

**PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENT / INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA
SHEET (PID/ISDS)
CONCEPT STAGE**

Report No.:PIDISDSC15471

Date Prepared/Updated: 25-Feb-2016

I. BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Africa	Project ID:	P155642/P158137
		Parent Project ID (if any):	
Project Name:	Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (SWIOFish3) (P155642)		
Region	AFRICA		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	15-Feb-2017	Estimated Board Date:	15-Aug-2017
Practice Area (Lead):	Environment & Natural Resources	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
GEF Focal Area	Multi-focal area		
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (100%)		
Theme(s):	Other environment and natural resources management (40%), Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise support (25%), Biodiversity (25%), Climate change (10%)		
Borrower(s)	Republic of Seychelles		
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Finance, Trade and the Blue Economy		
Financing (in USD Million)			
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development			5.00
International Development Association (IDA)			4.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)			5.29
Financing Gap			0.00
Total Project Cost			14.29
Environmental Category	B-Partial Assessment		
Concept Review Decision			
Is this a Repeater project?	No		
Is this a Transferred project? (Will not be disclosed)	No		

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

A.1. Regional Context

1. Fisheries is a key sector for the South West Indian Ocean coastal countries. Nine countries border the waters of the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) – the island nations of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles, and five mainland countries: Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa. Together with Yemen, Maldives and France, these countries are members of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC), a regional fisheries body. In recent years, the fisheries sector has formally accounted for up to 30 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Seychelles, 8 percent in the Comoros, about 6 percent of GDP in Mozambique, 2 percent in Tanzania, and 0.5 percent in Kenya and South Africa. The contribution of fishery products is even greater if we account for all the value chain. The SWIO region's seafood exports (excluding South Africa) were more than US\$1.3 billion in 2011, half of which were attributable to tuna and shrimp. Local industrial fisheries (mainly for shrimp) and tuna processing comprise a substantial part of the foreign exchange earnings. Both in terms of value and total catch, the tuna fisheries are by far the most important in the region, followed by shrimp and other crustaceans. Aquaculture is one of the most swiftly growing food industries in several of these countries, and recreational fishing (sport fishing and diving) is a growing source of revenues.

2. Coastal populations in the SWIO region heavily depend on fisheries for their livelihoods. The small-scale and subsistence fisheries are of major social importance as an economic backbone of livelihoods and economies in rural coastal communities. An estimated 107 million people live within 100 kilometers of the coast in the SWIO countries, with the coastal population increasing at a disproportionately high rate. While data are poor and likely underestimate the importance of the sector, direct employment in the fisheries sector is thought to be in excess of one million and directly and indirectly involves a high proportion of the coastal populations of SWIO region. These are often among the most vulnerable, marginalized and landless communities, and highly exposed to climate change impacts. Over 45 percent of the workforce are women, mostly involved in the small-scale fisheries, including collecting, processing, marketing and aquaculture.

3. The fisheries sector is a major contributor to nutritional health and food security in the SWIO region. The coastal rural population, and in particular the poorest, has often limited alternatives to fish as a source of animal protein, as well as essential nutrients, vitamins, minerals and trace elements. Fish accounts for around 50 percent of animal protein intake in Mozambique and up to 70 percent in Tanzania (UNEP, 2015). Small island nations, such as the Seychelles, are even more dependent on fisheries compared with mainland countries.

A.2. Rationale for a Regional Approach

4. The SWIO marine fisheries are part of a larger marine ecosystem shared by all countries of the region. They are a regional public good, whose health and sustainability require regional coordination to limit negative and enhance positive externalities yielded by national activities. The

migratory species, such as tuna, are archetypes of this shared regional public good, and their sustainable harvesting requires coordination to avoid a “tragedy of the commons” scenario.

5. The fisheries sector in the SWIO is already largely regional, with each country’s decision impacting on the other countries’ activities. In particular, large national investments, such as ports, fishing fleets, or processing plants, are competing against each other. Regional coordination is therefore needed to avoid conflicts and suboptimal sectorial investments, and to promote equitable distribution of wealth. Furthermore, several technical aspects of the sector are regional in nature, and their implementation would benefit from economies of scale if managed at a regional level (monitoring, control and surveillance, safety at sea, etc.).

6. The countries face common constraints with regard to their fisheries sector: weak national governance, weak human and institutional capacity, and a fragile business environment. The SWIO countries will therefore benefit from addressing these challenges jointly. They already use regional platforms to share their experience in implementing more sustainable and economically viable fisheries policies and practices, including the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) and the SWIOFC. A greater regional cohesion will enhance the countries’ voice in international fora as well as in negotiations of fishing-related agreements, where decisions are taken that have significant impacts on the fisheries sector of the SWIO countries.

7. Recognizing the important contribution by the marine fisheries to regional and national goals – poverty reduction, food security, economic growth, balance of payments, value of natural capital – the SWIO countries have repeatedly called for attention to regional collaboration in the sector. An important share of the decision-making in the sector is already happening at the regional level, and this share is growing. Most of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have regional fisheries policies with similar objectives and priorities (Southern African Development Community, SADC; IOC; and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, COMESA), but none of them cover all SWIO countries. To address their common concerns and needs related to fisheries, the countries created a regional fisheries body, the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission, to promote the sustainable utilization of the living marine resources of the SWIO region. They are also members or cooperating non-contracting party of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), an intergovernmental organization responsible for the management of tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean, whose objective is to promote cooperation with a view to ensuring, through appropriate management, the conservation and optimum utilization of stocks and encouraging sustainable development of fisheries based on such stocks.

8. In the long run, a strong regional cooperation in the fisheries sector participates in promoting regional stability, peace and development. Grounding international cooperation in an area of paramount importance such as food security can have substantial positive spillover effects in other areas. Furthermore, one of the most important regional challenges, ending piracy, is strongly interconnected with a robust regional governance in fisheries.

A.3. Seychelles Country Context

9. In 2015, Seychelles is the African country with the highest GDP per capita, building on a unique strategic, but challenging, position. The Seychelles archipelago consists of 115 granite and coral islands with an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 1.34 million sq. km., almost three thousand times the size of its land area. The population is about 90,000 and around 90 percent of the population and infrastructure is located on the main island of Mahé - about 10 of the islands are

populated. Small size, insularity, limited land, capital, and human resources restrict its ability to benefit from economies of scale in production and economic diversification. High dependence on external markets creates vulnerability to external factors. The islands are highly dependent on international trade with imports accounting for 90 percent of the goods traded in the country.

10. Seychelles' comparative advantage lies with its natural capital, vividly preserved by public policies. Seychelles is endowed with an extremely rich biodiversity, both marine and terrestrial, making it part of one of Conservation International's designated biodiversity hotspots. Endemism is exceptionally high at over 60% for animals in general and 50% for plants. Seychelles is one of the world's most environmentally conscious nations, having officially protected more than half of its total land area from development and with strong marine environmental protection measures in place.

11. The two most important sectors of the Seychellois economy are tourism and fisheries, strongly tied to the country marine endowment and its biodiversity. Marine-based tourism accounts for 26 percent of GDP, 30 percent of employment, and up to 70 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Fisheries, the second biggest industry, contribute 8 percent of GDP and employs 17 percent of the total population. Both tourism and fisheries revenues can vary considerably with fisheries contributing more than tourism to foreign exchange earnings in some years. The private sector employs 70 percent of the labor force and has led economic growth in Seychelles. However, the ability of the private sector to generate employment, create wealth and reduce poverty is constrained by high credit interest rates, infrastructure bottlenecks, poor business environment, inadequate domestic human resources and limited technical skills. The investment climate needs to be strengthened to harness private sector growth with a small but cost-effective and efficient public sector backstopping competitiveness. Seychelles has enacted legislation to develop the offshore financial services sector and preliminary studies indicate that Seychelles may have offshore petroleum/ gas reservoirs.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

12. Fisheries are mostly industrial and centered on tuna. During the year 2014, a total of 44 purse seiners were licensed to fish within the Seychelles EEZ and reported a total catch of 280,000 tons of which 20% in the Seychelles EEZ. The entire fleet is owned by foreign interests (mostly Spanish, French and Korean). Their main catches are yellowfin tuna (50%), skipjack tuna (40%) and bigeye tuna (10%). The second most important fishing in terms of tuna catch is made by longliners. In 2014 a total of 142 vessels were licensed to fish within the Seychelles EEZ out of which 36 vessels were Seychelles registered. After a dramatic decrease in catches and the reaching of a record low of 1,343 tons in 2011, the total licensed longliner fleet recorded a catch of 7,400 tons in the EEZ in 2014, which is likely due to an important increase in fishing efforts due to the decrease in Somalia piracy attacks in the region. Port Victoria is the most important tuna hub in the Western Indian Ocean, with almost 250,000 tons of purse-seined tuna transshipped and landed in 2014.

13. Efforts have been made to promote sustainable use of resources and to ensure that biodiversity is maintained through the creation of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs). There are currently seventeen MPAs in the Seychelles, which have varying roles and functions, ranging from areas of monitoring to exclusion zones. There are five designation types: Special Reserves (three sites), Marine National Parks (six sites), Shell Reserves (four sites, which include no inter-tidal habitat but are considered by the Seychelles as MPAs), Fisheries Reserves (three sites) and Protected Areas (one site). The MPAs are managed by different organizations and fall under the mandates of three ministerial portfolios.

14. The fisheries sector is a major source of revenue. Fishing licenses fees, mostly for industrial tuna fishing, provide the government of Seychelles with a substantial source of revenue: during the year 2013, SCR98.9 million and another EUR7.5 million as part of the sectorial support provided by the Fisheries Partnership Agreement with the European Union (EU) were collected. The Indian Ocean Tuna factory (IOT) is the largest single employer in the country with a workforce of over 2,500 workers. It produces around 32,000 tons of canned tuna a year, which accounted for 92% of total domestic fish production and fish products. The fisheries sector is also of critical importance to the country's commercial balance: in 2012, the value of exports of consumable fish and fish products constituted 93% of the total value of domestic exports.

15. Artisanal fisheries are of paramount importance to the Seychellois. In 2013, on average 417 artisanal boats were operating per month. More than 4,000 tons of fish was landed, adding up to a 65% increase compared to the previous four years following the piracy crisis. Two thirds of the catch was made by handlines. A recent study estimated that the artisanal sector accounted for the vast majority of domestic catches (95%), since industrial and semi industrial vessels either do not own a Seychellois flag or are owned by foreign interests (Le Manach et al., 2015). This supply is critical to the food security of Seychellois, who have one of the highest levels of fish consumption per capita, approximately 57 kg per annum, with fisheries products accounting for up to 50% of the total protein consumed. The coastal artisanal fisheries are small but of great socio-economic significance as illustrated by the impact of piracy on the livelihood of fishing communities and on the availability and price of fish for consumers.

16. The management of Seychelles marine ecosystems and fisheries is hampered by insufficient legal and institutional frameworks, human capacity and infrastructure. While many of these constraints are recognized by the sector, they contribute to deficiencies in the management of small-scale fisheries and monitoring of the offshore tuna fisheries, which are dominated by foreign fleets operating under access agreements. Gaps in governance and a sub-optimal investment climate also limit domestic and foreign investment and contribute to poor sector growth. The lack of fishing port facilities, transportation, distribution, processing and value-added activities, and export infrastructure, combined with a small domestic market with weak purchasing power, makes provision of the local market unprofitable for large fishing vessel and fleet operators. The knowledge of the environmental, social and economic state of the fisheries is deficient and current capability for applied fisheries research is insufficient.

Relationship to CAS/CPS/CPF

17. The proposed project directly addresses the objectives of the World Bank's Country Partnership Strategy (2012-2016): reduce vulnerability and build long term sustainability. The proposed project is underpinned by an analytical model of the fisheries economy, focuses on a sector in which the Bank Group has a long-term and regional engagement and will draw on additional programmed analytical work on competitiveness and economic vulnerability. The project would complement a series of Bank-financed development policy operations that have addressed competitiveness, employment and an improved business environment, based on the private sector as the source of economic growth, and supporting improved efficiency of selected state owned enterprises (SOEs) in the vulnerability and resilience pillar. The project would build on previous and ongoing Bank initiatives, including on governance reform, statistical capacity building and analysis of the political economy, development policy and the financial sector. The project is in line with the African Climate Change Business Plan which looks to support countries, including the Seychelles, in their adoption of climate-smart ocean economies, resulting in better adaptation to the negative effects of climate change. By supporting building competitiveness and employment and addressing

vulnerability and resilience, with a foundation on governance and public sector capacity, the proposed project would also be in line with the World Bank's Africa Strategy. The proposed project complements the interventions by other major development partners in the Seychelles, including the EU which has a long-standing engagement in the fisheries sector. In the specific case of tuna fisheries, the proposed project will also complement the GEF-funded, FAO-implemented "Sustainable Management of Tuna Fisheries and Biodiversity Conservation in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction" project by addressing the same issues of efficiency and sustainability in tuna production and biodiversity conservation within Seychelles' national jurisdiction. It will further ensure that synergies are built between both projects to maximize the efficiency of the resources provided.

18. The proposed project is in line with the Seychelles 2017 Strategy and the Seychellois Sustainable Development Strategy 2012-2020 (SSDS). The Seychelles 2017 Strategy states that "the fisheries strategy of the Government of Seychelles is to increase the yield, value of the yield and the financial benefit of fisheries to Seychelles by maximizing domestic processing, promoting export and increasing Seychellois stake holding in the industry. The ultimate objective is to turn Seychelles from a mainly fisheries transshipment hub to the primary seafood processing center of the Indian Ocean. To achieve this, the Government will facilitate increased local and international participation and investment in the sector and enact measures to enhance its competitiveness". Aquaculture has recently been highlighted as a key area to support Seychelles' development. Moreover, the SSDS highlights Fisheries and Marine Resources, Energy and Transport, and Climate Change as key thematic of involvement, all of them tackled by the proposed project within the framework of Seychelles' blue economy agenda. The blue economy concept describes marine-based and environmentally sustainable economic growth and social wellbeing. Seychelles is in the process of finalizing a debt-for-nature swap in exchange for the expansion of its network of marine protected areas. The proposed project will support the Government in this endeavor, with a specific focus on the sustainable use marine protected areas. In parallel, Seychelles is considering issuing blue bonds to finance the sustainable development of its blue economy. Although the details of the blue bond scheme are still to be developed, the Government and World Bank teams will ensure optimal complementarity between the activities.

19. The proposed project is part of the regional South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth (SWIOFish) Series of Projects, which adopts a regional and long term approach to supporting the South West Indian Ocean countries in sustainably developing their fisheries sector. Within the SWIOFish Program, a first project, SWIOFish1, was approved by the Board on February 27, 2015. SWIOFish1 promotes regional cooperation in the framework of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission to foster sustainable management of the region's fisheries. It also includes national investments in Comoros, Mozambique and Tanzania. The second project, SWIOFish2, under preparation, will pursue the support to regional cooperation with a specific focus on the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and will include national investments in Madagascar. The Republic of Seychelles is already part of the regional component of the first two projects within this Series of Projects, SWIOFish1 and SWIOFish2, through its active role within the SWIOFC and the IOTC. It is proposed that it benefits from national investments under SWIOFish3. SWIOFish3 would also include a regional component, aimed at complementing the activities supported under the two previous projects (cf. below).

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Proposed Development Objective(s) (From PCN)

The proposed Project Development Objective is: to improve management of fisheries at regional and

national levels and the fish handling processes at targeted handling sites in the Seychelles.

Proposed Global Environment Objective(s) (From PCN)

The proposed project has a common PDO and GEO.

Key Results (From PCN)

The proposed PDO-level Results Indicators of the project are:

- a) Area with submission for gazettment to the Parliament as sustainable use marine protected area with agreed-upon management plans developed in a consultative manner (km²);
- b) Marine areas brought under biodiversity protection (ha) (core sector indicator);
- c) Share of citizens of the Seychelles who participated in consultations on management plans for proposed sustainable use marine protected areas (%) (citizen engagement indicator); and
- d) Direct project beneficiaries (number), of which female (%).

D. Concept Description

20. The proposed project will be the third project within the SWIOFish Series of Projects. The challenges it intends to address are regional in nature. Addressing these regional challenges also requires action at the national level, which will yield important regional benefits, enhance country ownership and efficiency, and strengthen national institutions. Following the approach developed under SWIOFish1 and SWIOFish2, project implementation will adopt a principle of subsidiarity: only project activities that are transnational will be managed at the regional level through a regional body operationalized by the SWIOFish1 (component 1). Most of the activities will then be implemented at the national level (component 2, 3 and 4). Component 5 will support regional and national project management activities.

21. At the regional level, the proposed project would build on and extend the activities supported by the SWIOFish1 and SWIOFish2. It would focus on the specific challenges of the African Small Island Developing States with regard to their large maritime environment, their blue economy and climate change and ocean acidification. At the national level, the proposed project will focus on Seychelles, as described below.

Component 1. Enhanced regional cooperation on sustainable management of the maritime territory (US\$3.4 million Regional IDA)

22. The regional component will support the group of African Small Island Developing States (Cabo Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, and Seychelles) in collaborating and sharing their own experiences to address some of their specific challenges: improve the sustainable management of their vast maritime territory, innovate and develop their blue economy, and assess, anticipate and adapt to the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification.

23. The regional component will also support the recently-created Federation of Indian Ocean Artisanal Fishers (Fédération des Pêcheurs Artisans de l'Océan Indien) and help establish permanent headquarters, possibly in Seychelles.

24. The Indian Ocean Commission, mandated by the African Small Island Developing States to drive their agenda and at the initiative of the Federation of Indian Ocean Artisanal Fishers, would implement the related Regional IDA grant.

Component 2. Expanded sustainable-use marine protected areas (US\$2.65 million GEF Biodiversity)

25. The Government of Seychelles is undertaking a marine spatial planning exercise aiming at improving the planning and management of the country's vast maritime space. In this context, the Government aims at protecting an increasing share of the maritime space (territorial sea and economic exclusive zone) under two broad categories: no-take marine protected areas (MPAs), and sustainable-use MPAs. Component 2 will support the operationalization of the marine spatial planning exercise, with a specific focus on sustainable-use MPAs. It will in particular: (i) expand the coverage of sustainable-use MPAs by supporting their creation, and the preparation of related management plans and specific regulations; (ii) support the monitoring of sustainable-use MPAs; and (iii) enhance the conservation and management of sea grass habitats within the production seascape.

Component 3. Improved governance of priority fisheries (US\$2.65 million GEF International Waters)

26. With the purpose of ensuring the healthy functioning of marine and coastal ecosystems in Seychelles, the third component will address key institutional constraints to support the countries' management of its vast EEZ and foster sustainable fisheries. It will: (i) support the preparation and implementation of the management plans for the demersal (Mahé Plateau and Praslin plans), sea-cucumber, and tuna fisheries, ensuring their alignment with the MPA management plans when required; (ii) support the preparation of fleet management and development plan; (iii) promote and develop co-management of fisheries as a key policy and management tool for their sustainable use and for the rehabilitation of artisanal fisheries; (iv) support the creation of a Fisheries Economic Intelligence Unit and the production, analysis, utilization and dissemination of key fisheries and marine environment statistics; and (v) review and update the institutional framework for the fisheries sector (the exact scope of activities will be clarified during project preparation). The project will allocate at least 1% of the GEF International Waters grant amount for participation in GEF-IW Learn activities, including establishing a website, drafting of experience notes and participation at biannual GEF International Waters conferences

Component 4. Sustainable development of the blue economy (US\$4.0 million IBRD)

27. Component 4 will help finance the sustainable development of the Seychelles blue economy and support increased value-addition in the aquaculture, industrial, semi-industrial and artisanal fisheries, and/or its sport and recreational fishing sectors. It will: (i) facilitate the expansion of value-chains and promote synergies with other value chains (e.g. tourism); (ii) create the enabling environment for the development of aquaculture; (iii) facilitate a sustainable, economically-sound port development process; and (iv) increase the sanitary monitoring capacity. The sub-component will include investments in feasibility studies and small infrastructure, including potentially in aquaculture and at the fishing port.

Component 5. Project management and coordination (US\$0.6 million Regional IDA, US\$1.0 million IBRD)

28. The last component will support the coordination and implementation of the project at the regional and national level, through regional and national management units and steering committees. The steering committees would exercise a supervisory role over the funds allocated while the management units would manage the project. In Seychelles, the management unit will be embedded in

the Ministry of Finance, Trade and the Blue Economy. At the regional level, the management unit would be embedded in the Indian Ocean Commission.

Incremental Reasoning: The GEF funds will be used to foster the sustainability of Seychelles' fisheries sector and expand the coverage of sustainable use marine protected areas. Without GEF funds, the project would focus on supporting the development of the fisheries sector and its value chains but would miss the opportunity of greening the sector by reducing the carbon and water footprint of its industry, promoting the preservation of healthy ecosystems, ensuring the sustainability of its management and linking fisheries with biodiversity conservation. The GEF funds will contribute to enhancing the sustainable use of globally significant, and restore and sustain coastal and marine ecosystems goods and services, including globally significant biodiversity, as well as maintain the capacity of natural systems to sequester carbon.

II. SAFEGUARDS

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

The project, essentially in its component 2, 3 and 4, will take place in specific locations around the coast of Seychelles and within its exclusive economic zone, in areas still to be determined.

B. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Ministries involved in project implementation lack experience and capacity in implementing safeguards policies in general, and World Bank procedures in particular. Capacity would be developed during project preparation by hiring and training dedicated staff and capitalizing on other Governmental institutions' experience on the subject.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Demba Balde (GSU01)

Ruma Tavorath (GEN07)

D. POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	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 (landing sites, warehouses, markets, office buildings) and construction of aquaculture facilities (hatcheries, laboratories). An ESMF will be drafted during project preparation, and specific ESIA's and ESMPs will be prepared once infrastructure investments are confirmed.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The overall impact of the project on natural habitats are expected to be overwhelmingly positive. Nonetheless, potential civil works could have minor small-scale impacts on

		natural habitats. Provision would be made in the ESMF to adequately address such impacts. If applicable, the ESIA will include a Protected area management plan.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	Not Applicable.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	Aquaculture investments are envisaged, but it is not expected that they would involve the use of pesticides or other pest management products.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	TBD	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	Project activities will not impact any indigenous groups recognized under this policy.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The project is not expected to involve land acquisition leading to involuntary resettlement. However the project proposes to develop and implement fisheries management plans and expand areas under sustainable use 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. As part of project preparation, a Process Framework (PF) will be drafted.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Project activities will not involve dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Project activities will not be located or take place in international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Project activities will not be located or take place in disputed areas.

E. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

1. Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage ISDS:

30-Sep-2016

2. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal-stage ISDS.

It is expected that the safeguard related studies will be launched early in the preparation process, as soon as potential activities are significantly carved out. The safeguards instruments (ESMF and PF) will be prepared alongside the project and finalized, approved and published before its appraisal.

III. Contact point

World Bank

Contact: Benjamin Garnaud
Title: Natural Resources Mgmt. Spec.
Contact: Xavier F. P. Vincent
Title: Sr Fisheries Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

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V. Approval

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Benjamin Garnaud, Xavier F. P. Vincent	
<i>Approved By:</i>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name:	Date:
Practice Manager:	Name:	Date:
Country Director:	Name:	Date:

¹ Reminder: The Bank's Disclosure Policy requires that safeguard-related documents be disclosed before appraisal (i) at the InfoShop and (ii) in country, at publicly accessible locations and in a form and language that are accessible to potentially affected persons.