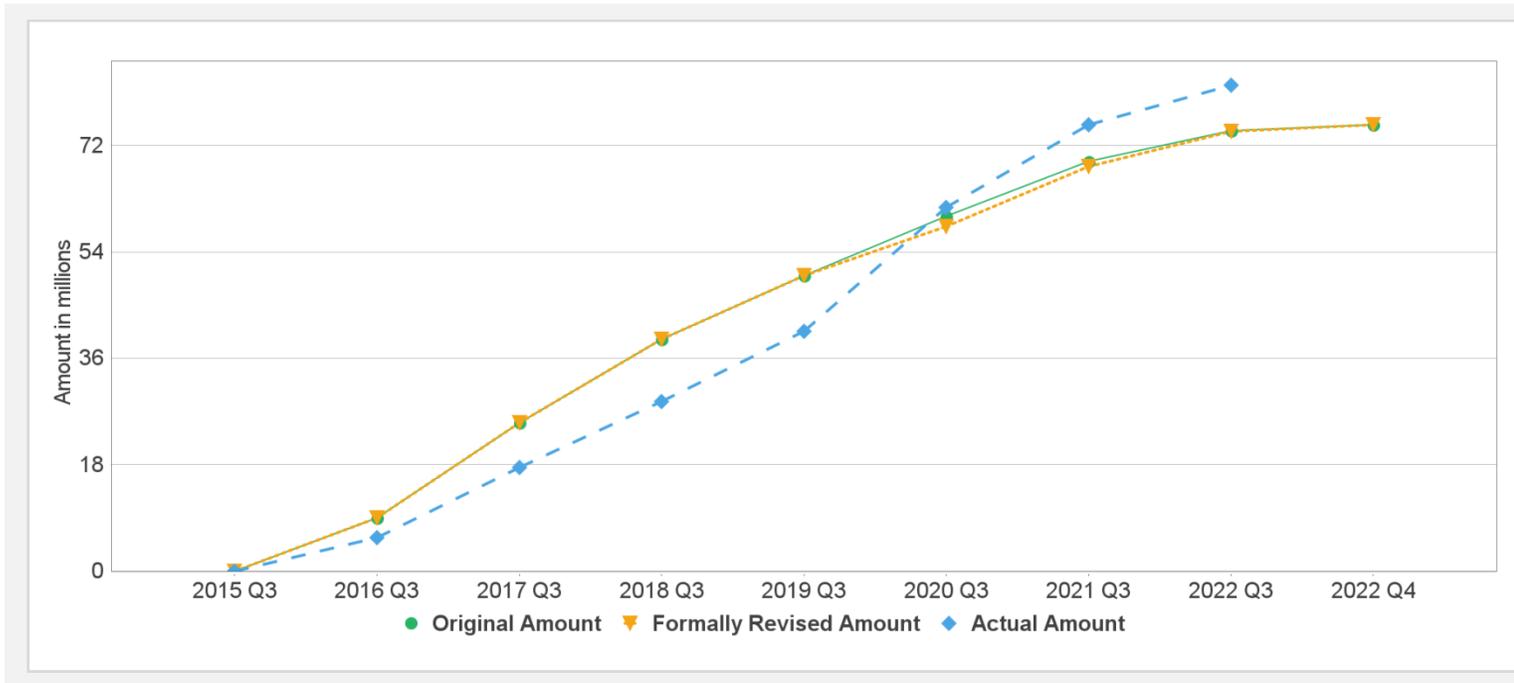


P132123	IDA-55890	Effective	USD	31.00	31.00	0.00	26.18	3.76		87%
P132123	IDA-D0110	Closed	USD	9.50	9.50	0.00	8.79	0.00		100%
P132123	IDA-H9940	Closed	USD	18.30	18.30	0.00	16.78	0.00		100%
P132123	IDA-H9950	Closed	USD	5.00	5.00	0.00	4.54	0.08		98%
P132029	TF-19021	Effective	USD	5.00	5.00	0.00	4.57	0.43		91%
P132029	TF-19022	Closed	USD	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.00		100%
P132029	TF-19023	Closed	USD	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.37	0.13		96%

Key Dates (by loan)

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Approval Date	Signing Date	Effectiveness Date	Orig. Closing Date	Rev. Closing Date
P132123	IDA-55460	Closed	27-Feb-2015	21-Apr-2015	27-Oct-2015	30-Sep-2021	30-Sep-2021
P132123	IDA-55890	Effective	27-Feb-2015	12-Mar-2015	22-Jun-2015	30-Sep-2021	30-Sep-2022
P132123	IDA-D0110	Closed	27-Feb-2015	09-Apr-2015	28-Oct-2015	30-Sep-2021	31-Dec-2021
P132123	IDA-H9940	Closed	27-Feb-2015	21-Apr-2015	27-Oct-2015	30-Sep-2021	30-Sep-2021
P132123	IDA-H9950	Closed	27-Feb-2015	08-May-2015	18-Dec-2015	30-Sep-2021	30-Sep-2021
P132029	TF-19021	Effective	27-Feb-2015	12-Mar-2015	22-Jun-2015	30-Sep-2021	30-Sep-2022
P132029	TF-19022	Closed	27-Feb-2015	21-Apr-2015	27-Oct-2015	30-Sep-2021	30-Sep-2021
P132029	TF-19023	Closed	27-Feb-2015	09-Apr-2015	28-Oct-2015	30-Sep-2021	31-Dec-2021

Cumulative Disbursements



Restructuring History

Level 2 Approved on 02-Nov-2016 ,Level 2 Approved on 19-Dec-2018 ,Level 2 Approved on 30-Sep-2020 ,Level Approved on 14-Oct-2020 ,Level 2 Approved on 07-Jun-2021 ,Level 2 Approved on 28-Sep-2021 ,Level 2 Approved on 29-Sep-2021

Related Project(s)

P132029-AFCC2/RI-South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project 1 ,P132123-AFCC2/RI-South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project 1 ,P145389-SWIOFish - SWIOFC Conversion to a Management Body ,P164144-IMPROVING FISHERIES STATISTICS IN THE SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN