

PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT (PID)

IDENTIFICATION/CONCEPT STAGE

Report No.:

Project Name	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program, Additional Financing
Region	Africa
Country	Republic of Guinea, Republic of Liberia, Republic of Sierra Leone (through the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission - CSRP)
Sector(s)	Public administration, Agriculture, fishing and forestry (50%), General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (40%), Animal production (10%)
Theme(s)	Environmental policies and institutions (60%), Infrastructure services for private sector development (15%), Other public sector governance (15%), Rural non-farm income generation (10%)
Lending Instrument	Investment Project Financing
Project ID	P156759
Borrower Name	Guinea Ministry of Economy and Finance, Liberia Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP)
Implementing Agency	Guinea Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA), Liberia Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) within the Ministry of Agriculture, Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP)
Environment Category	B – Partial Assessment
Date PID Prepared	February 2, 2016
Estimated Date of Approval	May 18, 2016
Initiation Note Review Decision	Jan 20, 2016

I. Introduction and Context

1. This Project Information Document (PID) describes the proposal for an Additional Financing (AF) from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) in the amount of US\$10M to the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP, P126773). The recipients of the AF would be Guinea (US\$5M), Liberia (US\$1M) and the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (*Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches*, CSRP), a recognized intergovernmental organization based in Dakar, which is responsible for program-level activities and will implement activities in Sierra Leone (US\$4M). The AF will add activities to the recently approved IDA-funded project in Guinea (WARFP SOP C1, P126773/P131327) and scale up the achievements made so far in Liberia and Sierra Leone (WARFP SOP A1, P106063/P108941/P124242). More specifically, it will support (i)

scaled-up community-led fisheries management of coastal sedentary fisheries; (ii) additional institutional support for targeted fisheries; (iii) development and implementation of supportive policy and legislative frameworks; and (iv) further support for regional coordination, communication and M&E by the CSRP in all three countries. The AF will also help expand ongoing surveillance efforts and strengthen surveillance capacities in Sierra Leone through the CSRP.

2. Unsustainable use and maintenance of West Africa's marine fish resources have contributed to high poverty rates and food insecurity in the region. The latest Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) epidemic, which began in Guinea in late 2013 and then spread to Sierra Leone and Liberia has dramatically aggravated poverty and food security and further demonstrated the importance of fisheries. The crisis wiped out hard-earned development gains in the affected countries, and worsened already entrenched poverty. The agriculture and food sectors in the three countries have been particularly hard hit due to disruption of farming activities and slowing food trade. Under these circumstances, fish as food source has been playing a key role in contributing to secure protein supply to communities. In the context of the post-Ebola situation, the need for an increased focus on avoiding further degradation of marine resources and ecosystems, as well as their sustainable management, becomes especially prominent and urgent.

3. The international community's attention to the EVD epidemic has been focused on post reconstruction projects to help the countries revive their economies and get development back on track, including the IDA-funded Ebola Emergency Response Project in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (P152359/P152980), and the Emergency Economic and Fiscal Support Operation in Sierra Leone (P146726) which jointly contribute important in-kind support to the AF, estimated at US\$95M.

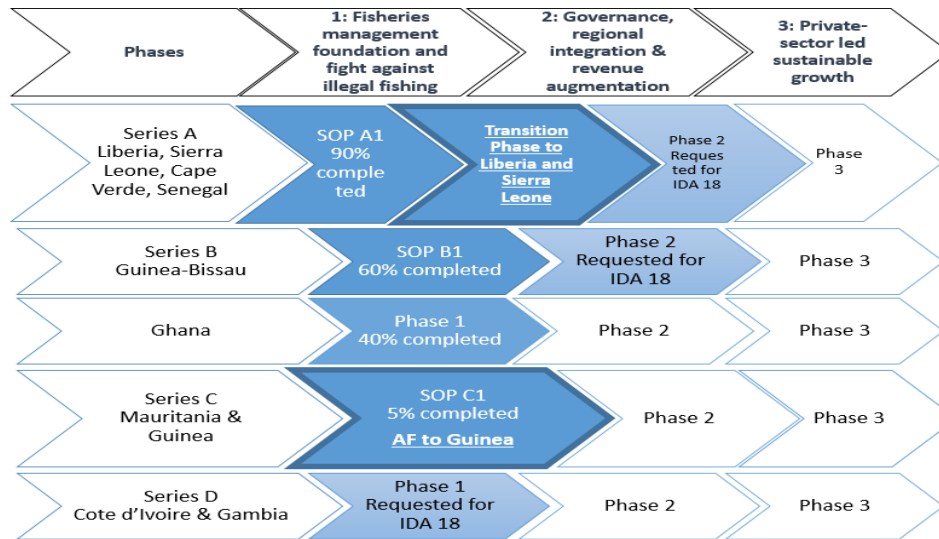
Country Context

4. **Background of the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program.** The WARFP currently operates in seven countries¹ through three Series of Projects (SOPs) and an Investment Project Financing (IPF) in Ghana, with the overall objective of sustainably increasing the overall wealth generated by the exploitation of the marine fisheries resources of West Africa, and the proportion of that wealth captured by West African countries. This objective is to be achieved by all WARFP countries. The SOP approach was chosen recognizing that a regional fisheries reform would happen gradually over a longer period of time. Accordingly, Phase 1 focuses on building the capacity of local and national fisheries institutions; Phase 2 would move from near shore waters to intermediate waters and regionally integrated fisheries management; and Phase 3, through possible collaboration with the IFC, would support private sector engagement. The following figure

¹ The WARFP is currently being implemented in Cabo Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, and Senegal, and is under preparation in Gambia and Cote d'Ivoire. The grouping under SOP A1-C1 was based on the level of country preparedness and the availability of national and regional IDA funding. As the project in Sierra Leone under the first phase was closed in 2014, the AF offers a bridge toward re-engagement through technical assistance from the CSRP.

summarizes the overall design and of the program and the degree of advancement of the individual projects.

Figure 1. WARFP Phases and SOPs



5. Program Components. The WARFP Phase 1 has four cross-cutting components: (1) Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries, (2) Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing, (3) Increasing the Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Regional Local Economy; and (4) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination.

- i) Component 1 builds the capacity of regional body, governments and stakeholders to develop and implement policies and systems that ensure that fish resources are used in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially equitable and economically profitable.² This component will receive funds under the AF in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone through the CSRP for a total of US\$4.6M (US\$2.8M to Guinea, US\$0.3M to Liberia and US\$1.5M to Sierra Leone through the CSRP).
- ii) Component 2 reduces IUU fishing activities that threaten in the whole region the sustainable management of fish resources by strengthening fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems. It also provides legal assistance for strengthening the alignment of national fisheries legislation with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and CSRP. This component will receive funds under the AF for Sierra Leone through the CSRP for a total of US\$1.3M.
- iii) Component 3 increases the benefits derived from fish caught in the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) of the countries, in particular by investing in regionally

² National legal and regulatory frameworks changes will be guided by FAO's "Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries", which identifies principles that should be integrated in renewed legal and regulatory frameworks. These principles include: (a) sustainable financing of recurrent fisheries management functions; (b) separation of control and regulatory functions; and (c) separation of policy formulation and day-to-day management of fisheries. The process will be coordinated between stakeholders through national consultative committees and industry associations. Where relevant, the AF will support the implementation of new policy visions by preparing annual operational/service delivery plans.

significant infrastructure and institutional capacity for improved handling of landed fish and reduction of postharvest losses through the development of the community led management. This component will receive funds under the AF in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone through the CSRP for a total of US\$3.5M (US\$2.0M to Guinea, US\$0.5M to Liberia and US\$1.0M to Sierra Leone through the CSRP).

- iv) Component 4 supports project implementation and regional coordination, ensuring that regular M&E is conducted and the results are fed back into decision making and project management. This component will receive funds under the AF in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone through the CSRP for a total of US\$0.6M (US\$0.2M to Guinea, US\$0.2M to Liberia and US\$0.2M to Sierra Leone through the CSRP).

Sectoral and Institutional Context

6. **Key Achievements.** The program has to date succeeded in increasing public revenues from fisheries in Liberia and in Sierra Leone, and thanks to its support in reducing illegal fishing, livelihoods and food security have improved for targeted coastal fishing communities in both countries.

7. In Liberia, the access of industrial boats to a restricted six mile zone has been limited, allowing small scale fishermen to fish more safely; Community Management Associations (CMAs) have been established and have started to self-regulate fisheries in their territorial waters; destructive fishing methods have been limited; and coastal communities are active participants of surveillance by providing intelligence on IUU fishing. The registration rate of small scale commercial fleets has reached 100%, and with illegal fishing being now under control, the Liberian authorities signed fishing agreements with the EU and with a Chinese company earlier in 2015.

8. In Sierra Leone, the removal of illegal trawlers from the six mile inner zone has allowed for a significant increase in catches in some villages; and improvements in the Sierra-Leonean fisheries administration have led to an increase in official public revenues from the fisheries sector from US\$0.9M in 2008 to US\$3.8M in 2013.

9. The project in Guinea became effective on November 30, 2015. It supports (i) regional scientific research activities; (ii) regionally aligned legal and institutional frameworks and of enforcement; (iii) stakeholder training; (iv) fisheries data management; (v) management of targeted species; (vi) fishing rights systems; and (vii) co-management processes led in selected fishing communities.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF

10. The AF contributes to a regional framework for sustainable fisheries management, which is considered a key means of protein supply in the context of food security in the countries most affected by the EVD epidemic. The program is expected to actively contribute to long-term recovery objectives of the countries by supporting the vulnerable and the poor that depend on fisheries and fish resources.

11. The proposed AF will contribute to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 of conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. The AF responds to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), which called on donor agencies and stakeholders to help address the global growing crisis in world fisheries, and to the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, Rio+20), which identified the urgent need to return ocean stocks to sustainable levels, and assist developing countries to build their national capacities to conserve, sustainably manage and realize the benefits of fisheries. Funding from the GEF-6 International Waters focal area will support its third objective of introducing sustainable fishing practices into globally over-exploited fisheries.

12. The AF will directly contribute to the GEF-6 IW-3 objective of fostering sustainable fisheries, “Prevent Loss and Degradation of Coastal Habitats, and Reduce Ocean Hypoxia”, Program 7 “Foster Sustainable Fisheries” by supporting supply side investments through effective management tools, government policy reforms, work with community associations and capacity building. See Annex 1 for GEF incremental reasoning.

13. The proposal is consistent with the Bank’s twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity, and sustainability. It further reflects the Bank’s strategic vision on fisheries (PROFISH) of promoting and facilitating the contribution that fisheries and aquaculture can make to sustainable economic growth, better nutrition, economic opportunities for women and poverty reduction.

14. At the Regional level, the AF is consistent with the Abidjan Convention and its regional approach to meeting transboundary marine environmental challenges, and with the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa that was endorsed by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) in April 2014. Finally, the AF is aligned with the June 2014 Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods, which recognized the need to enhance conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources through coherent policies, governance and institutional arrangements, at national and regional levels.

15. The proposed AF will help the three countries implement priority actions identified in the LME-wide Strategic Action Plan (SAP, dated September 2008) for the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) and the three countries’ National Action Plans (NAPs), whose shared objective is to reverse decades of detrimental impacts from pollution and environmental degradation, while improving the livelihoods of people. The SAP and NAPs were developed under the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GC-LME) Program³. The AF will also coordinate efforts with the Protection of the Canary Current

³ The project was a partnership between the GEF, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, IMO, US NOAA, the Interim Guinea Current Commission and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA).

Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) project⁴, in which Guinea has been participating since 2010; the World Bank has initiated coordination with FAO on the CCLME and the GCLME, and during the AF preparation phase and AF and SAP implementation phase it will proactively expand that to ensure that the full span of synergies between the LME SAP upstream work and the already existing field-delivery mechanisms under the AF are fully captured and leveraged. See Annex 1 for further details on the alignment/coordination of the proposed AF with the GCLME and CCLME programs.

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

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

17. Broad regional considerations and country-specific interests have been, and will continue to be voiced by representatives from national departments of fisheries in the context of the CSRP RCU. At the national level, multi-stakeholder NSCs will provide a platform for active participation of stakeholders in the development and implementation of the projects. At the local level, CMAs will be integral partners in collaboratively managing the pilot TURFs established and operationalized under Component 3.

II. Project Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s)

⁴ The GEF/UNEP/FAO project has been executed by FAO, the CSRP, Abidjan Convention Secretariat and national executing agencies through a coordination unit in Senegal. Its total cost is US\$27.64M, including US\$8.79M of GEF grants to FAO and UNEP.

18. The proposed Project Development Objective (PDO) is to secure fish supply to targeted communities and improve governance and sustainable management of targeted fisheries.

Key Results

19. The expected project outcomes are as follows:

- i. Secure fishing rights allocated to coastal communities
- ii. Managed access to targeted fisheries resources that is commensurate with sustainable levels of fishing activity.
- iii. Improved fisheries governance
- iv. Reduced Illegal Unregulated Unreported (IUU) fishing
- v. Transparency of fisheries data improved
- vi. Effective coordination of program and project activities, communication of results and reporting on progress.
- vii. Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects, e.g., active participation in IW-earn.net and at IW conferences.

III. Preliminary Description

Concept Description

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

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

of sustainable fisheries management; and enhancement of benefits from fisheries to a wide range of beneficiaries.

22. By securing sustainable fish supply, the AF will support employment opportunities for women in fish processing and other activities. In the context of supporting the establishment and operation of the TURFs, and with the aim of encouraging and supporting fishers and fish processors in transitioning to income generating activities, the AF will ensure the representation of women in CMAs, and support skills retraining programs for women in the fisheries sector. The proportion of women benefitting from program and projects' activities will be monitored and reported on a regular basis, and adjustments will be made to activities if targets are not reached.

23. The proposal provides incremental GEF funding that will be used to scale up the impact of the projects in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone through the CSRP by further strengthening governance and sustainable management of the fisheries sector. The AF interventions in each country would offer a more comprehensive and long-lasting social protection element that would help countries become more independent in terms of food supply while being able to implement priority actions identified in their respective NAPs and CPSs. Funding from the GEF-6 IW Focal Area of a total of US\$10M (US\$5M to Guinea, US\$1M to Liberia⁵ and US\$4M to CSRP for Sierra Leone) is requested. The governments will contribute in-kind financing for a total of US\$1.5M (US\$0.5M each). GEF and the government contributions will co-finance IDA US\$20M grants (US\$10M to Guinea under SOP-C1 and US\$10M to Liberia under SOP-A1), US\$908K grant from the Government of the Isle of Man, US\$722K grant from the Government of the UK, US\$3.24M grant from the EU and the above-mentioned post-Ebola in kind contributions of US\$95M in-kind.

24. The AF is expected to boost the innovation, sustainability and scale-up potential of the WARFP and building on LME prior and ongoing investments.⁶ It will expand community-based fisheries management pilots which put the focus of ocean resource management on individual areas/fishing communities. A stronger sustained enabling environment will be established by revising and enhancing policy and regulatory frameworks, causing reform in fisheries administration at central and local levels, and increasing the capacity of key stakeholders for fisheries management and MCS. A larger number of coastal communities will be provided with responsibilities over legally-recognized TURFs, therefore creating a wider knowledge basis upon which further community-led management schemes in other WARFP countries can be prepared. The AF will also contribute to project management, M&E, and regional coordination by supporting the use of the GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW-Learn) to share results and knowledge with other regions and projects; and supplement

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

⁶ The Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) is also operating in some of the WARFP countries. While the CFI is not operating in Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia, coordination and learning exchanges between WARFP and CFI are relevant to the WARFP in general and will be promoted by the relevant countries.

project management functions. The project will continue to contribute to the three countries' NAPs, which unanimously support LME measures to forestall the decline in living resources, with explicit focus on fisheries.

25. The AF will not create new implementation/coordination bodies, but rather will operate through existing WARFP PIUs that are embedded in the governmental agencies responsible for fisheries management, and through the CSRP⁷, which has been the intergovernmental organization coordinating regional WARFP activities. There are no anticipated changes to the parent projects' PDO and to the existing institutional arrangements. No new safeguards policies are proposed to be triggered and the structure of the parent project, WARFP SOP C1, in terms of components and sub components will not change. The closing date of the parent project (December 15, 2020) will not be extended.⁸ For Guinea, PDO Indicator 2: (Allocation of secure fishing rights in the small-scale segment in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner) will be added. For all the three countries, the targets would be adjusted to reflect scaled up results, and the overall program financing plan will be revised to count for the additional GEF funding. See Table 1 below for a detailed description of AF activities and costs.

⁷ At the regional level, a representative from the CSRP will participate in GCLME-related meetings at least as an observer (and in CCLME Steering Committee meetings as member) to support collaboration. At the national level, the project will coordinate the implementation of NAP activities where it has a comparative advantage.

⁸ The current closing date of the Liberia TF (TF95538, December 15, 2015) will be extended to September 2017. This will result in a total of 33 months extension to this project since its approval, and the total project lifetime would be 8 years as a result. In the case of Sierra Leone, TF95536 was closed on December 15, 2014 and a new TF will be created under SOP C1, to be implemented by the CSRP.

Table 1. Original and AF Activities and Costs (US\$)

Country	Original Activities and Costs	AF Activities and Costs	Total Amount
	1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of Fisheries		
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of policy and regulatory framework for use of fish resources • Registration of all fishing vessels • Assessment of the status of key fish stocks • Transparency and accessibility of fisheries management information • Preparation and implementation of fisheries management plans • Introduction of fishing rights • Social marketing, communication and transparency (US\$2.4M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of the national legal and regulatory framework (from resource management and use to post-harvest value chain) • Institutional reform of the ministry responsible for the fisheries sector and of other supporting institutions • Harmonization of fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks at the regional level; support to the national fisheries reform process; support to negotiations of foreign fishing agreements • Coordination across diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision (US\$2.8M)	(US\$5.2M)
Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of policy and regulatory framework for use of the fish resources • Registration of all fishing canoes • Assessment of the status of key fish stocks • Transparency and accessibility of fisheries management information • Preparation and implementation of fisheries management plans • Introduction of fishing rights • Social marketing, communication and transparency (US\$2.3M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further development of targeted fisheries' management plans or reviewing and adjusting existing ones • Support the adoption of the revised Fisheries Act • Maintenance of the new canoe registry and license database (US\$0.3M)	(US\$2.6M)

Country	Original Activities and Costs	AF Activities and Costs	Total Amount
Sierra Leone (through the CSRP for the AF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of policy and regulatory framework for use of the fish resources Registration of all fishing vessels Assessment of the status of key fish stocks Transparency and accessibility of fisheries management information Preparation and implementation of fisheries management plans (US\$4.8M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing support for the operationalization of community led management TA to support the organizational reform of the MFMR based on the adopted Management and Functional Review (US\$1.5M)	(US\$6.3M)
Sub-Total 1	(US\$9.5M)	(US\$4.6M)	(US\$14.1M)
2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing			
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment for reducing IUU Fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems (US\$3.0M)	No additional activities (US\$0)	(US\$3.0M)
Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Systems Implementing sustainable surveillance systems (US\$5.4M)	No additional activities (US\$0)	(US\$5.4M)
Sierra Leone (through the CSRP for the AF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling environment for reducing illegal fishing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Systems (US\$7.9M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of ongoing surveillance efforts and strengthening surveillance capacities by conducting a range of capacity building programs and implementing Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems (US\$1.3M)	(US\$9.2M)

Country	Original Activities and Costs	AF Activities and Costs	Total Amount
Sub-Total 2	(US\$16.3M)	(US\$1.3M)	(US\$17.6M)
	3. Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy		
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of infrastructure and handling of fish landing (US\$2.3M) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded Community-led Fisheries Management of Coastal Sedentary Fisheries Contracting and training community organizers in conflict management and business management Community mobilization meetings and exchanges Provision of necessary equipment for monitoring the health of coast and in-shore environments Development of management plans, and implement and monitor them with local communities and user groups Strengthening capacity of local communities to implement and monitor management plans Development of community projects for cost effective environmental information gathering and environmental education. (US\$2.0M)	(US\$4.3)
Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish landing site clusters Fish product trade infrastructure, information and systems (US\$4.3M) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to existing pilot CMA, collection of lessons learned for replication to other sites, science and climate change impact monitoring, and surveillance (US\$0.5M) 	(US\$4.8)
Sierra Leone (through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish landing site clusters Fish product trade infrastructure, information and systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing support for the operationalization of TURFs. Where feasible, support baseline efforts 	(US\$14.3)

Country	Original Activities and Costs	AF Activities and Costs	Total Amount
the CSRP for the AF)	(US\$13.3M)	to introduce alternative livelihoods and activities that enhance the economic benefits of fisheries. (US\$1M)	
Sub-Total 3	(US\$19.9M)	(US\$3.5M)	(US\$23.4M)
4. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination			
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project implementation (US\$2.3M) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination, Communication and M&E Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects (US\$0.2M) 	(US\$2.5M)
Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project implementation (US\$2.0M) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination, Communication and M&E (during the extended project lifetime) Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects (US\$0.2M) 	(US\$2.2M)
Sierra Leone (through the CSRP for the AF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project implementation (US\$2.0M) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination, Communication and M&E by CSRP Utilization of IW-Learn to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects (US\$0.2M) 	(US\$2.2M)
Sub-Total 4	(US\$6.3M)	(US\$0.6M)	(US\$6.9M)

26. **Risks.**

Table 2. Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool for the Program

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

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

- i) Guinea: The overall risk rating for this project is Substantial. High risks are related to government’s capacity to implement the project and fiduciary while substantial risks are related to the re-emergence of Ebola, political and governance instability leading to lack of support to policy reforms, and the fact that fishing capacity control is not explicit in the sector’s strategies. There is also a significant climate change risk backed by recent studies that show that African countries are the most vulnerable to the likely impacts of climate change on fisheries due to their exposure to future increases in temperature. Mitigation: Institutional capacity is expected to increase thanks to WARFP-funded training activities and technical and operational support to be provided by the CSRP. Fiduciary rating is kept high same as the on-going project and the same mitigation measure will be taken as described in Annex 3 of the on-going parent project document. Regarding Ebola re-emergence, the project’s approach is viewed as a means of ensuring long-term response to food insecurity. While instability risks are beyond the control of the project, close and high-level dialogue with Guinea’s partners, such as the EU, is expected to maintain the momentum for policy reform. Sector-related risks will be mitigated by incorporating an incentive-based approach in the WARFP SOP-C1 project design, namely the use of the Disbursement Linked Indicator (DLI) mechanism in conjunction with direct motivation of key personnel.

- ii) Liberia: The overall risk rating for this project is Substantial. There are no high risks, and substantial risks are related to government’s capacity to implement the project, re-emergence of Ebola as above, government’s will to prosecute fisheries infractions, insufficient local enforcement of community management measures, government’s inability to sustain the recurrent costs of fisheries surveillance activities, and climate change risks as above. Mitigation: The implementing agency’s capacity has increased as a result of WARFP-Phase 1-funded training activities and gained experience. Further technical and operational support will be provided by the CSRP. Regarding the political willingness to enforce IUU, the project will support transparent publication of information on infractions and prosecutions to encourage public monitoring, as well as monitoring by the national steering committee. Institutional changes will be implemented after a wide consultative process where all stakeholders agree on the needed actions and timelines. Local enforcement risks will be mitigated by supporting the legal status of targeted TURFs, and providing surveillance support as needed to communities. Regarding sustainability risks, the project will benefit from the WARFP-funded study on mechanisms to sustainably finance surveillance in each country, and implement recommended measures as appropriate. In addition, investments will focus on low-cost, pragmatic surveillance operations with minimum.
- iii) CSRP/Sierra Leone: The overall risk rating for this project is Substantial. There are no high risks, and substantial risks are similar to the risks described for Liberia (implementation capacity, Ebola re-emergence, political will to enforce, local enforcement, sustainability and climate change). Mitigation: The same mitigation measures described for Liberia will be taken in Sierra Leone through the CSRP. Regarding implementation capacity risks, the project will be coordinated and technically supported by the CSRP, which has the technical capacity and operational experience needed as a result of its involvement in the WARFP Phase 1. The CSRP will be supported by fiduciary and local level experts in Freetown.

IV. Safeguard Policies that Might Apply

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	X		
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		X	
Forests OP/BP 4.36		X	
Pest Management OP 4.09		X	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		X	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		X	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12		X	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		X	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		X	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		X	

V. Financing (in USD Million)

Total Project Cost:	10.0	Total Bank Financing:	0.0
Financing Gap:	0.0		
Financing Source			Amount
Global Environment Facility			10.0

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Annex 1. Technical GEF annex

Strategic Context

1. Unsustainable use and maintenance of West Africa's marine fish resources has contributed to high poverty rates and food insecurity in the region. The latest Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) epidemic, which began in Guinea in late 2013 and then spread to Sierra Leone and Liberia has dramatically aggravated poverty and food security and further demonstrated the importance of fisheries. The crisis wiped out hard-earned development gains in the affected countries, and worsened already entrenched poverty. The agriculture and food sectors in the three countries have been particularly hard hit due to disruption of farming activities and slowing food trade. Under these circumstances, fish as food source has been playing a key role in contributing to secure protein supply to communities. In the context of the post-Ebola situation, the need for an increased focus on avoiding further degradation of marine resources and ecosystems, as well as their sustainable management, becomes especially prominent and urgent.

2. The international community's attention to the EVD epidemic has been focused on post reconstruction projects to help the countries revive their economies and get development back on track, including the IDA-funded Ebola Emergency Response Project in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (P152359/P152980), and the Emergency Economic and Fiscal Support Operation in Sierra Leone (P146726) which jointly contribute important in-kind support to the AF, estimated at US\$95M. The AF contributes to a regional framework for sustainable fisheries management, which is considered a key means of protein supply in the context of food security in the countries most affected by the EVD epidemic. The program is expected to actively contribute to long-term recovery objectives of the countries by supporting the vulnerable and the poor that depend on fisheries and fish resources.

Incremental Reasoning

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

4. Under WARFP Phase 1, both Liberia and Sierra Leone have been successful at bringing IUU fishing to a minimum, and this is also the ambition of Guinea. WARFP Phase 1 has also established the foundation for sustainable fisheries management in Liberia and in Sierra Leone, and Guinea is in need of GEF resources to do the same. Past and ongoing LME investments have generated a

strong baseline of fisheries data, awareness to key issues and first-hand experiencing of fisheries co-management, and importantly - regional and national list of priority actions which the proposed program will help implement at the regional level and in all three countries. Furthermore, while the FPCS will support the IUU technology fielding, the AF will support regional governance and institutional strengthening, therefore interconnecting MCS capabilities/functionalities at both national and regional levels, building capacities and strengthening regional institutional set up.

5. The AF provides incremental funding by supporting a suite of interventions that offer a comprehensive and long-lasting social protection element that will express itself in countries becoming more independent in terms of food supply while helping countries implement priority actions identified in their respective NAPs. Funding from the GEF-6 IW Focal Area of a total of US\$10M (US\$5M to Guinea, US\$1M to Liberia and US\$4M to Sierra Leone through the CSRP) will add to a US\$121.37M baseline financing envelope from the WARFP, the Ebola Emergency Response Project, the Emergency Economic and Fiscal Support Operation in Sierra Leone, and other ongoing multilateral bilateral investments, in addition to governments in-kind contributions. A financing ratio of approximately 1:12 is therefore proposed.

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

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

Alignment with the GCLME and CCLME programs

8. The three countries participated in the **Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) Project** between 2004 and 2012, and took part in the preparation and endorsement of a LME-wide Strategic Action Plan (SAP, dated September 2008) and country-specific National Action Plans (NAPs). Priority areas highlighted in GCLME SAP are sustainable fisheries, high quality water to sustain balanced ecosystem, and balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environments. The project was followed by a regional demonstration project on productivity that assessed the GCLME's carrying capacity, and a regional demonstration project on fisheries that assessed the status of dominant demersal and pelagic fish stocks through collaboration with FAO. Further national demonstration projects were implemented in various participant countries (although none in Guinea, Liberia or Sierra Leone) looking at solutions to regional issues such as water pollution, invasive species and coastal erosion, and assessing the social and economic value of ecosystem goods and services for the GCLME region. The GCLME Project assisted the countries to develop a broad environmental status baseline against which future trends in ecosystem health can be monitored, and a regional and national roadmaps with identified priorities for implementation along the above-mentioned three identified priority areas. The project was a partnership between the GEF, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, the International Marine Organization, US NOAA, the Interim Guinea Current Commission and the International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association with a total cost of US\$61.8M, including a US\$27.5M grant from GEF.

9. Guinea has been participating in the Protection of the **Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) project**⁹ since 2010, and in two of the project's five multi-country demonstration projects, namely (i) demonstration of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as tools for multiple-resource management benefits; and (ii) development of a regional mangrove conservation plan with pilot mangrove restoration actions. Of particular relevance to the AF are investments in fisheries participatory co-management regimes around target MPAs, and participatory evaluation of demersal resources which generated important baseline understanding and first hand experiencing of fishery co-management. The GEF/UNEP/FAO project has been executed by FAO, the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission¹⁰ (CSRP– Commission Sous Regional des Pêches), Abidjan Convention Secretariat and national executing agencies through a coordination unit in Senegal. Its total cost is US\$27.64M, including US\$8.79M of GEF grants to FAO and UNEP.

10. The AF will provide an avenue for the implementation of the regional SAP that was collaboratively developed by the 16 GCLME countries with the support of the GCLME Project; and the corresponding three countries' NAPs, which unanimously support LME measures to forestall the decline in living resources, with explicit focus on fisheries. As demonstrated under the four AF components, the proposed AF is not only fully in synch with the GCLME work but in fact is delivering their Sustainable Fisheries-related priority interventions on-the-ground to the smallest and most fragile states participating in the respective GEF LME programs - at a level of in-country engagement that is normally difficult if not impossible to achieve at the LME level. The

⁹ The other participant countries are Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal and The Gambia.

¹⁰ The CSRP is an intergovernmental organization created on March 29, 1985 by means of an international convention. The CSRP Strategic Action Plan for fisheries focuses in particular on strengthening resource management and increased monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) activities to reduce illegal fishing.

following summarizes the GCLME SAP regional and national priority actions that the AF will help implement:

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

	particular species in certain areas of the region	adjusting existing ones for targeted fisheries to be adopted by decree
Scientific Investigation Actions	Complete assessment of status of vulnerable species and habitats	AF Component 3: determining a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for targeted fisheries
	Implement biodiversity strategy, including species specific action plans	AF Component 3: provision of support to the implementation of the fisheries management plans, focusing on (a) determining a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for targeted fisheries, and (b) allocating individual non-transferable quotas in the industrial segment; allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries; implementation of measures to regulate access to fish resources as envisaged in the management plans.
	Establish an annual regional forum for stock assessment, ecosystem assessment and information sharing on harmonization of management actions and co-management	AF Component 4: regional communication, M&E, dissemination of results and knowledge sharing activities coordinated by the WARFP RCU, housed at the CSRP in Dakar
	Establish current levels and patterns of trade of selected species	AF Component 3: determining a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for targeted fisheries, and allocating individual non-transferable quotas in the industrial segment, and allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries
	Establish distribution and abundance of species	AF Component 3: determining a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for targeted fisheries
	Identify areas where species are and are not threatened by over-exploitation	AF Component 3: allocating individual non-transferable quotas in the industrial segment, and allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries
	Establish criteria for “healthy” situation	Component 3: determining a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) for targeted fisheries
	Country	NAP Priority Interventions

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

	Capacity (Project No. 4)	community mobilization meetings and exchanges; and provision of necessary equipment for monitoring the health of coast and in-shore environments.
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11. The World Bank has initiated coordination with FAO on the CCLME and the GCLME and during the AF preparation phase and AF and SAP implementation phase will proactively expand that to ensure that the full span of synergies between the LME SAP upstream work and the already existing field-delivery mechanisms under the AF are fully captured and leveraged. Three levels of coordination and cooperation are proposed: (i) at the regional level, the CSRP participate in CCLME steering committee meetings and observe GCLME meetings; (ii) at the national level, the AF/WARFP will coordinate with GCLME and CCLME (for Guinea) focal points to make sure that the projects implement relevant national priorities they have a comparative advantage to do so; and (iii) at the local level, the AF/WARFP will seek to expand the approach developed in Cabo Verde where LME and WARFP resources have been pulled together to manage LME-supported MPA and WARFP supported-TURFs.