



REQUEST FOR MSP APPROVAL (1 STEP PROCEDURE)

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform (RAFIP)		
Country(ies):	Africa	GEF Project ID:	9160
GEF Agency(ies):	WB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	P155961
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	6/23/2015
GEF Focal Area(s):	International Waters	Project Duration (Months)	36
Name of parent program:	Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa	Project Agency Fee (\$)	190,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
IW-3: Support foundational capacity building, portfolio ¹ learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem based management of trans-boundary water systems	Outcome 3.3: IW portfolio capacity and performance enhanced from active learning/knowledge management/experience sharing	Active experience/ sharing/ learning practiced in the IW portfolio	GEFTF	2,000,000	12,000,000
Total Project Cost				2,000,000	12,000,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Improve the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected SSA countries						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
1. Coalition building	TA, Inv	Strengthened community of fisheries practitioners in Sub-Saharan Africa through exchange of lessons learned and best practices	Regional and sub-regional multi-stakeholder learning events, study tours, workshops and exchange sessions FPI assessments and communication content on SSA fisheries' projects	GEFTF	750,000	9,000,000

¹ Definition of 'portfolio' as intended by *Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform (RAFIP)*: any fisheries' projects in the set of selected countries (for country selection criteria, see PDO at paragraph 15).

			performance, achievements, lessons learned and key sectoral topics A roadmap for a sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism			
2. Knowledge support	TA	Increased stakeholder knowledge of key regional fishery subjects	Advice on fisheries policy and governance reform and provision of analytical work and knowledge of the value of EEZ resources utilized by foreign fleets; Publicly-available reports on countries' fishery revenues and payments A study on the economic value of fisheries in Africa Utilization of IW mechanisms to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects, e.g. active participation in IW-learn.net and at IW conferences (using 1% of GEF Grant)	GEFTF	1,050,000	3,000,000
3. Country support	TA	Increased access of countries to funding for investment in fisheries policy reform	Funds requested for investment in new fisheries reform projects	GEFTF	200,000	0
Subtotal					2,000,000	12,000,000
Project Management Cost				(select)	0	0
Total Project Cost					2,000,000	12,000,000

C. CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE (\$)

Co-financing letter is attached.

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
Multilateral agency	African Union	Parallel cash financing	12,000,000
Total Cofinancing			12,000,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c=a+b
WB	GEF TF	International Waters	Regional	2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000
Total Grant Resources				2,000,000	190,000	2,190,000

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
<i>Component 1: Coalition building</i>			
International Consultants	195,000	2,340,000	3,060,000
National/Local Consultants	60,000	720,000	780,000
<i>Component 2: Knowledge support</i>			
International Consultants	887,500	1,300,000	2,187,500
National/Local Consultants	0	300,000	300,000
<i>Component 3: Country support</i>			
International Consultants	0	0	0
National/Local Consultants	50,000	0	50,000

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

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. Project Overview

A.1. Project Description

Background

1. **Fisheries play a significant role in eliminating hunger, promoting health and reducing poverty world-wide.** The UN Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) 2014 report on the state of world fisheries and aquaculture² indicates that the world population consumes fish more than ever in the past, and depends more than ever on the sector for their well-being. In addition, fisheries have provided employment to world's coastal residents and important social safety net to the poor and vulnerable population. Fish continues to be one of the most-traded food commodities worldwide. It is especially important for developing countries, sometimes worth half the total value of their traded commodities.

2. **In Africa, the value added by the fisheries sector as a whole in 2011 was estimated at more than US\$24 billion, 1.26 percent of the GDP of all African countries.** In 2011, African countries also received US\$0.4 billion under fishing agreements with foreign nations fishing in their exclusive economic zones (EEZs). Considering that 25 percent of all marine catches around Africa are by non-African countries, the value added to national economies could be much higher if African fleets also accounted for this portion of catches and if countries had stronger negotiation capabilities so they can capture a larger portion of the resource rents. According to recent estimates, the fisheries sector as a whole (including aquaculture) employs 12.3 million people as full-time fishers or full-time and part-time processors, representing 2.1 percent of Africa's population of between 15 and 64 years old. About 27.3 percent of the people engaged in the sector are women, especially in fish processing activities.

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

4. **Nowhere is the stagnation and decline in global fisheries more evident than in the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that cover the coastal waters of Africa.** The underperformance of the region's fisheries is due to: (i) overfishing of most commercial fish stocks, resulting from insufficient capacity in the countries to govern and manage the use of the resources at sustainable levels and prevent illegal fishing; and (ii) the fact that in most countries the resources are largely taken in an offshore economy by foreign or industrial vessels that rarely land their fish catch in the region or participate in the local economy, such that African countries only capture a fraction of the value of the natural resources endowed to them. Many governments in Africa have weak systems to control access to- and use of the

² FAO. *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture*. Rome, 2014.

marine fish resources (for example, registration of fishing vessels, transparency in the sale of fishing licenses, monitoring of fishing catch and effort, statistical capacity and data management capacity to track resource use). More crucially, several governments have not adopted policies and regulations necessary to control resource use both at sustainable and profitable levels, or have conflicting policies in place (such as fishing fuel subsidies).

5. **Cooperation amongst African countries on fisheries has been facilitated mostly at the sub-regional level through multiple fishery-focused entities, resulting in often fragmented management and development of this sector region-wise.** A large number of Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) operate with mandates ranging from data collection and assessment to management. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have also developed actively at both national and international level. At national level, specialized ministries for fisheries have been established, sometimes under ministries for agriculture or the environment. In order to support region-wide coordination and reform, the African Union (AU) has established a fisheries unit within the African Union Commission, the Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR). Additionally, collaborative fisheries management has been addressed in the NEPAD³ Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA) agricultural program through the Partnership for African Fisheries (PAF), looking to improve the sustainability of Africa's fisheries and improve the returns provided by this sector.

6. **The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) stated that overfishing represented a serious crisis meriting a concerted effort by the international community to restore the world's fisheries to health by the year 2015.** 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. In response, the GEF approved the *Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Africa* in November 2005 for a total of US\$160 million.⁴ The initiative included an "Investment Fund", a committed amount of GEF co-financing (US\$60 million) for a series of innovative projects in coastal African countries, and a "Strategic Partnership" to support information exchange and dissemination of lessons learned between projects. On the 10th anniversary of the 2002 WSSD, the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development⁵ took place in Rio de Janeiro and affirmed the urgent need to return ocean stocks to sustainable levels, while assisting developing countries in enhancing their capacity to conserve, manage and achieve the benefits of sustainable fisheries.

7. **The second Conference for African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA 2) held in Addis Ababa in April 2014 drew unprecedented attention to the importance of fisheries and aquaculture in sustaining the results of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).** In April 2014, CAMFA 2 endorsed the *Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa*⁶, structured around the principles of (i) increasing fisheries and aquaculture productivity; (ii) improving profitability of fish enterprises; (iii) enhancing sustainability; (iv) wealth generation; (v) social welfare, nutrition and food security; and (vi) regional collaborative management and strengthening south-south cooperation.

³ NEPAD stands for New Partnership for Africa Development

⁴ US\$25 million from GEF TFs and US\$135 million from the World Bank, multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, and participating countries.

⁵ To access the full report:

<http://www.uncsd2012.org/content/documents/814UNCSD%20REPORT%20final%20revs.pdf>

⁶ AUC-NEPAD (2014). The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa. The strategy was the final key output of the PAF project under the NPCA.

8. **Between the years 2006 and 2011, the GEF and the World Bank funded the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries Investment Fund project (SPFIF), which was implemented by the AU with support from FAO and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).** The SPFIF promoted the establishment of: i) a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund, aimed at leveraging additional financing from the GEF and other partners to support sustainable marine fisheries; ii) a Strategic Partnership of stakeholders, donors, regional organizations etc., led by the African Union to help exchange lessons learned and promote sustainable fisheries issues within the region. Results of the SPFIF include:

- (a) Establishment of a Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) Secretariat with full time and part time staff;
- (b) Dissemination of information and evaluation missions to countries interested in launching projects utilizing the Investment Fund GEF commitment;
- (c) Formation of alliances with other regional, sub-regional and national fisheries entities and projects, to advocate for reforms in fisheries management and establish partnerships in areas of convergence
- (d) Organization of CAMFA 1 in the Gambia in 2011;
- (e) Development of templates and guidelines for project preparation, evaluation and documentation of lessons learned; and
- (f) Approval of initial Project Concept Notes (PCNs) for the first tranche of Investment Fund-funded projects.

All together, those results have facilitated the preparation of a broader investment in Africa in support of policy reform in the fisheries sector as detailed in the following tables.

9. **GEF/World Bank regional and single country projects have been funded for a total of over US\$40 million in GEF grants and almost US\$200 million in co-financing, focusing on improved fisheries governance and national capacities.** In specific, these projects have supported (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 add more value locally to fish caught in their waters; and (iv) strengthened protection of critical natural marine and coastal habitats needed to support commercial fish stocks. The GEF/World Bank Strategic Partnership fisheries and aquaculture portfolio in SSA includes the following projects:

Table 1: Current GEF/World Bank SSA Fisheries and Aquaculture Portfolio

Country	Project	Financing (US\$ million)
Tanzania	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP) / 2005-2013	61.0 (51.0 IDA; 10.0 GEF)
Regional (Cabo Verde, Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone)	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP SOP-A Phase 1) / 2010-2015	77.0 (57.0 IDA; 20.0 GEF)
Kenya	Kenya Coastal Development Project (KCDP) / 2010-2016	40.0 (35.0 IDA; 5.0 GEF)
Guinea-Bissau	WARFP SOP-B Phase 1/ 2011-2016	8.0 (6.0 IDA; 2.0 GEF)
Ghana	WARFP (standalone project) / 2012-2017	53.8 (50.3 IDA; 3.5 GEF)
Mauritania and Guinea	WARFP SOP-C Phase 1 / 2015-2020	29 (22 IDA; 7 GEF)

Comoros, Mozambique, Seychelles and Tanzania	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project Phase 1 (SWIOFish 1)/ 2015-2020	91.0 (75.5 IDA; 15.5 GEF)
TOTAL		359.8 (296.8 IDA; 63 GEF)

10. **The World Bank is currently preparing fisheries reform the expansion and the next phases of projects in West Africa and the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) region, with additional focus on the fisheries value chain, aquaculture and adaptation of the fisheries sector to the effects of climate change.** The projects are:

Table 2: Pipeline GEF/World Bank SSA Fisheries Reform Portfolio

Country	Project	Financing (US\$ million)
Madagascar & Indian Ocean Commission	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project Phase 2 / 2017-2022	87.0 (67.0 IDA, 20.0 GEF)
Cote d'Ivoire	WARFP SOP-D Phase 1/ 2017-2022	15 –tentative-
Regional (Cabo Verde, Liberia and Senegal)	WARFP SOP-A Phase 2/ 2017-2022	40 –tentative-
Guinea-Bissau	WARFP SOP-B Phase 2 / 2017-2022	Not know yet
Ghana	WARFP Phase 2 / 2018-2023	Not know yet
TOTAL		142

Regional collaboration investments

11. **Under the Strategic Partnership component of the SPFIF, a Medium-Sized Project (MSP)⁷, led by the AU between 2009 and 2011, influenced a paradigm shift in the way fisheries were viewed at the regional level.** The project helped mainstream fisheries issues in AU-IBAR's Strategic Plan (2010-2014) as well as within the AU Commission's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA). The project also influenced the decision to establish the CAMFA secretariat to ensure the sustainability of projects and fisheries activities in the continent. The Strategic Partnership component of the SPFIF also improved information exchange among key players in the fisheries sector, and at the same time it contributed to increase recognition of the leadership role of the AU in expediting fisheries development.

12. **There are several ongoing investments in the region and globally, which support knowledge exchange, data management and governance,** the main ones are:

- (a) The AU-IBAR is managing and implementing the project “Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Enhance Governance of the Fisheries Sector in Africa” through financing of the European Union in the amount of €10.3 million (approximately US\$12 million). The funds support an overall objective of enhancing the contribution of fisheries resources to food security and economic growth in Africa, while the specific objective of this action is to improve institutional and policy environment for sustainable management and utilization of fisheries resources in

⁷ The MSP, titled “Regional Activities of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa, Tranche 1”, was designed by the World Bank and received technical support from FAO and WWF. Its total cost was US\$1 million: \$650K to the AU, \$175K to FAO and \$175K to WWF.

Africa. For the purposes of incremental reasoning, this 3.5 year project (2014-2017) is considered as a parallel co-financing for this proposed project.

- (b) The Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) in West Africa will be implemented by FAO, UNEP and INDP. It will seek to strengthen fisheries governance, management and value chains, through the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries, of relevant international instruments and of innovative governance partnerships in Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal.
- (c) The UNDP/UNEP IW LEARN: Strengthening IW Portfolio Delivery and Impact (2011-2014), which is a communications platform for GEF-funded IW projects;
- (d) The FAO Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS), which provides access to a wide range of high-quality information on the global monitoring and management of fishery marine resources. FIRMS is part of the Fisheries Global Information System (FIGIS).
- (e) The Pan-African Strategy on the Improvement of Fisheries and Aquaculture Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination (January 2014), orchestrated by NPCA and FAO in collaboration with AU-IBAR, in response to the CAMFA decisions related to improve scientific knowledge, and the subsequent Pan-African Strategy on Improvement of Fisheries and Aquaculture Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination. This strategy provides a framework and guidelines for improvements in the availability and quality of national and regional data to support fisheries management, aquaculture development and policy development.
- (f) The World Bank/GEF global partnership for conservation of oceans, titled "Ocean Partnerships for Sustainable Fisheries & Biodiversity Conservation". The project provides technical assistance and analytical support to identify and design a series of investment proposals for pilot projects in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ); the project is one of four, funded under a new GEF-funded global "Common Oceans ABNJ Program", which is led by FAO.
- (g) KfW is funding infrastructure for a satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS) in Mauritania to enforce no-fishing zones and catch quotas. KfW is now launching the fifth phase of this program in Mauritania in the amount of €4.59 million. This investment is an important complementary activity to the proposed project since it generates surveillance expertise which could be replicated elsewhere in Africa through sharing of knowledge and experience via the regional fora that the project will finance.

Results to-date

13. **Country-level investments have yielded transformative results, especially in Cabo Verde, Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone.** The fight against illegal fishing has been particularly successful in countries that most suffered from this scourge. In Liberia, the incidence of illegal fishing has been reduced by 83 percent. In Sierra Leone, the clearing out of illegal trawlers beyond the 6 mile inner zone has opened a safe space to fishing communities. Some villages have reported a 42 percent increase in catch. A recent assessment carried out by the European Union (EU) commended Cabo Verde's efforts to fight illegal fishing, which is a condition for exporting to the EU market. As a result of improved governance in Sierra Leone's fisheries administration, official public revenues from this sector have increased by 322 percent from 2008 to 2013. The introduction of community-led fisheries management in Senegal has been successful at restoring the resources. Some communities have reported a 133 percent increase in catch efficiency. Almost all countries have reached a 100 percent registration rate for the artisanal fleet. Cabo Verde has piloted an incentive-based registration system which is now reported as a best practice in West Africa. In Kenya, revenue generation to the Government from near shore and EEZ fisheries and number of direct beneficiaries have exceeded targets; in Ghana the Fisheries Commission's capacity to monitor the fleet in real time has substantially increased, and a Fisheries Enforcement Unit has been established and operational.

Remaining gaps

14. **While GEF and partners have made substantial investments in the SSA region, and the AU has demonstrated strong interest in fisheries reforms, much remains to be done to build regional partnerships, improve countries access to new knowledge and best practices, and enhance the visibility of Africa’s fisheries.** There is a need to enable coastal SSA countries to more effectively collaborate and respond to fisheries governance and management challenges by providing them with opportunities to network and learn from each other, acquire new skills, strengthen existing ones, and expand their knowledge about key fisheries topics. Indeed, experiences and lessons learned from the Strategic Partnership component of the SPFIF highlighted the need for increased coordination of the fisheries sector, as well as strengthened AU performance and recognition as leader for the development of the sector. The current project is designed to leverage results achieved so far and bridge the gaps identified through the SPFIF, provide strategic support as outlined in the CAMFA 2 resolutions and assist the AU in taking a more prominent and effective role in the regional fisheries dialogue.

The proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

15. **The Project Development Objective (PDO)** is: Improve the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected SSA countries⁸.

16. Specifically, the project will seek to:

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

Key Results

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

- i. Lessons learned and best practices are regularly exchanged among stakeholders;
- ii. Increased stakeholder knowledge of key regional fishery subjects; and

⁸ The selection will start with the seven countries that accessed new finance through the Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (SPFIF). Additional countries will be selected according to the following three criteria: 1) countries engaging in the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa endorsed by the CAMFA 2 in April 2014; 2) where countries are active in fisheries reform activities, or where attempts have been made for which lessons can be learned; 3) according to requests made to the AU-IBAR.

- iii. Increased access of countries to funding for investment in fisheries policy reform.

Components

18. The Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform has been designed as follow-up phase medium sized project to the GEF/World Bank Strategic Partnership project⁹, which was implemented by the AU between 2009 and 2011, and the last project planned under the Program Framework Document “Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa” (GEF Program ID #4487; GEF Agency Program ID P125797). The project will be financed through a US\$2 million Bank-Executed GEF Trust Fund between 2015 and 2018 for a duration of 3 years. It will act as a regional knowledge and monitoring hub for current and pipeline fisheries reform projects (“participating projects”) and related activities, with the objective of improving the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected SSA countries. Within this context, it is expected that the project will assist African coastal countries to make concrete progress towards achieving the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the 2002 WSSD, the follow-up 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and the 2014 Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa. The project is designed around three thematic components as follows (see Annex C for further detail):

19. **Component 1: Coalition building (US\$0.75 million):** Fisheries practitioners in participating countries will be offered opportunities to discuss key topics of mutual concern and exchange experiences and lessons learned under the auspices of the AU, which will take a key role in designing a coalition building program and hosting the events. Participating projects will also benefit from Fisheries Performance Indicators (FPI), which will offer cross-regional perspective on the progress in fisheries reforms. The FPIs are a new set of evaluation tools to measure the triple bottom line sustainability of a particular fishery recognizing that the sustainability of fish stocks, fishing industries, and fishing communities are interrelated and that none can provide benefits without the others. This component will also support the AU in the implementation of a wide reaching communication program with the aim of disseminating best practices, lessons learned, and other key fisheries topics to a community of supporters via a traditional and new media channels. Finally, Component 1 will support the role of the AU as the Africa fisheries reform dialogue leader through designing a roadmap for a sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism that puts into action the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy’s principle of regional collaborative management endorsed by CAMFA 2.

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

21. **Component 2: Knowledge support (US\$1.05 million):** Component 2 will enhance the knowledge of participating countries, the AU, the West Africa Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP *Commission Sous Regional des Pêches*), and the Southwest Indian Ocean Commission (SWIOC) on: (i) advisory service on fisheries policy and governance reform and knowledge of the value of EEZ resources currently utilized by foreign fleets and possible alternative modes of utilization; (ii) innovative

⁹ Regional Activities of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa, Tranche 1.

IT solutions for collecting, reporting and processing key fisheries information; (iii) making information on fisheries' contribution to national economies available at acceptable international standards by following the model of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) for SSA countries; and (iv) carrying out rigorous regional fisheries analyses in areas of common interest and value. In terms of communication, a webpage within the AU-IBAR website will be developed as a platform to help inform fisheries dialogue in the region, duplicate and cross-reference the resources currently available on www.iwlearn.net. Training, advisory sessions and other activities of this component will be accompanied by a focal point from the AU, with the ultimate aim of increasing the AU's capacity to provide consulting and advisory services to coastal African countries after the closing of the project.

22. Key Outputs of Component 2: (i) Advice on policy and governance reform and provision of knowledge on fisheries value; (ii) Publicly-available report on fisheries' revenues and payments; (iii) A study on the economic value of fisheries in Africa, including value of small-scale fisheries, resource rents captured through trade in fishing services, and value of activities up and down the value chain; and (iv) Utilization of IW mechanisms to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects, e.g. active participation in IW-learn.net and at IW conferences (budgeted as 1% of GEF Grant).

23. **Component 3: Country support (US\$0.20 million):** Following up on the results achieved through the mechanism implemented by the Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund, this project will help countries mobilize funding from either public or private partners for responsible investment in fisheries policy reform by supporting the identification and development of new funding proposals, and enhancement of existing pipeline projects. Lessons learned from ongoing and past projects will be used, with a special focus on the SPFIF initiative, to inform new projects' design. Successful investments will be replicated where relevant.

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

Incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTE, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing

25. Under the baseline scenario, governments would continue to implement their individual activities in an uncoordinated manner. This could potentially widen the gap between national policy developments and undermine regional cohesion and harmonization as well as widen the gap between national dialogue and regional commitments. The absence of the 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 achieve regional objectives, increase their income from foreign fishing, protect globally important fish populations and support coastal and marine ecosystems. The GEF alternative offers a platform for regional knowledge and monitoring for a current and pipeline fisheries reform projects and related partner-supported activities. The convergence of monitoring of results, sharing and replication of knowledge and information, mobilizing Communities of Practice and building awareness and expanding investments is a key step in supporting policy reforms which would lead to the protection and enhancement of fisheries in the region.

Global environmental benefits

26. As recognized by the GEF Council already in 1995, global environmental benefits accrue if countries work together on priority concerns of transboundary systems. By enhancing the dialogue on

fisheries reforms across the region, the project is expected to affect improvements in ecosystem health and subsequently ecosystem services such as essential spawning habitats, natural coastal protection, and carbon sequestration and storage; and contribute to human wellbeing and poverty eradication by sustaining livelihoods and securing food sources. Providing countries with tools to more effectively manage their fish stocks and increasing the transparency of fisheries data is likely to lead to lower fishing pressure on fish stocks in the longer run, and maintain or restore the fisheries to levels at or below maximum sustainable yield. Better understanding of the economic value of fisheries in Africa, and the consequences of climatic changes will encourage countries, regional and sub-regional entities to invest in fisheries reform, and build resilience into their strategies and investment programs.

Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

27. The project will enable the AU to take a more prominent role in the regional fisheries reform dialogue, which is a central element of sustainability not only for project-funded activities but also for the implementation of global and regional strategies. The project will support a platform for national policy and regulatory reforms that would enable sustainable and more transparent management of LMEs fisheries resources long after the completion of the project. Component 3 will be dedicated to making the link between lessons learned and best practices from participating projects (synthesized under Component 1), generated regional knowledge on key fisheries subjects (funded under Component 2) and new fisheries projects, thereby scaling up investments in the fisheries sector. The project introduces innovative IT solutions, such as web and mobile applications and cloud databases, to more effectively collect, report and process information on registration of fishing vehicles, maritime accidents, illegal activities, and fishing of individual fishers. Finally, it offers participating countries, sub regional commissions and the AU a unique opportunity to improve their knowledge of the value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets and possible alternatives and apply internationally-recognized transparency standards to fisheries data.

A.2. Stakeholders: Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people? (yes /no) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation:

28. Because of its large geographic scale, the project involves numerous stakeholders at regional, sub-regional and national levels, with key stakeholders being decision makers of participating countries. During preparation, national project teams, sub-regional fisheries commissions and AU staff will be consulted and given an opportunity to comment on proposed activities to ensure that their common needs are properly reflected. During implementation, stakeholders will be given a stage to share and learn from each other's experiences, witness first hand various fisheries practices of interest, and contribute to regional fisheries monitoring activities. The World Bank will lead project execution and, as an integral part of its due diligence, will coordinate and maintain continued stakeholder consultations at national and international level to support all components of the project. This will be done in the framework of quarterly conference calls with participating projects' coordinators and staff of the AU, convened and chaired by the World Bank. Participants will review and discuss annual project work plans (for the regional project), activities' progress, consultancies' terms of reference, workshops and exchange sessions' programs and agendas, proposals for south-south exchanges, and individual projects' progress to feed into progress reports and various communication tools. Quarterly conference calls may include committed external partners as needed, such as non-participating projects from Africa and other regions.

29. *Gender:* It is estimated that in 2012 women accounted for more than 15 percent of all people directly engaged in the fisheries primary sector worldwide. The proportion of women exceeded 20 percent in inland water fishing and is considered far more important - as high as 90 percent - in secondary

activities, such as processing. In Africa, about 27.3 percent of the people engaged in fisheries and aquaculture are women, with marked differences in their share among fishers (3.6 percent), processors (58 percent), and aquaculture workers (4 percent).¹⁰ There are clear geographical patterns with high percentages of processors in western and southern Africa, and consequently large female employment, whereas in eastern Africa the number of fishers often exceeds that of processors. Gender differences in this sector stem from the low value attached to women's work and is perpetuated in their limited access to credit, processing technology, storage facilities and training. With the predominance of women and youth involved in the postharvest domain, they are the ones most affected by the quality or physical losses incurred within a nonconductive policy framework.

30. Given the important role women play in fisheries in the region, this project will monitor the participation of women as direct beneficiaries in all projects of the selected set of countries, as a core performance indicator. The project will also ensure involvement of gender-centered investments in new projects and consider adding knowledge on women's role in fisheries in Africa and mechanisms for increasing their visibility in the value chain as part of the proposed study under Component 2.

A.3. Benefits. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project 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).

31. Fisheries plays an important role in eliminating hunger, promoting health and reducing poverty. Marine fish resources represent valuable natural capital that, if managed carefully and sustainably, have the potential to make a perennial contribution to economic growth through the resource rents that they can generate. The fishing sector in Africa employs around 12.3 million people, 27.3 percent of whom are women according to recent reports. Fish are a vital source of protein and essential nutrients, especially for the poor. The value added by the fisheries sector to African countries as a whole in 2011 was estimated at more than US\$24 billion, 1.26 percent of the GDP of all African countries. Sustainable fisheries reforms and sector adjustments for proper management and sound and equitable utilization of marine resources are, therefore, expected to significantly contribute towards economic growth of African countries and enhancement of the livelihoods and health of their citizenry, thereby alleviating poverty.

A.4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks:

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

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

¹⁰ FAO. *The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture*. Rome, 2014.

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

- (c) *Climate change risks:* Recent studies¹¹ on the vulnerability of national economies and food systems to climate impacts on fisheries indicate that African countries are the most vulnerable to the likely impacts of climate change on fisheries. This is due to their exposure to future increases in temperature linked to changes in precipitation, hydrology and coastal current systems, high catches, exports and high nutritional dependence on fish for protein, and the existing low capacity to adapt to change due to comparatively small or weak economies and low human development indices. Coastal communities are the frontline of the climate change impact, such as ocean acidification, storms and sea level rise. While the results of the project will not be at risk from climate change due to the nature of its interventions (no on the ground investments), the issue of the impact of climate change on fisheries is of increasing concern regionally and in some countries. The project will, therefore, invest in studying this topic, disseminating its results and integrating concrete adaptation measures in pipeline and new investment projects.

A.5. Cost effectiveness: Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

33. Given that the constraints to fisheries reforms are common throughout the region, regional coalition building, program monitoring and generation of knowledge is seen as the most cost-effective instrument to benefit countries' individual efforts. By having the World Bank execute the project, substantial scale-up can be achieved more effectively. Through its technical staff, the Bank will reinforce the link between AU agencies the GEF/Bank project teams. Finally, regional workshop and exchange sessions will be hosted by the AU headquarters and co-funded by country project to save venue costs, and countries' attendance costs of both study tours, exchange sessions and workshops will be covered by individual project budgets and backstopped by the project.

A.6. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives [not mentioned in A.1]:

34. The project will partner with the AU, participating projects and programs in the region and other public investments in fisheries such as CFI, with the aim of enhancing their collaboration and cross-feeding, and generating knowledge that they can use to enhance their performance and develop new interventions. Under Component 1, participating projects from the region will take part in south-south learning events (including visits to other projects from other regions, such as the Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Project (PROP)), study tours and cross regional exchange sessions and workshops. In addition, the individual projects and the GEF IW-LEARN database will be used to develop and maintain an M&E system which would capture and disseminate results and best practices from projects' performance to national and regional stakeholders. Under Component 2, the project will collaborate with the EITI to enable interested participating countries apply internationally accepted transparency standards on their fisheries income data, under the leadership of the AU. Under Component 3, pipeline fisheries projects will receive support to ensure that they reflect lessons learned from current and past fisheries investments, and replicate best practices as applicable to their specific conditions and objectives.

¹¹ FAO. *Building adaptive capacity to climate change. Policies to sustain livelihoods and fisheries. New Directions in Fisheries – A Series of Policy Briefs on Development Issues*. Rome, 2007.

A.7 Institutional Arrangement.

35. The project will not support or create any new institutions. It will be executed by the World Bank Environment & Natural Resources Global Practice, which will designate a Task Team Leader and technical staff to coordinate project activities. The World Bank will be responsible for the procurement of consultant and non-consulting services, financial management of the GEF grant, and preparation and dissemination of audits, progress and financial reports. In order to reinforce the role of the AU as the regional leader on fisheries reform dialogue, the AU will assign a focal point to the project who will liaise with the Bank and represent the AU in discussions and meetings. The focal point will ensure the leading role of the AU in the various project activities, including workshops, exchange sessions, south-south visits, training and advisory sessions, M&E and communication.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e., NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.

36. The project is fully consistent with International and Regional strategies and plans: it responds to the 2002 WSSD, which called on donor agencies and stakeholders to create new and flexible partnerships respond to the global growing crisis in world fisheries; and to the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, Rio+20), which in turn affirmed the urgent need to return ocean stocks to sustainable levels, and assist developing countries in enhancing their capacity to conserve, manage and achieve the benefits of sustainable fisheries. Regionally, the project is consistent with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa that was endorsed by CAMFA 2 in April 2014, which drew attention to the importance of fisheries and aquaculture in sustaining the results of the CAADP. In particular, the project fulfills the Strategy's principle of regional collaborative management and strengthening south-south cooperation, and is fully in line with the draft NPCA/IBAR Fisheries Program for 2015-20 (designed to facilitate the implementation of the Strategy). The AU, as expressed in the June 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, recognizes the need for enhancing conservation and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources through coherent policies, governance and institutional arrangements, at national and regional levels. It calls for collaboration with partners to develop mechanisms that enhance Africa's capacity for knowledge and data generation and management to strengthen evidence-based planning and implementation; and for development partners to rally their technical and financial support in a harmonized and coordinated manner behind implementation of the Declaration.

B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities

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

to the GEF-6 IW-1 of catalyzing sustainable management of transboundary water systems by supporting multi-state cooperation through foundational capacity building, targeted research, and portfolio learning.

B.3 The GEF Agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and Agencies comparative advantage for implementing this project:

38. Since the establishment of the Global Program on Fisheries (PROFISH) in 2005, World Bank investments in the areas related to fisheries and aquaculture have expanded both in amount disbursed and geographical coverage. From FY04 to FY14, World Bank portfolio in fisheries, aquaculture and coastal management has increased from US\$90 million to US\$850 million, with fisheries and aquaculture alone increasing from US\$30 million to over US\$700 million. As elaborated in the PROFISH Strategic Vision (2011), the mission of PROFISH is “to promote and facilitate the contribution that fisheries and aquaculture can make to sustainable economic growth, better nutrition, economic opportunities for women, and poverty reduction.” In particular, PROFISH seeks to accomplish this mission by (i) Designing and implementing good governance systems through World Bank investments and international partnerships; and (ii) Providing information, knowledge products and expertise to help ensure that fisheries and aquaculture create sustainable wealth and reduce poverty.

39. The readiness of African countries 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). The vision for World Bank support to Africa's fisheries over the next 10 years, as articulated in the Africa Program for Fisheries (2012), is to support countries to sustainably increase the net economic benefits generated by their marine fish resources, and the portion of these benefits captured within Africa. Fisheries are interlinked with almost every single dimension the World Bank is targeting: jobs, food security, prosperity, climate change and gender. The World Bank is committed to helping establish institutions, values, and practices that will safeguard the future of fish resources and the health and livelihood of communities who depend on these resources for their income, nutrition, and quality of life. The rationale for greater involvement in fisheries issues by the World Bank follows directly from the WSSD and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The World Bank, working with its client countries and the international donor community, has the capacity to combine policy dialogue at the highest levels with specific investments, and use its field experience and operational knowledge to strengthen the AU's role as a leader of the fisheries reform dialogue, generate and disseminate new knowledge on key fisheries subject of interest and engage with countries to plan additional investments which are based on best practices.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

40. The project will carry out M&E activities at two levels: (i) project level M&E, which includes the metrics for measuring the degree of successful implementation of the project itself; and (ii) Portfolio level M&E, which is an activity financed by the project under Component 1: this activity will establish and maintain a regional M&E system to measure the performance of participating projects according to cross cutting performance indicators. The results of both M&E levels will be compiled and presented in annual progress reports which will be discussed and shared with project stakeholders. The reports will also highlight best practices and lessons learned from ongoing and closed projects, which could be discussed in the project-funded regional and sub-regional exchange sessions, and adopted by ongoing and pipeline investment to enhance their impact on national reforms.

41. The World Bank will have overall responsibility for project level M&E at no cost to the project. The results framework presented in Annex A provides PDO-level and intermediate results indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification and this will form the basis on which the project's M&E system will be built. In addition, the Bank will keep detailed records of activities, outputs and expenditures against agreed work plans and following standard World Bank formats, including financial monitoring and audit. Portfolio level M&E will be carried out by the World Bank in collaboration with the AU, based on the M&E Plan of the Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (Program Development Framework approved by the GEF in September 2011). The amount allocated to portfolio level M&E and communication of results is US\$195,000 for the project duration. Project level monitoring will be utilized to fill in the GEF International Waters Tracking Tool for submission to the GEF at project mid-term and upon completion.

LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX A: Project results framework

ANNEX B: Consultants to be hired for the project

ANNEX C: Project description

ANNEX D: Incremental cost analysis


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

- A. Record of Endorsement¹² of GEF Operational Focal Point (S) on Behalf of the Government(S):**
(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)). Non applicable

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)

- B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹³ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for MSP approval under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (mm/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson GEF Agency Executive Coordinator		1/22/2015	Paola Agostini Regional Coordinator Africa Region	(202) 473 7620	Karin Shepardson GEF Agency Executive Coordinator

- C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION** (*Applicable Only to newly accredited GEF Project Agencies*)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

¹² For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹³ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF

FRAMEWORK

The access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected SSA countries							
Project	Cumulative Target Values			Frequency	Data Source/ Methodolog	Responsibility for Data Collection	Comments
	2016	2017	2018				
	50	70	80	Annual	Survey	World Bank	Using a survey instrument, this indicator tracks the extent to which national project teams and other participating country project stakeholders (for ongoing fisheries projects ¹⁴) are satisfied with the quality, quantity, timeliness and relevance of knowledge services, advisory services, training and learning opportunities provided to them by the project.
	4	8	15	Annual	Project records	World Bank	The tools and knowledge products are: Workshops and training sessions (3) South-South exchanges (3), coordination roadmap (1), communication tools (3), Economic Study (1), data management training (1), data transparency advisory (1), advice on policy and governance reform and the value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets (1).
	250	750	1250	Annual	Project records	World Bank	Direct project beneficiaries are representatives from the 11 participating countries (Guinea Bissau, Ghana, Mauritania, Guinea, Cabo Verde, Liberia, Senegal, Comoros, Mozambique, Seychelles and Tanzania, averaging 20 direct beneficiaries per country), sub-regional fisheries commissions (20 in total), the AU (15 in total), fisheries communities in participating counties (25 in total), national steering committee members (10 in each participating counties, not already counted), and other recipients of communication content (around 1,000).
	30	30	30	Annual	Project records	World Bank	Percentage reflects the average percentage of women employed in projects' implementing agencies.

A GEF/World Bank-funded projects for ease of implementation and monitoring, however the scope of the project is to activities related to fisheries reform, consequently enabling increased spillover effects from the activities of the project.

Intermediate Results and Indicators							
Project	Cumulative Target Values			Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Comments
	2016	2017	2018				
	1	2	3	Annual	Project records	World Bank	
	6	6	6	Annual	Project records and fora reports	World Bank	The targets take into consideration external events which may temporarily hamper countries from participating. In addition, some events may be at the sub regional level, which means that not all countries will participate each year.
	1	3	5	Annual	Project records	World Bank	FPI assessment is a comprehensive and rigorous evaluation survey to assess overall fisheries health. Communication tools include traditional media outlets (such as press releases, articles and reports) and social media outlets (Facebook pages and discussion groups, Twitter, Blogger networks, Instagram, Flickr, Youtube and Vimeo video channels)
	Y	Y	Y	Annual	Project records	African Union	The report will indicate the most appropriate consultation and endorsement mechanisms. It will be submitted for endorsement in the framework of a CAMFA meeting.
	4	8	11	Annual	Project records and training reports	World Bank	Training will be provided to relevant stakeholders from each selected country based on an agreed training curriculum.

	0	0	3	End of Project	Advisory reports	World Bank	Likely countries to benefit from advisory services are: Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Guinea (based on expressed interest)
	2	3	4	Annual	Project records	World Bank	

ANNEX B: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF RESOURCES

Position Titles	Person Week (\$/week)	Estimated Person Weeks	Tasks to be Performed
For Project Management			
Coordination undertaken by World Bank	0	N/A	The standard WB funds management fees of 9.5% applies
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Translator	3000	20	Participation in regional workshops, exchange sessions and study tours
Project design and development	2500	20	Carry out the consultations and design of funding proposals
International			
Communication specialist	3500	100	Designing and mediating regional and sub-regional workshops and exchange sessions, developing and implementing communication tools
Fisheries policy reform specialist	3000	65	To provide advisory service to country
Environmental economist	3500	35	Preparation of the Economic Study on fisheries in SSA
Fisheries specialist	3500	50	Development of the regional coordination roadmap, trade advisory services
Climate change specialist	3500	35	Preparation of analysis of the impact of climate change on fisheries of the selected countries
Contract with Specialized agencies or NGOs	4000	60	Fisheries data management, other capacity building identified in the roadmap, support for preparation of fisheries revenue and payment reports

ANNEX C: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Context

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

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

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

3. Specifically, the project will seek to:

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

Project components

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

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

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

- (a) **Supporting the AU in the design and implementation of a 3 year pan-African learning and exchange program:** The program will provide opportunities for exchange of operational expertise and best practices among participating projects and stakeholders. It will include:
- Sub-regional and cross regional exchange sessions and workshops for practitioners and policymakers from participating countries on key topics, hosted by the AU. Other stakeholders, such as fisheries projects from other regions will be invited to participate in the events depending on the topics to be discussed, and their added value to cross learning. Topics could include issues surrounding small-scale fisheries,
 - Holding South-South learning events and study tours for participating projects and communities' representatives with the objective of exchanging experiences on topics of mutual interest. Study tours could include a visit of West Africa practitioners to the Pacific Islands Regional Oceanscape Project (PROP) to look at the tuna licensing regime with the aim of helping West African countries jointly manage tuna stocks; visits to West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) countries to learn about efforts against illegal fishing, community-led fisheries management and real-time fleet monitoring; and learning from Western Pacific case studies on the importance of effective cooperation and of negotiating experience in reaching more favorable terms of trade. Another possibility is of South-South collaboration is on promoting understanding of trade in fishing services (TIFS), including foreign fishing agreements, by inviting speakers from the Pacific or elsewhere. For these exchange sessions, workshops and study tours, attendance and substance costs will be covered by individual projects' budgets where available and backstopped by the project.
- (b) **Performance monitoring and Communication:** Through close collaboration with the AU, the project will help disseminate Fisheries Performance Indicators (FPI) as a system to capture the performance of fisheries as a whole, and communicate best practices, lessons learned, and other key fisheries topics to a community of supporters via a variety of communication tools. Funded activities are as follows:
- Disseminating Fisheries Performance Indicators (FPI) as a system to evaluate the performance of fisheries as a whole, and gather lessons learned and best practices, drawing on other performance evaluation systems that are in existence and under development. The participating projects' teams, and the GEF IW-LEARN Project Database, Portfolio Visualization Tool and Portfolio Results Archive will be utilized to gather the necessary data.
 - Utilizing traditional and new media channels to communicate the results of the M&E system and have a public dialogue about the importance of fisheries with a network of partners, as well as raise awareness on the most pressing issues in the sector. Partners include policy makers in coastal African countries, sub-regional fisheries commissions, Regional Economic Communities (RECs), multilateral and bilateral donor agencies involved in the sector in Africa, internal World

Bank sectors, education and research institutions and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) involved in fisheries in Africa. Communication tools include traditional media outlets (such as press releases, articles and reports) and social media outlets (Facebook pages and discussion groups, Twitter, Blogger networks, Instagram, Flickr, Youtube and Vimeo video channels).

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

Key outputs:

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

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

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

6. Component 2 will enhance the knowledge of participating countries, the West Africa Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission of and the Southwest Indian Ocean Commission (SWIOC), and the AU on: (i) analytical work and knowledge of the value of EEZ resources utilized by foreign fleets and possible alternative modes of utilization; (ii) innovative IT solutions for collecting, reporting and processing key fisheries information; (iii) making information on fisheries' contribution to national economies available at acceptable international standards following the model of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI); and (iv) carrying out rigorous regional fisheries analyses in areas of common interest and value. Training, advisory sessions and other activities under the component will be accompanied by a focal point from the AU, with the aim of increasing the AU's capacity to provide consulting and advisory services to coastal African countries after the closing of the project. Funded activities are as follows:

- (a) **Fisheries advisory services:** In Africa, trade in fishing (harvesting) services occurs mainly through foreign fisheries access agreements (between governments) and joint ventures (foreign harvesters teaming up with domestic partners). In 2014, the World Bank published a study on trade in fishing services¹⁵ with the aim of improving understanding of the actual and potential cost and benefit flows associated with foreign fishing arrangements, and providing guidance on the means to secure optimal, equitable, and sustainable returns from them. The report points to the challenges faced by developing countries in reaching agreements that maximize the returns from foreign fishing agreements and at the same time prevent overfishing and restore and maintain ecosystem health. The study demonstrates that Trade in Fishing Services (TIFS) can be an important mechanism for coastal states, especially developing

¹⁵ The World Bank. *Trade in Fishing Services: Emerging Perspectives on Foreign Fishing Arrangements*. Report No. 92622-GLB. Washington DC, 2014.

countries, to increase the benefits from the exploitation of their fish resources and enhance the sector's contributions to economic growth and hence to social welfare. The project will provide advisory support to participating countries, the West Africa Sub Regional Fisheries Commission and the SWIOC for securing optimal, equitable, and sustainable returns from foreign fleets for their respective EEZ fisheries resources and offer alternatives. The World Bank will hire an international consultant who will develop the training program and implement it in the participating countries and commissions.

- (b) **New technology and transparency in fisheries data management:** In support of the recommendations of the 2014 Pan-African Strategy on improvement of Fisheries and Aquaculture Data Collection, Analysis and Dissemination, and in response to countries' increasing interest to have more transparent and accessible environmental, economic and social fisheries databases, this activity will support participating countries' data management capacity and increase the transparency of data by:
- Introducing through training innovative IT solutions, such as web and mobile applications and cloud databases with easy to use interfaces, to collect, report and process information on registration of fishing vehicles, maritime accidents, illegal activities, and fishing of individual fishers. Once collected, these data are expected to feed into the countries' data dashboards and the sub-regional fisheries commissions' dashboards. The information can be used by countries and harmonized at a sub-regional (by the commissions) and regional (by the AU) levels to reach an understanding of needed policies and actions to address key sea safety issues, and compute fish analytics such as the number of fish being harvested throughout a region, number of fishing vehicles in a certain region and other information instrumental for proper fisheries management and enforcement of fishing regulations.
 - Establishing an AU-based mechanism for disclosure of fisheries' direct and indirect contributions to national economies by adopting global transparency standards, hosted and managed by the AU. The mechanism will support the preparation of comprehensive and publicly-available country reports which include information about SSA countries' marine fishery revenues and payments, to be endorsed by national multi-stakeholder groups from each country, and updated on a periodical basis. This information is expected to stimulate open regional and public discussions about the governance of fisheries in SSA. This activity will be carried out in collaboration with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), which has set an international standard for assessing the levels of transparency around countries' extractive sector, and of which the AU and the World Bank Group are partners. Mauritania has already expressed official interest to have its fisheries data made publicly available, and it is expected that other countries will show similar interest. The AU will receive support by commissioning a consultancy which would guide the setting up of the transparency mechanism and its function. In addition, the project will support interested SSA countries prepare their first report in accordance with the guidelines.

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

- (c) **Regional fisheries studies:** This sub-component responds to a need to improve economic valuation of Africa's fisheries and fill in the knowledge gap about the impact of climate change on Africa's fisheries. The products are: an analytical study on the economic value of fisheries in SSA; and an analysis of the impact of climate change on fisheries of selected countries, with recommendations for implementing key mitigation measures. The economic study may include one or more case studies that analyze the coastal economy of Africa to explore potential intervention points, in particular taking consideration of the dynamics of the marine fish resources as well as the inter-linkages between activities within coastal economy, including activities that currently exist in a coastal economy (e.g. artisanal fishing, traditional fish processing and marketing, fish consumption) as well as new activities that could be introduced as potential alternative livelihoods (e.g. aquaculture,

improved fish processing and marketing, nature-based tourism). One or more case studies may be included on examples of collaborative resource management arrangements, where political-economy contexts play an important role in success or failure of such arrangements. The results of these studies are expected to guide investments of current and pipeline fisheries projects in the region. In terms of communication, a webpage within the AU-IBAR website will be developed as a platform to help inform fisheries dialogue in the region, duplicate and cross-reference the resources currently available on www.iwlearn.net.

Key outputs:

- i. Data management courses and provision of knowledge on fisheries value;
 - ii. Publicly-available reports on countries' fishery revenues and payments;
 - iii. An analytical study on the economic value of fisheries in Africa, including value of small-scale fisheries, resource rents captured through trade in fishing services, and value of activities up and down the value chain; and
 - iv. Analysis of climate change impact and mitigation measures in participating countries.
 - v. Utilization of IW mechanisms to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects, e.g. active participation in IW-learn.net and at IW conferences.
- i. Outcome: Increased stakeholder knowledge of key regional fishery subjects

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

7. The project will help countries mobilize funding from either public or private partners for responsible investment in fisheries policy reform by supporting the identification and development of new funding proposals, and enhancement of existing pipeline projects. Lessons learned from ongoing and past projects will be used to inform new projects' design, and successful investments will be replicated where relevant. This component will make the link between lessons learned and best practices from participating countries (synthesized under Component 1), generated regional knowledge on key fisheries subjects (funded under Component 2) and new policy reform fisheries projects, e.g., for climate change adaptation. Funded activities include a policy dialogue with candidate governments, fund raising activities for projects' co-financing, travel and consulting services of technical experts.

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

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

Table 1: Detailed Project Costs

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

2.3 Regional fisheries studies	0.35	
Component 3: Country support		0.20
TOTAL		2.00

ANNEX D: INCREMENTAL COST ANALYSIS

Rationale

1. Fisheries play a significant role in eliminating hunger, promoting health and reducing poverty worldwide. FAO's 2014 report on the state of world fisheries and aquaculture indicates that the world population consumes fish more than ever in the past, and depends more than before on the sector for its well-being. In addition, employment in the sector has grown faster than the world's population. Fish continues to be one of the most-traded food commodities worldwide. It is especially important for developing countries, sometimes worth half the total value of their traded commodities.

2. The open access nature of the seas has not only encouraged a build-up of severe over-capacity in the world's fishing fleets, but has also caused a global decline of the fisheries resource base and threatened the health of the sector in the waters of many coastal countries. Both the living resources of the seas and the marine habitats that support them are increasingly threatened as a result of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, harmful fishing practices, wastage and poor governance. 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 – has more than doubled. As a result, FAO estimates that most of the world's fishing areas have now reached their maximum potential for capture fisheries production, with at least 75 percent of the world's major fisheries over- or fully fished.

3. Funding for the Medium Size Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform project is requested from the GEF to form a regional collaboration, knowledge and monitoring hub for current and pipeline fisheries reform projects in the selected set of countries. Such arrangement will assist African coastal countries to make concrete progress towards achieving the fisheries and poverty reduction targets, as set by the 2002 WSSD, the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and the 2014 Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa.

Baseline Context

4. Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that cover the coastal waters of Africa have seen the most worrisome stagnation and decline in fisheries, with direct impact on people's socioeconomic and health conditions. The underperformance of the region's fisheries assets is due to: (i) overfishing of most commercial fish stocks, resulting from insufficient capacity in the countries to govern and manage the use of the resources to sustainable levels and prevent illegal fishing; and (ii) the fact that in most countries the resources are largely taken in an offshore economy by foreign or industrial vessels that rarely land their fish catch in the region or participate in the local economy, 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. 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.

5. Marine fisheries resources in Africa are being over-exploited, a phenomenon which reinforces cycles of coastal poverty for millions of rural fishing communities. Realizing the critical role fisheries play in their national economies and people's livelihoods, the countries bordering the LMEs of Africa have begun to take measures that enable them to make reforms and take control of their fish resources and protect the critical habitats that support them.

6. Global awareness to the growing crisis in world fisheries has led to the development of programs that support countries in their efforts to sustain their fisheries resources. The 2002 WSSD, which called on donor agencies and stakeholders to create new and flexible partnerships to respond to the global growing crisis in world fisheries, led to the approval of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Africa by the GEF in November 2005. This program has allocated significant resources for a series of innovative projects in coastal African countries, and funded a number of regional activities in support of information exchange and dissemination of lessons learned between projects, activities which discontinued in 2011. In 2012, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) affirmed the urgent need to return ocean stocks to sustainable levels, and assist developing countries in enhancing their capacity to conserve, manage, and achieve the benefits of sustainable fisheries.

7. Regional commitment to reform in the fisheries sector has recently received reinforcement when the second Conference for African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA 2) endorsed a regional fisheries reform strategy (Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa), in April 2014 and the June 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth And Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods recognized the need to enhance conservation and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources through coherent policies, governance and institutional arrangements, at national and regional levels. The Malabo Declaration further called for collaboration with partners to develop mechanisms that enhance Africa's capacity for knowledge and data generation and management to strengthen evidence-based planning and implementation; and for development partners to rally their technical and financial support in a harmonized and coordinated manner behind implementation of the Declaration.

8. Several GEF/World Bank regional and single country projects have been funded for a total of over US\$40 million in GEF grants and almost US\$200 million in IDA co-financing, focusing on improved fisheries governance and capacities at the national level. Projects in Cabo Verde, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Kenya, Guinea Bissau, and Ghana have been supporting country-specific governance reforms necessary to more sustainably manage targeted fisheries, improved surveillance and enforcement, and protection of critical natural marine and coastal habitats needed to support commercial fish stocks. Investments have yielded transformative results, especially in Cabo Verde, Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone. Additional projects are also planned in Mauritania, Guinea, Comoros, Mozambique, Seychelles and Tanzania, and second stage projects are in the pipeline for Cabo Verde, Liberia, Senegal, Guinea Bissau and Ghana, with additional focus on the fisheries value chain, aquaculture and the adaptation of the fisheries sector to the effects of climate change.

9. There are several ongoing investments in the region and globally, which support fisheries-related knowledge exchange, data management and governance. The AU-IBAR "Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Enhance Governance of the Fisheries Sector in Africa" project (2014-2107), which receives €0.3 million (approximately US\$12 million) in financing from the European Union to enhance the contribution of fisheries resources to food security and economic growth in Africa. Given the potential synergies between this EU project and the proposed project in areas related to institutional capacity building, advocacy and knowledge sharing, this project is considered the baseline co-financing for the purposes of incremental reasoning. The KfW satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS) in Mauritania, which is now at its fifth phase with financing of €14.59 million, is another important baseline complementary activity to the proposed project since it promotes surveillance expertise which could be replicated elsewhere in Africa through sharing of knowledge and experience via the regional fora that the project will finance. Another key regional activity is the UNDP/UNEP IW LEARN (2011-2014), which is a communications platform for GEF-funded IW projects; and FAO's Fishery Resources Monitoring System (FIRMS), which aims to provide access to a wide range of high-quality information on the global monitoring and management of fishery marine resources; Cooperation between African countries on fisheries has been facilitated mostly at the sub-regional level through multiple fishery-focused entities, resulting in often fragmented management and development of this sector region-wise. Sub-regional fishery commissions and

Regional Economic Communities operate with mandates ranging from data collection and assessment to management. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have also developed actively at both national and international level.

Baseline Scenario

10. Under the baseline scenario, governments would continue to implement their individual activities in an uncoordinated manner and in isolation. This could potentially widen the gap between national policy developments and undermine regional cohesion and harmonization as well as widen the gap between national dialogue and regional commitments.

11. While GEF and partners have made substantial investments in the SSA region, and the AU has demonstrated strong interest in fisheries reforms, much remains to be done to build regional partnerships, improve countries access to new knowledge and best practices, and enhance the visibility of Africa's fisheries. There is a need to enable coastal SSA countries to more effectively collaborate and respond to fisheries governance and management challenges by providing them with opportunities to network and learn from each other, acquire new skills, strengthen existing ones, and expand their knowledge about key fisheries topics. The AU could benefit from strategic support which would allow it to take a more prominent role in the regional fisheries dialogue.

12. The absence of the GEF intervention would impede the necessary collaboration among countries and capacity strengthening to engage in institutional reforms, policy and regulatory development 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 achieve regional objectives and protect globally important fish populations that support coastal and marine ecosystems.

GEF Alternative

13. The fishing sector in Africa employs around 12.3 million people, 27.3 percent of whom are women according to recent reports. Fish are a vital source of protein and essential nutrients, especially for the poor. The value added by the fisheries sector to African countries as a whole in 2011 was estimated at more than US\$24 billion, 1.26 percent of the GDP of all African countries. Sustainable fisheries reforms and sector adjustments for proper management and sound and equitable utilization of marine resources are, therefore, expected to significantly contribute towards economic growth of African countries and enhancement of the livelihoods and health of their citizenry, thereby alleviating poverty. Implementation of reforms aimed at the sustainable management of fisheries resources will reduce fishing pressure on fish stocks in coastal fisheries in the longer run, and maintain or restore the fisheries to levels at or below maximum sustainable yield. Sustainable fisheries management is expected to provide a suite of ecosystem services such as essential spawning habitats, natural coastal protection, and carbon sequestration and storage.

14. The GEF alternative offers a platform for regional collaboration, knowledge and monitoring for a current and pipeline fisheries reform projects for a set of selected countries, with the overall objective of improving the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected SSA countries. It is expected that the GEF funding will allow African coastal countries to make concrete progress towards achieving their national priorities, as well as the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the 2002 WSSD, the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), and the 2014 Pan-African Fisheries Reform Strategy. The convergence of monitoring of results, sharing and replication of knowledge and information, mobilizing Communities of Practice, raising awareness and supporting investments is a key step in supporting policy reforms which would lead to the protection and enhancement of fisheries in the region. The component analysis is presented in Annex C.

