



Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 23-Feb-2018 | Report No: PIDISDSC20884



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Western Africa	Project ID P162343	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name West Africa Regional Fisheries Program Phase 2 in Liberia and Sierra Leone (P162343)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date Sep 27, 2018	Estimated Board Date Dec 12, 2018	Practice Area (Lead) Environment & Natural Resources
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) The Republic of Sierra Leone, The Republic of Liberia	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC), Committee of Fisheries for the West Central of the Gulf of Guinea (FCWC), Liberia Maritime Authority	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve the management of selected fisheries, increase the post-harvest value of catch in targeted landing sites and improve the enabling environment for aquaculture development.

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
International Development Association (IDA)	75.00
Total Project Cost	75.00

Environmental Assessment Category B-Partial Assessment	Concept Review Decision Track II-The review did authorize the preparation to continue
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Note to Task Teams: End of system generated content, document is editable from here.



Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country 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: some of them have a per-capita GDP below US\$1,000 (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Senegal), and some are emerging from conflicts within the last ten years (Liberia and Sierra Leone). Poverty is widespread: in Liberia 56.4 percent and in Sierra Leone 60 percent of the population lives below the poverty line. Both countries' human development indicators are among the lowest in the world: Liberia ranks 177 and Sierra Leone 181 out of 188 countries evaluated by the latest United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Development Index in 2014, and access to basic services is very limited. The two countries are also fragile states, emerging from past conflicts and the recent Ebola epidemics that resulted in the erosion of some recent important gains made by both countries in reducing poverty and vulnerability. Liberia and Sierra Leone are also heavily dependent on foreign investment and imports, leaving them highly vulnerable to international markets fluctuations.

2. The economies of West Africa coastal countries and their populations are heavily dependent 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. The coastal economy and population directly benefit from the goods and services that the marine and coastal environment provides, and extractive 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 benefits provided by the coastal and marine environment include natural coastal protection, climate regulation, carbon storage and biodiversity. Liberia and Sierra Leone have long coastlines (560 and 402 kilometers respectively) with a continental shelf supporting marine fish resources that could make a significant contribution to local economic growth. In Liberia the coastal area is home to some 58 percent of the population. Although per capita fish consumption is relatively low compared to the world average, fish contributes to the animal protein needs of an estimated 80 percent of the total population. In Sierra Leone, population living off the coast mainly depend on fisheries, and about 25% of the male in working age are employed in the sector.

3. Fisheries are inherently shared and represent a regional asset. Migratory stocks are shared: High value tuna stocks and other pelagic fisheries 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 move from country to country. The spillover benefits and economies of scale can be significant with concerted efforts from all countries, 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 nutritious 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. Sea-level rise, coastal flooding, and more frequent and severe extreme weather events directly threaten coastal population way of life. 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. Coastal mangroves provide natural protection ('green infrastructure') against winds and waves to prevent erosion and floods, but under constant threat from coastal communities' energy needs. Both Liberia and Sierra Leone has millions of population living along the coast of the countries. The key climatic hazards like coastal flooding and sea level rise could result in loss of life, damage to infrastructure and settlements, and more generally significant disruption of socio-economic activities. Thus, conservation of natural assets such as coastal mangrove and sea grass bed contributes to physical resilience of coastal communities. Furthermore, better managed fisheries can help enhance the capital resilience of the coastal countries like Sierra Leone and Liberia by providing better income and awareness for the local communities. Better equipment for the fishing vessels such as life jacket and Autonomies Information System (AIS) can help improve safety at sea. Climate smart coastal infrastructure can help mitigate severe weather damage risk. Environmental protection and sustainable management of fisheries, 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 effort in the individual countries.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

5. The coastal states of West Africa are endowed with some of the richest fishing grounds in the world, contributing in a significant way 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, with an estimated value in the order of US\$2 billion, and the value of unreported catch may be more than twice this level. Given the magnitude of fish production and the extensive value chains of the products, West Africa's marine fisheries play a critical role in the culture, lives, and economy of its population. Fisheries currently represent at least 10 percent of national GDP in countries like Liberia and Sierra Leone. The fisheries sector directly and indirectly employs more than 3 million people throughout coastal West Africa. In Liberia, the sector provides a means of employment and livelihood for about 11,250 people who are engaged on a full-time basis, and perhaps hundreds of thousands more on a part-time basis. In Sierra Leone, the fisheries sector provides direct employment to some 100,000 persons and indirect employment to some 500,000 persons (almost 10 percent of the population). 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. During Ebola outbreak in Sierra Leone and Liberia, fish was the main source of food when the agriculture sector almost collapsed, which provided a food security for these two countries.

6. Despite the importance of West Africa's marine fisheries, this industry has been seriously underperforming over the last twenty years due to biological and economic overfishing. As a result, overall fish stocks are dwindling and the fishing industry is not profitable. Overfishing 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 a year. Overfishing in the region is consistent with global trends; according to available estimates, 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.

7. Coastal West Africa countries share common challenges in their fisheries. Among the most pervasive is 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, in different ways. There exist many "externalities" in the fisheries sector, where one country's action (or inaction) brings about impacts on others. For example, 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, 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 through regional cooperation and coordination will enable larger overall benefits from fish resources at the regional level. Several sub-regional commissions, such as the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC, CSRP in French for Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches) and Fisheries Committee for West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC, CPCO in French for Le Comité des Pêches pour le Centre Ouest du Golfe de Guinée) have been formed through agreement to foster this regional cooperation.

8. The profitability of the seafood industry in West Africa is also limited by poor post-harvest practices. In many countries, poor handling practices, both on board and on shore, result 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. Improving marketing practices can help fishers obtain better prices. 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.

9. Aquaculture has increasing demand from West Africa countries. Local and international demand for fish products is expected to increase, creating additional pressure on the resources, and consequently generating a need for seafood dealers to diversify their fish sources, including turning to aquaculture. Farming fish as a source of income and food has only recently begun to be exploited in West Africa, but holds a great yet untapped potential because of its suitable natural environment and relatively stable political climates in most countries of the region. In both Sierra Leone and Liberia, the capacity is low from the hatchery facilities for fingerlings, to feed supply and farming equipment and technology. However, some pilots on tilapia, sea cucumber and other species are ongoing. It is important to support research on business model development, suitable species identification, and demonstration farm establishment for these countries so both the public and private sector can benefit from it and develop their investment strategy accordingly.

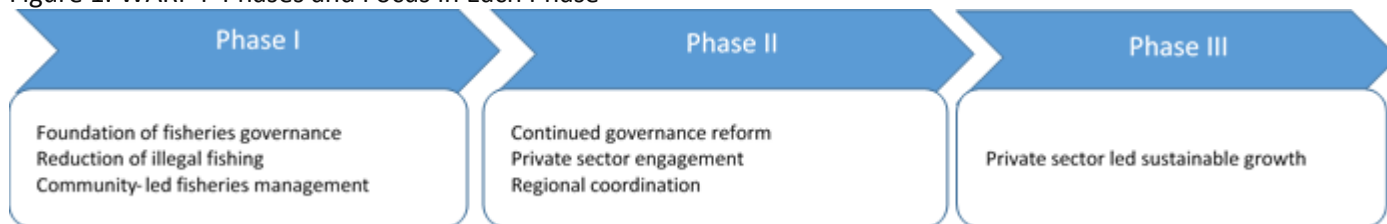
10. The West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARF-P) addresses these challenges. The program's overall development objective is to support countries to maintain or increase priority fish stocks and the benefits that they can provide to West Africa, with a focus on benefits for poverty reduction and food security. 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. Recognizing it is not an easy task and many of the proposed changes will take time, the WARF-P 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 WARF-P follows the WARF-P program log frame, 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, their progresses can be tracked and appropriate next steps can be identified using the log frame's flow charts.

11. Following the approval of the WARF-P in 2009, countries have initiated their first phase projects. Liberia and Sierra Leone were among the first group of countries to begin implementing WARF-P projects in 2010. The 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. The WARF-P Phase 1 projects have also supported introduction of “community-led fisheries management” systems on a pilot basis as well as establishment of a foundation for regional policy coordination. A simplified vision of the WARF-P phases and the focus of each phase are illustrated in Figure 1. For a summary of WARF-P projects, see Tables 1 and 2 in Annex I.

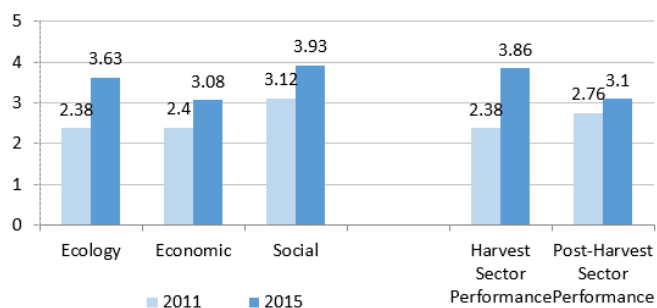
Figure 1. WARF-P Phases and Focus in Each Phase



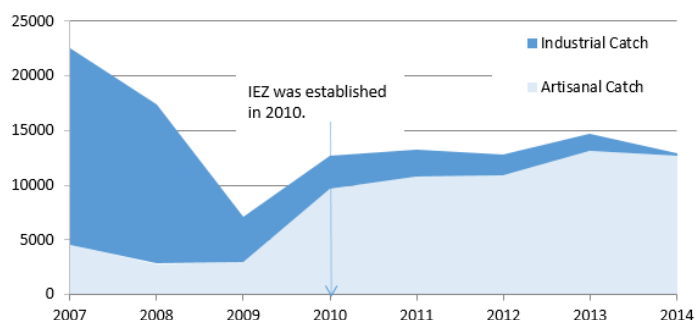
12. During the WARF-P Phase 1, Liberia and Sierra Leone made several important and concrete achievements. These include: the development of new sector policies in both countries, particularly the establishment of the 6 mile Inshore Exclusive Zone (IEZ) for artisanal fishermen, and the enabling legislation drafted in Liberia; the registration of both countries’ small-scale fishing fleets; improvements in the national fishing fleet licensing policies in a number of fisheries, and an overall enhancement 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 the official recognition of community fisheries management rights in a number of pilot sites. In total, 31 Community Managed Associations (CMAs) have been set up in Sierra Leone and 1 CMA in Liberia. Based on an evaluation of by using Fishery Performance Indicators (FPIs) in a sample community in Liberia, WARF-P has helped the country to achieve better performance in social, economic, and ecological dimensions, which is also verified from the interview of the local fishing communities. Overall, the WARF-P Phase 1 in Liberia and Sierra Leone has had particular impact on the levels of illegal fishing, with the rate of infractions declining by over 50 percent in both countries. As a result, on a localized basis, fishing communities in Liberia and Sierra Leone have started to see the resource base rebuild and productivity increase (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Achievement of WARF-P in Liberia

Comparison of the Artisanal Fishery Performance in West Point Liberia in 2011 & 2015



Annual Landing by Sector in Liberia from 2007-2014



13. At the regional level, SRFC 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, SRFC provided training to its member countries to support their readiness for the Port State Measures Agreement. Third, a regional registry of fishing vessels has been established, currently awaiting for ministerial approval of SRFC member countries before the registry can be populated. This registry will provide a crucial contribution against illegal activities in the region's waters.

14. With the WARF-P Phase 1 having closed (in September 2016 in Liberia, and in December 2014 in Sierra Leone), both Liberia and Sierra Leone require continued support to maintain the positive results achieved, and scale up the effort at the regional, national and community levels. In fact, both Liberia and Sierra Leone are merely at the beginning of the long-term process normally needed to transition into sustainable management systems of the fisheries sector. At the present stage, it is essential that both countries continue to be fully integrated in the regional initiatives that the WARF-P has been supporting. At the national level, the countries need to expand their policy reforms, and adequately manage their fishing capacity and fishing activities in the small-scale segment. At the community level, it is key to obtain full and active engagement of fishing communities in policy design and certain fisheries management activities (e.g., access control and surveillance) in promoting good practices at the community level. The experience from WARF-P Phase 1 implementation, furthermore, indicated the need to assist the countries in better managing the aggregate fishing capacity and the fishing activities in the artisanal segment, to enhance the development potential of the measures introduced. Overall, Liberia and Sierra Leone require continued support for: implementing policies and management practices designed or initiated under the first phase of WARF-P; scaling up community-level activities; and coordinating across countries to address shared problems in the region, especially on the IUU fishing.

15. The proposed project will also integrate lessons learned from earlier projects within and outside the WARF-P. At the regional, national, and community levels, the WARF-P gained a wealth of experience and observations from which the new projects can learn. First of all, tangible progress in combatting IUU fishing in West Africa was achieved as the first step in governance reform, with most of the WARF-P's targets met if not exceeded – though this still require continued effort and investment to be sustained going forward. WARF-P Phase 1 also had to acknowledge that many West African states simply lacked the capacity to deliver fisheries governance reform at the spatial scales needed, but also that community management pilots managed to effectively change rules to limit fishing effort and increase overall benefits. Overall, government officials often were unwilling to pursue reforms that would affect easy revenues and possible vested interest. The recommendation was to look for additional incentives to support reforms and performance. Learning from the good experience of using disbursement-linked indicators (DLIs) in the WARF-P projects in Guinea and Mauritania, this project proposes to use DLIs to improve the rigor and transparency in the project M&E processes and to enhance ownership of the project and motivations for delivering results by the client countries. Both Liberia and Sierra Leone will be required to publish specified fisheries management information for the disbursement of portions of their grants. 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 DLIs. As most African civil servants have a genuine eagerness for receiving training as a path for career development, it is expected to be a highly effective incentive mechanism.

Relationship to CPF

16. The proposed project is aligned with the regional strategies and objectives and the countries' IDA/IFC/MIGA engagement strategies as follows:

17. Africa Strategic Framework: The proposed project is very closely aligned with the Region's priority areas 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. Furthermore, as stated in previous CPSs, the Bank committed to support the promotion of competitive, sustainable and modern fisheries in both countries, through improved management and productivity of the sector, ultimately contributing to job creation and poverty reduction. Within this framework, the proposed project's long-term development impact is to spur growth and promote poverty reduction by strengthening of the fisheries sector, addressing fragility and building resilience. The new round of Systematic Country Diagnostics and Country Partnership Framework for Liberia and Sierra Leone are underway and fisheries are acknowledged as an important livelihood. This section will be updated with latest information at the time of PAD preparation.

18. Alignment with the Regional Integration Assistance Strategy (RIAS): The 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 in the indicative lending program (Table 3, page 47).

19. Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP): The WARFP will help deliver the Africa Climate Business Plan (ACBP), developed by the World Bank and presented at COP21. In particular, the WARFP 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."

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Note to Task Teams: The PDO has been pre-populated from the datasheet for the first time for your convenience. Please keep it up to date whenever it is changed in the datasheet.

20. The PDO of the proposed project is: to improve management of access to selected fisheries, increase the post-harvest value of landed catch and improve enabling environment for aquaculture (Annex III demonstrates how the project PDO contributes to the WARFP's overall long-term development objective using the WARFP program log frame.)

21. To achieve the first PDO (improve management of access to selected fisheries), the two countries' sector governance frameworks will be strengthened and better aligned to improve the management of the aggregate fishing capacity and effort in selected commercial fisheries, the health of marine and coastal environment that supports these fisheries, and the enabling environment for value chain development. To achieve the second part of the PDO (increase the post-harvest value of landed 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 through (a) reducing spoilage to increase marketable quantity and quality and (b) improving marketing practices to command higher unit prices.

Key Results (From PCN)



22. The proposed PDO-level results indicators of the project are as follows:
1. Fisheries management plans implemented (number) (corporate results indicator - CRI). This indicator pertains to the first part of the PDO. It measures if the country has developed and implemented the fishery management plan which in general define how the selected fisheries will be managed in terms of capacity, gear use, registration requirement, fishing season and so on.
 2. Fishing capacity in selected fisheries aligned with the precautionary principles (number of boats and vessels, quota/tonnage) (overlap with CRI) (DLI). This indicator pertains to the first part of the PDO.
 3. Share of landed catch under improved practices at selected landing clusters (%) (includes 1. handling on boats/vessels and on shore and first processing). This indicator pertains to the second part of the PDO.
 4. Scoring on aquaculture enabling environment: 1. Disease control 2. Pilot projects 3. Marketing 4. Legal framework. This indicator pertains to the third part of the PDO.
 5. Share of local population consulted in preparation of fisheries management plans (disaggregated by sex) (citizen engagement and gender indicators)

D. Concept Description

Note to Task Teams: The following sections are system generated and can only be edited online in the Portal.

SAFEGUARDS

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

The Project Locations are in Sierra Leone and Liberia.

B. Borrower's Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

As a regional project, the borrowers' institutional capacity for safeguard policies varies from country to country. While the final institutional arrangements for the implementation of the project have still to be determined, a full review of the capacity of both countries is expected during preparation, as well as of the various Borrower agencies.

In Sierra Leone, the project implementation counterpart will be the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR). The institutional capacity for safeguards within the MFMR is moderate. However, the Ministry has an ongoing World Bank funded project and has good capacity within the PMU for safeguards implementation. They have worked with the Bank since 2010, so relatively familiar with the Bank safeguard policies. The Sierra Leone EPA provides guidelines for environmental assessment and screening of sub-projects. The SL EPA is also familiar with World bank safeguards polices and continues to carryout its mandate in permitting and monitoring of projects.

The project implementation agency in Liberia will be the newly established National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority, which is converted from Bureau Of National Fisheries (BNF), the precious implementation counterpart for WAFRP phase I. The newly appointed DG and Deputy Director have both worked with the World Bank before. The institution capacity on safeguard is moderate. The capacity of the Liberia EPA has been built through other World Bank funded projects such as



the Urban and Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (URIRP) and the ongoing Small Holder Tree Crop Project (STCP). They will help provide guidance for the project.

During preparation, the project management units for both Liberia and Sierra Leone will recruit a safeguards specialist each to support with the implementation of safeguards during project preparation and implementation.

Each borrower (Liberia and Sierra Leone) will prepare the relevant documents (ESMF, RPF, etc). The policy triggered and explanation can be seen below.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

- Demba Balde, Social Safeguards Specialist
- Emmanuel Ngollo, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
- Gloria Malia Mahama, Social Safeguards Specialist
- Anita Bimunka Takura Tingbani, Social Safeguards Specialist
- Charles Ankisiba, Social Safeguards Specialist

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	The policy is triggered since the project will finance rehabilitation of select fish process facilities as well as the financing of additional infrastructure to enhance fish processing and value addition. This would require that appropriate safeguard measures are established to mitigate any adverse impacts generated by such investments. Though the specific impacts that might arise as a result of the project are not yet known, in line with the national legal framework and the World Bank safeguard policies, the Borrower is expected to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Framework to guide management of the specific environmental and social considerations of this operation. The screening form to be embedded in the ESMF will be used to screen sub-projects during implementation to determine additional safeguards studies that might be needed.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	The project would support both countries to protect key natural habitats critical to the health of the marine fish stocks, and such efforts could trigger the Policy. Any potential impacts would be addressed at the



		country level through existing country systems and within the Worldbank Policy Framework.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project activities do not involve forests
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	The project Activities will not involve pesticides and pest management
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	The project activities will involve physical works and a chance find procedure will be established to deal with any physical cultural resources that are recovered during project implementation
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	The project area does not have indigenous people
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	No large amount of significant physical displacement of project Affected Persons (PAPs) are expected under the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program Phase 2 in Liberia and Sierra Leone. However, some activities related to the building of additional infrastructure may lead to the acquisition of land, loss of assets and/or means of livelihoods. Since the specific locations of the investments are yet to be determined, the respective clients in Sierra Leone and Liberia will prepare a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF). The RPF report will be consulted upon, publicly disclosed both in-country and at the World Bank Infoshop prior to appraisal stage. Where and when warranted, Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) or Abbreviated Resettlement Plans (ARAPs) will be prepared, reviewed, cleared and disclosed as well.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	The project activities do not involve Dams
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Project activities will not occur in International waterways
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Project activities will not occur in disputed areas

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Jul 31, 2018

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 PID/ISDS

Each of the countries will prepare an ESMF and RPF for their specific countries and these will be cleared and disclosed before appraisal.



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APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Berengere P. C. Prince, Jingjie Chu
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Country Director:	Henry G. Kerali	08-Mar-2018