

## Project Information Document

West Africa Regional Fisheries Program Phase 2  
in Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau and  
Senegal

## BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

Country Western Africa	Project ID P161906	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name West Africa Regional Fisheries Program Phase 2 in Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and Senegal (P161906)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date Jun 05, 2017	Estimated Board Date Aug 31, 2017	Practice Area (Lead) Environment & Natural Resources
Lending Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance (Republic of Cabo Verde), Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning (Republic of Senegal), Ministry of Finance (Republic of Guinea Bissau), Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (Republic of The Gambia), Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission ( <i>Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches</i> )	Implementing Agency Ministry of Economy and Employment (Cabo Verde), Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (The Gambia), Ministry of Fisheries (Guinea Bissau), Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (Senegal), Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission ( <i>Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches</i> ),	
<b>Proposed Development Objective(s)</b> Increased sharing of fisheries information by project countries, improved regulation of access to priority fisheries, improved secure access to priority fisheries by small scale fishers and increased post-harvest value of catch.			
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
<b>Financing Source</b>			<b>Amount</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)			9.13
International Development Association (IDA)			101.00
<b>Total Project Cost</b>			<b>110.13</b>

### B. Introduction and Context

1. The segment of coastal West Africa that spans from Mauritania to Ghana is the westernmost region of the continent and home to a growing population of around 94 million people. With the exception of Mauritania, all of these countries are members of the Economic Community of West African

States (ECOWAS). The region includes a wide range of countries at varying stages of economic development: two of them have a per-capita GDP below US\$1,000 (Liberia and Guinea Bissau), and several are emerging from conflicts within the last ten years. Poverty is widespread throughout this coastal region.

2. **These countries' economies and their populations heavily depend on the health of the marine and coastal environment, which is a common and shared asset of the region.** It is estimated that 31 percent of West Africa's total population live along the coastline, while 56 percent of the GDP of West African coastal states originate from coastal areas.<sup>1</sup> The coastal economy and population directly benefit from the goods and services that the marine and coastal environment provides, and extraction industries of renewable and non-renewable natural resources (e.g., fish, oil and gas) are a major source of income to coastal countries' governments and households. Important ecosystem services provided by the coastal and marine environment include natural coastal protection, climate regulation, carbon storage and biodiversity. Individual ecosystems play multiple roles with respect to fisheries. Mangroves, for example, serve as critical reproduction and nursery zones but also export enormous quantities of organic material, detritus, which powers extensive coastal food webs supporting populations of fish, shellfish, prawns, crabs and people far from the point of origin. The beauty of the environment is another valuable asset, especially for marine and coastal tourism.

3. **Fisheries are inherently shared and represent a regional asset that requires a coordinated approach.** Migratory stocks are shared: High value tuna stocks and other pelagic stocks migrate through the waters of West African nations. Even non-migratory stocks are often shared: Relatively non-migratory fish stocks often straddle borders, and are targeted by artisanal fleets. Foreign fleets also move from country to country. Several sub-regional commissions, such as the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP in French for *Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches*), the Regional Partnership for Coastal and Marine Conservation in Western Africa (*Partenariat Régional pour la Conservation de la zone côtière et Marine en Afrique de l'Ouest*, PRCM) and the Regional Network of Marine Protected Areas in West Africa (Réseau Régional d'Aires Marines Protégées en Afrique de l'Ouest, RAMP AO) have been formed through agreement to foster this regional cooperation. For fisheries management, the spillover benefits and economies of scale are significant through better management decisions for healthier and more productive fish stocks, less overcapitalization of the industry, and more value added locally to help reduce poverty in coastal countries and supply food to the continent.

4. **Although the marine and coastal environment provides opportunities for growth, coastal countries are vulnerable to the effects of climate change in the ocean.** Sea-level rise and more frequent and severe extreme weather events directly threaten coastal populations' way of life, and rising ocean temperature, acidification and changes in currents affect both the quantity and distribution of the ocean's fish as well as the marine and coastal biodiversity at large. Higher frequency of extreme weather events put fishermen's lives and material at higher risk. For example, Senegal is recording an increasing number of deaths at sea during fishing operations. Guinea Bissau is considered to be second only to Bangladesh in terms of vulnerability to climate change<sup>2</sup> as most of the country's economic activity is concentrated in the coastal zone, where approximately 80 percent of the population resides. Guinea Bissau's coastal

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<sup>1</sup> Coastal areas is defined as the area between 50 m below mean sea level and 50 m above the high tide level or extending landward to a distance 100 km from shore. Source: United Nations Millennium Assessment. This definition also applies to coastal states.

<sup>2</sup> Maplecroft Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2015.

mangrove forests cover 10 percent of the country also support many endangered and threatened species of global significance. Coastal mangroves also provide natural protection ('green infrastructure') against winds and waves to prevent erosion, floods and other damages. Thus, conservation of natural assets such as coastal mangroves contributes to resilience building of coastal communities and environments against climate change and other shocks. Environmental protection including biodiversity conservation, therefore, must be addressed as part of an integrated effort toward sustainable and inclusive growth. **Since West Africa's coastal and marine environment is shared by the coastal countries, maximizing the opportunities and addressing the challenges of the common marine and coastal environment require regional cooperation and coordination, as well as committed efforts in the individual countries.** This concept will be further discussed in the next section.

5. **Accordingly, a comprehensive "blue economy" approach<sup>3</sup> should be consistently pursued in coastal West Africa** to leverage synergies and maximize the benefits of marine and coastal investments for the people, environment, and economy (see Box 1). Such an approach is particularly relevant to the region's island nations, namely Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau, which are designated by the UN as Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Africa, the Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AIMS). In fact, Cabo Verde has adopted a Charter for the promotion of Blue Growth in November, 2015<sup>4</sup> and introduced a necessary coordination mechanism among relevant sectors, including fisheries and tourism.

6. **Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Senegal, the four coastal and island states that are the focus of this project, exhibit varied dynamics regarding overall economic growth, poverty reduction, and political stability.** Cabo Verde made impressive progress on social development indicators between 2003 and 2008, followed by a languishing GDP growth rate over the last three years. The economy is expected to expand in the

**Box 1. World Bank Blue Economy Development Framework (BEDF) (draft)**

The BEDF recognizes significant contributions of marine and freshwater ecosystems including food security, nutrition and health, livelihoods, mitigation of climate change, homes and shelter, sustainable economic growth and trade.

However, the potential to grow the blue economy is limited by a series of challenges such as overfishing, pollution, unfair trade and climate change. Despite a range of actors and large investments, current attempts to overcome these challenges have mostly been piecemeal, with no comprehensive strategy. According to the BEDF, investing to grow the blue economy involves (i) effective governance creating an enabling environment for responsible private sector investments while empowering local communities; (ii) the use of science, data and technology to underpin governance reforms and shape management decisions, (iii) improved market infrastructure creating more sustainable outcomes that benefit the poor, and ultimately (iv) responsible finance securing returns and contribute significantly to building the blue economy. One of the ten ocean investment principles proposed by the BEDF is ecosystem-based management whereby biodiversity conservation is advanced through marine spatial planning, networks of MPAs and other area-based management measures.

<sup>3</sup> The World Bank has prepared a draft framework on the blue economy, which was presented at the World Bank Group 2016 Spring Meetings.

<sup>4</sup> The Charter represents a commitment of Cabo Verde to exploitation of marine and inland resources that is based on minimization of environmental degradation risks and biodiversity loss, through sustainable use of natural resources for maximizing the national population's economic and social benefits. Adopted by the government, the Charter is placed under the responsibility of an Inter-ministerial Steering Committee with two key bodies that are responsible for its implementation: an Inter-ministerial Steering Committee and a Consultative Commission open to technical and financial partners (including FAO). A third body is set to have technical responsibility for the implementation of a transition strategy: the Intelligence Strategic Unit. It will be placed at the Planning Department of the Ministry of Finance level (after the recent government changes).

range of 1.5 to 2.5 percent of GDP between 2016 and 2018. The key long-term development challenges facing **The Gambia** are related to its undiversified economy, small internal market, limited access to resources, lack of skills necessary to build effective institutions, high population growth, lack of private sector job creation, and high rate of outmigration. The economy of **Guinea Bissau** continues to suffer from political instability. While the country is committed to inclusive and sustainable growth as reflected in its 10 year National Development Strategy and Operational Plan (2015-2025), “Terra Ranka,”<sup>5</sup> whether the political situation will permit accelerating or even sustaining the pace of poverty reduction is uncertain. While **Senegal** achieved its highest GDP growth rate of 6.5 since 2003 in 2015, poverty remains high in the country, affecting 46.7 percent of the population (according to the national poverty line). The Senegalese government has developed an ambitious program, “The Emerging Senegal Plan” (*Plan Sénégal Emergent, PSE*), which prioritizes economic diversification and exports in order to increase the productivity in Senegal’s public and private sectors.

## **B. Sectoral and Institutional Context**

7. **The coastal states of West Africa are endowed with some of the richest fishing grounds in the world, contributing greatly to people’s livelihoods, nutrition and the overall economies.** Reported marine fish production amounts to more than 1.6 million tons in West African waters each year,<sup>6</sup> with an estimated value in the order of US\$2 billion, and the value of unreported catch may be more than twice this level.<sup>7</sup> Given the magnitude of fish production, the importance of coastal and marine habitats and the extensive value chains of the products, West Africa’s marine fisheries play a critical role in the culture, lives, economy and future of its growing population. Fisheries currently represent at least 10 percent of national GDP in some countries (e.g., Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Liberia, Mauritania and Sierra Leone), and over 20 percent of export revenues in Senegal and Mauritania.<sup>8</sup> The fisheries sector directly and indirectly employs more than 3 million people throughout coastal West Africa, including roughly 17 percent of the working population in Senegal and 10 percent in Cabo Verde. Fish is also an important source of animal protein in the region, accounting for more than 50 percent of animal protein intake in some coastal communities.

8. **Despite the importance of West Africa’s marine fisheries, this industry has been seriously underperforming over the last twenty years due to habitat degradation as well as biological and economic overfishing.**<sup>9</sup> As a result, overall fish stocks are dwindling, threatening food security and rendering the fishing industry unprofitable. Weak governance and limited capacity for management underpin both habitat and fisheries degradation. . Overfishing, in particular, is chiefly the result of poor

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<sup>5</sup> The official vision under “Terra Ranka” is “positive Guinea Bissau politically stable through inclusive development, good governance, and preservation of its biodiversity.”

<sup>6</sup> FAO (2016) FAO Fishery Statistical Collections. <http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/global-capture-production/en>, last accessed in March 2016. FAO, Rome.

<sup>7</sup> Landed value of 2010 catch in real 2005 US\$, from University of British Columbia Sea Around Us Project. Estimates are for reported catch, and then estimated additional unreported catch from the EEZs. <http://www.seaaroundus.org/data/#/eez>, last accessed in March 2016.

<sup>8</sup> Excluding the exports of crude oil for Mauritania.

<sup>9</sup> Biological overfishing occurs because fish are extracted than what nature can sustainably produce; economic overfishing occurs when fish are removed from the fishery so quickly that the profitability of the fishery is sub-optimal, and reduction in fishing activity increases profits.

fisheries governance<sup>10</sup> and management<sup>11</sup> as well as Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, costing the region an estimated US\$1.3 billion in lost legal revenues.<sup>12</sup> Overfishing in the region is consistent with global trends; according to available estimates,<sup>13,14</sup> bringing global fisheries to a biologically and economically healthy state would require roughly 36 to 44 percent reduction in aggregate fishing effort. Achieving such a reduction in fishing effort and the rebuilding of stocks could provide additional 10-16.5 million tons of sustainable fish harvest each year, and additional US\$37-83 billion in annual sustainable profits. For Africa, it is estimated that aggregate fishing effort would need to be reduced by over 50 percent to reach a profit-maximizing equilibrium, which would allow additional 1.9 million tons of catch per year and an increase in profits from US\$0.3 billion in 2012 to US\$10.3 billion annually in perpetuity.<sup>15</sup>

**9. The profitability of the seafood industry of West Africa is also limited by poor post-harvest practices.** In many countries, poor post-harvest handling of catches, both on board fishing boats and on shore, results in losses in the quantity and quality of products. Globally, a third of reported catches is said to be wasted in various parts of the seafood value chain. Adopting simple measures to preserve catches onboard vessels and along the value-chain could reduce spoilage and increase the value of catches. The post-harvest value of catch can also be augmented by improving marketing practices so fishers can obtain better unit prices of fish. Deepening the seafood value-chain is another option for improving post-harvest value of the fish. That is, investments in post-harvest practices, in particular reduction of post-harvest losses, could increase the value of fish production *without catching more fish*, thereby improving regional and local food security and safety.

**10. Coastal West Africa countries face common challenges in their fisheries.** Among the most pervasive are habitat loss/degradation and the rampant IUU fishing by domestic and foreign (i.e., non-West African) fishing vessels. Effects of climate change also affect all coastal states in the region, if not uniformly. There exist many “externalities” in the fisheries sector, where one country’s action (or inaction) brings about impacts on others. For example, habitat and or fish resource degradation in one country (notably due to lack of good management practices) could result in migration of fishers to other countries in search for better fishing grounds, simply exporting fishing pressure elsewhere. Good management practices in one country, in the form of limiting access to fishing and improving environmental management (e.g., establishment of marine protected areas and promotion of participatory management systems), could also lead to the same effect, sending fishers to countries with less stringent regulations. In the case of fish stocks that are shared across coastal states, conservation practices in one country would mean augmented fish availability effortlessly achieved in the others. Further, the countries are linked through the markets of both inputs (such as labor and fishing boats) and outputs (trade with partners within and outside the region). Tackling these common regional agendas and mitigating the externalities

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<sup>10</sup> Fisheries governance may be defined as a systemic concept relating to the exercise of control or influence over fishing activity by political, economic and social institutions, and the organizations emerging from them and articulating policies to implement or change them or establish new rules.

<sup>11</sup> Fisheries management, here within the context of fisheries governance, may be defined as the process of developing and enforcing rules to govern fisheries.

<sup>12</sup> Africa Progress Panel (2014). *Grain, Fish, Money: Financing Africa's Green and Blue Revolutions*. Africa Progress Report 2014.

<sup>13</sup> World Bank (forthcoming). *The Sunken Billions Revisited: Progress and Challenges in Global Marine Fisheries*.

<sup>14</sup> Ye, Y., Cochrane, K., Bianchi, G., Willmann, R., Majkowski, J., Tandstad, M. & Carocci, F. 2013. Rebuilding global fisheries: the World Summit Goal, costs and benefits. *Fish and Fisheries*, 14(2): 174–185.

<sup>15</sup> World Bank (forthcoming). *The Sunken Billions Revisited: Progress and Challenges in Global Marine Fisheries*. January 2017

through regional cooperation and coordination will enable larger overall benefits from fish resources at the regional level.

**11. The West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) addresses these regional challenges in West Africa fisheries.** The program’s overall development objective is *to support countries to maintain or increase priority fish stocks and the benefits that they can provide to West Africa, with a focus on benefits for poverty reduction and food security.*<sup>16</sup> This long-term objective, which encompasses social, economic, environmental dimensions, can only be achieved when countries in the region cooperate to resolve common challenges by sharing resources and information, and coordinate their actions to reduce negative externalities. To achieve this long-term objective, the WARFP is structured as a framework of multi-country, multi-phase series of projects (SOPs). The SOP approach allows: (a) incremental participation of additional countries in the program to ensure appropriate geographical coverage, and (b) sequential design of interventions in a given country based on achievements. The design of individual projects within the WARFP follows the **WARFP program log frame**, as presented in Annex I. The log frame dictates the appropriate sequencing of intervention activities, with their intended and anticipated outcomes in the short, medium, and long term. Although individual countries are in different stages of fisheries development and coastal environmental protection, their progresses can be tracked and appropriate next steps can be identified using the log frame’s flow charts.

**12. Following the approval of the WARFP in 2009, countries have initiated their first phase projects.** Cabo Verde and Senegal were among the first group of countries to begin implementing WARFP projects in 2010, while the project in Guinea Bissau started in 2011. The Gambia joins the WARFP for the first time in the proposed project.<sup>17</sup> These first phase projects have focused primarily on strengthening national level capacity for fisheries governance and management with the development objective *to strengthen the capacity of the countries to govern and manage targeted fisheries, reduce illegal fishing and increase local value added to fish products.* The projects have supported in particular: (i) broad governance reforms, including national policy visions and enabling legislation; capacity enhancement of public agencies to deliver policy reforms, including specific regulations such as the registration of fishing vessels; and (ii) strengthened surveillance capacity to reduce IUU fishing, including increased number of patrols at sea and satellite-based vessel monitoring systems. First phase WARFP projects have also supported introduction of “community-led fisheries management” systems<sup>18</sup> on a pilot basis as well as establishment of a foundation for regional policy coordination. See Table 1 below for a summary of WARFP countries’ IDA and GEF financing. For a summary of the achievements of the first phase WARFP projects, see Annex I.

Table 1. WARFP Countries’ IDA and GEF Financing

Country	World Bank Project Code	GEF Project Code	Financing (US\$)	Status
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<sup>16</sup> The program objective has been further elaborated since it was formulated in the original program approved in 2009. The original program objective was *to sustainably increase 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.*

<sup>17</sup> Although the Gambia was not included in any of the first-phase projects, it has made certain progresses in the management of its fisheries, of the type pursued in the first-phase projects in other WARFP countries. See Annex I for discussion.

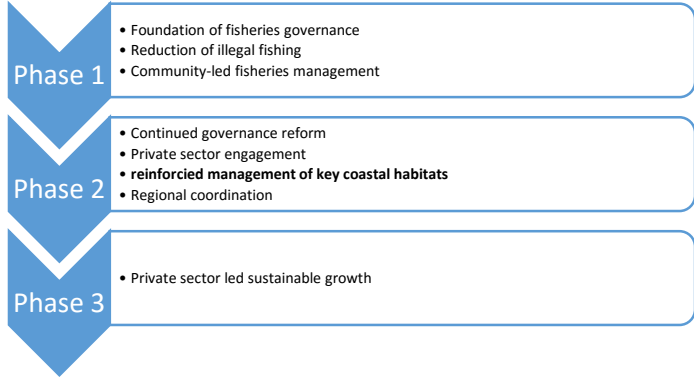
<sup>18</sup> The term “co-management” is also used.



Cabo Verde Liberia Sierra Leone Senegal CSRP	P106063/P108941	3558	IDA: 47 Million GEF: 10 Million	Completed
Guinea Bissau	P119380/P122182	4280	IDA: 6 Million GEF:2 Million	Ongoing
Ghana	P124812/P124775	4528	IDA: 50.3 Million GEF:3.5 Million	Ongoing
Mauritania	P126773/P131327/P151058	8029	IDA: 39 Million GEF: 7 Million	Ongoing
Guinea	P126773	-	IDA: 10 Million	Ongoing
Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone (Additional Financing)	P156759	9360	GEF: 10 Million	Approved by GEF and WB

13. In order to maintain and expand the progress that was made in the first phase, the WARFP second phase projects will focus on deepening governance reform to the level of specific fisheries, implementing sector policies to encourage compliance with reforms, scaling up community pilots to a larger number of communities and reinforcing the management of key biodiversity assets in selected countries. In addition, second phase projects will strengthen enabling conditions for private sector engagement in sustainable fisheries and seafood value chains, building on governance reforms that secure the supply of fish, and, in Guinea Bissau, reinforce the management of coastal and marine protected areas and key ecosystems. Given the national capacities developed during the first phase, the second phase projects will also deepen regional-level interventions with the lead of the CSRP. After a successful implementation of second phase projects, the participating countries are expected to have basic conditions for sustainable sector growth led by the private sector, including maintenance and rebuilding of key fish stocks and habitats, and the region is expected to have similar conditions for regional cooperation and coordination. A simplified vision of the WARFP phases and the focus of each phase are illustrated in Figure 1 below. Table 1 in Annex I shows the progress of individual countries in terms of preparation and implementation of projects of different phases.

Figure 1. WARFP Phases and Focus





14. **During the first phase, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau and Senegal made several important, concrete achievements.**<sup>19</sup> These include: development of new sector policies; registration of small-scale fishing fleets (initiated in Guinea Bissau and completed in Cabo Verde and Senegal); improvements in national fishing fleet licensing policies in a number of fisheries, and overall increase in licensing transparency; improved monitoring capabilities by putting in place a satellite-based vessel monitoring system for industrial fleets; increased sea patrols to combat illegal fishing; and official recognition of community fisheries management rights in a number of pilot sites. The pilots of community-led fisheries management systems in Cabo Verde and Senegal have shown particular impact potential, with the latter leading to increased catches and revenues over time in several communities.

15. **At the regional level, CSRP has achieved the following milestones.** First, a “dashboard” or a database for regional fisheries data has been established, while currently preparing the first set of data to populate the database. Second, CSRP provided training to its member countries to support their readiness for the Port State Measures Agreement. This has led to the official ratification by Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau during the FAO Committee on Fisheries, held in Rome in July 2016. Third, a regional registry of fishing has been established, currently awaiting ministerial approval of member countries of CSRP before populating the registry with a list of all the fishing vessels, which is necessary in particular for halting illegal activities in the region’s waters.

16. **With the first phase projects having closed in September 2016 (Cabo Verde and Senegal) and closing in June 2017 (Guinea Bissau), the countries need continued support for maintaining the positive results and scaling up the effort at the regional, national and community levels.** It is essential that Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Senegal continue to be fully integrated in the regional initiatives that the WARFP has been supporting, while the Gambia will begin to benefit from the WARFP support to the country’s effort to improve its fisheries. At the national level, the countries need to expand their policy reforms, and adequately manage their fishing capacity, fishing activities in the small-scale segment and key habitat management activities. Further, the experience in these countries and others indicates the importance of full and active engagement of fishing communities in policy design as well as certain fisheries and environmental management activities (e.g., coastal and marine resource monitoring, fisheries access control and surveillance) in promoting good practices at the community level. In order to sustain and expand the progress achieved thus far, the countries require continued support that focuses on implementing policies and management practices designed or initiated under the first phase projects, scaling up community-level activities, and enhancing coordination across countries.

17. **The proposed project will integrate lessons learned from earlier projects within and outside the WARFP.** At the regional, national and community levels, the WARFP now has a wealth of experience and observations from which the new projects can learn. In particular, this project will adopt a disbursement-linked indicators (DLIs) system as a means to improve the rigor and transparency of M&E processes and to enhance client countries’ ownership and motivation for delivering results. Learning from the good experience of using DLIs in the WARFP projects in Guinea and Mauritania, the countries will be required to publish specified fisheries management information for the disbursement of portions of their financing. In conjunction with the DLI mechanism, the project will also adopt a “training-for-results” approach, where well performing key civil servants receive specific training upon meeting a set of criteria of DLI indicators. As most African civil servants have a genuine eagerness for receiving training as a practical means of career development, it is expected to be a highly effective incentive mechanism. Similarly, experiences in the establishment and operation of co-managed marine protected areas (Senegal) and

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<sup>19</sup> Detailed descriptions of the first phase projects and their outcomes are found in Annex I.

biodiversity co-management (Guinea Bissau) will serve as models for improving participatory management of fisheries resources.

### C. Relationship to CAS/CPF/CPS

18. The proposed project 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. It is further aligned with the World Bank regional strategies and objectives and the countries' IDA/IFC/MIGA engagement strategies as follows:

19. **Africa Strategic Framework:**<sup>20</sup> The proposed project is very closely aligned with the Region's priority areas as defined by the World Bank, of creating opportunities for growth and poverty reduction by boosting agricultural productivity and commercial farming; and building resilience and supporting growth. In particular, the project is aligned with the Strategic Priority of helping countries find sources of growth beyond minerals, oil and gas by filling knowledge gaps, removing policy constraints and identifying constraints to long term financing. The project will support these priorities by sustainably increasing the competitiveness of the West African fishing industries through governance reform, and strengthening the enabling environment for private investment.

20. **Regional Integration Assistance Strategy (RIAS):** The World Bank 2008 RIAS, updated in 2011, noted a need for the management of shared natural resources, such as fish stocks, which transcend borders and require collaboration to ensure sustainable harvesting and to prevent conflicts. The WARFP is listed in the RIAS indicative lending program (Table 3, page 47).

21. **Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP):**<sup>21</sup> The project will help deliver the Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP), developed by the World Bank and presented at COP21. In particular, the project will contribute to the fast track agendas by 2023 (page 66): "Regional Commissions monitor two fisheries, incorporating climate variations into scientific evidence overmanaging fisheries management" and "Coastal fishery community development alternative livelihood streams."

22. **Cabo Verde Country Partnership Strategy (CPS).** The project corresponds to Cabo Verde' CPS (for the period FY15-17, Report No. 92248) programmatic pillar of improving competitiveness and private sector development, which includes support for conducive investment climate and improvement of the performance of the fisheries sector as drivers of poverty reduction. The CPS also seeks to further strengthen Cabo Verde's regional cooperation, with the inclusion of the country in regional West Africa programs.

23. **The Gambia Joint Partnership Strategy (JPS).** The project is consistent with the second joint partnership strategy of the World Bank with the African Development Bank for FY13-16<sup>22</sup>, which in

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<sup>20</sup> Africa Region: Sustaining Growth and Fighting Poverty amid Rising Global Risks (Regional Update 2016). <http://intresources.worldbank.org/INTAFRICA/Resources/AFR-Regional-Update-2016.pdf>

<sup>21</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/publication/africa-climate-business-plan-accelerating-climate-resilient-low-carbon-development>

<sup>22</sup> The JPS-2 is being implemented jointly by the AfDB and the World Bank o better harmonize the two institutions' assistance to The Gambia in line with the 2011 Busan Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. It builds on the achievements of the first Joint Assistance Strategy (JAS-1) for 2008-11. January 2017

particular aims at environmental sustainability and linked to poverty alleviation, improved food security, nutrition and social protection, though in the context of agriculture and rural development under Pillar I. Development of artisanal fisheries has been pursued by the African Development Bank under the JPS-2 framework.

24. **Guinea Bissau Country Engagement Note (CEN).** The project is aligned with the FY15-FY16 CEN's (Report No. 82529)<sup>23</sup> focus on supporting the productive sectors of the economy, and the recognition that the country needs to reform the fishery sector's governance, reduce illegal fishing, and impose higher rents to increase public revenues, and that through the WARFP, the WBG can help improve the governance of the fishery sector and its longer-term development. The Guinea Bissau Systematic Country Diagnostic (Concept Document, October 2015) emphasizes the role and potential of the sectors that rely on natural resources including the fisheries sector for income-generating opportunities within the economy.

25. **Senegal CPS.** Pillar I (Accelerating Growth and Generating Employment), Outcome 8 of the CPS (for the period FY13-17, Report No. 73478) is improved sustainable management of fishery resources. During the CPS period, the goal is to introduce secure and fixed rights to freeze the current size of the small scale fleet, and to support the reduction of the industrial trawl fleet by up to 50 percent, generating estimated net economic benefits on the order of US\$30 million during this time period. The WARFP is highlighted as the key program to improve governance in the sector and strengthen the entire value chain with the aim to ensure employment and food security while increasing export revenue and economic growth.

26. The project will directly contribute to the GEF-6 IW-3 Objective of "Enhancing multi-state cooperation and catalyzing investments to foster sustainable fisheries, restore and protect coastal habitats, and reduce pollution of coasts and LMEs". In particular, it will support IW Program 7 "Foster sustainable fisheries" by supporting supply side investments through effective management tools, government policy reforms, work with community associations and capacity building at regional, national and local levels. The project's interventions in Guinea Bissau are closely aligned with GEF-6 BD-1 Objective of "Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems", Program 1 "Improving the financial sustainability and effective management of national ecological infrastructure" and BD-4 Objective of "Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production seascapes and sectors", Program 9 "Managing the human-biodiversity interface" by improving the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of globally significant protected areas within national systems, conserving valuable biodiversity and ecosystem functions and scaling up and accelerating restoration of degraded fish resources in marine and coastal environment in and around marine or coastal protected areas, with extended benefits to terrestrial protected areas.

## PROPOSED PDO/RESULTS

### A. Proposed Development Objective(s)

27. The PDO of the proposed project is: ***Increased sharing of fisheries information by project countries, improved regulation of access to priority fisheries, improved secure access to priority fisheries by small scale fishers and increased post-harvest value of catch.*** Annex I demonstrates how the PDO contributes to the WARFP's overall long-term development objective using the WARFP log frame.

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<sup>23</sup> A new Country Partnership Framework is currently being discussed and is forthcoming.  
January  
2017

28. To achieve the **first part of the PDO (increased sharing of fisheries information by project countries)** the project will support a regional fishery body in managing a regional fisheries database and monitoring and managing shared stocks and IUU fishing in West Africa. To achieve the **second part of the PDO (improved regulation of access to priority fisheries)** and the **third part (improved secure access to priority fisheries by small scale fishers)** the three countries' sector governance frameworks will be strengthened and better aligned with each other to improve the management of the aggregate fishing capacity and effort in priority commercial fisheries, the health of marine and coastal environment that supports these fisheries, and the enabling environment for value chain development and larger blue economy. To achieve the **fourth part of the PDO (increased post-harvest value of catch)** the project will invest in human and social capital and physical infrastructure in selected fishing communities so that the communities can better manage local resources and become active participants in the process of inclusive and sustainable development. Importantly, achieving an increase in the post-harvest value of catch can be pursued without catching more fish, notably by: (a) reducing spoilage to increase marketable quantity and quality, (b) improving marketing practices to command higher unit prices, and (c) deepening the value chain.

## B. Key Results

29. The proposed PDO-level results indicators are as follows:

- (1) **Number of key variables regularly reported in the regional fisheries database “Dashboard”** (regional and national indicator, measuring the first part of the PDO): this indicator measures the success of the proposed regional technical assistance provided to the countries to ensure regular collection and transparent reporting of key fisheries-related information; it also measures the countries' own success in generating and supplying required information to the regional database.
- (2) **Share of industrial and small-scale fishing vessels operating with proper license or permit in priority fisheries in the exclusive economic zones of each country** (national indicator, measuring the second part of the PDO): this indicator measures the success of countries in: (i) keeping track of the aggregate fishing effort in their waters, and (ii) managing the aggregate fishing effort at the level deemed appropriate *vis-à-vis* biological and economic conditions of the fisheries.
- (3) **Share of fishing vessels inspected by the national fisheries surveillance authority for compliance with national and international regulations in each country** (national indicator, measuring the second part of the PDO): this indicator measures the success of national Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) activities.
- (4) **Number of community fisheries management associations legally recognized by the state** (national and community indicator, measuring the second part of the PDO): this indicator measures the ability of fishing communities to effectively organize themselves into fisheries management associations, and the extent to which national legal frameworks secure fishing access for small-scale fishers and support community initiatives to manage local fisheries resources (including the marine and coastal environment) and their value.
- (5) **Area under community fisheries management plan with transfer of management responsibilities to fisheries management associations** (community indicator, measuring the third part of the PDO): this indicator principally measures the ability of fishing communities to formalize community rules and design and implement activities surrounding the use and management of coastal and marine resources with the objective of improving the sustainability of the community resources and the benefits generated from the resources (including post-harvest value of fish catches).

- (6) **Share of total landed catch with improved handling according to defined criteria at landing sites supported by the project** (community indicator, measuring the fourth part of the PDO).
- (7) **Share of target beneficiaries with rating 'Satisfied' or above on project interventions, disaggregated by gender** (citizen engagement indicator).
- (8) **Fisheries management plans implemented** (World Bank Core Indicator for Fisheries)

## PROJECT CONTEXT

### A. Concept

#### 1. Description

30. The following provides a brief and general description of the project's components, which will be financed through US\$101 million from IDA resources and US\$9.13 million from GEF resources over a five-year period (US\$7.3 million from the IW Focal Area to all four countries and the CSRFP and US\$1.82 million from the BD Focal Area to Guinea Bissau). For further detail on activities and allocations in each of the four recipient countries and the CSRFP, please refer to Annex I. For discussion of the incremental value of GEF financing, please refer to Annex II.

#### **Component 1: Promoting regional cooperation and coordination (US\$4 million IDA, US\$0.456 million GEF)**

31. This component will support the capacity and functions of a regional fishery body, namely the CSRFP through direct financing agreements between the World Bank and the CSRFP. The Dakar-based CSRFP is an intergovernmental organization created in 1985 by means of an international convention whose member countries are Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone. The CSRFP's Strategic Action Plan for fisheries (2007) focuses in particular on strengthening resource management and increased MCS activities to reduce illegal fishing. A team in the CSRFP has served as the Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) of the WARFP projects since 2009, setting up the regional Dashboard, providing guidance and technical support to WARFP participating countries in implementing projects activities and setting up national fisheries databases, sensitizing stakeholders on the WARFP and general regional fisheries topics, conducting studies and exchanges of regional relevance and closely monitoring the progress of the projects. Ministers and directors in charge of fisheries of member countries (and non-member WARFP countries) meet on a regular basis as a Regional Steering Committee to adopt decisions towards harmonization of fisheries governance and surveillance.

32. Component financing will be used to support the CSRFP to continue and enhance regional cooperation and coordination among the entire WARFP region, *inter alia*, through managing the regional Dashboard and harmonizing reform actions. The allocation to this component includes a US\$0.456 million GEF IW allocation to the CSRFP, US\$0.08 million of which (1 percent of the GEF IW allocation) will be earmarked for the utilization of the GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN) to provide results and experiences notes on the project and participate in LME and IW conferences. The CSRFP, with the support of the World Bank, will be responsible to execute this component in coordination with regional initiatives of other partners to the extent possible to increase the impact and create synergies. In particular, synergies will be sought with the GEF-funded Bank-executed Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform project (RAFIP) which is executed by the African Union - InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) as a regional knowledge and monitoring hub for current and

World Bank pipeline fisheries reform projects and related activities. Other key programs with whom collaboration will be sought are described below.

**Component 2: Deepening national fisheries reform and policy implementation (US\$25 million IDA, 1.82 million GEF)**

33. The objective of this component is to sustain and enhance the national fisheries reform results obtained in Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau and Senegal during the first phase projects and to prepare the countries for the long-term goal of sustainable sector growth led by the private sector. In general, this national-level component will provide support in two dimensions: (1) governance and management of priority fisheries and the marine and coastal ecosystems upon which they depend; and (2) enabling environment for value chain development and a larger “blue economy.” The first dimension in particular pertains to the capacity of countries to implement effective fisheries management policies and measures, and, thus, forms a necessary condition for any successful fisheries policy and management coordination at the regional level. In The Gambia the project will initiate first phase governance and priority fisheries management actions such as review and revision of legal and institutional frameworks, institutional development of relevant government agencies, fisheries management information collection and publication, development of a vessel registry, stock assessments, fisheries management plans, and enhancement of the country’s MCS capacities. Additionally, in Guinea Bissau, US\$1.82 million of the GEF BD allocation will be used to leverage synergies between biodiversity conservation efforts and fisheries management to safeguard and restore key fish habitats and stocks. To this end, the project will seek to strengthen the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP), with a focus on the participatory management of coastal and marine protected areas, and to further advance related sustainable conservation financing efforts through support to the BioGuinea Foundation. The project may also include actions to initiate implementation of the Nagoya protocol.

**Component 3: Improving local fisheries through engagement of fishing communities (US\$65 million IDA, US\$6.84 million GEF)**

34. The objective of this component is to empower fishing communities in all four countries with the capacity to better manage local resources and become active participants in the process of inclusive and sustainable development. This will involve investing in human capital (healthy and skilled workforce) and social capital (in particular well-functioning fishing communities) through training and workshops, as well as investment in physical capital (basic infrastructure) and natural capital (marine and coastal environment) where relevant. Where community management is already ongoing (as in Cabo Verde and Senegal), funding will be used to expand and deepen the model and formalize additional TURF areas, while in The Gambia and Guinea Bissau the model will be initiated. GEF IW resources (US\$ 6.84 million) will be utilized in all four countries to: (i) finance participatory science programs where coastal communities will be trained to monitor local coastal environment conditions such as in-shore hygiene, water quality, ecosystem health and possibly climate change assessments, and (ii) co-finance projects proposed by fishery project developers and other fishery stakeholders along the value chain that look to attract private capital, mainly through collaboration with the Coastal Fisheries Initiative – Challenge Fund and regional project in Cabo Verde and Senegal. In Guinea Bissau the project will explore the possibility to strengthen the capacity of communities to sustainably manage coastal and marine natural resources, with a focus on locally, regionally and globally significant coastal and marine habitats and biodiversity.

**Component 4: Project management (US\$7 million IDA, US\$0 GEF)**



35. This component will support project implementation in all four countries. The first sub-component will finance technical and operation support by the RCU and other CSR-hired experts to the countries' PIUs and implementing agencies, ensuring quality and timely work planning, budgeting, fiduciary tasks and monitoring and evaluation. This will be financed through subsidiary agreements between the four countries and the CSR for a proportion of their IDA allocation. The second sub-component will directly finance the expenses of the four PIUs. This component will be financed exclusively by IDA.

#### **COLLABORATION WITH REGIONAL AND NATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS**

36. In addition to the above-mentioned collaboration with RAFIP and IW:LEARN, key programs and projects with whom the project will seek to collaborate are:

- (a) CCLME Project: The proposed project will finance and implement some of the four countries' priority actions identified in the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) Strategic Action Plan (SAP) under the GEF-funded and FAO/UNEP-implemented CCLME Project. The SAP has recently been published and endorsed by 11 ministers of the seven participating countries, among them are Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Senegal and The Gambia. As envisioned in the SAP, the WARFP in general and this project in specific, will coordinate responses, pool resources and create constructive synergies around countries' short- and medium-term priority actions, the main ones being (i) Managing fisheries, restoring degraded fish stocks and reducing threats to vulnerable species: through policy, regulations and institutional arrangements and management measures and capacity development; and (ii) Rehabilitating and/or preserving critical habitats of marine and coastal areas: through management measures and capacity development for coastal communities (especially in Guinea Bissau).
- (b) Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME): In Guinea Bissau, the project will also support implementation of some of the priority actions identified in the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) Strategic Action Plan, which was endorsed by the ministers of the 16 participating countries in 2007/8, in particular those related to achieving sustainable fisheries and balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environment.
- (c) West Africa Coastal Areas Technical Assistance Program (WACA): This World Bank/WAEMU/NDF programmatic technical assistance project looks to strengthen the capacity of a select number of West African countries to reduce the vulnerability of their coastal areas and promote climate resilient integrated coastal management. While Senegal (among other coastal countries) is already participating in the program, discussions are under way between the World Bank and other countries on their forthcoming participation in the program. While the WARFP tackles poverty reduction and resilience building of coastal communities and ecosystems with fisheries as the entry point, WACA is expected to address the causes and consequences of various physical changes troubling the coastlines of West Africa with a strong spatial planning element and a multi-sectoral approach. Of particular relevance to the proposed project is WACA's focus on identifying, safeguarding and restoring natural habitats to preserve productive ecosystems and enhance their resilience. Therefore, there are ample opportunities for the two projects to collaborate to maximize the aggregate results and impacts in locales where the problems of poor fisheries performance and physical threats to coastlines coexist. The teams will maintain close



communications to ensure frequent exchanges of information and identify specific points of collaboration in Cabo Verde, Senegal, Guinea Bissau and the Gambia as they join the program.

- (d) The Coastal Fisheries Initiative: Consisting of three regional projects (in West Africa, Latin America and Indonesia), a World Bank-managed Challenge Fund and a FAO-managed Global Partnership Project, the upcoming GEF-financed CFI is expected to catalyze collaboration and knowledge sharing in coastal fisheries. The proposed project will exchange information and knowledge with the Global Partnership Project on issues concerning West African fisheries, and continue the ongoing dialogue with FAO on collaboration with the CFI project in Senegal and Cabo Verde to maximize benefits and avoid duplications. Collaboration with the Bank-executed CFI Challenge Fund is expected to be closely maintained under Component 3 as the proposed project will offer co-financing for post-harvest fisheries projects in Senegal and Cabo Verde as opportunities emerge.
- (e) The Governance, Marine Resources Management Policies and Poverty Reduction in the WAMER Eco-Region Region program (GoWAMER): The proposed project will benefit from the close collaboration of the WARFP with the EU GoWAMER program (closing in 2017), and its achievements in the areas of governance and management of coastal and marine protected areas, fisheries, food security, improved income and living conditions of coastal communities, and information on areas such as IUU fishing and regional fisheries governance. In Guinea Bissau, the project will build upon the support for the Institute of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP) for the management of the SNAP and fund raising and communications efforts for the BioGuinea Foundation. The GoWAMER has been operational regionally, including in the four project countries.
- (f) Improved Regional Fisheries Governance in Western Africa (PESCAO): This European Development Fund-funded project is expected to enhance regional fisheries management by addressing regional fisheries policy at the ECOWAS level, building the capacities of competent regional fisheries management organizations and strengthening regional MCS capacities, and demonstrating the added value of coordinated approaches for shared fisheries management. PESCAO and the project (and WARFP in general) will ensure coordination through regular exchange of information, with possible back to back meetings and steering committees
- (g) EAF-Nansen Project: The FAO/IMR/Norad EAF-Nansen Project “Strengthening the Knowledge Base for and Implementing an Ecosystem Approach to Marine Fisheries in Developing Countries” support deep water fish research and surveys, including along the coast of West Africa. The project will benefit from the data generated by the project and complement it with local coastal information through community research programs.
- (h) EU partnerships: The EU pays a total compensation including a dedicated amount to support implementation of countries’ fisheries policies (also known as “sectoral support”) with emphasis on support to control of fishing activities such as fight against IUU fishing, and research activities to improve scientific advice in support of fisheries management. In countries with large financial envelopes such as Senegal and Guinea Bissau, sectoral support can also finance the artisanal fishing sector and sanitary control of fisheries products. Especially in Guinea Bissau, the EU fisheries agreement includes a Euro 1 million contribution to the endowment fund of the BioGuinea Foundation, whose mandate includes providing long term financial support for fisheries and environmental management. The following describes ongoing fisheries agreements

in the targeted countries. A joint technical committee will be established with the EU and other key partners together with the World Bank and the CSRP, to facilitate coordination.

Table 2. Ongoing EU Fisheries Partnership Agreements with the Recipient Countries

Country	Start Date	End Date	Total compensation (EUR / year)	Of which: Sectoral support (EUR / year)
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	12/23/2014	12/22/2018	550 000 first two years, and 500 000 last two years	275 000 first two years the 250 000 last two years
<i>Senegal</i>	11/20/2014	11/19/2019	Decreasing from 1 808 000 to 1 668 000	750 000 (fixed)
<i>Guinea Bissau</i>	11/24/2014	11/23/2017	9 200 000 (fixed)	3 000 000 (fixed)
<i>The Gambia</i>	No protocol in force (dormant agreement)			

37. In **Cabo Verde**, the proposed project will seek collaboration points with the newly approved IDA-funded Competitiveness for Tourism Development project by looking to reinforce the connection of the tourism sector to the fisheries supply chain; and with the GEF/UNDP Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation into the Tourism Sector project by looking to pool resources around co-management areas that integrate MPAs.

38. In **The Gambia**, the project will look to leverage achievements made by the GEF/UNDP Enhancing Resilience of Vulnerable Coastal Areas and Communities to Climate Change project, especially in climate resilient fisheries management and planning methods. It will also leverage as appropriate the support that has been provided by the FAO/TCP Development of the Artisanal Fisheries in The Gambia project and the Support to Enhancing the Capacity of Youth and Women for Employment in Aquaculture project.

39. In **Guinea Bissau** there are a number of projects with which the second phase WARFP will coordinate, including *inter alia* (i) the ongoing GEF5/UNDP “Strengthening the financial and operational framework of the National Protected Area System in Guinea-Bissau”, EU “Building resilience to climate change through enhanced institutional and mitigation capacities”, and MAVA “Strengthening the financial viability of the National Protected Areas System in Guinea Bissau through operationalization and capitalization of the BioGuinea Foundation and its endowment fund”, FFEM “BioGuinea Foundation: Strengthening the financial viability of the National Protected Areas System in Guinea Bissau”, MAVA “Enabling issuance and marketing of REDD carbon credits generated by the Community Based Avoided Deforestation Project in Guinea-Bissau”, and the proposed IUCN/GEF “Managing mangroves and production landscapes for climate change mitigation”, all of which support different aspects of strengthening management of protected areas and sustainable financing. Additionally, the implementing agencies with support from the Bank will engage with the IUCN/UEMOA “Rias do Sul – Phase 1” (ongoing) and IUCN/UEMOA “Rias do Sul- Phase 2” (proposed) which focuses particularly on participatory/co-management of fisheries at the local level.

40. Finally, in **Senegal**, the project will maintain the ongoing dialogue with other key donors and partners that are actively supporting the fisheries sector, such as JICA and the French Development Agency (AFD).

## GENDER

41. While fishing activity is mostly conducted by men, women represent a large part of the labor force in the post-harvest sector, in particular for processing of landed catches, whether in an artisanal or industrial setting. Therefore, investments in value chain planned under Component 3 are likely to positively impact women in particular, as well as all other fisheries related activities which seek to secure sustainable fish supply by local fisheries to ensure employment opportunities for women in fish processing and other activities. The project's results framework includes a gender-disaggregated indicator, and during implementation country projects, the CSRP RCU and the World Bank will continuously identify gender related issues, analyze gender dimensions of project activities and document outcomes on the basis of gender.

### 2. Overall Risk and Explanation

42. **The overall risk for the project is Substantial.** The level of risk reflects the challenges of sector governance reform in the context of possible interference driven by vested interests in several of the countries. More specifically, the main risks are:

43. **Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability (rated Substantial):** The first project in the series highlighted the weak delivery capacity of national fisheries agencies in several countries, particularly given the complexity of the multi-species fisheries under their jurisdiction. In particular, there is a risk that in phase 2 countries the reforms developed and introduced in the first phase will not be fully implemented, such that many policies would remain on paper and would not be translated into real action. This project is designed to address this risk by funding a component that is focused on agency capacity for delivery of governance reforms, and linking disbursements to measurable indicators for progress in execution. Through Component 1, national capacities will be augmented with CSRP support. Further, in order to augment national PIUs' capacities, an alternative implementation arrangement is suggested where PIUs will be housed within consultative committees that advise national fisheries agencies (see section III.C).

44. **Political and governance (rated High):** In a number of countries, reforms to limit or reduce access to priority fisheries and to ensure secured access for small-scale fishers may be perceived as a threat to vested interests, which could resist change and affect decisions at high levels of governments. This project is designed to address this risk with specific interventions to enhance transparency of the allocation process for access to the resources, as well as a focus on securing traditional access for small-scale fishers.

45. Other risks (macroeconomic, sector strategies and policies, technical design of project or program, fiduciary, environment and social, and stakeholders) are rated Moderate.

## B. Economic Analysis

1. Briefly describe Project's development impact in terms of expected benefits and costs

46. **Project's development impact is substantial.** Lack of management and a virtually open-access regime observed in many fisheries around the world are major factors in allowing resource degradation. The forthcoming World Bank report "The Sunken Billions Revisited" estimates that the additional net gain from the fisheries reforms as those supported by the WARFP would amount to US\$83 billion annually at

the global level and US\$10 billion annually in Africa. The gains estimates will be greater if increased benefits are generated downstream in the value chains, as would be pursued in Component 3 of the project, are added to the estimates.

## 2. Rationale for public sector provision/financing, if applicable

**47. Public sector provision and financing is the appropriate vehicle.** It is envisaged that once conditions are met, the private sector could play a leading role in making the industries surrounding marine fish resources sustainably profitable, thus contributing to national and global economies. However, in the initial phase of the transition from an unmanaged, open-access regime to an environment with a proper management system, the public sector must commit to decisive and responsible involvement to: (a) improve the governance and management of the fishing industry and fish resources, and (b) improve conditions for responsible private sector actors to take part in the seafood value chain and related industries toward successful blue economy.

## 3. Value added of Bank's support

48. The World Bank will provide value added as it is in a unique and ideal position for providing the needed support to countries, having implicitly and explicitly coordinated fisheries and biodiversity conservation programs worldwide funded by multilateral and bilateral donors and having leveraged much-needed additional resources. The Bank also has established partnerships with the client countries in areas such as improving overall governance, fiscal systems, and the macro economy. Direct and indirect synergies flowing from such collaboration are expected to contribute to the success of the proposed project.

## 4. Brief description of methodology/scope and next steps

49. The benefit of Component 1 and sub-component 2.1 (*Strengthening governance and management of priority fisheries and supporting marine and coastal ecosystems*) can be approximated with the overall benefits that can be potentially achieved by implementing a comprehensive fisheries reform. During the project preparation phase, a simple numerical bioeconomic model, similar to the one used in the World Bank "The Sunken Billions" report, will be developed for each country (and potentially for the entire sub-region) to estimate such benefits. Estimation of the benefit of sub-component 2.2 (*Improving conditions for sustainable value chain development and blue economy*) will rely on a literature review of past similar examples, supplemented with field data when available. For the benefit of Component 3, a combination of literature review, analysis of household data, and results of Fishery Performance Indicator (FPI) will be used, depending on availability, to estimate project benefits as accurately as possible. Lastly, the proposed project may include analytical work to estimate the value of ecosystem services provided by locally, regionally and globally significant coastal and marine protected areas and habitats.

## C. Implementing Agency Assessment

### ***Regional level***

50. Regional level activities will continue to be led by the CSRP and coordinated by the existing Regional Coordination Unit (RCU), which is housed at the CSRP and comprises CSRP staff. Through direct financing agreement with the World Bank. The RCU will have sole fiduciary responsibility for these funds. A separate account will be opened for these funds, and it will be audited annually by independent auditors. The RCU

will report to an existing Regional Steering Committee (RSC), comprising directors of fisheries or representatives of the departments of fisheries from each of the participating countries. The RCU will collect and transmit each countries' annual work programs, budgets, procurement plans to the World Bank for no-objection, as well as consolidated progress reports and other updates.

51. Support to countries' PIUs will be funded by subsidiary agreements signed between the Bank and the CSRP for a portion (about 5%) of countries' allocations. This proposed institutional arrangement has been in place since the beginning of the WARFP, and the CSRP has become a repository of the program's institutional memory. As RCU, the CSRP has provided a number of services to WARFP countries, including: (i) access to high level expertise to support the reform process at the national level on fisheries policy, legal and regulatory as well as institutional frameworks, fisheries transparency, and climate change; (ii) an independent panel of monitoring, control and surveillance experts who can provide guidance to the governments; (iii) linkages to a regional fishing vessel register and dashboard; (iv) exchange visits and study tours between countries participating in the WARFP; and (v) ongoing fiduciary and monitoring and evaluation support. Thus, the CSRP has proven capacity to serve as the RCU for the proposed project.

52. The Regional Steering Committee (RSC) is already in place and The Gambia will join it as soon as the project becomes effective. The role of the RSC is to oversee the activities of the RCU, approve its annual work plans and budgets and coordinate and communicate between decision makers in the countries. The Committee meets in person at most twice per year in order to monitor program progress, and recommend any specific adjustments needed to ensure that the WARFP achieves its objectives.

### ***National and community levels***

53. National and community level activities will be coordinated by PIUs within each of the four countries. To date, WARFP first phase PIUs have been embedded within the responsible technical agency for fisheries. However, this arrangement had two disadvantages: (i) the technical breadth and depth of the PIUs was often inadequate for implementing complex WARFP activities; and (ii) feedback from the broader group of stakeholders was not adequately reflected in project implementation. New national and community-level arrangement are proposed for this project.

54. In each of the four recipient countries, the PIUs will be housed within the secretariats of existing fisheries consultative committees that advise the fisheries agencies in the respective countries.<sup>24</sup> This alternative implementation arrangement is expected to ensure sufficient representation of a range of stakeholders in project management as well as mobilization of sufficient technical expertise. Each PIU will report to its fisheries consultative committee. Wherever possible, committees will also be the national steering committees, consisting of relevant government officials and local stakeholder representatives, and where this is not possible, new steering committees will be formed during the preparation phase for the duration of the project. Each national steering committee will make decisions on the overall direction of the project and will be responsible for approving annual work programs and budgets for submission to World Bank approval. Each PIU Coordinator will be responsible for providing summaries of implementation progress and results from M&E to the national steering committee (and to the RCU), which will make decisions on any necessary adjustments to project implementation on the basis of

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<sup>24</sup> A consultative committee usually consists of representatives from the private sector (including fishers), civil society, and academia, as well as personnel of the fisheries agency and other related public entities (see below for the detail of the committee in each country).

monitoring results. The following provides detail on each of the four recipient countries' fisheries consultative committee:

55. **Cabo Verde:** The PIU in Cabo Verde will be housed within the secretariat of the *Conseil National des Pêches* (CNP), which is the General Directorate of Marine Resources. The CNP is composed of the members of government responsible for the fisheries sector, which chairs the committee, as well as other representatives of the public sector, and from the private sector. The CNP analyzes all fisheries-related issues, ranging from infrastructure to financial credit programs for fisheries operators. It also reviews the work programs of institutions working in the fisheries sector and provides recommendations.

56. **The Gambia:** The scale of the operations in The Gambia will be limited in comparison to the other three countries given the smaller size of its fisheries. Accordingly, a smaller PIU is envisaged, staffed with technical personnel (e.g., M&E officer, safeguard specialist), while financial management and procurement will be handled by the CSRP as would project funds. The PIU will be housed within the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources.

57. **Guinea Bissau:** In Guinea Bissau, the PIU will be housed within the secretariat of the *Conseil National des Pêches* (CNP). The CNP is a fisheries sector consultative body for the government. The CNP ensures dialogue and cooperation between national entities and organizations involved in the socio economic development of the sector; provides advice and recommendations on policy and national development of strategies; and decides on any other matters submitted to the CNP. The CNP is chaired by the Minister or Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources.

58. GEF Biodiversity resources (US\$1.81 million) will be channeled through the BioGuinea Foundation (FBG). The FBG is an independent trust fund dedicated to financing the conservation and sustainable use of Guinea Bissau's biodiversity. The FBG aims to gradually build up resources through a combination of endowment, sinking and rotating funds, to finance the country's National System of Protected Areas (SNAP) in perpetuity thus safeguarding it from the chronic government budget shortages and reducing reliance on unpredictable donor financing. Under Component 2, the FBG will allocate funds to SNAP through the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP), and for Component 3, the FBG will allocate funds to IBAP, NGOs, communities and other eligible entities, building on the experiences of the Fund for Local Environmental Initiatives (FIAL) piloted by IBAP. FIAL was established and piloted under the previous Coastal and Biodiversity Management Project (2004-2011). FIAL supported communities living in and around protected areas to prepare local development plans and implement priority biodiversity friendly micro-projects through the provision of targeted technical assistance and matching grants. Various implementation modalities were tested, including facilitation and technical support via NGOs and directly by IBAP staff. The experience gained was subsequently scaled up under the Community Driven Development Project (ongoing with second additional financing) and the Participatory Rural Development Project (2009-2014, SPF financed)

59. **Senegal:** In Senegal, the PIU will be housed within the secretariat of the *Conseil National Consultatif des Pêches Maritimes* (CNCMP). The composition of the CNCMP includes the heads of national agencies responsible for maritime affairs, fishing, fish products, research, and surveillance, several related ministries, the Port Administration, industrial and artisanal fishers, fish processors, fish traders, and a sports fishing association.



## SAFEGUARDS

### A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

60. The proposed project will be located in and along the coastal areas of Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Senegal and within their respective exclusive economic zones. World Bank safeguard policies that might apply are:

- (a) **Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01:** It is foreseen that small-scale, localized negative effects may arise during the implementation of limited, site-specific civil works envisaged under the project. These may include rehabilitation or expansion of fisheries infrastructure (Fishermen buildings, offices, stores, basic processing facilities, etc.). An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be drafted during project preparation, and specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) and Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be prepared once infrastructure investments are confirmed.
- (b) **Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04:** There is a likely potential of infrastructure rehabilitation or expansion triggering the natural habitats safeguard policy; the impacts due to project finance investments on civil works would be minor. Nonetheless, provision would be made in the ESMF to adequately address such impacts. If applicable, the ESIA will include a Protected Area management plan.
- (c) **Forests OP/BP 4.36:** Project activities are potentially located or implemented in coastal forest areas (e.g., mangroves); the impacts on the forest areas, if any, mainly would be positive rather than negative. Nonetheless, provision would be made in the ESMF to adequately address such impacts.
- (d) **Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12:** OP/BP 4.12 is triggered mainly due to: (i) potential investment in land acquisition for the construction of basic small infrastructure such as fishermen house, processing and handling facilities, etc.; and (ii) the potential for involuntary restrictions on access to fish resources as a result of project investments to strengthen fisheries management. Access restrictions, be it seasonal, temporary or permanent, may provide some prospect for negative impacts on livelihoods for some individuals in some coastal communities, at least in the short-term. Two separate safeguard instruments will be prepared to address these two risks: (i) a Resettlement Policy Framework to address potential land acquisition; and (ii) a Resettlement Process Framework to address potential restrictions on access to resources.

61. The ministries involved in project implementation in Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Senegal have some experience and capacity in implementing safeguards policies in general, and World Bank procedures in particular. However, the capacity is not adequate. In this regards, capacity would be developed during project preparation by hiring and training dedicated staff and capitalizing on other governmental institutions' experience on the subject. Each recipient will prepare its own required safeguards instruments. It is expected that safeguard- related studies will be launched early in the preparation process, as soon as potential activities are significantly carved out. The safeguards instruments (ESMF, Resettlement Policy Framework and Resettlement Process Framework) will be prepared alongside the project and finalized, approved and published before its appraisal.

## CONTACT POINT

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January  
2017



**Borrower/Client/Recipient**

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Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, The Islamic Republic of The Gambia  
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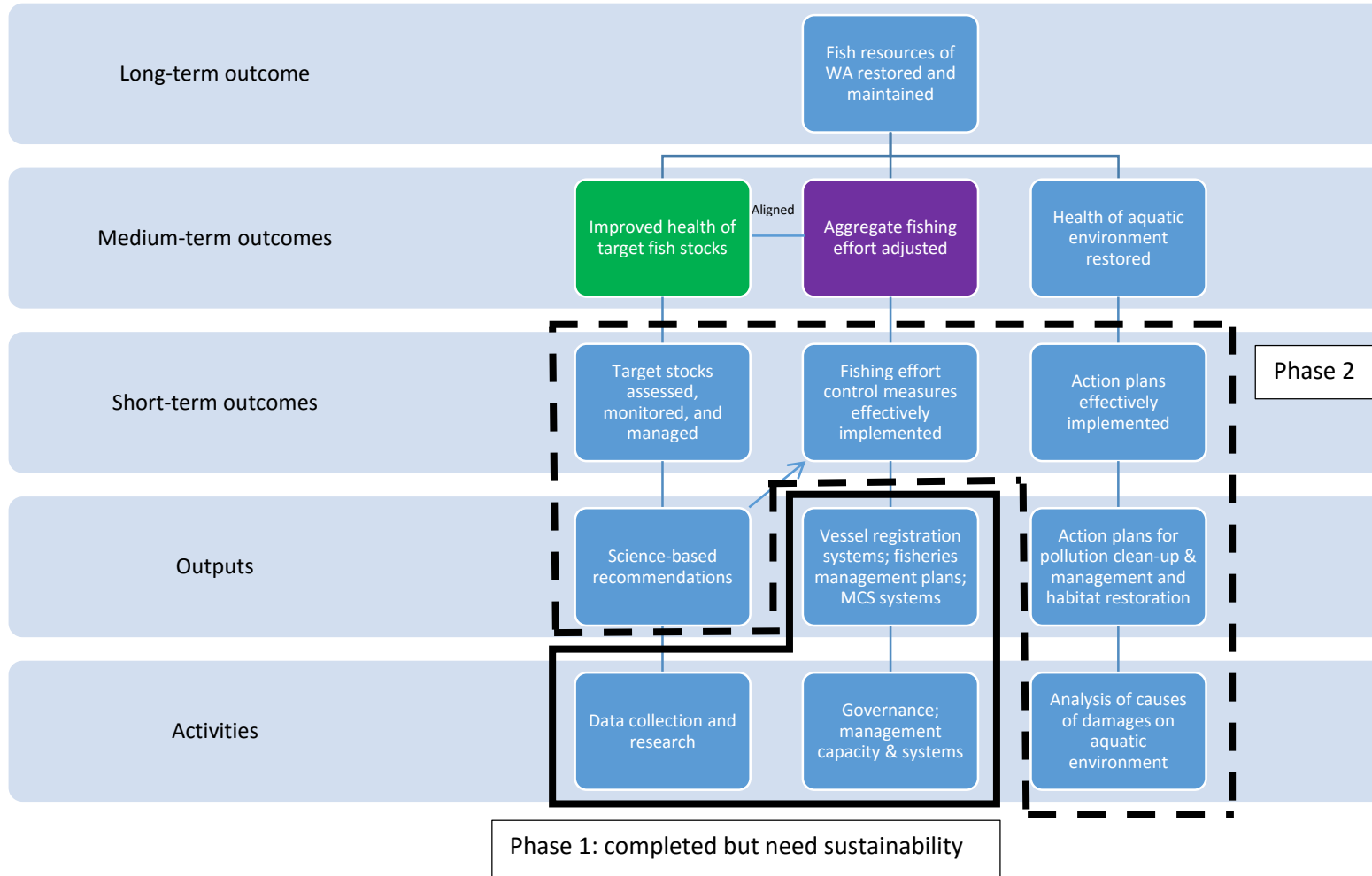
## Annex I. Detailed Project Context and Description

### A) WARFP Log Frame

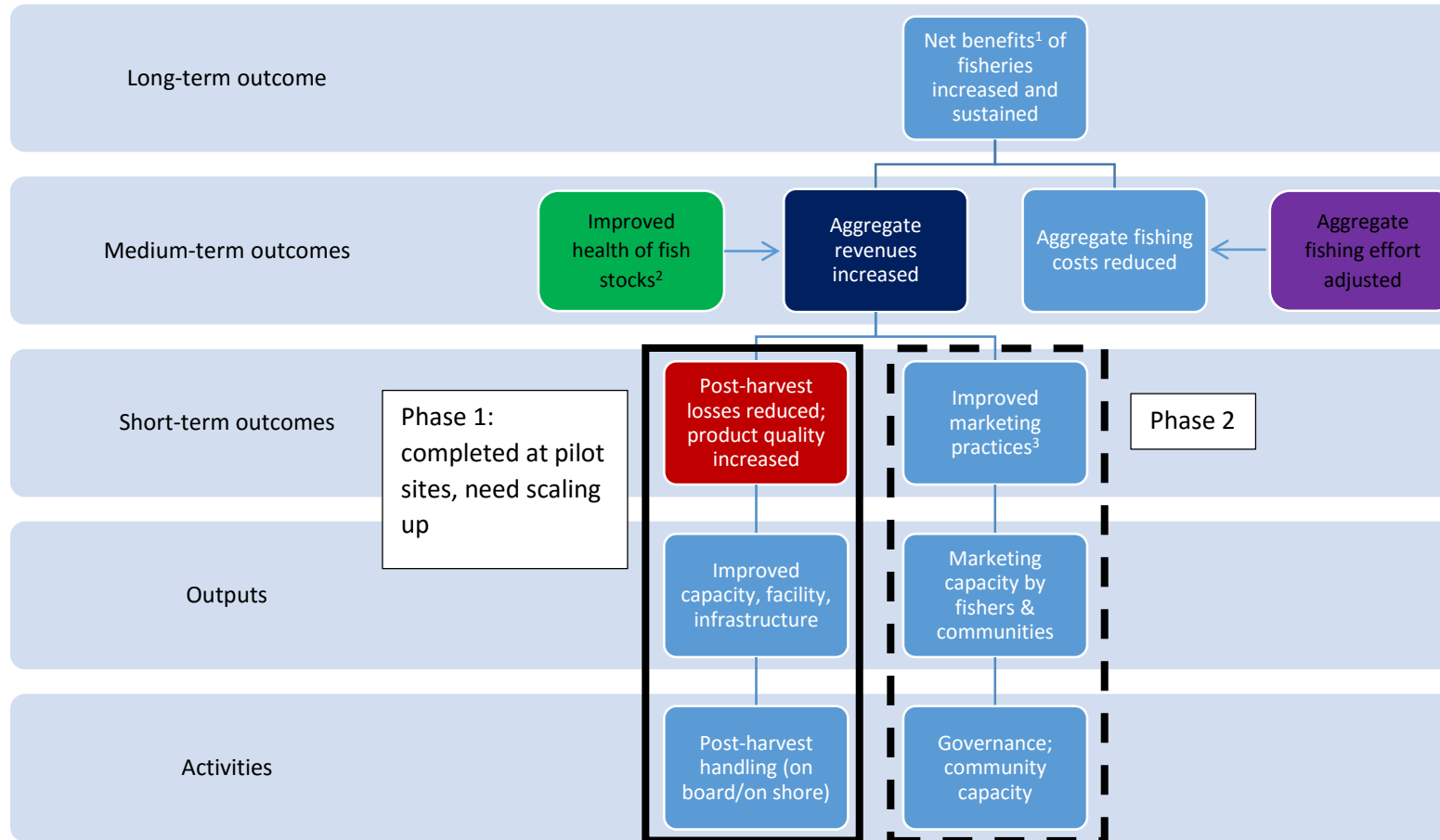
1. The overall conceptual framework of WARFP operations, including the proposed project, follows the WARFP Log Frame. It consists of: (1) a program-level objective, (2) a set of short-term, medium-term and long-term outcomes, and (3) a set of “outcomes chain” diagrams that relate types of activities and outputs and the evolution of expected outcomes in the short, medium, and long runs for each of the long-term outcomes. The following provides detail on the Log Frame and the focus of first phase and second phase projects within the Log Frame for the achievement of each of the long-term outcomes:
2. **WARFP Program Objective:** to support countries maintain or increase priority fish stocks and the benefits that they can provide to West Africa, with a focus on benefits for poverty reduction and food security.
3. **Long-Term Outcomes:**
  - Resources of priority fisheries in West Africa restored and maintained
  - Net benefits of priority fisheries increased and sustained
  - Increased proportion of net benefits retained within West Africa
  - Increased household incomes from priority fisheries in West African coastal communities
  - Food and nutritional security of consumers in West Africa is improved due to better access to quality seafood
4. **Medium-Term Outcomes:**
  - Current levels of fishing effort for coastal communities prioritized in policy and decision-making processes for priority fisheries, and traditional access secured
  - Aggregate fishing effort controlled and adjusted in priority fisheries to sustain or enhance stocks and increase benefits
  - Development policy coordinated between fishing and post-harvest segments of the industry
  - Post-harvest losses reduced (on board/on shore) and product quality improved
  - Net benefits to West African states generated from priority fisheries not declining
  - Marine and coastal environment and habitats monitored
5. **Short-Term Outcomes:**
  - Rules established to reduce or cap aggregate fishing capacity in priority fisheries, based on targets for fish size and stock size
  - Small-scale fisher access secured in the rules for priority fisheries
  - Illegal fishing reduced in priority fisheries
  - Development strategy coordinated for consistency between fishing and post-harvest segments of the industry
  - Improved conditions for reducing post-harvest losses and increasing product quality
  - Essential habitats/ecosystem constraints identified in priority fisheries

## WARFP Program Log Frame: Outcomes Chain

Long term Outcome 1: Resources of priority fisheries in West Africa restored or maintained (**Focus: overall ecosystem health of fishing grounds**)



Long term Outcome 2: Net benefits of targeted fisheries increased and sustained (**Focus: the harvesting sector**)

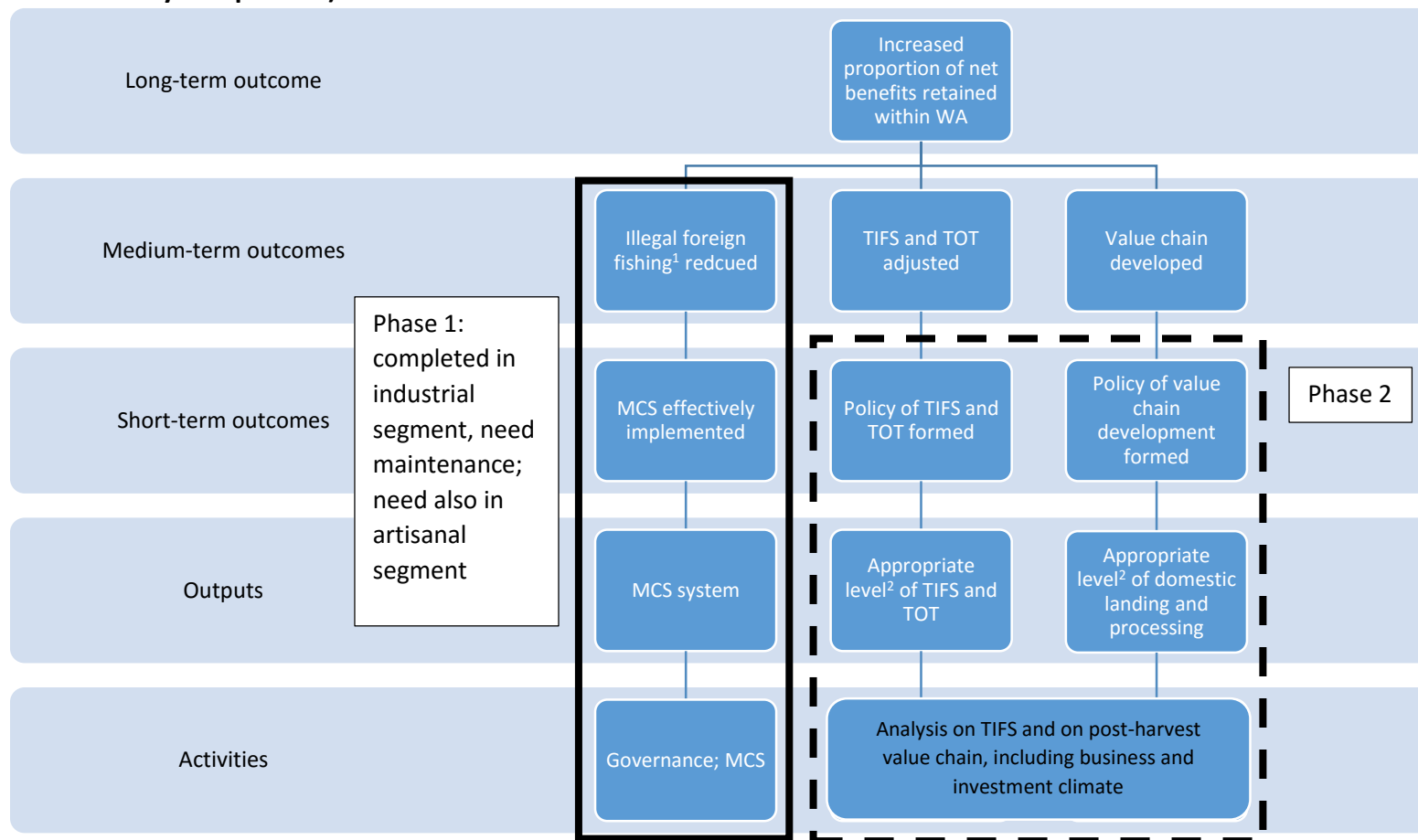


<sup>1</sup> Net benefits are defined as aggregate gross revenues minus aggregate costs. See, for example, “The Sunken Billions Revisited” for the discussions of aggregate net benefits of fish resources. This is the overall size of the “pie.”

<sup>2</sup> Improved fish stocks allow increased sustainable harvest, improved fishing efficiency, improved species composition in catches, and increased size of individual fish, all of which would contribute to higher revenues, all else equal.

<sup>3</sup> Marketing practices may be improved and higher unit price may be achieved through stronger governance (e.g. stronger producer incentives) and stronger community capacity (e.g. collective action).

Long term Outcome 3: Increased proportion of net benefits retained within West Africa (**Focus: portion of the “pie” that unreasonably escapes WA**)



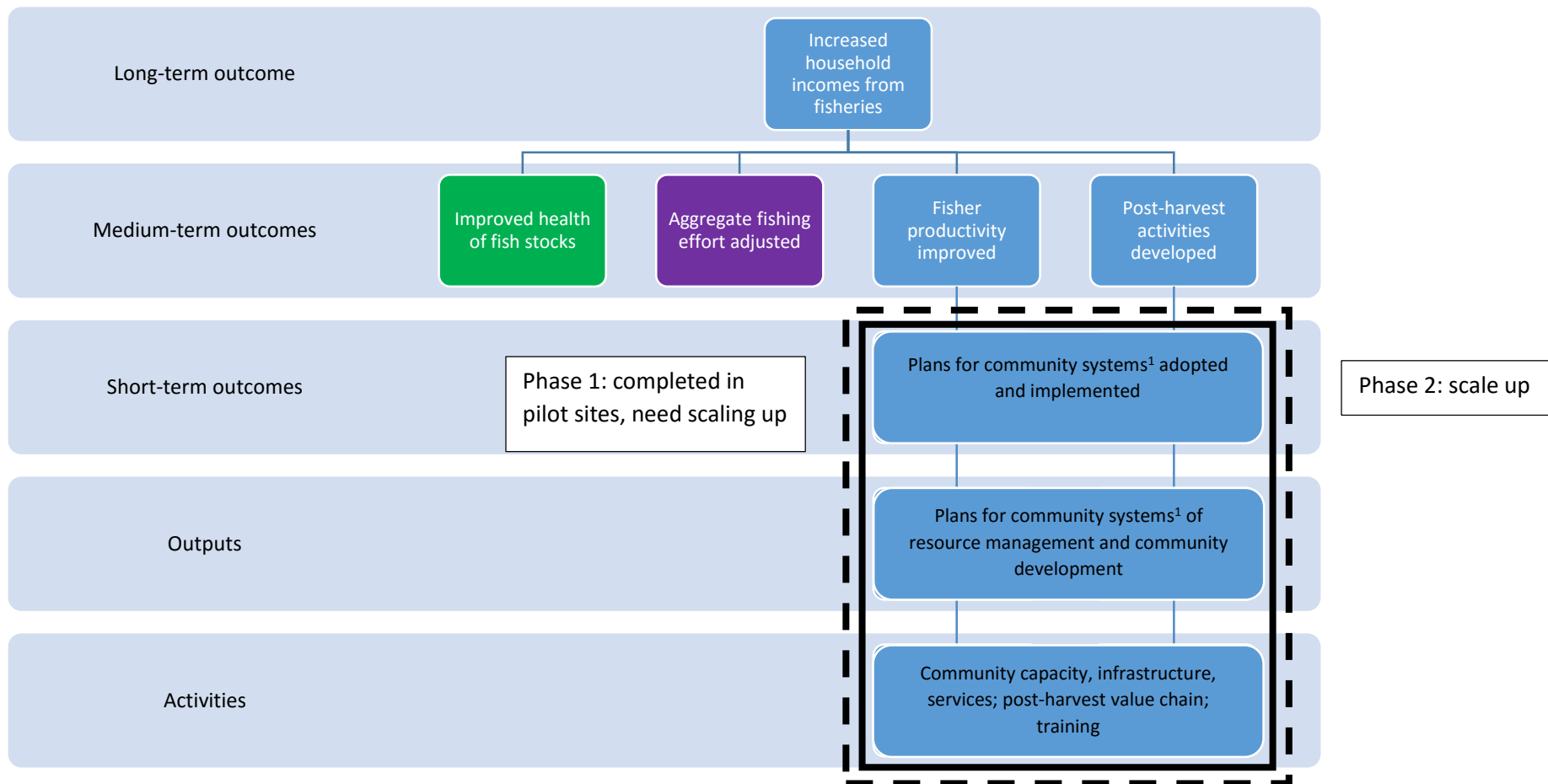
<sup>1</sup> Illegal fishing by foreign entities *plus* fishing by domestic entities whose catches are illegally exported out of the country.

<sup>2</sup> Appropriate levels should be determined vis-à-vis comparative advantage of the country in fishing, landing or processing.

Notes:

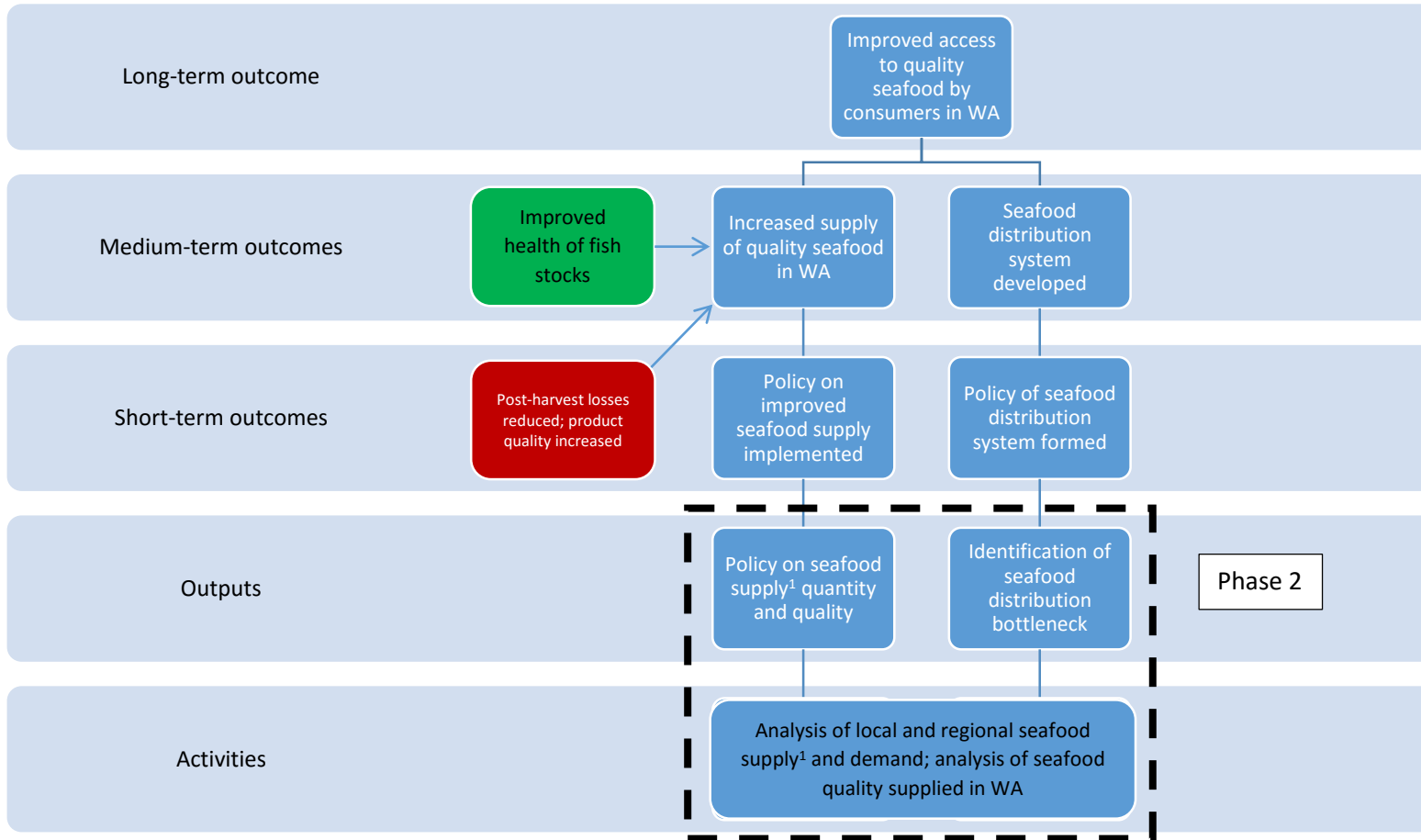
- TIFS: trade in fishing services, including foreign fishing access agreements
- TOT: terms of trade

Long term Outcome 4: Increased household incomes from targeted fisheries in West African coastal communities (**Focus: activities in fishing communities targeted for actors engaged in fish-related work**)



<sup>1</sup> Community systems of resource management and community development may involve: TURFs, community catch and stock monitoring, participatory MCS system, marketing cooperative/association, development of alternative livelihood opportunities, etc. The design and planning of these community systems should be community driven. These community systems should be inclusive and transparent.

Long term Outcome 5: Food and nutritional security of consumers in West Africa is improved due to better access to quality seafood (**Focus: seafood supply, quality, and distribution**)



<sup>1</sup> Supply sources can include: local production of capture fisheries and fish farming, seafood imports from sub-region, and seafood imports from outside West Africa.



**B) Program Description, Operational Structure, and Geographical Span**

6. As of January 2016, a total of eight countries have participated in the WARFP through Series of Projects (SOPs): Cabo Verde, Senegal, Liberia and Sierra Leone in 2010; Guinea-Bissau in 2011; Ghana in 2012; and Mauritania and Guinea in 2015. Potential participation of Cote d’Ivoire is under discussion and The Gambia is proposed for inclusion in the proposed project. Countries are grouped according to the project series to which they belong, which in turn represent the order in which they entered implementation.

**Figure 1. Current and Potential WARFP Member Countries**



7. Each of the WARFP projects are implemented in phases, each phase encompassing about five years, and three phases are envisaged for each SOP. The first phase has been focusing on fisheries governance reform, mainly to: (1) lay the legal and institutional foundations for managing fishing capacity and fishing effort; and (2) reduce illegal and unreported fishing in EEZs. In the second phase, the effort toward fisheries governance reform will continue and deepen, along with promoting increased policy coordination across countries within the sub-region, and investing in the enabling environment for private sector actors to actively engage in the sustainable development of the fisheries sector and fishing communities. The third phase of WARFP will support the sustainable growth of the fisheries and seafood value chain that is predominantly led by the private sector.

8. The following tables describe the timing and the scale of each project series and their progress thus far:

January  
2017

**Table 1. Summary of WARFP Program by Country and Phase (as of January 2017)**

	<u>Phase 1</u> Fisheries governance reform	(Transition)	<u>Phase 2</u> Private sector engagement and regional coordination	<u>Phase 3</u> Private sector led sustainable growth
<b>Cabo Verde</b>	Implementation: 2010-2016  IDA: US\$ 6m GEF: US\$ 2m		Preparation phase: from spring 2016  IDA: US\$ 27m GEF: US\$ 0.913m	
<b>Senegal</b>	Implementation: 2010-2016  IDA: US\$ 15m		Preparation phase: from spring 2017  IDA: US\$ 37m GEF: US\$ 4.109m	
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	Implementation: 2011-2017  IDA: US\$ 6m GEF: US\$ 2m		Preparation phase: from spring 2017  IDA: US\$ 25m GEF: US\$ 2.739m	
<b>Liberia</b>	Implementation: 2010-2016  IDA: US\$ 9m GEF: US\$ 3m ACGF Grant: US\$ 2m	(Phase 1 Additional Financing) GEF: US\$ 1m  ACGF Grant: US\$ 4.2m	Preparation phase: from spring 2016  IDA: US\$ 28m GEF: US\$ 2m	
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	Implementation: 2010-2014  IDA: US\$ 15m GEF: US\$ 5m ACGF Grant: US\$ 8m	(Phase 1 Additional Financing) GEF: US\$ 4m	Preparation phase: from spring 2016  IDA: US\$ 28m GEF: US\$ 2m	
<b>Ghana</b>	Implementation: 2012-2017  IDA: US\$ 50.3m GEF: US\$ 3.5m			
<b>Guinea</b>	Implementation: 2015-2019  IDA: US\$ 10m	(Phase 1 Additional Financing) GEF: US\$ 5m		
<b>Mauritania</b>	Implementation: 2015-2019  IDA: US\$ 12m GEF: US\$ 7m		(Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster) Implementation: 2016-2020  IDA: US\$ 27m	
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	In discussion			

The Gambia	Proposed under the proposed project		Preparation phase: from spring 2017  IDA: US\$ 8 GEF: US\$ 0.913m	
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**Table 2. Summary of WARFP Program by Project (as of January 2017)**

P-code	Project Name	Project Countries	Approval year
P106063	3A-West Africa Fisheries - Phase 1	Cabo Verde Liberia Sierra Leone Senegal	2010
P108941	3A-West Africa Fisheries GEF (FISH)	Cabo Verde Liberia Sierra Leone Senegal	2010
P119380	West AF. Fisheries 2nd phase GB IDA	Guinea-Bissau	2011
P122182	Africa - 2nd phase fish.GEF (Gbissau)	Guinea-Bissau	2011
P124812	Ghana - W. Afr. Regional Fisheries GEF	Ghana	2012
P124775	GH-West Africa Regional Fisheries	Ghana	2012
P130271	SN Community-based SLM project (PSG)	Senegal	2014
P126773	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program	Mauritania Guinea	2015
P131327	West Africa - Mauritania Fish. APL (SFP) GEF	Mauritania	2015
P151058	Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project	Mauritania	2016
P156759	West Africa Region Fisheries Program Additional Financing Guinea, Sierra Leone & Liberia	Liberia Sierra Leone Guinea	2016
P159912	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program in Liberia – ACGF	Liberia	2016
P161906	West Africa Fisheries - Phase 2	Cabo Verde Guinea-Bissau Senegal The Gambia	Expected 2017 (proposed project)
tbd	West Africa Fisheries - Phase 2	Liberia Sierra Leone	Expected 2017

## C) Proposed Activities by Country and the CSRP (Components 2 and 3)

### ***Cabo Verde***

#### *History of first phase I*

#### Governance

9. A policy was prepared in 2012 (Strategic Fisheries Development Plan) and further revised in 2013 (letter of sector policy) before being adopted by the Government in 2014, and further analysis began in order to implement the policy, including revision of the legal framework and agencies for implementation.

10. To ensure better regulation of fishing activity under the new policy, the project supported DGP to complete the registration of the small-scale fishing fleet. The registration program implemented by DGP was considered a model for the region, and achieved 100 percent registration by December 2013, with a full database of the fleet accessible in all Islands by smart phone. Additionally, to support policy implementation, the state of key fish resources in the country's waters was assessed, beginning with a survey of small pelagics in 2010 and continuing in 2012, and based on the results efforts were made to regulate small-scale fishing activities, beginning with a moratorium on the registration of new small-scale vessels in March 2015, and continuing with the establishment of a total allowable catch limit for small pelagic species towards the end of 2015 as established in the new Fisheries Management Plan, under approval.

11. Two pilots were envisaged for community management rights over defined coastal fisheries, though the sites were not selected until 2011. In 2013, the Bank reported that progress remained slow, and DGP had approached the Government of Senegal to facilitate an exchange of expertise and learning based on the latter's experiences in co-management. Funding for this activity was increased as a result of the restructuring, and progress subsequently accelerated. In 2015, each of the two sites (in Sal and Maio islands) had four fishers' associations formed, with a facilitator supporting each. Each association worked with the facilitators to conduct a rapid assessment of the coastal sedentary fisheries, and associations have been developing new regulations for state recognition. The associations were recognized by local authorities in the Islands and are expected to be legally established and their regulations passed in the coming months.

#### Reducing illegal fishing

12. The project supported formalizing collaboration for fisheries surveillance between DGP and the agencies operating the country's Coastal and Marine Secretariat (COSMAR), the latter being established with United States Government support. The project supported construction of two fisheries control stations on the islands of Sal and Maio, where 10 of 22 trained fisheries inspectors were deployed. The newly created competent authority for control of fishing activities and fisheries product quality (ACOPESCA) has since absorbed these inspectors. A satellite-based vessel monitoring system was installed early in the project, and subsequently a national fisheries surveillance plan completed in 2012. To date, some 80 percent of licensed industrial and semi-industrial fishing vessels have transponders sending signals to the vessel monitoring system. In addition, a fisheries observer program was instituted, in order to record fish catches on industrial vessels. As an endorsement of the country's progress in fisheries surveillance, an EU review of the country's efforts to fight illegal fishing was positive, ensuring continued

access to EU markets for Cabo Verde fish products. Since this time, through project financing, the Government has made use of technologies available, by linking the registry of small-scale vessels and the satellite-based vessel monitoring system of industrial vessels, to smart phones of fisheries inspectors to enhance the efficiency of fisheries surveillance.

### Value chain development

13. The project supported the construction of an ice-making factory in the Port of Palmeira on Sal Island. The facility is complete and functional and arrangement for handing over the management to the selected individual or entity has been initiated. Additionally, the project has supported the rehabilitation of the Port of Praia on Santiago Island (electricity grid, potable water and sanitation), with further work on the development of an auction system and handing over of management forthcoming.

*Proposed project description of second phase (Total allocation: US\$27 million IDA and US\$0.913 million GEF)*

### **Component 2: Deepening national fisheries reform and policy implementation**

*Sub-component 2.1. Strengthening governance and management of priority fisheries and marine and coastal environment*

14. **The progress Cabo Verde has made in fisheries governance reform must continue.** Overall, Cabo Verde has made substantial progress during the first phase of project under the WARFP program in laying the regulatory and institutional foundations that will allow continued effort toward sustainable fisheries. A new sector policy for 2016-2020 has been developed and adopted by the government. In addition, Cabo Verde has adopted a Charter for the promotion of Blue Growth in November, 2015, whose vision is aligned with the WARFP program objective. The next important step is their effective implementation, and continued engagement of the World Bank to support the country's blue economy agenda is vital. Relevant laws and regulations to implement the policy need to be developed and applied.

15. **Management of small-scale fishing is more advanced than in other WARFP countries.** Cabo Verde has achieved 100% registration of small-scale fishing fleet during the first phase, and this has allowed a temporary moratorium of the registration of new small-scale fishing vessels starting in March 2015 as a precautionary measure until fisheries management plans start to be implemented. Additionally, stock assessment campaigns conducted during the first phase have generated important data necessary for designing appropriate policies and management plans. For example, maximum sustainable yield (MSY) for small pelagic species has been estimated, and total allowable catch (TAC) is going to be established through the new Fisheries Management Plan as soon as it is approved. The National Fisheries Institute (INDP) is responsible for preparing Annual Fisheries Statistics Bulletin to properly monitor and report on catch levels. Effectively monitoring fishing capacity/effort and actual catch levels is an essential tool of fisheries management, and Cabo Verde can benefit from further support in the management of its small-scale fishing segment.

16. **Cabo Verde faces difficulties in securing adequate administrative capacity on every island.** On the one hand, as administrative capacity concentrates in Praia, training of the existing staff and replacement of retiring staff is a major agenda in Praia. On the other hand, investment in physical and human capital is necessary to improve the administrative capacity on the other islands. To this end, training of existing local personnel is essential.

17. **Support to the operationalization of the new MCS system is necessary.** During the first phase, the project supported construction of two fisheries control stations on the islands of Sal and Maio. MCS activities implemented by the Maritime Authority and Coast Guard will be supplemented by participatory surveillance conducted by fishers themselves (mostly semi-industrial fishing vessels) and coordinated by the community co-management associations (CMAs) established in Sal and Maio. Operationalizing the system and observing and evaluating its effectiveness is the next step. In addition, the administrative capacity of ACOPECA, a newly established competent authority for coordinating MCS activities and inspecting fishery products, needs to be strengthened for effective and sustainable delivery of its services.

18. Activities under Component 2.1 in Cabo Verde could be grouped as follows:
- Blue economy facilitation and strengthening links with AIMS/OIC/Guinea Bissau
  - Strengthening of fisheries data systems and contribution to transparency
  - Support to scientific knowledge generation
  - Use of scientific knowledge for policy formulation
  - Alignment of fishing capacity with the biological state of the stocks in selected fisheries (Fisheries Management Plan)
  - Operationalization of MCS
  - Identification of critical habitat

*Sub-component 2.2. Improving conditions for sustainable value chain development and blue economy*

19. **Improvement of post-harvest fish handling has a large potential for increasing revenue in the fishing industry in Cabo Verde in conjunction with the tourism sector.** As in other countries, poor post-harvest handling of catches results in losses in the quantity and quality of products. It has been pointed out that due to the poor quality and irregularity of supply, there prevails distrust in the domestic high-end market (often tourists) for domestic fish products and the demand is increasingly met by imports from Europe. Investing in post-harvest fish handling to improve sanitary and other quality of fish products and supply quality fish to the domestic high-end market is one viable option for value chain development for Cabo Verde. Operationalization of the two facilities constructed during the first phase (an ice making plant in Sal and a fish auction market in Praia) can be combined with improved marketing practices to improve the revenues generated from fish catches, whether for domestic consumption or for export. The existence of high-quality laboratory also favors the effort to improve product quality. Further synergies with the tourism industry will be explored at the community level under Component 3. In addition, with request from the client, the project will support fishing boat repair facilities in Maio.

**Component 3: Improving local fisheries through engagement of fishing communities**

20. **Pilots of community-led fisheries management have been successful and replication to scale up the results is necessary.** In the first phase project, a model of community-led fisheries management was piloted on the islands of Sal and Maia, and four CMAs were established. Although territorial use rights for fishing (TURF) are not legally established or introduced, local authorities have granted the CMAs with “TURF-like” responsibility of managing the specified areas of fishing grounds. Community fisheries management plans have been developed and validated by stakeholders, but not yet approved. It is envisaged that this model can be replicated in communities on other islands by incorporating lessons learned in early pilots.

21. **The scope of community activities could expand to catalyze household income growth in an inclusive and sustainable manner.** Given the successful pilots of community-led fisheries management and capacity control of the small-scale fishing fleet, innovative community-level activities may be a promising approach to directly targeting households in fishing communities and lifting them out of poverty. For example, partnerships could be formed between local fishers and tourism industry to supply quality seafood to the local high-end market, where innovative contractual forms (e.g., aggregation of catches of individual fishers) could be devised to benefit both parties. In addition to creating demand for quality seafood, the tourism industry shares the same objective as the fishing industry of healthy marine and coastal environment, and synergies can be leveraged to accelerate the implementation of good practices towards sustainable and profitable fisheries. Successful collaboration between fishing and tourism industries has been observed around the world (e.g., Indonesia). Similar “community-private partnership” may be possible with fish exporting companies.

22. GEF resources are expected to finance participatory science programs where coastal communities will be trained to monitor local coastal environment conditions such as in-shore hygiene, water quality and possible climate change assessments, and co-finance projects proposed by fishery project developers and other fishery stakeholders along the value chain that look to attract private capital, mainly through collaboration with the Coastal Fisheries Initiative – Challenge Fund and the CFI project in Cabo Verde.

### ***The Gambia***

*(Total allocation: US\$8 million IDA and US\$0.913 million GEF)*

23. The Gambia joins the WARFP for the first time under the proposed project, however in past years it has independently advanced the management of its fisheries through the type of activities pursued in first-phase WARFP projects as follows:

#### *History of fisheries management reform<sup>25</sup>*

24. Gambia’s 2005 Fisheries Act (which relies on the provisions of the 1991 Fisheries Act) comprises allowances for stakeholders to adequately participate in management activities or influence decisions in the interest of sound fisheries management. The Act incorporates relevant innovative management approaches and implements The Gambia’s obligations under various international instruments, including the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. It also adheres to and implements the UN Fish Stocks Agreement and the Compliance Agreement.

25. Community-based fisheries management has been introduced in The Gambia through the establishment of coastal and in-land Community Fisheries Centers (CFCs), with varying degrees of success. Generally, the coastal CFCs are more developed than the in-land CFCs and generate more revenue as they are bigger and active year-round while the in-land CFCs are smaller and inactive during certain times of the year depending on the hydrological cycle and fish migrations to which the fishermen respond. CFCs have been managed by Management Committees (CFMCs), comprising representatives of user group associations (fishermen, fish processors, fish traders, boat builders, etc.) and persons from the

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<sup>25</sup> Information here relies on MELVIN SPREIJ (2005) “THE GAMBIA: REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES ACT AND THE FISHERIES REGULATIONS,” consultant report for UNOPS PROJECT 00030271.  
January



community, such as village leaders and community based organizations. Each CFC has a Fisheries Development Unit (FDU) of staff from the Fisheries Department and other extension officers for purposes of backstopping, facilitating and advising the CFC. Over time, some CFCs have become autonomous with the Fisheries Department only playing an advisory role. Importantly, the Fisheries Act does not provide a legal basis for the establishment and operation of CFCs.

### *Current framework of fisheries management*

26. Presently, fisheries management in the Gambia is guided by four instruments: Fisheries Policy (2007), Fisheries Act (2005), Fisheries Regulations (2008) and a Strategic Plan for 1994/95 – 2004.

27. The 1994 Strategic Plan was prepared after two 5-year National Development Plans (1975 to 1980 and 1980 to 1985) when the Government defined development objectives for the fisheries sector to guide public sector interventions. The broad objectives were reviewed as part of an Economic Recovery Programs (ERP, 1985–1989) and a successor Program for Sustainable Development (PSD, 1990), resulting in the Strategic Plan to 2004. This plan was based on the knowledge that the fisheries sector had enormous potential and could make a significant contribution to the socio-economic development of The Gambia as long as there was judicious management, rational and sustainable production methods, and efficient utilization of existing, perceived to be abundant, fish stocks.

28. The 2007 Fisheries Policy was the first of its kind in The Gambia, and its objectives were linked to some key national development objectives such as: increased food self-sufficiency and security; a healthy population and enhanced employment opportunities for nationals; increased revenue generation and foreign exchange earnings; and attainment of national social and economic development. The sector policy objectives have remained unchanged over the years but the strategies for their attainment have been continually amended (and some discarded) to reflect the changing situations in fisheries at the national, sub-regional, regional and global levels.

29. The 2007 Policy objectives are as follows:

- To effect a rational and long-term utilization of the marine and inland fisheries resources;
- To use fish as a means of improving nutritional standards of the population;
- To increase employment opportunities in the sector;
- To increase the net foreign exchange earnings;
- To increase and expand the participation of Gambians in the fisheries sector;
- To develop aquaculture; and
- To improve the institutional capacity and legal framework for the management of the fisheries sector.

30. In adopting this Policy, the Government recognized that responsible fisheries management was essential for the sustained development of the fisheries sector and its economic benefits as well as the welfare of its stakeholders. To achieve these goals, the project will financing the following activities:

## **Component 2: Deepening national fisheries reform and policy implementation**

### *Sub-component 2.1. Strengthening governance and management of priority fisheries and marine and coastal environment*



- Review of legal and institutional framework to evaluate appropriateness and identify gaps, thereby informing the revision of the framework to align it with international best practices for good governance and sustainable fisheries management.
- Activities that increase the transparency and accessibility of fisheries management information, including the establishment of a national vessel register, an artisanal fishing boats registration system, and an improved fisheries statistical and data collection system. The activities will include a needs assessment and sensitization workshops/media/outreach, validation workshops.
- Assessment of the status of key fish stocks (fishery dependent and independent). The assessment is expected to also inform the creation of marine/estuarine protected areas.
- Identifying key target species and fishery segments and preparation of management plans for identified targeted species.
- Review of technical and managerial capacities/skills of the Fisheries Department, and development of technical and administrative capacities.
- Identifying strategies, needs and sites for regeneration of mangrove ecosystem in the estuary.
- Establishment of effective co-management committees and provision of implementation support.
- Strengthening of the country's MCS capacity

*Sub-component 2.2: Improving conditions for sustainable value chain development and blue economy*

- Possible design of the Banjul Fisheries Jetty for improved handling, preservation, distribution and marketing of fish and fishery products.
- Strengthen the synergies between the fisheries and tourism sectors for sustainable fish supply. This promotes business between the two sectors and would enhance the economic development of the country.
- The project will pursue developing/piloting of alternative marketing schemes (e.g. wholesale auction, direct contracting with high-value markets). This will enhance standardization of marketing of different fish species in a coordinated and appropriate manner, and, consequently, improve the marketing strategies of fish and fisheries products especially those of high value, which in the end will increase/ improve the profitability of the fishers and the entire value chain.
- Potential replication of territorial use rights as in Tambi Wetland National Park in collaboration with Try Oyster Women Association (mangrove planting & oyster farming). The arrangement likely will help in reducing efforts from unrestricted/unidentified sites, and further help in the conservation of the area through mangrove regeneration.

- Potential investment in aquaculture value chain for employment creation, food security and poverty reduction. The Gambia has huge potentials for aquaculture development, large scale aquaculture facilities were developed for culture of giant shrimps along the coast. Its vast estuary also offers great potential for aquaculture. The development of aquaculture value in the Gambia will contribute to food security, employment creation and the reduction of pressure on capture fisheries.

### **Component 3: Improving local fisheries through engagement of fishing communities**

- The project will provide training and basic facilities/infrastructure to local communities to improve quality fish production and increase earnings. Training will focus on technical and managerial skills, fish handling and quality control, hygiene and sanitation, processing (smoking, drying, etc.), safety at sea and business skills.
- The development of fisheries micro finance and strengthening of revenue generating capacities (promotion of entrepreneurship) of the communities may help encourage youth and women to participate in other economic sectors and thus reduce pressure on marine fisheries. The provision of microfinance may encourage quality fish production and value addition. In this regards, the project will support the formation of fisheries cooperatives and provide matching grants scheme to fishers. This likely will help the fishing communities to improve on their business operations in fisheries and outside the sector.
- GEF IW resources are expected to finance participatory science programs where coastal communities will be trained to monitor local coastal environment conditions such as in-shore hygiene, water quality and possible climate change assessments, and co-finance projects proposed by fishery project developers and other fishery stakeholders along the value chain that look to attract private capital.

### **Guinea Bissau**

#### *History of first phase of WARFP*

#### Governance

31. The WARFP has been financing the development and introduction of key state-wide fisheries governance reforms, including a new policy vision, law and accompanying regulations, as well as an action plan for delivery. More specifically, the outputs from activities for state-wide reforms in policy, rules and organizations for fisheries governance include the following:

- A new policy for the country's fisheries was developed and adopted by the Cabinet in December 2014 – the National Strategic Plan.
- An international firm was recruited to help the Fisheries Secretariat prepare new state-wide rules (e.g., new Fisheries Act), and changes to the structure and functions of the state organizations charged with administering and monitoring these policies and rules, including:
  - New Fisheries Law

- Regulations for research (CIPA), surveillance (FISCAP and for VMS), artisanal fisheries management, industrial fisheries management, and human resource development within the Fisheries Secretariat
- Development of a 5-Year Fisheries Action Plan (2015 – 2019)
- The Government has been collecting new information on the state of the resources, through efforts by the State’s fisheries research agency, CIPA, to assess the size of the fish stocks. Two stock assessments of coastal demersal species have been completed (cephalopods, coastal shrimp species, finfish), with support from IMROP in Mauritania. The Bank and the Fisheries Secretariat have agreed on the need for a bio-economic model to be developed and used by CIPA and the wider Secretariat staff as needed to project the impacts of different possible reforms. Additionally a study was completed on the potential impacts of climate change on the fisheries, as well as on the value chains supported by the country’s fisheries.
- The Fisheries Secretariat has agreed in principle with the World Bank to publish all fishing access permits in order to enhance transparency in the use of the country’s fisheries.

### Reducing illegal fishing

32. The project has been financing basic infrastructure, partnerships and training to begin to increase fisheries surveillance. Consequently, basic sea patrol capacity is in place, together with a working VMS covering the industrial trawl fleet for the first time. The Outputs from activities for enhanced surveillance of fishing activity to enforce compliance with fishing rules include the following:

- Patrol missions began in 2013, by renting a Senegalese patrol vessel from the Government (Department of Fisheries Surveillance – DPSP). Patrols increased in 2015, and fines collected from vessels arrested were agreed to be published in local papers for transparency.
- The headquarters of FISCAP were refurbished as a surveillance center in early 2015, and equipped with a satellite-based VMS, radar, an Automatic Identifier System (AIS), and short and long-range radio. The center is operational and in 2016 it tracked 100 percent of the trawl fleet licensed (99 trawlers).
- Two small coastal patrol vessels were rehabilitated and staff was trained in maintenance and repair. In addition, a larger 20-meter coastal patrol vessel was financed by the EU.
- In 2016 a coastal surveillance station on Caravela was refurbished and equipped with radios and radar, and operational.
- A registration system was designed for all vessels fishing in the country’s waters, allowing for the transfer of data on licensed vessels easily to FISCAP for surveillance.
- A study was conducted on sustainable financing of surveillance.

### Value chain development

33. The outputs from activities to support investments in support for value chain development have been the following:

- Building constructed to house the competent authority and laboratory to regulate food quality of fish products to meet requirements for exports to the European market, equipped with tools to inspect fish products;
- Protocols developed to guide efforts of the competent authority to ensure quality, with traceability standards for the laboratory and a roadmap to accreditation by the European Union for certifying exports to the European market;

- Request issued formally to the responsible Department of the European Commission (DG Sanco) to conduct an appraisal mission to the country to review the competent authority for accreditation; and
- Signature of a MOU with a laboratory in Cabo Verde (Infarma) to collaborate and support training of Guinea-Bissau staff.

#### History of parallel investments in protected areas

34. The country's system of protected areas (SNAP) is a cornerstone of the Government's National Development Strategy and Operational Plan (2015-2025). The Government's vision for these areas is to: (i) conserve valuable biodiversity and ecosystem functions and (ii) serve as "sustainable development poles".

35. Over the past 20 years, with the support of multiple development partners, the government has successfully *inter alia*: (i) established and gradually expanded the SNAP to include 6 coastal and marine protected areas covering 15% of national territory, with 3 additional terrestrial areas about to become official, thus increasing coverage to 26% of national territory; (ii) put in place a legal framework and the institutional capacity for its management, including establishing the Institute for Biodiversity and Protected Areas (IBAP); and (iii) successfully piloted a benefit sharing mechanism for local stakeholders – the Fund for Local Environmental Initiatives (FIAL) (subsequently scaled up into a nationwide CDD operation). The resultant SNAP is widely regarded as a best practice in West Africa.

36. In parallel with strengthening the management of the protected areas by IBAP and its local partners, the government has been gradually working towards securing stable sources of funding to sustain SNAP management in perpetuity. Without this, the achievements remain vulnerable. The key element of the government's financial sustainability strategy for biodiversity conservation is the establishment of a conservation trust fund, the BioGuinea Foundation (FBG). The FBG is an independent trust fund dedicated to financing the conservation and sustainable use of Guinea Bissau's biodiversity for the public good. The FBG aims to gradually build up resources through a combination of endowments, sinking and rotating funds, to provide stable and sustainable financial support to the SNAP in perpetuity thus safeguarding it from the chronic Government budget shortages and reducing reliance on unpredictable donor financing.

An initial endowment of Euro 28-36M<sup>26</sup> is targeted to achieve this goal. The FBG is being operationalized, and has secured commitments for the first tranche of endowment capital from the Government and international donors in the order of Euro 7M<sup>27</sup>. The Government, the FBG's first donor, has transferred the initial tranche of its Euro 1 million commitment, with the second tranche expected soon. The bulk of the remaining commitments are expected to be received in early 2017. Euro 28 M, at an expected investment return of 5%, would provide sufficient revenue to sustain at least two of Guinea Bissau's globally significant coastal and marine protected areas in perpetuity. These funds would represent approximately 25% of the estimated endowment necessary for the SNAP.

37. The Government's strategy is to complement limited national budget (started 2016), with transitional project-based donor financing in the short to medium term. This will enable IBAP and its

<sup>26</sup> Endowment financial targets are being updated, with actual targets expected to be in the order of Euro 36M.

<sup>27</sup> Endowment commitments of Euro 7 M comprise : Government (Euro 1M from EU Fisheries Accord, USD 3.2M from anticipated REDD+ revenues); GEF-5 (USD 1.3 M), MAVIA (Euro 1.3 M) and FFEM (Euro 1M).

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partners' to continue to preserve valuable resources and sustainable development gains, while gradually building up the endowment to the point of sustainability. That said, currently the SNAP is almost entirely donor funded. Endowment revenue streams will only flow once the funds have been invested for a period of time. As of August 2015, salary and operating cost gaps have been increasing. There is therefore an urgent need to secure additional transitional financing while simultaneously growing the permanent endowment.

38. *Proposed project description of second phase*

*(Total allocation: US\$25 million IDA and US\$2.739 million GEF)*

**Component 2: Deepening national fisheries reform and policy implementation**

*Sub-component 2.1. Strengthening governance and management of priority fisheries and marine and coastal environment*

39. **Guinea Bissau needs continued support to implement the legal and regulatory framework developed during the first phase of the project.** While the country started the project with virtually no such framework, by the end of 2016, regulations on the use of fisheries resources, illegal fishing, and the artisanal fishing have been prepared. National institutional reforms have been also been proposed. In order to implement the framework, prepare relevant laws and regulations, and implement proposed institutional reforms, the country needs to strengthen its capacity in terms of human, administrative, and financial resources and their sustainability.

40. **The progress made in reducing illegal fishing must continue.** Guinea Bissau has been making substantial progress in the effort to monitor and control illegal fishing in its waters. During the first phase, the national registration system for industrial and artisanal fishing vessels was designed and made operational. The new regulation has resulted in a 100% utilization in VMS use by vessels authorized to fish in Guinea-Bissau. With the recently-augmented patrol capacity due to EU funding, MCS activities have been successfully detecting and controlling violations, and the percentage of fishing vessels committing offenses has been well below targets both in the artisanal and industrial sectors. In order to maintain the MCS activities and keep reducing illegal fishing, the country needs support for further capacity building and ensure the financial sustainability of the MCS program.

41. **Stock assessment campaigns must continue to better evaluate the state of the stocks and determine appropriate levels of utilization.** The first phase of the project supported two stock assessment campaigns in 2014 and 2015. While these have generated unprecedented amount of information regarding the fish stocks in Bissau-Guinean waters, continued assessment is essential to accurately evaluate the trend. Results of these campaigns have also provided important data to estimate some key parameters necessary for bioeconomic modeling, which could help determine possible paths towards sustainable management and utilization of the fish resources.

42. **Guinea Bissau is well positioned to address the health of its marine and coastal environment** through its National System of Protected Areas (SNAP). With support from the international community IBAP and its partners have, *inter alia*, (i) prepared and periodically updated protected area management plans, internal regulations, and business plans; (ii) launched a SNAP-wide monitoring system; (iii) ensured the functioning of participatory park governance structures; (iv) implemented key management activities

(e.g., surveillance, monitoring, communication); (v) promoted adoption of biodiversity-compatible activities with local communities; and (vi) ensured the operation and maintenance of protected area infrastructure and equipment. The second phase WARFP project in Guinea Bissau, with support from GEF BD resources, will: (i) reinforce IBAP and its partners' efforts to sustainably manage these protected areas, as well as other selected coastal and marine habitats of national and international importance such as mangroves); and in parallel (ii) advance the country's sustainable conservation financing goals through support to the BioGuinea Foundation and its endowment. The project will leverage synergies between efforts to conserve important coastal and marine biodiversity and ecosystem functions and those to scale up and accelerate the process of restoring degraded fish resources. Additionally, strengthening IBAP's coordination with fisheries stakeholders (including the Ministry of Fisheries, Tourism and others) and enhancing BioGuinea Foundation's funding capacity will generate benefits beyond coastal and marine protected areas.

43. Activities under Component 2.1 in Guinea Bissau could be grouped as follows:

- Blue economy facilitation and strengthening links with AIMS/OIC/Cabo Verde
- Strengthening of fisheries data systems and contribution to transparency
- Support to scientific knowledge generation
- Use of scientific knowledge for policy formulation
- Alignment of fishing capacity with the biological state of the stocks in selected fisheries (Fisheries Management Plan)
- Operationalization of MCS
- Strengthening synergies between biodiversity conservation and fisheries management

#### *Sub-component 2.2. Improving conditions for sustainable value chain development and blue economy*

44. **Coordinated policy for fish resource management and value chain development must be pursued.** Guinea Bissau's "Terra Ranka" goals include putting in place the conditions for landing and processing the majority of the catches on site and creating 100,000 direct and indirect jobs in the fisheries sector by 2025. At the same time, the appropriate scale of domestic landing and processing of fish catches must be determined *vis-à-vis* Guinea Bissau's comparative advantage in landing and processing catches, and value chain development must be pursued in tandem and in the right sequence with relevant policies and the fishing industry to ensure sustainable supply of fish catches for generations. It is also likely that the country could increase benefits from its fisheries by improving the terms of foreign fishing arrangements. Thus, Guinea Bissau can benefit from technical assistance, including learning from other coastal/island nations, to pursue a fisheries development path that balances domestic fish production, job creation in the post-harvest sector, and foreign fishing arrangements. Guinea Bissau's well-established network of protected areas and nature-based tourism could provide strong synergies with the fisheries sector to scale the results.

### **Component 3: Improving local fisheries through engagement of fishing communities**

45. **The potential to accelerate community development through participatory fisheries management is significant.** The first phase project in Guinea Bissau focused on strengthening the capacity for fisheries management at the national level and did not include activities specifically targeting fishing communities. It did, however, support an analysis of the potential for community-led fisheries management, including TURF. This analysis, which reviewed ongoing pilots and examined the socioeconomic, biological/environmental and regulatory context, underscored the potential for

substantial benefits from community-led fisheries management in the country. In order to help traditional fishing communities organize themselves into well-functioning fisheries management units, considerable capacity building is necessary. The country's experience in participatory fisheries management and biodiversity conservation, has demonstrated that these activities can be integrated to support the health of marine and coastal environments. Building on this, it is expected that the second phase project will support, *inter alia*, awareness raising, capacity building, participatory management initiatives and matching grants in target communities both within and outside of protected areas to improve long term productivity, profitability and health of these locally, regionally and globally significant resources. IDA and GEF (BD and IW resources) will jointly support these initiatives.

46. In addition, GEF IW resources will finance participatory science programs where coastal communities will be trained to monitor local coastal environment conditions such as in-shore hygiene, water quality and possible climate change assessments, and co-finance projects proposed by fishery project developers and other fishery stakeholders along the value chain that look to attract private capital, mainly through collaboration.

## ***Senegal***

### *History of first phase*

#### Governance

47. By the end of the project the country's Marine Fisheries Code was revised and adopted by the National Assembly in 2015, and promulgated by the President in 2016, including provisions for community-led fisheries management, and the small-scale vessel registration program had identified and registered 100 percent of the country's canoes. The subsequent efforts of the project were to support the Government to the fishing access rights for these small-scale fishers, by extending coverage of fishing licenses (or 'permits') to the entire canoe fleet, and then strengthening these licenses around defined fisheries. Going forward, MPEM plans to require registration and license in order to obtain the registration card for Government fuel subsidies for fishing canoes, combined with increased surveillance to enhance compliance.

48. At the community level, the project supported and expand 12 community management pilots of that had been initiated through a predecessor project (GIRMaC), 8 of which were legally acknowledged by the state with gazetted TURFs. In some cases, communities moved faster than the Government, forming private associations with the help of MPEM extension officers and developing resource management regulations and enhancement measures (e.g., artificial reefs) for recognition by the state and enforcement of compliance.

49. The project also supported commercial micro-finance for fishers in targeted communities to undertake alternative livelihoods to fishing through a local micro-finance institution (*Credit Mutuelle Senegal* - CMS), which established a commercial line of credit for fishers. At the closing of the project, 405 micro-loans were made, with a repayment rate of 92 percent and 94 percent of the activities showing profitability. Consultations with recipients indicated a positive link with a reduction in fishing activity, and the fund provided sufficient transition financing to ensure compliance with the Bank's social safeguards in the instance where WARFP supported resource management measures to reduce fishing activity.



### Reducing illegal fishing

50. The project supported the rehabilitation, equipping and furnishing of coastal surveillance stations, leading to inspections of thousands of vessels. It also supported the development of a national action plan to combat illegal fishing. As of May 2016, there have been inspections of 287 industrial vessels and 7,395 small-scale vessels and arrest of 449 canoes and two vessels.

### Value chain development

51. The project financed maintenance works related to export to the European Union from approved artisanal fishing wharves by constructing fences and walls at Hann, Kayar, Mbour, Joal and Kafountine, constructing a sorting room at Kafountine, and purchasing equipment for analysis laboratories in the fishing docks of Ouakam, Thiaroye, Hann, Kayar, Mbour, Joal, Boudody and Kafountine. The capacity of the Ministry's Directorate of Fisheries Processing Industries (*Direction des Industries de Transformation de la Pêche*) was enhanced through rehabilitation and provision of equipment of the Fishery Products Technology Watch and Promotion Unit (*Cellule de Veille Technologique et de Promotion des Produits Halieutiques*), development of an information system and a website for the directorate, training directorate agents on establishing a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) system, on implementing a quality approach according to ISO 17020 and ISO 17025 standards, and on the control of the cold chain in fish processing and conservation units. Finally, new horse mackerel and sardinella products were developed in collaboration with the Institute of Food Technology and promotion in ongoing to the general public.

### *Proposed project description of second phase*

*(Total allocation: US\$37 million IDA and US\$4.109 million GEF)*

## **Component 2: Deepening national fisheries reform and policy implementation**

### *Sub-component 2.1. Strengthening governance and management of priority fisheries and marine and coastal environment*

52. **The project in Senegal has suffered from the lack of administrative capacity**, in terms of human resources, technical and organizational capabilities, and financial capacity. Even though well-designed fisheries policy and laws and regulations exist and several fisheries management plans have been developed during the first phase, their implementation has not materialized. For example, introduction of a new license system for small-scale segment envisaged in the first phase of the project has been delayed, and many fishers still fish without required licenses. The Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy will benefit from a Management and Functional Review to evaluate the existing capacity *vis-à-vis* requirements for implementing administrative activities. It is envisaged that a well-designed Disbursement-Linked Indicator (DLI) scheme will be most effective in this context to motivate the government to act upon the planned intention and carry out necessary activities to improve its priority fisheries.

53. **Registration of artisanal canoes must be maintained.** The results of the first phase project are also endangered due to incomplete control of access to fishing. In particular, registration of artisanal fishing canoes (pirogues) had lagged behind (now completed), and the sustainability of the maintenance of the registry is a concern. In order to elicit cooperation and participation on the part of the fishers and

canoe owners and to facilitate the maintenance of a register of artisanal fishing boats, the project could support an incentive scheme, for example one that links canoe registration to safety at sea. Due to the recent progress in the technology of VMS and AIS beacons, they can now be loaded on individual canoes. The technology would allow real-time monitoring of canoe location and, if combined with a functional rescue system, an effective system of ensuring safety at sea could be established. Coupling safety at sea with canoe registration would provide fishers with incentive to register, as the number of deaths by accident in the marine fisheries sector remains extremely high.

54. Activities under Component 2.1 in Senegal could be grouped as follows:
- Management and Functional Review of the fisheries administration
  - Implementation of the sustainability plan to maintain high rate of registration for small-scale commercial fleet
  - Strengthening of fisheries data systems and contribution to transparency
  - Support to scientific knowledge generation
  - Use of scientific knowledge for policy formulation
  - Alignment of fishing capacity with the biological state of the stocks in selected fisheries (Fisheries Management Plan)
  - Operationalization of MCS and SAR systems
  - Piloting of private sector-led fisheries management schemes, e.g. fishery management company for deep-water shrimp fishery

*Sub-component 2.2. Improving conditions for sustainable value chain development and blue economy*

55. **Value chain development must be pursued in tandem with governance reform and regulation of the fishing industry.** The infrastructure investment of the first WARFP project was dropped to focus on priority areas. Given the urgent importance of managing the fishing capacity of the artisanal fishing segment, support for value chain development and blue economy under this project will pay special attention to interactions with fishing effort in the artisanal segment. Institutional frameworks can be developed that support “community-private partnership” to leverage on the advanced community organization in fishing communities of Senegal (Component 3). Thus, activities in this sub-component will focus on the conditions that would encourage and facilitate initiatives led by communities and private sector actors.

**Component 3: Improving local fisheries through engagement of fishing communities**

56. **Senegal is the most advanced among the WARFP countries in terms of piloting the community-led fisheries management model.** The legal foundation for transferring fishing rights to groups of users (fishers) has been established in the form of concession contract between the State and user groups. Fisheries CMAs have been established in 12 fishing communities under the first phase of the project, and concession contracts have been made to transfer use rights to 8 associations. The model appears very promising when there is strong buy-in among the participants for the concept of community-led fisheries management and for the anticipated benefits of improved management measures, including access control and participatory surveillance. As community-led fisheries management is often considered as the only practical option to manage fishing capacity in the artisanal segment in Senegal, learning from challenges faced in previous implementations, disseminating information about successful cases, and replicating good practices of community management in more fishing communities may be a practical approach to pursuing the project’s objective in the Senegalese context.

57. **Given the strong community organization, expansion of the scope of community activities may be piloted.** The first phase project in Senegal has supported block grants to communities to support alternative income activities such as chicken and beef cattle rearing. In addition, the project has supported a commercial micro-finance program for fishers and non-fisher residents in targeted communities aimed at promoting alternative livelihood and income opportunities and attracting resources away from the overcrowded fishing sector. These programs have not been effective in achieving the chief objective due to multiple factors. The lesson learned is that promotion of alternative livelihoods needs to be well coordinated with other policies and interventions pursued in the fisheries sector. For example, promoting livestock production would not reduce incentives for fishing when, at the same time, fish processing capacity increases in a same community without effective control over fishing activity. It is also important to understand the linkages within a fishing village economy to consider whether investing in certain activities increases or decreases the demand for fishing activities and products within the community. The proposed project will support proper analyses to evaluate the intervention in the first phase and design a wider range of community activities to increase household revenues without increasing pressure on fish resources. For example, communities may organize post-harvest activities to exploit economics of scale in fish handling and marketing. Alternatively, the project could support well-functioning CMAs in designing and implementing additional fisheries improvement plans, which may include elements to restore stocks (e.g., marine protected area, no take zone) and actively enhance stocks (e.g., releasing juvenile, ranching). Community activities will be most effective and sustainable if pursued in partnership with private sector players in relevant sectors, and it is essential that activities of sub-component 2.2 ensure enabling conditions for such partnership.

58. As in the other three participating counties, GEF resources are expected to finance participatory science programs where coastal communities will be trained to monitor local coastal environment conditions such as in-shore hygiene, water quality and possible climate change assessments, and co-finance projects proposed by fishery project developers and other fishery stakeholders along the value chain that look to attract private capital, mainly through collaboration with the Coastal Fisheries Initiative – Challenge Fund and the CFI project in Senegal.

## **CSRP**

### *History of first phase and ongoing support to all WARFP countries*

59. The CSRP has been housing a Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) with hired M&E, procurement, financial management and project coordination specialists who report to the CSRP and a Regional Steering Committee (RSC) of the Directors of Fisheries of WARFP participating countries. The RCU has been providing a number of services to countries, including: (i) access to high level expertise on fisheries policy, legal and regulatory as well as institutional frameworks, fisheries transparency, and climate change; (ii) an independent panel of MCS experts who provide guidance to the governments; (iii) linkages to a regional fishing vessel register and dashboard; (iv) exchange visits and study tours between WARFP countries; and (v) fiduciary and M&E support to PIUs. The regional dashboard has been developed with the following main databases: (i) database of ships and licenses, (ii) database on fishing authorizations (licenses and permits, on fishing effort and catches), (iii) database on monitoring of fishing, and (iv) Socioeconomic database ([www.dashboard-csrp.org](http://www.dashboard-csrp.org)). After receiving from the CSRP the needed equipment and training on data collection, participating countries have begun compiling historical fish catch and effort databases and sharing this information with the CSRP for inclusion in the dashboard. Once historical data have been

fully uploaded, countries will be required to record and report on updated information and reports will be made public via a dashboard portal at [www.portail-csrp.org](http://www.portail-csrp.org).

60. Other important activities carried out by the CSRP are: (i) in collaboration with the AU-IBAR and the World Bank - fisheries training for journalists from Africa. This effort facilitated the setting up of a network of journalists in Africa; (ii) a study was carried out in collaboration with the EU project “*Renforcement de la coopération Suivi, Contrôle et Surveillance (SCS) des activités de pêche dans la zone de la Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches (CSRP)*” (UE/SCS) for Member States of the CSRP. Another study was carried out by the WARFP for Ghana and Liberia; (iii) in collaboration with member countries, an operational guide was developed to facilitate the implementation of FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (APSM). Sensitization workshops were organized on the manual for government and national agencies’ representatives as well as private companies and fishing companies; and (iv) a group of experts was established to audit countries’ surveillance operations, and countries’ surveillance activities funded by the project were audited to ensure consistency with the financing agreements (found consistent).

*Proposed project description of second phase*

*(Total allocation: US\$4 million IDA and US\$0.456 million GEF)*

61. The CSRP will continue its role in leading and implementing regional activities and supporting individual WARFP countries as above through the RCU and RSC. In addition, it will undertake the following actions:

- Support the implementation of advisory action plans of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (*Tribunal international du droit de la mer - TIDM*) to harmonize policies and governance of marine and coastal resources:
- Operate a national governance committee (RMC) to monitor fisheries policies’ coherence
- Support the alignment of countries’ legislation with the concept of fisheries co management and CMAs
- Establish a sub-regional system for automatic monitoring of fishing vessels’ activities
- Operate and maintain a sub-regional fishing vessels register
- Operationalize a sub-regional observer program

62. Funding will also be utilized to finance training for CSRP personnel on fiduciary and technical issues, recruit additional staff to support the program and countries, revitalize a research working group at the CSRP, establish a training program to strengthen national and regional consultative committees, and prepare and implement a regional management plan for small pelagic fisheries. 1 percent of the project GEF IW allocation (around US\$0.08K) will be utilized to provide results and experiences notes on the project through IW:LEARN and participate in LME and IW conferences as appropriate.

## **Annex II. Rationale for GEF Financing/Incremental Reasoning**

### **Strategic Context**

1. West Africa's coastal and marine environment provides important ecosystem services such as natural coastal protection, climate regulation, carbon storage and biodiversity, and is a crucial factor in people's livelihoods, nutrition and the overall economies. Guinea Bissau's coastal mangrove forests cover approximately 10 percent of the country, serving as breeding and nursery habitats for fish and other species of Guinea Bissau and its neighboring countries. Coastal mangroves also provide natural protection ('green infrastructure') against winds and waves to prevent erosion, floods and other damages. In addition, coastal mangroves and estuarine productivity provide the basic food material for detrital food chains including benthic fish, shellfish, crabs and shrimp. However, the fisheries sector in West African countries has been seriously underperforming over the last twenty years due to habitat loss/degradation and biological and economic overfishing. As a result, overall fish stocks are dwindling, threatening food security and rendering the fishing industry unprofitable. Weak governance and limited capacity for management underpin both habitat and fisheries degradation. Overfishing, in particular, is chiefly the result of poor fisheries governance and management as well as Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, costing the region an estimated US\$1.3 billion in lost legal revenues. The profitability of the seafood industry of West Africa is also limited by poor post-harvest practices which result in great losses to the countries.

2. Among the most pervasive challenges faced by the region as a whole are IUU fishing by domestic and foreign fishing vessels, the effects of climate change and other externalities in the fisheries sector, whereby one country's action (or inaction) brings about impacts on others. In the case of fish stocks that are shared across coastal states, conservation practices in one country would mean augmented fish availability effortlessly achieved in the others. Further, the countries are linked through the markets of both inputs (such as labor and fishing boats) and outputs (trade with partners within and outside the region). Tackling these common regional agendas and mitigating the externalities through regional cooperation and coordination will enable larger overall benefits from fish resources at the regional level as well as providing significant global benefits through improved biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation, etc.. The WARFP's overall development objective is to support countries to maintain or increase priority fish stocks and the benefits that they can provide to West Africa, with a focus on benefits for poverty reduction and food security. This long-term objective, which encompasses social, economic, environmental dimensions, can only be achieved when countries in the region cooperate to resolve common challenges by sharing resources and information, and coordinate their actions to reduce negative externalities. To achieve this long-term objective, the WARFP is structured as a framework of multi-country, multi-phase series of projects (SOPs).

### **Incremental Reasoning**

3. Under the first WARFP phase, Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau and Senegal have benefitted primarily from broad governance reforms, strengthened surveillance capacity to reduce IUU fishing, the piloting of community-led fisheries management systems and a foundation for regional policy coordination and a data sharing platform. The proposed project is offering IDA and GEF financing for first phase activities in The Gambia, which is now entering the program, and second phase activities in Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau and Senegal. Second phase activities are expected to maintain and expand the progress that was made in the first phase, looking to deepening governance reform to the level of specific fisheries, implementing sector policies to encourage compliance with reforms, and scaling up community pilots to a larger number

of communities. In addition, second phase actions will strengthen enabling conditions for private sector engagement in sustainable fisheries and seafood value chains, building on governance reforms that secure the supply of fish. Given the national capacities developed during the first phase, the project will also offer further regional-level interventions with the lead of the CSRP. After a successful implementation of the project, the participating countries are expected to have basic conditions for sustainable sector growth led by the private sector, including maintenance and rebuilding of key fish stocks and habitats, and to have improved conditions for regional cooperation and coordination.

4. The proposed project will be financed through IDA and GEF resources. GEF financing will be from the GEF-6 IW Focal Area for a total of US\$7.24 million (US\$0.913 million to Cabo Verde, US\$0.913 million to The Gambia, US\$0.913 million to Guinea Bissau, US\$4.109 million to Senegal and US\$0.456 million to the CSRP) and from the GEF-6 BD Focal Area for a total of US\$1.82 million to Guinea Bissau. The total of US\$9.13 million in GEF resources will be blended with US\$101 million IDA resources to the four countries and the CSRP, resulting in a proposed financing ratio of approximately 1:9.

5. While IDA resources will finance both regional, national and local level activities under all four components, GEF IW resources (US\$7.3 million in total) will focus mostly on local level activities under Component 3, expanding and deepening fisheries co-management practices and capacities in the four countries, with the two key interventions being: (i) participatory science programs by communities to monitor local coastal environment conditions, and (ii) co-finance fisheries projects proposed by fishery project developers and other fishery stakeholders, in collaboration with the Coastal Fisheries Initiative – Challenge Fund and the CFI project in Senegal and Cabo Verde.

6. GEF BD resources (US\$1.82 million in total) will be blended with IDA and GEF-6 IW resources to Guinea Bissau, and finance both national and community level activities (Components 2 and 3, respectively). National level activities will leverage synergies between fisheries reforms and biodiversity conservation efforts, with a particular focus on management and restoration of coastal and marine habitats of importance to both regional fish stocks and globally significant biodiversity. Community-level activities will similarly seek to better integrate sustainable fisheries objectives with the country's biodiversity goals. By doing so, GEF resources are expected add biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience elements to the overall fisheries reform program as an integrated effort toward sustainable and inclusive growth. The US\$0.4566 million grant to the CSRP (IW) is expected to escalate IDA-funded investments in collaboration and coordination between the region's countries, and expand it further to the global community by, *inter alia*, ensuring that program and project-generated knowledge is shared with IW:LEARN, and by enabling the CSRP to participate in LME-related knowledge exchange events as appropriate. GEF resources will not be used to finance project management costs, as these will be fully paid for by the IDA envelope.

### **Alignment with International Conventions and Agreements**

7. The proposed project will contribute to the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. It also contributes to SDG 13 on climate change by addressing threats to coastal habitats such as mangroves and strengthening protected areas, thus contributing to carbon sequestration and coastal resilience, particularly in Guinea Bissau. Cabo Verde and Guinea Bissau are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change being Small Island Developing States. The project also responds to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), which called on donor agencies and



stakeholders to help address the growing global 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.

8. The project will directly contribute to the GEF-6 IW-3 Objective of “Enhancing multi-state cooperation and catalyzing investments to foster sustainable fisheries, restore and protect coastal habitats, and reduce pollution of coasts and LMEs”. In particular, it will support Program 7 “Foster sustainable fisheries” by supporting supply side investments through effective management tools, government policy reforms, work with community associations and capacity building at regional, national and local levels. The project’s interventions in Guinea Bissau are closely aligned with GEF-6 BD-1 Objective of “Improve Sustainability of Protected Area Systems”, Program 1 “Improving the financial sustainability and effective management of national ecological infrastructure” and BD-4 Objective of “Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production seascapes and sectors”, Program 9 “Managing the human-biodiversity interface” as they will help improve the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of globally significant protected areas within national systems, conserve valuable biodiversity and ecosystem functions and scale up and accelerate restoration of degraded fish resources in marine and coastal environment in and around marine or coastal protected areas, with extended benefits to terrestrial protected areas.

9. The project also contributes directly and indirectly to attainment of the Aichi 2020 biodiversity strategic goals and targets, particularly Strategic Goal B “Reducing the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use”, Target 6 which focuses the sustainability of fisheries and vulnerable coastal and aquatic ecosystems and species; Strategic Goal D “Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services”, Target 14 focused on restoration and safeguarding of ecosystems that provide essential services, including those which contribute to health, livelihoods and wellbeing, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable; and, particularly in Guinea Bissau, Strategic Goal C “Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity”, Target 11 focused on securing the effective and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

10. At the Regional level, the proposed project 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 project 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.

11. The project will finance and implement some of the countries’ priority actions identified in the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME) Strategic Action Plan (SAP). The CCLME SAP has recently been published and endorsed by 11 ministers of the seven participating countries, among them are Cabo Verde, Guinea Bissau, Senegal and The Gambia. As envisioned in the SAP, the WARFP in general and this



project in specific, will coordinate responses, pool resources and create constructive synergies around countries' short- and medium-term priority actions, the main ones being (i) Managing fisheries, restoring degraded fish stocks and reducing threats to vulnerable species: through policy, regulations and institutional arrangements and management measures and capacity development; and (ii) Rehabilitating and/or preserving critical habitats of marine and coastal areas: through management measures and capacity development for coastal communities (especially in Guinea Bissau). In Guinea Bissau, the project will also support implementation of some of the priority actions identified in the Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME) Strategic Action Plan, which was endorsed by the ministers of the 16 participating countries in 2007/8, in particular those related to achieving sustainable fisheries and balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environment.

12. Finally, the project follows the principles of FAO's 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries by supporting developing countries adopt responsible fishing practices through financial and technical assistance, and reflects the guiding principles articulated in the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (2015), particularly the principle of consultation and participation by ensuring active, free, effective, meaningful and informed participation of small-scale fishing communities in decision-making on fishery resources.

### **Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)**

13. The proposed project is expected to have the following Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) as defined by the GEF: GEBs resulting from GEF's biodiversity financing include conservation of globally significant biodiversity, and sustainable use of the components of globally significant biodiversity. GEBs targeted by GEF's work in International Waters relate to transboundary concerns, including multi-state cooperation to reduce threats to international waters; restored and sustained coastal and 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.

14. The target contributions to the GEF GEBs are expected to be:

(i) **Maintenance of globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society:** Improvement of management of landscape and seascapes covering 956,617 hectares of seascape and landscape. This targeted area includes Guinea Bissau's Marine Protected Area system of 456,617 ha that will benefit from BD finance under Component 2, and 500,000 ha of landscape, which is Guinea Bissau's terrestrial protected area system, which will also benefit from BD finance through the capitalization of the BioGuinea Foundation.

(ii) **Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services:** 0.44% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels in the four countries (Cabo Verde, Senegal, The Gambia and Guinea Bissau). In Cabo Verde, lobster, Sardinella, Horse mackerel and Bonga (*Ethmalosa fimbriata*) fisheries are identified as over-exploited, and the annual catch in the respective fisheries is 3,748 tons of lobster, 11,454 tons of Sardinella and Bonga, and 2,667 tons of Mackerel (2015 figures). In Senegal, Bonga, Octopus vulgaris, White grouper, Sardinella, Horse mackerel and Pink shrimp fisheries are identified as over-exploited, and

the annual catch is 14,585 tons of Bonga, 7,575 tons of Octopus, 541 tons of White grouper, 248,312 tons of Sardinella, 11,216 tons of Horse mackerel and 4,607 tons of Pink shrimp (2012 figures). In The Gambia, Octopus vulgaris, Pink shrimp, White grouper, Sardinella and Horse mackerel fisheries are identified as over-exploited, and the annual catch is 38.22 tons of octopus, 45.69 tons of shrimp, 723.11 tons of grouper, 13,488.68 tons of sardinella and 988.79 tons of mackerel (2014 figures). In Guinea Bissau, Croaker, Horse mackerel and other Carangidae species and Sardinella fisheries are identified as over-exploited, and the annual catch in the respective fisheries is 104 tons, 18,524 tons and 23,565 tons (2015 figures). According to the FAO 2016 report on the State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture, the percentage of overfished fisheries in 2013 was 31.4% of the world catch (25,591,000 tons), making the overfished fisheries in the four countries 1.41% of the world catch of overfished stocks. However, since the project will have less impact on Senegal's Sardinella fisheries, which is dominated by migrant fishers, they are removed from the calculation, resulting in a project's impact on 0.44% of the world catch of overfished fisheries.

**(iii) Enhance capacity of countries to implement multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks:**

Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in four countries, and functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in four countries. The project is expected to continue the support to Cabo Verde, Senegal and Guinea Bissau's fisheries sector, and initiate such support in The Gambia, at both national (component 2) and local levels (component 3) in line with the above-mentioned international and regional agreements. This includes building of capacities to implement new or revised (under WARFP Phase 1) fisheries management policies, and initiating first priority governance and fisheries management actions in The Gambia, such as review and revision of legal and institutional frameworks, institutional development of relevant agencies, development of a vessel registry, stock assessments, fisheries management plans, and enhancement of the country's MCS capacities. In Guinea Bissau, the project will strengthen the SNAP, with a focus on the participatory management of coastal and marine protected areas, and may also include actions to initiate implementation of the Nagoya protocol. At the local level, community management of fisheries will be strengthened or initiated and at the regional level, policies will be harmonized and collaboration will be strengthened with the support of the CSRP. Countries' fisheries management information collection and publication systems will be further strengthened/established and their linkage to the regional dashboard will be enhanced.

15. The next table demonstrates the incremental value of the proposed GEF-financing in each of the four countries under the four components

Country	IDA financing	GEF Financing
Cabo Verde	US\$27 million	US\$0.913 million (IW Focal Area)
<b>Component 1: Promoting regional cooperation and coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing regional cooperation and coordination among the entire WARFP region</li> <li>- Mobilizing CSRП technical expertise to support the implementation of project-funded national and community-level activities</li> <li>- Financing national PIU</li> </ul>	
<b>Component 2: Deepening national fisheries and policy implementation</b> <u>Sub-component 2.1.</u> <u>Strengthening governance and management of priority fisheries and marine and coastal environment</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional capacity and sustainability of national agencies;</li> <li>- Organizational and legal reforms to guide the development of the fisheries sector;</li> <li>- Strengthening of fisheries data systems and contribution to transparency</li> <li>- Blue economy facilitation and strengthening links with AIMS/OIC/Guinea Bissau</li> <li>- Support to scientific knowledge generation</li> <li>- Use of scientific knowledge for policy formulation</li> <li>- Alignment of fishing capacity with the biological state of the stocks in selected fisheries (Fisheries Management Plan) )</li> </ul>	

Country	IDA financing	GEF Financing
<u>Sub-component 2.2. Improving conditions for sustainable value chain development and blue economy</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of public-private partnerships (PPP) in fishing for the diversification of private environment, in collaboration with other competent national agencies;</li> <li>- Development of sustainable fisheries targeting other resources;</li> <li>- Operationalization of the two facilities constructed during the first phase</li> <li>- Improved marketing practices to improve the revenues generated from fish catches</li> <li>- High-quality laboratory also favors the effort to improve product quality.</li> <li>- Fishing boat repair facilities in Maio.</li> <li>- Technical Assistance for the development of PPP</li> <li>- Promotion of favourable conditions (physical, institutional and other) for successful blue economy, especially with close collaboration with the relevant industries, including tourism.</li> </ul>	
<b>Component 3: Improving local fisheries through engagement of fishing communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion and replication of CMA model in four co-management areas and in new ones in CV;</li> <li>- Expansion of community activities including reduction of fishing pressures and poverty in the communities;</li> <li>- Develop and improve fisheries management plans in targeted fishing communities;</li> <li>- Investing in infrastructures that support sustainable fisheries;</li> <li>- Social marketing and share of benefits by project beneficiaries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory science programs</li> <li>- Linkages with the CFI: implement small projects with the involvement of private sector</li> </ul>
<b>Component 4: Project management</b>	Financing national PIU	
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>US\$37 million</b>	<b>US\$4.109 million (IW Focal Area)</b>
<b>Component 1: Promoting regional cooperation and coordination</b>	Enhancing regional cooperation and coordination among the entire WARFP region	

Country	IDA financing	GEF Financing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilizing CSRP technical expertise to support the implementation of project-funded national and community-level activities</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Component 2: Deepening national fisheries and policy implementation</b></p> <p><i>Sub-component 2.1. Strengthening governance and management of priority fisheries and marine and coastal environment</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management and Functional Review of the fisheries administration</li> <li>Implement management plan prepared during phase 1 (ZPP / ZIRA)</li> <li>Strengthen boat registration system</li> <li>Introduction of new artisanal fisheries permit</li> <li>Implementation of the sustainability plan to maintain high rate of registration for small-scale commercial fleet</li> <li>Strengthening of fisheries data systems and contribution to transparency</li> <li>Establish national fisheries information system</li> <li>Implementation of management plans for coastal shrimps and Cymbium spp.</li> <li>Support to scientific knowledge generation</li> <li>Use of scientific knowledge for policy formulation</li> <li>Alignment of fishing capacity with the biological state of the stocks in selected fisheries (Fisheries Management Plan)</li> <li>Operationalization of MCS and SAR systems</li> <li>Piloting of private sector-led fisheries management schemes, e.g., fishery management company for deep-water shrimp fishery.</li> </ul>	
<p><i>Sub-component 2.2. Improving conditions for sustainable value chain development and blue economy</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of integrated sites for value addition</li> <li>Identification and classification of different value chains</li> <li>Development of most important value chains</li> <li>Conception and implementation of legal and economic framework for promotion of marine aquaculture</li> <li>Enhancement of conditions for initiatives led by communities and private sector actors</li> </ul>	

Country	IDA financing	GEF Financing
<b>Component 3: Improving local fisheries through engagement of fishing communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expansion of the scope of community activities:</li> <li>- (i) support analyses to evaluate the intervention in the first phase and design a wider range of community activities to increase household revenues without increasing pressure on fish resources</li> <li>- (ii) support well-functioning CMAs in designing and implementing fisheries improvement plans</li> <li>- Introduction of new safety at sea techniques for artisanal fisheries</li> <li>- Strengthening of participatory surveillance (Adoption of legal status for participating fishers)</li> <li>- Implementation of new artificial reefs at landing sites</li> <li>- Support women in the marketing of artisanal fisheries products</li> <li>- Rehabilitation and/or construction of fisheries control stations</li> <li>- Consolidation and replication of achievements of co-management in relation management plans</li> <li>- Extension of co-management initiatives achieved during the implement of phase 1 of the project</li> <li>- Established a support system for fish retailers and women processors</li> <li>- Established climate change adaptation and mitigation measures for artisanal fisheries</li> <li>- Support value chain entrepreneurial innovations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory science programs</li> <li>- Linkages with the CFI: implement small projects with the involvement of private sector</li> </ul>
<b>Component 4: Project management</b>	Financing national PIU	
<b>The Gambia</b>	<b>US\$8 million</b>	<b>US\$0.913 million (IW Focal Area)</b>
<b>Component 1: Promoting regional cooperation and coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing regional cooperation and coordination among the entire WARFP region</li> <li>- Mobilizing CSR technical expertise to support the implementation of project-funded national and community-level activities</li> </ul>	

<p><b>Component 2: Deepening national fisheries and policy implementation</b></p> <p><u>Sub-component 2.1.</u> <u>Strengthening governance and management of priority fisheries and marine and coastal environment</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revision of legal and institutional framework to align them with international best practices for good governance and sustainable fisheries management</li> <li>- Transparency and accessibility of fisheries management information</li> <li>- Registration of artisanal fishing canoes</li> <li>- Assessment of the Status of Key Fish Stocks (fishery dependent and independent)</li> <li>- Preparation and Implementation of Management Plans that set Levels of Sustainable Exploitation for Targeted Fisheries.</li> <li>- Improved capacity of the Fisheries Department</li> <li>- Develop strategies for promotion of healthy mangrove ecosystem and climate resilience - Mangrove regeneration</li> <li>- Strengthen capacity of MCS Unit</li> <li>- Support to scientific knowledge generation (TA)</li> <li>- Use of scientific knowledge for policy formulation</li> </ul>	
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Country	IDA financing	GEF Financing
<i>Sub-component 2.2. Improving conditions for sustainable value chain development and blue economy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop/improve infrastructure at the Fisheries Landing Port (Jetty) for fish improved handling, distribution and marketing especially serving as export gateway</li> <li>Strengthening the synergies between the fisheries and tourism sectors for sustainable fish supply</li> <li>Developing/piloting alternative marketing schemes (e.g. wholesale auction, direct contracting with high-value markets)</li> <li>Promote the development of Aquaculture value chain for employment creation, food security and poverty reduction.</li> </ul>	
<b>Component 3: Improving local fisheries through engagement of fishing communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replication of territorial use rights as in Tanbi Wetland National Park in collaboration with Try Oyster Women Association (mangrove planting &amp; oyster farming)</li> <li>Develop appropriate community level infrastructure for value addition and marketing</li> <li>Strengthen capacities of local communities</li> <li>Basic infrastructure (Community house, enclosed fish handling and marketing areas - exports)</li> <li>Strengthen entrepreneurship of local communities especially youth and women</li> <li>Develop fisheries micro-finance and strengthen revenue generating capacities</li> <li>Develop community aquaculture (fish and shellfish) and value chain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory science programs</li> <li>Co-financing of small fisheries projects with the involvement of the private sector</li> </ul>
<b>Component 4: Project management</b>	Financing national PIU	
<b>Guinea Bissau</b>	<b>US\$25 million</b>	<b>US\$2.739 million (US\$0.913 million IW Focal Area and US\$1.82 million BD Focal Area)</b>
<b>Component 1: Promoting regional cooperation and coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancing regional cooperation and coordination among the entire WARFP region</li> <li>Mobilizing CSRFP technical expertise to support the implementation of project-funded national and community-level activities</li> </ul>	

Country	IDA financing	GEF Financing
<p><b>Component 2: Deepening national fisheries and policy implementation</b></p> <p><u>Sub-component 2.1.</u> <u>Strengthening governance and management of priority fisheries and marine and coastal environment</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Blue economy facilitation and strengthening links with AIMS/OIC/Cabo Verde</li> <li>- Strengthening of fisheries data systems and contribution to transparency</li> <li>- Support to scientific knowledge generation</li> <li>- Use of scientific knowledge for policy formulation</li> <li>- Alignment of fishing capacity with the biological state of the stocks in selected fisheries (Fisheries Management Plan)</li> <li>- Operationalization of MCS</li> <li>- Creation of aquaculture units in areas identified by the study carried out in the preparation phase</li> <li>- Adoption of the concept of biological rest</li> </ul>	<p>Leveraging synergies with biodiversity conservation effort for safeguarding and restoration of key fish habitat and stocks, including strengthening management of coastal and marine protected areas and further enhancing the sustainability of conservation financing <b>(BD)</b></p>

Country	IDA financing	GEF Financing
<i>Sub-component 2.2. Improving conditions for sustainable value chain development and blue economy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitation of the blue economy and strengthening of links and synergies with the fisheries, environment and tourism sectors on the issue of climate change and support of local initiatives for development of MPAs;</li> <li>- Construction and equipping of Orango coastal station</li> <li>- Improve infrastructure of fisheries port of Alto Badim to service artisanal fisheries</li> </ul>	
<b>Component 3: Improving local fisheries through engagement of fishing communities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community-led fisheries management: organize traditional fishing communities into units of community-based fisheries management, including capacity building.</li> <li>- Program of participatory surveillance implemented in the coastal and marine protected areas as well as selected inland fisheries.</li> <li>- Improve fisheries post-harvest products and their handling and processing.</li> <li>- Construction of 2 artisanal fisheries landing jetties;</li> <li>- Implementation of the action plan for the development of the co-management system towards the TURFs in pilot communities.</li> <li>- Improvement of the physical infrastructure of artisanal fisheries in order to house the project and other services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory science programs <b>(IW)</b></li> <li>- Co-financing of small projects with the involvement of the private sector <b>(IW)</b></li> </ul>
<b>Component 4: Project management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financing national PIU</li> </ul>	
<b>CSR</b>	<b>US\$4 million</b>	<b>US\$0.456 million (IW Focal Area)</b>
<b>Component 1: Promoting regional cooperation and coordination</b> <i>1.1. Enhancing regional cooperation and coordination among the entire WARFP region</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harmonization of coherence of policies and governance of marine and coastal resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of TIDM Advisory action plans</li> <li>• Operation/functioning of national governance committee (RMC) and monitoring fisheries policies coherence</li> <li>• Align national legislations with the CMA</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Reduction of illegal fishing:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhancing regional cooperation and coordination among the entire WARFP region</li> <li>- Share information with IW:LEARN and participate in IW-related knowledge exchange events as appropriate</li> </ul>

Country	IDA financing	GEF Financing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a sub-regional system for automatic monitoring of activities of fishing vessels (VMS, AIS, Satellite imagery credits)</li> <li>• Operational sub-regional fishing vessels register (concertation, data collection, procurement of equipment and material, etc.)</li> <li>• Operationalize sub-regional observer program (training, equipment/materials, etc.)</li> <li>• Prepare a harmonize curriculum for the countries</li> </ul> <p>(c) Strengthening the CSRP capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of SRFC (CSRP) personnel</li> <li>• Strengthen fiduciary and technical capacities of CSRP</li> </ul> <p>(d) Revitalize research working group at the CSRP</p> <p>(e) Establish training program to strengthen national consultative committees and regional consultative committees</p> <p>(f) Prepare and implement a regional management plan for small pelagics.</p>	
<p><b>Component 4: Project management</b>  <i>Mobilizing CSRP technical expertise to Cabo Verde, Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Senegal to support the implementation of project-funded national and community-level activities</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mobilizing CSRP technical expertise to support the implementation of project-funded national and community-level activities</li> <li>- Technical assistance by RCU for the countries to implement activities of components 2, 3 and 4</li> </ul>	
<b>Project Management</b>	Strengthen RCU capacity (recruit additional staff)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>US\$101 million</b>	<b>US\$9.132 million</b>