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Report No: 108384-AFR

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL GRANT

FROM THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$5 MILLION, US\$1 MILLION, AND US\$4 MILLION

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA, THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, AND THE REPUBLIC OF SIERRA  
LEONE, RESPECTIVELY

FOR A

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL FISHERIES PROGRAM

ADDITIONAL FINANCING IN GUINEA, SIERRA LEONE, LIBERIA

December 16, 2016

Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice  
Africa Region

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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange rate effective: December 6, 2016)

Currency Unit	=	U.S. dollar (US\$)
9,030 Guinea Franc (GNF)	=	1 U.S. dollar (US\$)
5,530 Sierra Leonean Leone (SLL)	=	1 U.S. dollar (US\$)
91 Liberian Dollar (LRD)	=	1 U.S. dollar (US\$)

## FISCAL YEAR

January 1 – December 31

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACGF	Africa Catalytic Growth Fund
AF	Additional Financing
BNF	Bureau of National Fisheries
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CCLME	Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem
CFI	Coastal Fisheries Initiative
CMA	Community Management Association
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
CSRP or SRFC	Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission ( <i>Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches</i> )
DA	Designated Account
DLI	Disbursement Linked Indicator
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FM	Financial Management
FMCO	Fisheries Management Coordination Office
FPI	Fishery Performance Indicator
FY	Fiscal Year
GCLME	Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GN	Guinea
GoSL	Government of Sierra Leone
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IDA	International Development Association
INT	Integrity Vice Presidency
IFR	Interim Financial Report
IPAU	Integrated Project Administration Unit
IoM	Isle of Man
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
IW	International Waters
IW-LEARN	International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network
IR	Intermediate Result
JMC	Joint Maritime Committee

LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LR	Liberia
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCS	Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance
MFMR	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources
MFR	Management and Functional Review
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MPA	Marine-Protected Area
NAP	National Action Plan
NPPA	National Public Procurement Authority
NSC	National Steering Committee
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PDO	Project Development Objective
PFM	Public Financial Management
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPA	Public Procurement Act
PROFISH	Global Program on Fisheries
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RCU	Regional Coordination Unit
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SL	Sierra Leone
SLAFU	Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishermen Union
SLIAFU	Sierra Leone Indigenous Artisanal Fishermen Union
SOP	Series of Projects
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TF	Trust Fund
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
WARFP	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program

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**WEST AFRICA  
WEST AFRICA REGIONAL FISHERIES PROGRAM  
ADDITIONAL FINANCING IN GUINEA, SIERRA LEONE, LIBERIA  
(WARFP SOP C1 AF)**

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## ADDITIONAL FINANCING DATA SHEET

*West Africa Regional Fisheries Program AF Guinea, Sierra Leone & Liberia ( P156759 )*

AFRICA

GEN01

Basic Information – Parent								
Parent Project ID:		P126773		Original EA Category:		B		
Current Closing Date:		15-Dec-2020						
Basic Information – Additional Financing (AF)								
Project ID:		P156759		Additional Financing Type (from AUS):				Scale Up
Regional Vice President:		Makhtar Diop		Proposed EA Category:		B		
Country Director:		Rachid Benmessaoud		Expected Effectiveness Date:		05-May-2017		
Senior Global Practice Director:		Julia Bucknall		Expected Closing Date:		1-March-2021		
Practice Manager/Manager:		Magda Lovei		Report No:		108384-AFR		
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Project Financing Data - Parent (West Africa Regional Fisheries Program SOP C1 - Mauritania & Guinea - P126773 ) (in USD Million)								
Key Dates								
Project	Ln/Cr/TF <sup>1</sup>	Status	Approval Date	Signing Date	Effectiveness Date	Original Closing Date	Revised Closing Date	
P126773	IDA <sup>2</sup> D0390	Effective	16-Mar-2015	17-Apr-2015	24-Jun-2015	15-Dec-2020		

<sup>1</sup> TF stands for Trust Fund

<sup>2</sup> IDA stands for International Development Association

P126773	IDA D0400	Effective	16-Mar-2015	14-Apr-2015	30-Nov-2015	15-Dec-2020			
P131327	TF 19089	Effective	16-Mar-2015	17-Apr-2015	17-Apr-2015	15-Dec-2020			
Disbursements									
Project	Ln/Cr/TF	Status	Currency	Original	Revised	Cancelled	Disbursed	Undisbursed	% Disbursed
P126773	IDA D0390	Effective	XDR	8.60	8.60	0.00	1.48	7.12	17.20
P126773	IDA D0400	Effective	XDR	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.97	6.13	13.60
P131327	TF 19089	Effective	USD	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.94	6.06	13.46
Project Financing Data - Additional Financing West Africa Regional Fisheries Program AF Guinea, Sierra Leone & Liberia ( P156759) (in USD Million)									
[ ]    Loan    [X]    Grant    [ ]    IDA Grant									
[ ]    Credit    [ ]    Guarantee    [ ]    Other									
Total Project Cost:		11.50		Total Bank Financing:		10.00			
In-kind contribution:		1.50							
Financing Gap:		0.00							
Financing Source – Additional Financing (AF)								Amount	
Global Environment Facility (GEF)								10.00	
In-kind contribution								1.50	
Total								11.50	
Policy Waivers									
Does the project depart from the CAS in content or in other significant respects?							No		
Explanation									
Does the project require any policy waiver(s)?							No		
Explanation									
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Locations					
Country	First Administrative Division	Location	Planned	Actual	Comments
Guinea	Koukoude	Koukoude		X	

Guinea	Bongolon	Bongolon	X		
Guinea	Matakan	Matakan	X		
Liberia	Grand Cape Town	Robersport		X	
Sierra Leone	Moyamba	Tombo		X	
<b>Institutional Data</b>					
<b>Parent (West Africa Regional Fisheries Program SOP C1 - Mauritania &amp; Guinea - P126773 )</b>					
<b>Practice Area (Lead)</b>					
Environment & Natural Resources					
<b>Contributing Practice Areas</b>					
<b>Additional Financing West Africa Regional Fisheries Program AF Guinea, Sierra Leone &amp; Liberia (P156759 )</b>					
<b>Practice Area (Lead)</b>					
Environment & Natural Resources					
<b>Contributing Practice Areas</b>					
<b>Consultants (Will be disclosed in the Monthly Operational Summary)</b>					
To be determined.					



## I. Introduction

1. This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide an additional Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant in an amount of US\$10 million to the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) Series of Projects (SOP) C1 (P126773/P131327). Under the WARFP, currently three SOPs<sup>3</sup> and one Investment Project Financing in Ghana are either completed or under implementation. The recipients of the additional financing (AF, West Africa Region Fisheries Program AF Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia - P156759) will be the Republic of Guinea (US\$5 million), the Republic of Liberia (US\$1 million), and the Republic of Sierra Leone (US\$4 million). The proposed AF will add to and scale up activities under the WARFP.<sup>4</sup> Specifically, it will provide for (a) scaled-up community-led fisheries management of coastal sedentary fisheries; (b) additional institutional support for the management of targeted fisheries; (c) further development and implementation of underlying policy and legislative frameworks; (d) strengthening of surveillance efforts and capacity; and (e) further support for regional coordination, communication, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). The GEF chief executive officer has cleared it for inclusion in the upcoming GEF work program.

2. The AF is proposed in response to requests from the recipient countries for further targeted support for the fisheries sector in view of achievements made so far under the WARFP and in response to the impact of the recent Ebola outbreak on fishermen communities, livelihoods and food security.

3. The activities proposed under the AF will scale up the impact of the projects in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. In Guinea, the US\$5 million grant will be used to deepen the institutional (national, regional, communal) and legal reforms that the IDA grant is currently supporting, build local fishing communities physical and human capacity to manage and monitor assigned fisheries areas and local businesses, and further invest in surveillance capacities. In Liberia, the US\$1 million grant will advance existing management efforts for targeted fisheries, further build up the Community Management Association (CMA) model, and strengthen local monitoring and surveillance. In Sierra Leone, the US\$4 million grant will support community-led fisheries management, regulatory and institutional reform, and improved fisheries monitoring. At the regional level, the AF will enhance the coordination between the WARFP countries and support the utilization of the GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW-LEARN) as a platform for sharing results and knowledge. These activities will be carried out through subsidiary agreements between Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone with the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP, *Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches*).

4. The US\$10 million AF is complementary to other existing investments in the three recipient countries as detailed in Table 1. The GEF incremental reasoning provided in annex 6 provide further details.

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<sup>3</sup> The SOP A1 includes Senegal, Cabo Verde, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. The SOP B1 includes Guinea-Bissau. The SOP C1 includes Mauritania and Guinea. See figure 2.

<sup>4</sup> The WARFP currently covers Senegal, Liberia, Cabo Verde, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Guinea, and Mauritania.

**Table 1. Project Fund and Co-Financing. (US\$)**

		<b>Guinea</b>	<b>Liberia</b>	<b>Sierra Leone</b>	<b>Total</b>
AF project		5,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	10,000,000
Co-Financing	IDA		9,000,000		9,000,000
	GEF-4	n.a.	3,000,000	n.a.	3,000,000
	ACGF		2,000,000		2,000,000
	IoM	n.a.	n.a.	908,000	908,000
	The United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	722,000	722,000
	EU	n.a.	3,240,000	n.a.	3,240,000
	Post-Ebola in-kind	31,700,000	31,600,000	31,700,000	95,000,000
	Korea Green Growth Trust Fund	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
	ACGF	n.a.	4,200,000	n.a.	4,200,000
In-kind contribution		500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>37,400,000</b>	<b>54,740,000</b>	<b>38,030,000</b>	<b>130,170,000</b>

*Note 1:* n.a. = not applicable.

*Note 2:* Breakdown for Post-Ebola and Korea Green Growth Trust Fund are indicative.

5. **Eligibility for the AF.** The proposed AF meets the criteria under OP/BP 10.00: (a) the Implementation Status and Results Report ratings for implementation progress/development objective over the last 12 months have been Satisfactory for the SOP C1 (P126773); (b) modified or scaled-up activities are consistent with the development objective of the project and strategically aligned with the countries' strategy documents; (c) the original project does not have any unresolved fiduciary, environmental, social, or safeguard issues; there was an Integrity Vice Presidency (INT) case in the WARFP SOP A1 in Sierra Leone, which has since closed; (d) the three governments have indicated strong interest in scaling up the development impact of their original projects through the AF<sup>5</sup>; (e) the implementation capacity and project arrangements in the three recipient countries are adequate to handle the scope of the expanded activities; and (f) all legal covenants are complied with. With regards to the WARFP Phase 1 in Cabo Verde, Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone – SOP A1 (P106063), the Implementation Status and Results Report ratings for implementation progress/development objective over the last 12 months have been Moderately Satisfactory. The project in Liberia under SOP A1 closed in September 2016. Because of the abovementioned INT case with the implementing agency under the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), the project in Sierra Leone under the SOP A1 was not extended and closed on the original closing date of December 15, 2014. Fiduciary management of the proposed AF will not be under the MFMR, but under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED). There are successful cases of CMAs of fisheries in Sierra Leone under the SOP A1, and the AF specifically focuses its support on the communities.

<sup>5</sup> The letter from Liberia is for an amount of US\$5 million that will be processed in two steps according to the gradual need of the country. In a first step, US\$1 million (the proposed AF) will support the finalization of Phase 1 and transitioning toward Phase 2. In a second step, US\$4 million will be fully blended with IDA resources.

## II. Background and Rationale for Additional Financing

### Background

6. **Overfishing and food insecurity in the post-Ebola era.** The densely populated coastal region of West Africa is heavily dependent upon the biological resources of two large marine ecosystems (LMEs) for its well-being and food security. Coastal countries are endowed with some of the richest fishing grounds in the world. The Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem (GCLME), which stretches from the coast of Guinea Bissau to Angola, embodies some of the major coastal upwelling sub-ecosystems of the world and is an important center of marine biodiversity (with an estimated 239 fish species) and marine food production. It is ranked among the most productive coastal and offshore waters in the world with rich fishery resources, oil and gas reserves, and precious minerals and high potential for tourism, and it serves as an important reservoir of marine biological diversity of global significance. The Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME), spanning from Morocco to Guinea, is one of the world's major cold water upwelling boundary current LME. It ranks third in the world in primary productivity, and it has one of the highest levels of fisheries production of any African LME. More than 1.6 million tons of fish are legally captured in West African waters each year, with an estimated wholesale value of US\$2.5 billion, contributing significantly to regional and national economies. In 2011, the sector provided direct and indirect employment to over 3.2 million people, and rivers, lagoons, and inshore and offshore waters serve as important sources of animal protein in the form of fish and shellfish.

7. Despite the economic, social, and environmental importance of West Africa's marine fish resources, this ecosystem service is not sustainably used or maintained by the countries, contributing to high poverty and food insecurity. This asset has been underperforming and could make a much greater contribution to economic growth, poverty alleviation, and food security if it were better managed.

8. The Ebola virus disease epidemic, which began in Guinea in late 2013 and then spread to Sierra Leone and Liberia, dramatically aggravated the situation. The primary cost of this tragic outbreak was in human lives and suffering—but the crisis also wiped out previous hard-earned development gains in the affected countries and worsened already entrenched poverty and vulnerability, especially among women, children, and the youth. Health service delivery and school attendance decreased as did provision of water and sanitation services. The agriculture and food sectors in the three counties were particularly hard hit.<sup>6</sup> Due to the panic in the initial outbreak of the epidemic, farmers abandoned their farms, resulting in considerable disruption of farming activities. The isolation and quarantining of districts made it difficult for farmers to take their products to the market, leaving many agricultural commodities to perish at the farm gate. Slowing food trade between villages and bordering countries translated into food shortages and increased levels of localized food and nutrition insecurity. The epidemic halted most of the movements across the region and all group activities such as crop planting and harvesting throughout summer and autumn, either by mandatory quarantine measures or out of fear.

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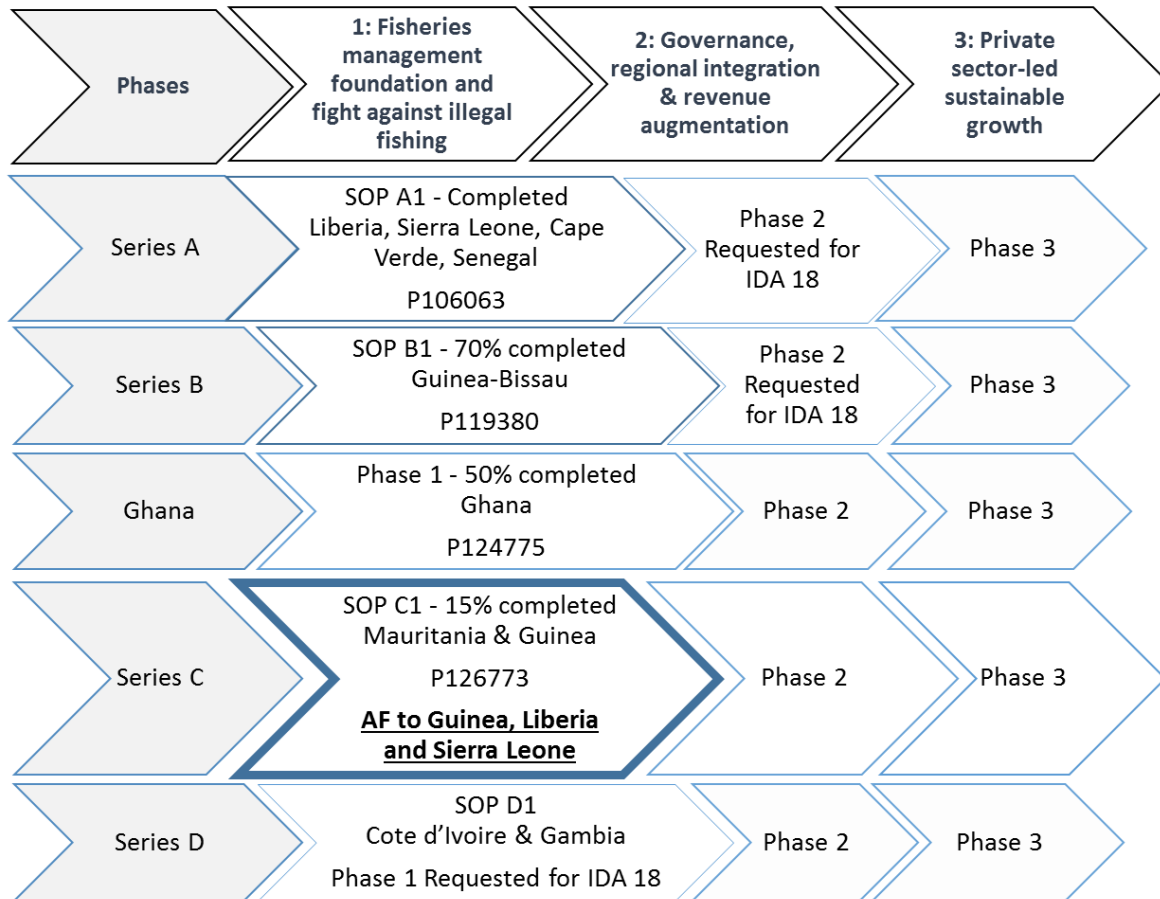
<sup>6</sup> World Bank. 2015. "The Economic Impact of Ebola on Sub-Saharan Africa: Updated Estimates for 2015." World Bank Working Paper 93721, World Bank, Washington, DC.

9. Under these circumstances, fish as a food source played a more central role in securing protein supply to communities, not only along the coast but inland as well, mostly in the form of smoked small pelagic fish transported by road through a marketing chain controlled by women fish smokers on the coast. In this time of crisis, the WARFP Phase 1, which supports improved management measures in the fisheries sector, helped increase localized fish supply, in part filling the protein gap for coastal populations. In the context of the post-Ebola situation, the need for an increased focus on avoiding further degradation of marine resources and ecosystems, as well as their sustainable management, becomes especially prominent. The proposed AF places itself within such a framework and intends to provide additional needed support to the implementation of the WARFP's objectives in the three countries hit by the Ebola epidemic. For a detailed description of root causes for the degradation of marine resources and ecosystems, refer to annex 6.

10. 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'.<sup>7</sup> This objective applies to all WARFP countries. The SOP approach was chosen recognizing that regional fisheries reform would happen gradually over an extended period of time. Accordingly, Phase 1 focuses on building the capacity of local and national fisheries institutions; Phase 2 will move from near shore waters to intermediate waters and regionally integrated fisheries management; and Phase 3, through possible collaboration with the International Finance Corporation, will support private sector engagement. Figure 1 summarizes the WARFP structure and the degree of advancement of its individual projects.

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<sup>7</sup> The program objective has been 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'.



**Figure 1. WARFP Phases and SOPs**

11. Similarly to the SOP A1, the SOP C1 has four cross-cutting components: Component 1: Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of Fisheries; Component 2: Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing; Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy; and Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination.

- (a) Component 1 builds the capacity of a regional body, governments, and stakeholders to develop and implement policies and systems that ensure that fish resources are used in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially equitable, and economically profitable.<sup>8</sup> This component will receive additional funds through the

<sup>8</sup> National legal and regulatory frameworks changes are guided by the 'Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries' of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which identifies principles that should be integrated in renewed legal and regulatory frameworks, and the FAO's "Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries – in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication". Other important principles include: (a) sustainable financing of recurrent fisheries management functions; (b) separation of control and regulatory functions; and (c) separation of policy formulation and day-to-day management of fisheries. The process is coordinated between stakeholders through national consultative committees and industry associations. Where

proposed AF in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$3.30 million (US\$1.6 million to Guinea, US\$0.2 million to Liberia, and US\$1.50 million to Sierra Leone).

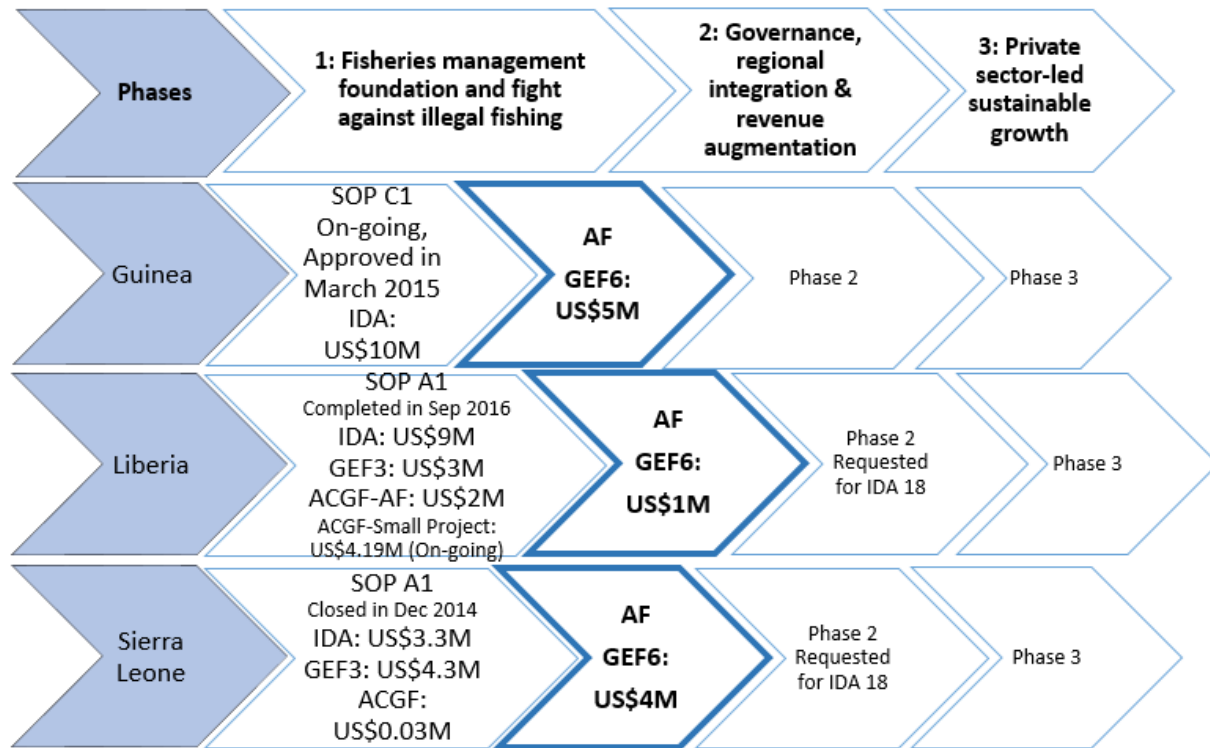
- (b) Component 2 reduces illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities that threaten the sustainable management of fish resources in the entire region by strengthening fisheries monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) systems. It also provides legal assistance for strengthening the alignment of national fisheries legislation with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the CSRP agreements. This component will receive funds under the AF in Guinea and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$1.62 million (US\$0.4 million to Guinea and US\$1.22 million to Sierra Leone).
- (c) Component 3 increases the benefits derived from fish caught in the exclusive economic zones (EEZs) of the countries, in particular by investing in regionally significant infrastructure and institutional capacity for improved handling of landed fish and reduction of postharvest losses through the development of the community-led management. This component will receive funds under the AF in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$4.03 million (US\$2.6 million to Guinea, US\$0.6 million to Liberia, and US\$0.83 million to Sierra Leone).
- (d) Component 4 supports project implementation and regional coordination, ensuring that regular M&E is conducted and the results are fed back into decision making and project management. This component will receive funds under the AF in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone for a total of US\$1.05 million (US\$0.4 million to Guinea, US\$0.2 million to Liberia, and US\$0.45 million to Sierra Leone).

12. **The status of the three countries** is shown in figure 2. While Guinea is at the early implementation of Phase 1, with the project effective since November 30, 2015, the IDA-funded Liberia project closed on September 15, 2016. The WARFP in Sierra Leone was closed without extension on December 15, 2014; however, the United Kingdom and IoM continued support of the ongoing activities in fisheries communities. The SOP C1 in Guinea started only with IDA financing since the planned GEF financing was not available at the time; however, the project was designed and appraised with GEF financing in mind. All the projects in the WARFP, except Guinea, are implemented with GEF-IDA blended financing.

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relevant, the AF will support the implementation of new policy visions by preparing annual operational/service delivery plans.

Figure 2. Status in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone



Note: Co-financing and In-kind are not included in the figure.

13. **Key achievements.** The WARFP SOP C1 (Guinea) was approved on March 16, 2015, and became effective on November 30, 2015. Initial implementation steps have taken place, including an official project launch, a first steering committee meeting, and a vessels monitoring system functional 24 hours a day. The WARFP in Liberia and Sierra Leone started under the first SOP (SOP A1) in 2009. Some of the main achievements to date are as follows: in Liberia, access of industrial boats to a restricted six-mile zone has been forbidden, allowing small-scale fishermen to fish more safely within that area, and indeed, since 2011, Liberian artisanal fishing communities have experienced a positive change in fish availability with the sizes of all fish landed increasing and the overall volumes of fish caught more than doubling compared to 2009 levels, as recorded by the community science program and the WARFP fish stock assessment data collection. A CMA has been established and has started to self-regulate fisheries in their territorial waters; destructive fishing methods have been limited; and coastal communities are active participants of surveillance by providing intelligence on IUU fishing. The registration rate of small-scale commercial fleets has reached almost 100 percent, and with illegal fishing being now under control, the EU has signed its first-ever Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement with Liberia in December 2015. This five-year agreement will allow 34 tuna vessels from Spain and France to fish in Liberia waters until 2020 at the cost of €650,000 annually, which will be split equally between access rights and sectoral support for Liberia's fisheries policy.

14. During the World Bank mission of January 2016, local fishing communities (in Robertsport) explicitly voiced the need to continue supporting the efforts that have led to fewer trawler incidents and increase of their fishing revenues.

15. Through the implementation of the SOP A1 in Sierra Leone, the removal of illegal trawlers from the six-mile inner zone has made a difference to livelihood improvement. Some communities have reported a 30 percent increase in fish landings in artisanal fishing communities. Overall, the team estimates US\$16 million in additional earnings for 36,000 fishermen in 2013 and improved food security, especially during the Ebola outbreak. Improvements in the Sierra Leonean fisheries administration have led to a 322 percent increase in official public revenues from the fisheries sector between 2008 and 2013. Thirty-one CMA clusters were established and marine-protected areas (MPAs) were designated in four coastal zones.

## Strategic Context

16. **Post-Ebola support.** The international community's attention to the Ebola outbreak has been focused on post-reconstruction projects to help the three affected countries revive their economies and get development back on track, including the IDA-funded Ebola Emergency Response Project in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (P152359/P152980), and the Emergency Economic and Fiscal Support Operation in Sierra Leone (P146726). The proposed AF goes in the same direction and is also aligned with the Ebola recovery plans of Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. In Guinea, the AF will serve as a key instrument in fulfilling the Guinea Ebola Recovery Plan and its attention to strengthening governance through improved public administration and better service delivery. In Sierra Leone, the program addresses both immediate recovery strategies to support restoration of economic growth and output in the fisheries sector and strengthen governance, justice, and security as well as longer-term strategies for increased resilience and sustainable development through the implementation of public sector reforms. Finally, the program addresses the Liberia Economic Stabilization and Recovery Plan and its core objective of strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability of poor and other at-risk groups as well as the strategic objective of increasing fishery production in a sustainable manner.

17. **LME-level strategies.** The three countries participated in the GCLME Project between 2004 and 2012, which helped them develop a broad environmental status baseline against which future trends in ecosystem health could be monitored, and they took part in the preparation and endorsement of a LME-wide Strategic Action Plan (SAP), dated September 2008, and country-specific National Action Plans (NAPs). Priority areas highlighted in the SAP are sustainable fisheries, high-quality water to sustain balanced ecosystems, and balanced habitats for sustainable ecology and environments. Guinea has been participating in the Protection of the CCLME Project<sup>9</sup> since 2010 and in two of the project's five multi-country demonstration projects. Of particular relevance to the AF are investments in participatory community fisheries management regimes around target MPAs and participatory evaluation of demersal resources that generated important baseline understanding. The AF will help the three countries implement priority actions identified in the SAP and their individual NAPs. The AF is not only in sync with the GCLME work but in fact helps deliver sustainable fisheries-related priority field interventions to the smallest and most fragile states participating in the respective GEF LME programs—at a level of in-country engagement that is normally difficult if not impossible to achieve at the LME level. See annex 7 for further details on the alignment/coordination of the proposed AF with the GCLME and CCLME Projects.

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<sup>9</sup> The other participant countries are Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, and The Gambia.



18. **Mano River Surveillance Plan.** The three countries participated in the Mano River Union Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resources Management Project funded by the GEF through the African Development Bank and will participate in the project continuation led by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. One of the expected outcomes of the project is political commitment, shared vision, and institutional capacity demonstrated for joint, ecosystem-based management of water bodies and local ‘integrated care management’ principles. The AF will help Guinea and Sierra Leone implement the Mano River Surveillance Plan for more sustainable fisheries.

19. **Alignment with the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS)/Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) and with national, regional, and global strategies.** The proposal is consistent with the World Bank’s twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity and sustainability. It further reflects the World Bank’s strategic vision for fisheries and aquaculture, articulated in the Global Program on Fisheries (PROFISH<sup>10</sup>), which promotes and facilitates the contribution that fisheries and aquaculture can make to sustainable economic growth, better nutrition, economic opportunities for women, and poverty reduction. It is also consistent with the World Bank Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa (2011), which recognized sustainable management of fisheries as one of the most cost-effective and important measures for climate change adaptation of African communities, and more recently, with the 2015 Africa Climate Business Plan and its focus on boosting the resilience of the continent’s assets, including oceans, and human and social capital, including improving social protection for the more vulnerable against climate shocks.

20. Nationally, the AF is aligned with the three countries’ IDA/International Finance Corporation/Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency CAS/CPS as follows:

- (a) **Guinea CPS for the period Fiscal Year (FY)14–FY17 (Report No. 76230).** The AF is relevant to the Strategic Area of Engagement 1 (Improve Governance) by supporting the Government’s program for further structural reforms to reduce barriers to the realization of the country’s full economic potential and to the World Bank’s strategy for the agriculture sector (including fisheries), which looks at strengthening the fight against hunger and malnutrition. Fisheries are also highlighted in the CPS as a sector that is underperforming, largely due to illegal and unreported fishing activity, which is an important focus of the AF.
- (b) **Liberia CPS for the period FY13–FY17 (Report No. 74618).** The AF is aligned with Pillar 1 (Economic Transformation) and the outcome of improved management

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<sup>10</sup> The Global Program on Fisheries (PROFISH) was established with key donors and stakeholders to engage the World Bank in improving the sustainability and economic performance in the world’s fisheries, with a focus on the welfare of the poor in coastal and fisheries communities in the developing world. The objective of PROFISH is to strengthen governance of the world’s fisheries by (a) improving the quality of investments made by both public and private sectors; (b) assisting countries and regions in establishing road maps to achieve effective sector governance and reform using improved fisheries management tools; and (c) aligning donor interventions.  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/890791468315322576/The-global-program-on-fisheries-strategic-vision-for-fisheries-and-aquaculture>

and productivity in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries by contributing to increased economic benefits from targeted fisheries and strengthening IUU reduction.

- (c) **Sierra Leone joint CAS for the period FY10–FY13 (Report No. 52297).**<sup>11</sup> The AF is aligned with Pillar 2 (Promoting Inclusive Growth) by contributing to Results Area and Outcome 6 of enhanced productivity in agriculture and fisheries. The AF is also responsive to the draft Sierra Leone Systematic Country Diagnostic of October 2016 where fisheries are described as one of the country’s environmental challenges due to overfishing and insufficient regulation in this sector.

## **Rationale for GEF Financing**

21. **Globally, the AF will directly contribute to the GEF-6 IW-3 objective of fostering sustainable fisheries,** “Prevent Loss and Degradation of Coastal Habitats, and Reduce Ocean Hypoxia”, Program 7 “Foster Sustainable Fisheries” through effective management tools, government policy reforms, community associations’ strengthening, and capacity building. The AF will also contribute to the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14 on conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development. The AF is a response to the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, which called on donor agencies and stakeholders to help address the global growing crisis in world fisheries, and to the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (also known as Rio+20), which identified the urgent need to return ocean stocks to sustainable levels and assist developing countries in building their national capacities to conserve, sustainably manage, and realize the benefits of fisheries.

22. **The proposal provides incremental GEF funding that will be used to scale up the impact of the projects in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone** by further strengthening governance and sustainable management of the fisheries sector. The AF interventions in each country will offer a more comprehensive and long-lasting social protection element that will help countries become more independent with regard to food supply while being able to implement priority actions identified in their respective NAPs and CPS/CAS. As designed the regional activities with incremental GEF support will include capacity development of the region, to ensure sustainability of fisheries resources management, regional strengthening of MCS to combat IUU fishing practices, capacity development of the fisheries communities in fish processing at the regionally significant landing sites, and information exchange within the region.

23. **In response to the impact of the Ebola outbreak on livelihoods and food security,** the proposed AF responds to requests from the recipient countries<sup>12</sup> to further support the fisheries sector in view of achievements made so far. It was previously presented to the GEF as a stand-alone post-Ebola regional program with similar activities; however, due to regional funding

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<sup>11</sup> Due to the Ebola outbreak, no new country strategy document was prepared at the time. The Systematic Country Diagnostic is nearly completed and sets the stage for the new Country Partnership Framework, which is expected to be in place early in FY18.

<sup>12</sup> The letter from Guinea dated July 7, 2015, the letter from Liberia dated July 28, 2015, and the letter from Sierra Leone dated July 28, 2015.

limitations, the GEF advised the World Bank to submit the funding requests as AF to the WARFP and has since accepted it into its work program.

24. **The AF is expected to boost the innovation, sustainability, and scale-up potential of the WARFP and build on prior and ongoing LME investments.**<sup>13</sup> It will expand community-based fisheries management pilots, which put the focus of ocean resource management on individual areas/fishing communities. A stronger sustained enabling environment will be established by revising and enhancing policy and regulatory frameworks, causing reform in fisheries administration at central and local levels, and increasing the capacity of key stakeholders for fisheries management and MCS. A larger number of coastal communities will be provided with responsibilities in community-led fisheries management, therefore creating a wider knowledge base upon which further community-led management schemes in other WARFP countries can be prepared. The AF will also contribute to project management, M&E, and regional coordination by supporting the use of the GEF IW-LEARN to share results and knowledge with other regions and projects and supplement project management functions. The project will continue to contribute to the three countries' NAPs, which unanimously support LME measures to forestall the decline in living resources, with an explicit focus on fisheries.

### III. Proposed Changes

#### Summary of Proposed Changes

The recipients of the additional financing are the Republic of Guinea (US\$5 million), the Republic of Liberia (US\$1 million), and the Republic of Sierra Leone (US\$4 million) thus adding two countries to the parent project that covers Mauritania and Guinea.

The AF will finance additional and scaled-up interventions in each of the three countries in accordance with the needs that were identified during the supervision of the parent projects, and as further elaborated during the appraisal of the AF in each of the countries. For a full description of AF activities in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, see annexes 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

The main changes that are being proposed in this Project Paper are as follows:

- (a) Change to components and cost. The description of the components will include additional/scaled-up activities, and the costs of the components will be revised to reflect the additional GEF funding. Liberia and Sierra Leone are added to the ongoing SOP C1 in Mauritania and Guinea.
- (b) The targets of several existing results indicators will be increased to reflect the scaled-up activities, and several indicators will be added for the new activities.
- (c) Changes to the financing plan. The project financing plans will be revised to account for the additional GEF funding.

<sup>13</sup> The Coastal Fisheries Initiative (CFI) is also operating in some of the WARFP countries. While the CFI is not operating in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, coordination and learning exchanges between the WARFP and CFI are relevant to the WARFP in general and will be promoted by the relevant countries.

(d) The AF's closing date will be March 1, 2021.	
Change in Implementing Agency	Yes [ X ] No [   ]
Change in Project's Development Objectives	Yes [   ] No [ X ]
Change in Results Framework	Yes [ X ] No [   ]
Change in Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes [   ] No [ X ]
Change of EA category	Yes [   ] No [ X ]
Other Changes to Safeguards	Yes [   ] No [ X ]
Change in Legal Covenants	Yes [ X ] No [   ]
Change in Loan Closing Date(s)	Yes [ X ] No [   ]
Cancellations Proposed	Yes [   ] No [ X ]
Change in Disbursement Arrangements	Yes [   ] No [ X ]
Reallocation between Disbursement Categories	Yes [   ] No [ X ]
Change in Disbursement Estimates	Yes [ X ] No [   ]
Change to Components and Cost	Yes [ X ] No [   ]
Change in Institutional Arrangements	Yes [ X ] No [   ]
Change in Financial Management	Yes [ X ] No [   ]
Change in Procurement	Yes [ X ] No [   ]
Change in Implementation Schedule	Yes [ X ] No [   ]
Other Change(s)	Yes [   ] No [ X ]
<b>Development Objective/Results</b>	
<b>Project's Development Objectives</b>	
Original PDO	
To strengthen governance and management of targeted fisheries and improve handling of landed catch at selected sites.	
<b>Change in Results Framework</b>	
Explanation:	
<p>The AF adopts the same PDO as the parent project (WARFP SOP C1, P126773/P131327). The key PDO level indicators for the AF are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PDO Indicator 1: Share of fisheries management data published regularly and made publicly accessible (continued in Guinea)</li> <li>• PDO Indicator 2: Allocation of secure fishing rights in the small-scale segment in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner (revised to reflect the change in target value for Guinea and to add for Liberia and Sierra Leone)</li> <li>• PDO Indicator 3: Number of fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zones should not exceed the ceiling established for each segment (continued in Guinea)</li> </ul>	

- PDO Indicator 4: Share of fishing vessels inspected by the national fisheries surveillance agency for compliance with national regulations (revised to add Sierra Leone)
- PDO Indicator 5: Share of marketable volume of fish landed at selected fish landing sites (continued in Guinea)

The targets of several existing indicators will be increased to reflect scaled-up results, and some new indicators will be added for the new activities (see annex 1 for further details).

Revisions to the Results Framework		Comments/Rationale for Change
<i>Current (PAD)</i>	<i>Proposed</i>	
<b>PDO Indicator 1:</b> Share of fisheries management data published regularly and made publicly accessible (disaggregated by country)	Continued	No change is proposed.
<b>PDO Indicator 2:</b> Allocation of secure fishing rights in the small-scale segment in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner (disaggregated by country)	Revised: Target values added for GN, LR and SL	
<b>PDO Indicator 3:</b> Number of fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zones should not exceed the ceiling established for each segment (disaggregated by country and by segment)	Continued	
<b>PDO Indicator 4:</b> Share of fishing vessels inspected by the national fisheries surveillance agency for compliance with national regulations	Revised: Target values for SL added	
<b>PDO Indicator 5:</b> Share of marketable volume of fish landed at selected fish landing sites	Continued	
<b>PDO Indicator 6:</b> Direct project beneficiaries (of which female)	Continued	.
<b>Intermediate Results indicators</b>		
<b>IR Indicator 1.1:</b> Reliable fisheries management data regularly available (disaggregated by country)	Revised: Target values added for SL	
<b>IR Indicator 1.2:</b> Share of fishing vessels registered (disaggregated by country and by segment)	Continued	
<b>IR Indicator 1.3:</b> Proposal for institutional and functional reform submitted to the cabinet by the Ministry of Fisheries	Revised: Target values added for GN and SL	
<b>IR Indicator 1.4:</b> Revised appropriate regulations integrating (a) access management and (b) secure fishing rights submitted to the cabinet by the Ministry of Fisheries	Revised: Target values added for GN and SL	
<b>IR Indicator 1.5:</b> Fisheries management plans developed (disaggregated by country)	Revised: Target values added for LR and SL	
<b>IR Indicator 1.6:</b> Fisheries management data incorporated in the regional dashboard (disaggregated by country)	Revised: Target values added for SL	
<b>IR Indicator 1.7:</b> Annual Total Allowable Catch (TAC) in the octopus fishery is distributed in	Continued	

percentage to artisanal, coastal, and industrial segments in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner		
<b>IR Indicator 1.8:</b> Individual quotas in the octopus fishery are allocated in the industrial segments in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner	Continued	
<b>IR Indicator 1.9:</b> Monitoring, evaluation, and surveillance reports of project activity implementation including on women participation by an organization are regularly published.	Revised: Target values added for LR and SL	This indicator is only for MR in the parent project.
<b>IR Indicator 2.1:</b> Satellite-based surveillance system for industrial fishing vessels by the national fisheries surveillance agency is functional	Revised: Target values added for SL	This indicator is only for MR in the parent project.
<b>IR Indicator 2.2:</b> Surveillance patrol of industrial fishing vessels (number of days per year)	Revised: Target values for GN adjusted upwards and target values for SL added	
<b>IR Indicator 2.3:</b> Surveillance patrol of artisanal fishing boats	Continued	
<b>IR Indicator 2.4:</b> Sustainable Joint Maritime Committee (JMC) operation plan is developed	New	Target values added for SL
<b>IR Indicator 3.1</b> Integrated fish handling sites operational (disaggregated by country)	Revised; Target value added for LR	
<b>IR Indicator 4.1:</b> Participation in international water meetings	New: Target value added for GN, LR and SL	SL is added to account for the results.
<b>IR Indicator 4.2:</b> Fishery Performance Indicator (FPIs) annually collected (Yes/No)	New: Target value added for GN, LR and SL	LR is added.

### Compliance

#### Covenants - Additional Financing (West Africa Regional Fisheries Program AF Guinea, Sierra Leone & Liberia - P156759 )

Source of Funds	Finance Agreement Reference	Description of Covenants	Date Due	Recurrent	Frequency	Action
GEF	TF0A3530/ TF0A3533/ TF0A3532	Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone: Annual Work Plan and Budget	November 30	Yes	Yearly	

#### Description of Condition

The Recipient shall prepare, under terms of reference satisfactory to the World Bank, and furnish to the World Bank not later than November 30 in each calendar year, for the World Bank's consideration, a proposed work plan of activities to be included in the Project for the following calendar year, such plan to include an implementation schedule and budget and financing plan therefor. If any activities proposed for inclusion in the Project would require the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan, the Recipient shall prepare and furnish, together with such proposed work plan and a draft Resettlement Action Plan.

(Liberia: Section I, Part D. 1. of Schedule 2 in the Grant Agreement; Guinea and Sierra Leone: Section I, Part F.1. of Schedule 2 in both Grant Agreements)

<b>Conditions</b>		
<b>Source of Fund</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>
GEF	Subsidiary Agreement with the CSRP	Effectiveness
<b>Description of Condition</b>		
Guinea and Sierra Leone: The Subsidiary Agreement, in form and substance satisfactory to the World Bank, has been executed on behalf of the Recipient and CSRP. (Article 5.01(a) of both Grant Agreements)		

<b>Source of fund</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>
GEF	Project Implementation Manual	Effectiveness
<b>Description of Condition</b>		
Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone: The Recipient has adopted the Project Implementation Manual, both in form and substance satisfactory to the World Bank. (Liberia: Article 4.01 of the Grant Agreement; Guinea and Sierra Leone: Article 5.01(c) of both Grant Agreements)		

<b>Risk</b>	
<b>Risk Category</b>	<b>Rating (H, S, M, L)</b>
1. Political and Governance	Substantial
2. Macroeconomic	Moderate
3. Sector Strategies and Policies	Substantial
4. Technical Design of Project or Program	Moderate
5. Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial
6. Fiduciary	High
7. Environment and Social	Moderate
8. Stakeholders	Moderate
9. Other: Program Coordination	Moderate
10. Other: Sustainability	Substantial
OVERALL	<b>Substantial</b>

<b>Finance</b>	
<b>Loan Closing Date - Additional Financing (West Africa Regional Fisheries Program AF Guinea, Sierra Leone &amp; Liberia - P156759 )</b>	
<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Proposed Additional Financing Loan Closing Date</b>
GEF	
TF0A3530 (Guinea)	1-March-2021
TF0A3533 (Sierra Leone)	1-March-2021
TF0A3532 (Liberia)	1-March-2018
<b>Loan Closing Date(s) - Parent (West Africa Regional Fisheries Program SOP C1 - Mauritania &amp;</b>	

<b>Guinea - P126773)</b>							
Explanation:							
There is no change to the parent project closing date.							
<b>Ln/Cr/TF</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Original Closing Date</b>	<b>Current Closing Date</b>	<b>Proposed Closing Date</b>	<b>Previous Closing Date(s)</b>		
IDA D0390	Effective	15-Dec-2020	15-Dec-2020				
IDA D0400	Effective	15-Dec-2020	15-Dec-2020				
TF 19089	Effective	15-Dec-2020	15-Dec-2020				
<b>Change in Disbursement Estimates (including all sources of Financing)</b>							
Explanation:							
For this AF, disbursement projections broken out by countries are provided in the table below:							
FY		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Guinea (US\$, millions)		0.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.5	
Liberia (US\$, millions)		1.0					
Sierra Leone (US\$, millions)		0.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	
<b>Expected Disbursements (in USD Million)(including all Sources of Financing)</b>							
Fiscal Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Annual	2.60	7.50	8.50	9.50	2.90	1.00	
Cumulative	2.60	10.10	18.60	28.10	31.00	32.00	
<b>Allocations - Additional Financing (West Africa Regional Fisheries Program AF Guinea, Sierra Leone &amp; Liberia - P156759 )</b>							
<b>Source of Fund</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Category of Expenditure</b>	<b>Allocation</b>			<b>Disbursement % (Type Total)</b>	
			<b>Proposed</b>			<b>Proposed</b>	
GEF-GN	USD	Goods, non-consulting services, and consultants’ services, and Training (except for Parts A.3, C.2, and D.2 of the Project)	3.60			100.00	
GEF-GN	USD	Goods, non-consulting services, and consultants’ services, and Training under Parts A.3 and D.2 of the Project	0.50			100.00	
GEF-GN	USD	Livelihood Transfer Grants under Part C.2 of the Project	0.90			100.00	



		<b>Total:</b>	5.00	
GEF-LR	USD	Goods, non-consulting services, and consultants' services, and Training under the Project	1.00	100.00
		<b>Total:</b>	1.00	
GEF-SL	USD	Goods, non-consulting services, consultants' services, and Training (except for Part A.3, Part D.2 and C.4 of the Project)	3.39	100.00
GEF-SL	USD	Goods, non-consulting services, consultants' services, and Training under Parts A.3 and D.2 of the Project	0.40	100.00
GEF-SL	USD	Livelihood Transfer Grants under Part C.4 of the Project	0.21	100.00
		<b>Total:</b>	4.00	

### Components

#### Change to Components and Cost

##### Explanation:

The four components of the parent project remain unchanged.

#### **Component 1: Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries (AF of US\$3.3 million in total: US\$1.6 million for Guinea; US\$0.3 million for Liberia; US\$1.4 million for Sierra Leone)**

The AF will support in building the institutional and human capacities to develop and implement policies and systems for environmentally sustainable, socially equitable, and economically profitable use of fishery resources. In particular, it will focus on the following:

- Improving the national legal and regulatory framework governing rights and responsibilities of individuals, entities, and communities operating in the fisheries sector
- Capacity development and training to support institutional reform of ministries and other supporting institutions, to improve decision making and effective implementation of fisheries management policies
- Harmonizing fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks at the regional level and mobilization of high-level expertise to support the national reform process of fisheries policies, regulatory, and institutional frameworks

- Coordinating participation of diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision of the program
- Carrying out relevant scientific research and activities to inform operational planning and management policies, in particular stock assessment campaigns to measure fish resources
- Introducing new fisheries management schemes in target fisheries, segments, or communities to align fishing capacity and effort to sustainable catch levels, including (a) preparing fisheries management plans for target species; and (b) implementing fisheries management plans to, among others, (i) strengthen fishing rights for targeted fisheries in the industrial segment; (ii) introduce secure fishing rights in the artisanal segment with regard to fishing licenses; and (iii) introduce a pilot community fisheries management process combined with territorial use rights fisheries in selected fishing communities

**Component 2: Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (AF of US\$1.62 million in total; US\$0.4 million in Guinea; US\$1.22 million for Sierra Leone)**

The AF will support strengthening of fisheries MCS systems, to reduce IUU fishing activities. In particular, it will focus on the following:

- Developing and implementing cooperation agreements with neighboring countries to combat IUU fishing
- Conducting participatory MCS activities, including training
- Enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries surveillance including (a) strengthening relevant legal and institutional framework and practices to pursue and prosecute vessels involved in acts of illegal fishing and (b) supporting the establishment and implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms for efficient surveillance of fisheries
- Developing and implementing surveillance strategies, including (a) an integrated approach and coordination of fisheries MCS along the value chain; (b) acquisition of surveillance material and related services; and (c) development and dissemination of good operating practices for surveillance and control.

**Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy (AF of US\$4.03 million in total; US\$2.6 million in Guinea; US\$0.5 million for Liberia; US\$ 0.93 million for Sierra Leone)**

The AF will contribute to increase the benefits derived from fish caught in the EEZs of the countries, by investing in securing fishing rights for small-scale communities. In particular, it will focus on the following:

- Strengthening the function of community fisheries management in coastal communities and expanding and scaling up community fisheries management
- Developing, improving, and adopting community fisheries management plans and implementing and monitoring them with local communities and user groups
- Developing community activities that could help (a) enhance community associations' function, (b) reduce local fishing pressure, (c) improve aggregate fisheries benefits at the community level, and (d) alleviate poverty in communities. A list of options for community activities could include participatory surveillance, a safety at sea program, community data collection, fishing in rotation, profit pooling/benefit sharing, group input sourcing, group output marketing, active stock enhancement, mariculture,

postharvest activity in groups, beach cleanup, environmental protection and restoration, alternative livelihood program, and so on.

**Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination (AF of US\$1.05 million in total: US\$0.4 million in Guinea; US\$0.2 million for Liberia; US\$0.45 million for Sierra Leone)**

The AF will finance Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in Liberia and Sierra Leone for management and coordination of project activities, M&E of the project, communication of project activities, fiduciary (procurement and financial) management, and management of the social and environmental aspects of the project. In addition, the PIUs in all the three countries will measure the Fishery Performance Indicators (FPIs) once every two years and fill the GEF tracking tool at mid-project and project closure. The PIUs will also utilize the IW-LEARN to share results and knowledge gained from other regions and projects.

The AF, through subsidiary agreements between Guinea and Sierra Leone and the CSRP will finance the CSRP Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) for effective coordination of the project activities at the regional level, including (a) access and expansion of access to an independent panel of experts (b) provision of guidance to the recipient in the implementation of MCS activities; (c) linkages to the regional fishing vessel register and dashboard maintained by the CSRP under the program; (d) capacity development of the fisheries communities in fish processing at the regionally significant landing sites; (e) exchange of visits and study tours with the other countries; and (f) support to African journalists.

**Project Cost by Component (million US\$)**

Component	Guinea	Liberia	Sierra Leone	Total
1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries	1.6	0.2	1.50	3.30
2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing	0.4	0	1.22	1.62
3. Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy	2.6	0.6	0.83	4.03
4. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination	0.4	0.2	0.45	1.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>

The table does not include in-kind contribution.

All three counterparts have pledged US\$0.5 million equivalent each towards staff time, office space, utilities, community participation, and other resources to support activities across components.

Current Component Name	Proposed Component Name	Current Cost (US\$M)	Proposed Cost (US\$M)	Action
1. Strengthening Good Governance		10.40	13.70	Scale-up

and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries				
2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing		3.02	4.64	Scale-up
3. Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy		9.18	13.21	Scale-up
4. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination		6.40	7.45	Scale-up
	<b>Total:</b>	29.00	39.00	
<b>Other Change(s)</b>				
<b>Change in Implementing Agency</b>				
Explanation:				
<b>In Guinea and Liberia, the AF will not create new implementation/coordination bodies</b> and will operate through the existing WARFP PIUs that are embedded in the governmental agencies responsible for the management of the projects, and through the CSRP <sup>14</sup> , the intergovernmental organization coordinating regional WARFP activities. <b>In Sierra Leone a new Joint MFMR - MoFED Committee will be established</b> to guide the fisheries management coordination office (FMCO) that will be continued from the transitional support provided by partner organizations. <sup>15</sup>				
<b>Implementing Agency Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Action</b>		
Guinea, Ministry of Economy and Finance	Implementing Agency	No Change		
Liberia, Ministry of Agriculture	Implementing Agency	New country in comparison of parent project (Mauritania & Guinea) but same Implementing Agency as in the WARFP Phase 1		
Sierra Leone – Joint MFMR – MoFED Technical Committee	Implementing Agency	New country and adjusted Implementing Arrangement compared to WARFP Phase 1		
<b>Change in Institutional Arrangements</b>				
Explanation:				

<sup>14</sup> At the regional level, a representative from the CSRP will participate in GCLME-related meetings at least as an observer (and in CCLME Steering Committee meetings as a member) to support collaboration. At the national level, the project will coordinate the implementation of NAP activities where it has a comparative advantage.

<sup>15</sup> After the project closure in December, 2014, the United Kingdom and IoM continued to support the fisheries management coordination office (FMCO), the equivalent of the PIU, to implement the community activities. The AF will support the same consultants in the FMCO.

**AF coordination at the national level.** AF-funded activities will be coordinated as follows:

- In Guinea, the project will be coordinated by the PIU of the ongoing WARFP SOP C1 (P126773/P131327), housed and supervised by the Guinea Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Maritime Economy. The PIU comprises a coordinator, an internal auditor, and other staff in charge of M&E, environmental and social safeguards, procurement, and financial management (FM). A National Steering Committee (NSC), chaired by the chairperson of the office of the prime minister, oversees project implementation,<sup>16</sup> and a Monitoring Committee provides technical backstopping to the PIU.
- The PIU of the WARFP SOP A1 in Liberia (P106063/P108941),<sup>17</sup> will coordinate the AF for Liberia. The PIU is based in the BNF within the Ministry of Agriculture and includes a coordinator and a deputy coordinator responsible for coordination, M&E, and safeguards. FM responsibilities will continue to rest with the Ministry of Finance, and procurement will be carried out by the Ministry of Works. The WARFP NSC, chaired by the director of the BNF, will continue to provide overall guidance and approve annual work programs and budgets.<sup>18</sup>
- The project in Sierra Leone will be coordinated by the FMCO. Sierra Leone's NSC will be reconvened to provide guidance to the project.<sup>19</sup> A Technical Committee of the MFMR and the MoFED will pilot implementation of the project and instruct the FMCO with the coordination of project activities. Fiduciary management will be managed by the Integrated Project Administration Unit (IPAU) of the MoFED.

**AF coordination at the regional level.** Due to the cross-border significance of the AF-funded activities, the AF will benefit from the regional implementation structures of the WARFP and further strengthen their functions. The WARFP RCU and Regional Steering Committee (RSC),<sup>20</sup> housed at the CSRP in Dakar, will continue to be responsible for implementing coherent regional fisheries governance efforts and cooperation among the countries and will continue to oversee the activities of the RCU, approve its annual work plans and budgets, and

<sup>16</sup> The Guinea NSC comprises representatives from the *Préfecture Maritime*, the secretary general of the Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Maritime Economy, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Country Planning, the *director general of Bureau de la Stratégie et Développement*, *Centre de Recherche Scientifique et Océanographique de Rogbané*, la *Confédération Nationale de Professionnelle des Pêcheurs de Guinée*, *L'Union Nationale des Pêcheurs Artisans de Guinée*, the Union of Women Fishmongers of Guinea, the National Union of Women Smokers of Guinea, the ADEPEG-CPA (*Association pour le Développement des Communautés des Pêcheurs Artisans de Guinée*), the lead technical adviser of the Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Maritime Economy, and the Directorate of Administrative and Financial Affairs. Secretariat functions are carried out by the director of Marine Fisheries.

<sup>17</sup> The SOP A1 closed in Liberia in September 2016, but the PIU has remained in place through the implementation of a US\$4.2 million grant under the ACGF. The project was approved in September 2016.

<sup>18</sup> The Liberia NSC comprises representatives from the BNF within the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministries of Defense, Justice, and Finance, the National Port Authority, the Bureaus of Maritime Affairs and Immigration and Naturalization, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the United Nations Military Operations.

<sup>19</sup> In Sierra Leone, the NSC is expected to include (a) the MoFMR, (b) the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, (c) the Sierra Fishing Company, (d) the SLAFU, (e) the Navy, (f) the Office of National Security, (g) the Ministry of Health and Hygiene, (h) the Environmental Protection Agency, (i) the Sierra Leone Maritime Administration, and (j) the Ministry of Local Government and Internal Affairs.

<sup>20</sup> The RSC is composed of directors of fisheries or representatives of the departments of fisheries from each of the WARFP participating countries. New countries will join the RSC as soon as their projects become effective.

coordinate and communicate between decision makers in the countries, respectively. The AF will further enhance the coordination between the WARFP countries by supporting the utilization of the IW-LEARN as a platform for sharing results and knowledge. As some project issues are likely to have similarities, and their solutions may have been tried in other countries before, national PIU staff will frequently coordinate analysis of operational issues and responses directly with the RCU. The Governments of Guinea and Sierra Leone will sign subsidiary agreements with the CSRP for a portion of their AF (10 percent each) to cover technical advisory support to their respective projects.

**Stakeholders.** The main stakeholders of the AF are individuals, communities, and entities that are engaged in economic activities associated with the capture fisheries value chain, including industrial, commercial, community-based, small-scale and large-scale fishers. Other stakeholders are government agencies involved in decision making, regulation and enforcement, autonomous research, and surveillance institutions as well as development partners that are engaged in regional and national fisheries programs, including the European Union (EU), the United Kingdom and IoM Governments, the FAO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the CSRP. The partners were consulted during the preparation of the AF and will continue to be engaged during implementation to ensure optimal collaboration.

Regional considerations and country-specific interests will continue to be voiced by representatives from national departments of fisheries in the context of the WARFP RCU. At the national level, the multi-stakeholder NSCs of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone will provide platforms for active participation of stakeholders in the development and implementation of the original projects and the AF-funded activities. At the local level, CMAs will be integral partners in collaboratively managing the community fisheries management.

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

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

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

### **Change in Financial Management**

#### **Explanation:**

FM arrangements for Guinea and Liberia will remain the same as in the WARFP Phase 1 in Guinea (P126773) and WARFP Phase 1 in Liberia (P106063), respectively. A new designated account (DA) will be opened for each of the three countries to easily monitor the financing proceeds, in a financial institution acceptable to IDA. A DA will also be opened for the CSRP, which will sign subsidiary agreements with Guinea and Sierra Leone.

For Sierra Leone, due to the long lag since the closure of the WARFP Phase 1 in December 2014, the World Bank conducted a FM assessment to determine the adequacy of the FM systems of the IPAU of the MoFED. The assessment concluded that the FM systems of the IPAU meet the World Bank's minimum requirements for the administration of projects funds under OP/BP 10.00.

The IPAU is headed by a project coordinator who is responsible for ensuring the overall direction of work at the unit. Under the direction and supervision of the project coordinator, the entire IPAU FM team that comprises an FM specialist (a qualified accountant), a finance officer, an assistant finance officer, a finance assistant, and two administrative finance assistants is responsible for all the day-to-day FM functions of specified donor-funded projects. From a technical standpoint, the WARFP will be implemented by a Joint Technical Committee of the MFMR and MoFED that should meet once a month to give technical support and ensure coordination with all relevant services and agencies. Under the oversight of the National Steering Committee, the Joint Technical Committee will instruct the FMCO on technical implementation matters. All fiduciary activities will be managed by the IPAU in close coordination with the FMCO.

The FMCO has satisfactory planning and budgeting, accounting, internal controls, financial reporting, and external auditing processes in place that will support the effective and efficient utilization of resources for the proposed project. The related operational costs of maintaining the staff during the life of the project, including computer hardware, stationery, mailing withdrawal applications, and printing project FM reports, will form part of the costs that the project shall bear as part of project management costs.

The IPAU will open a U.S. dollar-denominated DA at a commercial bank approved by the World Bank. The project will use report-based disbursements through the submission of quarterly interim financial report (IFRs) on the sources and uses of project funds. A forecast of the first six months' expenditures will form the basis for the initial withdrawal of funds from the grant, and subsequent withdrawals will be based on the net cash requirements.

The project will follow a cash basis of accounting and financial reporting. The IFRs will be submitted within 45 days of each fiscal quarter. At a minimum, the constituents of the IFRs will be (a) a statement of sources and uses of funds for the reported quarter and cumulative period

from project inception, reconciled to opening and closing bank balances, (b) a statement of uses of funds (expenditures) by project activity/component, comparing actual expenditures against budget, with explanations for significant variances for both the quarter and cumulative period, and (c) a DA reconciliation statement.

The annual audited financial statements of the project shall be submitted to the World Bank within six months of the end of the GoSL's fiscal year (that is, by June 30 each year). The external auditors will conduct the audits on the project financial statements based on terms of reference agreed with the World Bank.

A detailed description of the FM assessment is included in annex 5.

The project will allow the inclusion of a provision for retroactive financing up to US\$1,000,000 for Guinea, US\$200,000 for Liberia, and US\$800,000 for Sierra Leone for payments made prior to this date but on or after March 1, 2016 for Eligible Expenditures as the Grant Agreements stipulate. The project in Guinea was originally designed to include GEF funds focusing on Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries (Component 1), but the project was approved only by IDA on March 16, 2015. Component 1 contains key activities that have to be implemented in advance to achieve the PDO, and activities related to developing the legal and operational policy and strengthening the institutional capacity have already been initiated. The retroactive financing enables the Government of Guinea to implement the activities under Component 1 as originally designed. The project in Liberia has an ongoing activity of developing and strengthening a CMA, which requires continued support. The retroactive financing enables the Government of Liberia to fill the financing gap and continue to provide support to the communities. The project in Sierra Leone has been receiving surveillance support through the CSR to keep reducing IUU fishing. The retroactive financing enables the Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) to keep the momentum to reduce IUU fishing.

There will not be any disbursements based on disbursement linked indicators (DLIs).

#### **Change in Procurement**

Explanation:

Changes in procurement management mirror those for the project financial management. Procurement management for Guinea and Liberia will remain the same as in the WARFP Phase 1 in Guinea (P126773) and WARFP Phase 1 in Liberia (P106063), respectively. IPAU will manage all procurement processes in Sierra Leone.

#### **Change in Implementation Schedule**

Explanation:

The proposed AF will be implemented over four years for Guinea and Sierra Leone and one year for Liberia.



#### IV. Appraisal Summary

Economic and Financial Analysis				
Explanation:				
<p><b>Project's development impact.</b> As the World Bank publications, 'The Sunken Billions' (2009) and 'The Sunken Billions Revisited' (forthcoming), have made it explicit that global fisheries are performing extremely poorly and are foregoing the opportunity to reap the potential benefits that can be generated from fish resources. Many fish resources around the world have deteriorated due to intensive fishing activities over the past decades. Lack of management and a virtually open-access regime observed in many fisheries are major factors in allowing resource degradation. However, if fisheries management reform packages, as those supported by the WARFP, are appropriately and effectively applied around the world, marine fish resources can substantially contribute to the economy of coastal countries. The forthcoming report 'The Sunken Billions Revisited' estimates that the additional net gain from the fisheries reform will amount to US\$83 billion annually at the global level and US\$10 billion annually in Africa.</p>				
<p><b>Cost.</b> Table below summarizes the estimated overall project costs, by component and by country</p>				
Component	Guinea (US\$ million)	Liberia (US\$ million)	Sierra Leone (US\$ million)	Total (US\$ million)
1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries	4.07	2.5	6.3	12.87
2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing	3.42	5.4	9.12	17.94
3. Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy	4.84	4.9	14.13	23.87
4. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination	2.67	2.2	2.45	7.32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>62</b>
<p>According to the bio-economic model used in the economic analysis of the SOP C1, Guinea's marine fisheries would achieve over US\$180 million in potential annual sustainable net benefits, compared to the projected steady decline in net benefits if the country's fisheries continued with the current trajectory. In addition to the potential gains in the fish harvesting segment, the benefits of inclusive and sustainable development of the fisheries sector will include benefits generated downstream in the value chains. Further, Component 3 under the project directly targets fishing communities where the poor and the vulnerable concentrate, and their incomes, livelihood opportunities, and resilience are expected to improve.</p>				
<p>In Liberia, the direct potential economic benefit will include (a) increasing recovery of the fishing stock by enforcing the fishery policies and regulations (i.e. banning monofilament net use and dynamite fishing), which will result in increasing annual catch for the artisanal fishing sector. According to a recent estimate, the revenue in 2015 for Liberia artisanal sector was US\$3.7 million. With the project support, this revenue will increase even further. The rebuilt</p>				

fishing stock and the strong anti-IUU fishing effort from the GoL supported by WARFP A1 has convinced the EU to set up its first Sustainable Fishing Partnership Agreement (SFPA) with GoL in 2015 for an annual compensation of € 650 000. The project can help secure this type of revenue to the country; (b) reducing the post-harvest loss by working with the communities closely on handling hygiene, sanitary and smoking technology training. Currently, the post-harvest loss among artisanal fishing sector is around 50%. With the training, better smoking technology provided, and some chill storage, the waste will be reduced and the fish can sell at a higher value. The smoking technology can be more energy efficient and less risky for health. For example, the project will support the landing site management in Robertsport where WARFP A1 and ACGF have invested in the infrastructure. This GEF AF will ensure the CMA receive business advice and training to be able to run the facility efficiently and effectively. It is estimated the post-harvest loss can be reduced by 10%, which will be translated into about \$60,000 a year for this community. In Sierra Leone, the authority has issued licenses for catching an estimated 60,000 tons of fish at a return of \$6 million license fee for the government. This is 2.4 times the recommended catch from the industrial trawlers (25,400 tons) to fish every year. This implies that the continuation of the current policy will likely lead to stock depletion. The GEF AF allows the Bank to re-engage with the GoSL to have better governance in place to avoid a depletion in the near future. The artisanal fishery sector has suffered significantly from the reintroduction of large numbers of trawlers. With the project support, the artisanal sector can recover the economic benefit they received a few years ago with the WARFP intervention (30-40% increase on landing).

**Public sector provision and financing as the appropriate vehicle.** The scale and effectiveness of activities that are intended to improve the management of global fisheries have been limited due to constraints on the resources allocated to achieving this ambitious objective. It is envisaged that once conditions are met, the private sector will 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 a successful blue economy. Thus, strong long-term support must be provided to committed public sector actors responsible for the management of the marine resources and the sustainable fisheries sector of coastal states.

**World Bank value added.** The World Bank is in a unique and ideal position for providing the needed support to countries, having implicitly and explicitly coordinated fisheries programs worldwide, funded by multilateral and bilateral donors, and having leveraged much-needed additional resources. Moreover, the convening power of the World Bank will facilitate effective implementation of regional activities and promote proper and needed coordination across coastal countries in West Africa. Many of the benefits of this project will be realized in the form of aggregate net benefits generated in the improved fisheries sector. With effective macroeconomic and fiscal mechanisms, the generated surplus, whether household incomes, business earnings, or tax revenues, can be effectively and productively reinvested for the sustainable development of the economy with a view to reducing poverty and promoting shared

prosperity. Outside the WARFP, the World Bank has established partnerships with the client countries in other areas, including 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.

## Technical Analysis

Explanation:

**The technical validity of the overall design of this project** is assured as it follows the carefully developed WARFP log frame. It consists of (a) a program-level objective; (b) a set of short-term, medium-term, and long-term outcomes; and (c) a set of ‘outcomes chain’ diagrams (flow charts) that relate types of activities and outputs and the evolution of expected outcomes in the short, medium, and long term for each of the long-term outcomes. The log frame also dictates the appropriate sequencing of intervention activities. Although individual countries are in different stages of fisheries development, the design of project activities and their sequencing in each country will maintain coherence according to the log frame, and their progresses can be tracked and appropriate next steps can be identified using the flow chart.

**The WARFP approach will also ensure adaptive project implementation as new information becomes available.** While the project activities include active data and information collection at the regional, national, and community levels, the project also supports knowledge generation (strengthening research capacity) and integration of knowledge in fisheries policy formation and project implementation. The information feedback loop will ensure that the project utilizes the best available scientific information, while enabling evidence-based evaluation of the projects results and required adjustments throughout the life of the project.

## Social Analysis

Explanation:

In Guinea, due to the Ebola public health crisis that occurred during preparation of the original project, an Environmental and Social Screening Assessment Framework was prepared before appraisal of the original project. This approach was consistent with (a) paragraph 12 of OP/BP 10.00, Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints, and (b) the World Bank’s Guidance Note for Crises and Emergency Operations with Regard to the Application of Bank Safeguard and Disclosure Policies. OP/BP 4.12 was triggered under the parent project. During implementation of the parent project, the Government of Guinea completed the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the original project; both documents were disclosed in-country and in the World Bank’s InfoShop on May 13, 2016. The RPF was updated for this AF and disclosed in-country on October 13, 2016, and the World Bank’s InfoShop on October 14, 2016.

In Liberia and Sierra Leone, this AF focuses on capacity building for improved fisheries management. No civil works construction is planned under this AF. However, because the Involuntary Resettlement policy is triggered due to the alternative livelihoods and micro-grant activities, the RPF for Liberia and Sierra Leone was updated for this project and disclosed

within the country on October 18, 2016 and November 11, 2016, respectively, and Infoshop on November 11, 2016.

**Gender.** Women play a significant role in agriculture and food security in the three countries and are mainly responsible for the production of staple crops and the fisheries postharvest domain. With fewer alternative income-generating opportunities open to them than fishermen, reductions in fish landings have a more profound effect on women than on men. By securing sustainable fish supply, the AF will strengthen the WARFP's support for employment opportunities for women in fish processing and other activities. In the context of supporting the establishment and operation of community fisheries management, and with the aim of encouraging and supporting fishers and fish processors in transitioning to income-generating activities, there will be particular attention to the representation of women in CMAs and to supporting skills retraining programs for women in the fisheries sector. The FPIs will be applied to annual evaluation, which has four gender-related indicators that will help track progress on this dimension.

### Environmental Analysis

#### Explanation:

The project seeks to make expanded fisheries development more environmentally sustainable and socially beneficial in these three West African countries.

Guinea: OP/BP 4.01 was triggered under the original project. No civil works construction is planned with this additional financing. If needed, the project will make use of the existing ESMF for the parent project. In Liberia and Sierra Leone, OP/BP 4.01 was triggered and an Environmental and Social Assessment and Environmental Management Plan were prepared under the WARFP SOP A1. No construction is planned under this additional financing and adverse environmental impacts are not expected.

### Risk

#### Explanation:

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

- (a) **Guinea.** High risks are related to the Government's capacity to implement the project, including fiduciary weaknesses, while substantial risks are related to the reemergence of Ebola, political and governance instability leading to lack of support to policy reforms, and the fact that fishing capacity control is not explicit in the sector's strategies. There is also a significant climate change risk backed by recent studies that show that African countries are the most vulnerable to the likely impacts of climate change on fisheries due to their exposure to future increases in temperature. **Mitigation.** Institutional and fiduciary capacities are expected to

increase thanks to the WARFP-funded training activities and technical and operational support to be provided by the CSRP and the World Bank. Regarding Ebola reemergence, the project's approach is viewed as a means of ensuring long-term response to food insecurity. While instability risks are beyond the control of the project, close and high-level dialogue with Guinea's partners, such as the EU, is expected to maintain the momentum for policy reform. Sector-related risks will be mitigated by incorporating an incentive-based approach in the WARFP SOP C1 project design, namely, the use of the DLI mechanism in conjunction with direct motivation of key personnel.

- (b) **Liberia.** Substantial risks are related to the Government's capacity to implement the project, reemergence of Ebola as mentioned in the previous paragraph, the Government's willingness to prosecute fisheries infractions, insufficient local enforcement of community management measures, the Government's inability to sustain the recurrent costs of fisheries surveillance activities, and climate change risks as mentioned in the previous paragraph. **Mitigation.** The implementing agency's capacity has increased as a result of the WARFP-funded training activities and gained experience. Further technical and operational support will be provided by the CSRP. Regarding the political willingness to reduce IUU fishing, the project will support transparent publication of information on infractions and prosecutions to encourage public monitoring, as well as monitoring by the NSC. Institutional changes will be implemented after a wide consultative process where all stakeholders agree on the needed actions and timelines. Local enforcement risks will be mitigated by supporting the legal status of targeted territorial use rights fisheries and providing surveillance support as needed to communities. Regarding sustainability risks, the project will benefit from the WARFP-funded study on mechanisms to sustainably finance surveillance in each country and implement recommended measures as appropriate. In addition, investments will focus on low-cost, pragmatic surveillance operations with minimum operation and maintenance costs.
- (c) **Sierra Leone.** High risks are related to the Government's capacity, political commitment, and sensitivity to implement the project, including general governance environment in the country and the high risk related to corruption. **Mitigation.** The project will separate the fiduciary responsibility from the implementation responsibility. The project will be implemented by a Joint Technical Committee of the MFMR and MoFED that should meet once a month to give technical support and ensure coordination with all relevant services and agencies. The Joint Technical Committee will instruct the FMCO on the technical implementation. All fiduciary activities will be managed by the IPAU in close coordination with the FMCO.

## V. World Bank Grievance Redress

25. Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the World Bank's

independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of World Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate GRS, please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit [www.inspectionpanel.org](http://www.inspectionpanel.org).

## Annex 1: Revised Results Framework

### Revised Results Indicators (Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia)

PDO: To strengthen governance and management of targeted fisheries and improve handling of landed catch at selected sites (unchanged)													
PDO Level Indicators*	DLI	Core	UoM	Baseline Original Project Start (2015)	Progress to Date (2016)	Cumulative Target Values				Frequency	Data Sources/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Comments
						2017	2018	2019	2020				
<b>PDO Indicator 1:</b> Share of fisheries management data published regularly and made publicly accessible (disaggregated by country)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	GN: 0	16 (1 variable)	33 (2 variables)	50 (3 variables)	66 (4 variables)	83 (5 variables)	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List with defined data and information and frequency</li> <li>Direct observation on websites</li> <li>National daily newspaper of general circulation</li> <li>Statistic reports of ONP<sup>a</sup> (GN)</li> <li>Review of data quality assurance reports</li> </ul> Triangulation with monthly accounts with the National Revenue Authority (Ministry of Finance)  Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by a third party	Ministries of fisheries  Ministries of finance (budget and treasury departments)	DLI for all years.  Value is calculated annually.  This indicator measures governance improvement with respect to transparency.  Six variables will be tracked (MR): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of valid fishing licenses from all segments (monthly)</li> <li>List of infractions in artisanal and coastal segments (annually)</li> <li>List of infractions in industrial segment (monthly)</li> <li>Fees from licenses (every trimester)</li> </ul>
				MR: 0	16 (1 variable)	16 (1 variable)	50 (3 variables)	66 (4 variables)	83 (5 variables)				

										<p><u>Methodology:</u> Calculation by division of number of accessible fisheries management variables in annual equivalent<sup>b</sup> by defined total number of variables (6) x 100</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fees collected under fishing agreements (annually)</li> <li>• Fees from infractions (annually)</li> </ul> <p>Six variables will be tracked (GN):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of valid vessel licenses in industrial segment (monthly)</li> <li>• List of artisanal fishing boats (annually)</li> <li>• List of infractions in industrial segment (monthly)</li> <li>• Fees from licenses (every trimester)</li> <li>• Fees collected under fishing agreements (annually)</li> <li>• Fees from infractions (annually)</li> </ul>
										<p><u>Methodology:</u> Calculation by division of number of accessible fisheries management variables in annual equivalent<sup>c</sup> by defined total number of variables (6) x 100</p>		Publicly accessible in the Ministry of Fisheries and/or daily newspaper



<b>PDO Indicator 2:</b> Allocation of secure fishing rights in the small-scale segment in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Score	GN: 0	0	0	0	0	1	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IMROP, SMCP, and the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy (MR)</li> <li>• List of specialized licenses allocated in the octopus fishery (MR)</li> <li>• Approved CMAs Constitution and bylaws (GN, LR, SL)</li> <li>• Ministerial order to legally establish CMAs (GN, LR, SL)</li> <li>• CMAs reports (biannual and annual), (GN, LR, SL)</li> </ul> <u>Methodology:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of fishing rights allocation process in the octopus fishery (MR)</li> <li>• Value is 0 if no allocation or allocated in nonparticipatory, nontransparent, and nonscientific manner.</li> </ul>	Ministries of Fisheries	Value is calculated annually.  MR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure fishing rights envisaged in the artisanal and coastal segments are specialized individual licenses.</li> <li>• This is one of the last steps in the implementation of the octopus plan after the percentage distribution of the TAC across segments.</li> </ul>
				MR: 0	0	0	0	2	3				
				LR: 0	0	1							
				SL: 0	0	0	0	1					

										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One point is added for each qualifier: one point for participatory allocation; additional one point for transparent allocation; and one point for scientific allocation. The maximum score is 3.</li> <li>• CMAs had been formed in the four MPAs, with their constitutions and bylaws approved by their local councils.</li> <li>• The MoFMR should now accredit the CMAs with their respective constitutions and bylaws as self-governing entity to manage the coastal natural resources of the designated management areas.</li> <li>• To secure these fishing rights, the Ministry of Fisheries should incorporate the concept of community fisheries management in the Fisheries Bill.</li> <li>• Value is 0 if no allocation or allocated in nonparticipatory, nontransparent, and nonscientific</li> </ul>	<p>Transparent: Publication of allocation criteria and data based on which fishing rights will be allocated (catches and so on)</p> <p>Participatory: Publication of results of consultations that include a large number of players and vulnerable populations leading to the distribution of individual fishing rights. Participation of women is strongly encouraged.</p> <p>Scientific: The allocation should not exceed the TAC (quantity that can be sustainably harvested) taking into account the allocation to the industrial segment. The allocation must also be based on octopus habitat and population growth rate.</p>
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<b>PDO Indicator 3:</b> Number of fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zones should not exceed the ceiling established for each segment (disaggregated by country and by segment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No	Ceiling:						Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimation of the number of fishing vessels based on data from surveillance systems (patrol and vessel monitoring)</li> <li>Central fishing vessel registry by Ministry of Fisheries</li> </ul> Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by a third party.  <u>Methodology:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of vessels compared against the ceiling value.</li> <li>See notes for different methodological approaches for each segment.</li> </ul>	Ministries of Fisheries	DLI for all years.  This is a proxy measure of fishing capacity with the idea that the number of vessels should not increase to curb the trend of resource degradation.  The number of fishing vessels includes foreign vessels.  In the industrial segment, the number of vessel is measured with reference to the number of fishing licenses in annual equivalence.  MR: The indicator for artisanal and coastal segments will be calculated based on the number of registered boats to include unknown dormant capacity.
				GN:									
				Artisanal 10,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
				Industrial 85	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
				MR:									
				Artisanal 7,661	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
				Coastal 261	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
				Industrial 245	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				
													GN: In the artisanal segment, measurement of the number of vessels will be based on the census in year 1; on the basis of the census update in years 2 and 3 and then on the basis the number of registered vessels in years 4 and 5.

<b>PDO Indicator 4:</b> Share of fishing vessels inspected by the national fisheries surveillance agency for compliance with national regulations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	GN: National and foreign industrial fleet 25	45	50	60	70	80	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of inspection reports</li> <li>Estimate of the number of all fishing vessels</li> </ul> <u>Methodology:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calculation by division of total of fishing vessels inspected by estimated total number of fishing vessels.</li> <li>Cumulatively over time, without counting the same vessels inspected multiple times.</li> <li>Over time, define the limit per fishery</li> </ul>	Ministries of Fisheries	Value is calculated cumulatively.  In GN, the national supervisory agency is <i>Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection de la Pêche</i> .  In SL, the national supervisory agency is the JMC and MCS Unit  This indicator only concerns the industrial segment. However, IR indicator 2.3 was specifically added for artisanal segment.
				MR: n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.				
				SL: National and foreign industrial fleet <sup>d</sup> 30	35	45	55	65	70				
<b>PDO Indicator 5:</b> Share of marketable volume of fish landed at selected fish landing sites (disaggregated by country)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ratio	GN: 0 MR: 0	0 70	0 70	0 70	50 80	70 90	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct measurement</li> <li>Sales report from auction hall</li> <li>Statistics Unit of the Ministry of Fisheries</li> </ul> <u>Methodology:</u> Marketable volume divided by total landed volume at selected fish landing sites	Ministries of Fisheries	Value is calculated annually.  Calculated in equivalent weight at landing.  Start point: Landing End point: Auction hall  <u>Marketable fish:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MR: Marketable for direct human consumption</li> <li>GN: Marketable for all consumption</li> </ul>

<b>PDO Indicator 6:</b> Direct project beneficiaries (of which female) (disaggregated by country)			# (%)	GN: 0 (0)	300 (66)	500 (66)	2,500 (66)	70,00 0 (66)	190K (66)	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> Project records on activities  MR: Attendance record of meetings organized for strengthening the management and governance of fisheries (PV du CCNADPM <sup>21</sup> , working group of IMROP, etc.)  <u>Methodology:</u> Count of beneficiaries	Ministries of Fisheries	Value is calculated annually.
				MR: 0 (0)	500 (30)	1,000 (30)	5,000 (30)	100K (30)	255K (30)				

Note: GN = Guinea; LR = Liberia; MR = Mauritania; n.a. = not applicable; and SL = Sierra Leone.

<sup>a</sup>*Direction Générale de l'Observatoire National des Pêches.* <sup>b</sup> For example, each monthly data will be recorded by 1/12. If this variable is published monthly during the year, its value will be 1. If this variable is published regularly for six months, its value will be 0.5. <sup>c</sup> Same comment. <sup>d</sup> The total fishing fleet number includes the Tuna fishing Vessels.

<sup>21</sup> Official report of CCNADPM, where CCNADPM stands for *Conseil Consultatif National pour l'Aménagement et le développement des Pêcheries en Mauritanie*.

Intermediate Results Indicators													
Intermediate Results Indicators*	DLI	Core	UoM	Baseline Original Project Start (2015)	Progress To Date (2016)	Target Values				Frequency	Data Sources/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Comments
						2017	2018	2019	2020				
Component 1: improved capacity in governance and management of targeted fisheries													
IR Indicator 1.1: Reliable fisheries management data regularly available (disaggregated by country)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	GN: 0 MR: 5 SL: 0	2 6	2 7 1	3 10 2	4 12 3	5 13 4	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ministries of Fisheries regular reports</li><li>Data quality check report</li><li>Validation reports of the technical committee on statistics (CTS) (MR)</li><li>Validation reports of subcommittee on statistics (CRSP) (MR)</li><li>Statistical report of ONP (GN)</li></ul> Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by a third party	Ministries of Fisheries	DLI for all years for MR and for GN only. For SL, it will be observer report for industrial and landing data for artisanal fisheries. Value is calculated annually. Availability and the validity of key data and the assurance of the reliability of the data. Availability and regularity of key data and assurance of quality of data. GN: Same six variables as in PDO indicator 1 MR: Variables of the PDO indicator 1 plus 7 additional variables identified by DARO:

											<p><u>Methodology:</u> Count of variables</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimate of octopus catch potential in the EEZ (metric ton estimate) (annual)</li> <li>• Fishing effort, in thousands of hours of industrial fleets (by category of vessels) (annual)</li> <li>• Volume in tons of fish production (pelagic, demersal cephalopods, and crustaceans) (annual)</li> <li>• FOB value of frozen fish exports in thousands of U.S. dollars (current prices), by segment (artisanal and coastal) (annual)</li> <li>• FOB price of octopus exports in U.S. dollars per ton (monthly)</li> <li>• Value of public and private investments made in the fisheries sector (in U.S. dollars) (annual)</li> <li>• Number of shipyard approved by the state serving fisheries units (annual)</li> </ul> <p>SL: Variable identified by the MFMR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volume in tons of fish production (pelagic, demersal, cephalopods and crustaceans) (annual)</li> <li>• Quantity of fish catch production (tons) in industrial fishery by category of vessels) (Annual)</li> </ul>
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<b>IR Indicator 1.2:</b> Share of fishing vessels registered (disaggregated by country and by segment)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	GN:						Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Records of fishing vessels (Ministry of Fisheries)</li> <li>Fishing vessels census documents</li> </ul> Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by a third party	Ministries of Fisheries	DLI for all years.  Value is calculated annually.  This indicator measures the country's preparedness for controlling fishing effort in each segment (PDO indicator 3). The first step is to complete the registration process for all vessels, including the dormant capacity in the fleet.  GN: A census of the artisanal segment will be necessary to calculate this indicator in the first year. In the subsequent years the percentage will be calculated by administrative updating and on-site verification at the landing sites.  MR: In artisanal segment, new registration linked to a secure identification system of boat
				Industrial:	100	100	100	100	100				
				Artisanal:	0	0	30	80	100				
				MR:									
				Industrial:	100	100	100	100	100				
				Coastal	60	60	70	80	85				
				Artisanal:	0	0	0	25	50				



<b>IR Indicator 1.3:</b> Proposal for institutional and functional reform submitted to the cabinet by the Ministry of Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/ No	GN: No MR: No SL: No	No No No	No No No	No No No	No Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> Submission letter to the cabinet with proposal for reform attached  <u>Methodology:</u> Review of proposal	Ministries of Fisheries	Reforms include sustainable financing of certain functions, separation of control and regulatory functions, separation of policy formulation, and day-to-day management of fisheries, ensuring adequate human resources in concerned institutions
<b>IR Indicator 1.4:</b> Revised appropriate regulations integrating (a) access management and (b) secure fishing rights submitted to the cabinet by the Ministry of Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/ No	GN: No MR: No SL: No	No No No	No No No	No No No	No Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> Submission letter to the cabinet with proposal for regulations attached  <u>Methodology:</u> Review of revised regulations	Ministries of Fisheries	Requires a review of the existing regulations governing access to fish resources in both countries  In MR, this regulation will integrate the access by zone.  Integrate community fisheries management into the regulation.
<b>IR Indicator 1.5:</b> Fisheries management plans developed (disaggregated by country)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	GN: 1 MR: 0 LR: 0 SL: 0	1 0 0 0	1 1 1 0	1 1 1 1	1 2 1 1	1 3 1 1	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> • Review of annual fisheries management plans (GN)	Ministries of Fisheries	Value is calculated annually for GN, LR, and SL. Value is calculated cumulatively (MR).

										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved fisheries management plans (LR)</li> <li>• Approved fisheries management plans for the shrimp fishery and the demersal fishery (SL)</li> </ul> <p><u>Methodology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GN: Count the number of management plans updated. Annual value.</li> <li>• MR: Review and count the number of management plans adopted at least by decree.</li> <li>• SL: Count the number of management plans approved.</li> </ul> <p>Cumulative value</p>	<p>A plan generally adopted by order (GN) or decree, at least includes recommendations on fishing capacity (number of vessels) and fishing effort in line with resource availability. For LR and SL, a fisheries management plan for industrial trawl fishery, demersal, and artisanal fisheries will be developed and updated annually. The plan may also include annual sustainable harvest levels (or TAC) and is preferably developed at the level of the management unit. MR: A revised octopus plan, a shrimp plan, and the fisheries management plan for the artisanal and coastal segment GN: The overall fisheries management plan updated annually</p>
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<b>IR Indicator</b> <b>1.6:</b> Fisheries management data incorporated in the regional dashboard (disaggregated by country)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	GN: 0 MR: 0 SL: 0	0 0 0	0 3 0	3 5 2	4 8 3	5 9 4	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct observation of regional dashboard</li> <li>• Count of data available on national dashboard against list of data needed (PDO indicator 1)</li> </ul> <u>Methodology:</u> Calculation by division of number of variables available on regional dashboard by defined total number of variables x 100	Ministries of Fisheries and Ministry of Finance (MR, GN, SL)	Value is calculated annually. GN: Same six variables as in PDO indicator 1 MR: Same variables as in PDO indicator 1. SL: Following variables: - List of valid vessel licenses in industrial segment (monthly) - List of infractions in industrial segment (monthly) - Fees from licenses (every trimester)- Fees collected under fishing agreements (annually) - Number of people employed in the fishing industry by segment (artisanal, coastal and industrial) (annual)
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<b>IR Indicator 1.7:</b> Annual TAC in the octopus fishery is distributed in percentage to artisanal, coastal and industrial segments in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Score	GN: n.a. MR: 0	n.a. 0	n.a. 0	n.a. 1	n.a. 2	n.a. 3	Annual	<p><u>Data sources:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine Institute and the Ministry of Fisheries</li> <li>Official reports and minutes of meetings of consultation frameworks (working group of CCNADPM)</li> </ul> <p>Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by a third party.</p> <p><u>Methodology:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Observation of the process leading to the distribution of the shares of TAC in the octopus fishery</li> <li>Value is 0 if no distribution or distributed in non participatory, nontransparent, and nonscientific manner.</li> </ul>	Ministries of Fisheries	<p>DLI for all years (MR).</p> <p>Value is calculated annually.</p> <p>TAC: To ensure stock sustainability without undermining the renewal potential of the stock</p> <p>Transparent: Publication of allocation criteria and data based on which TAC distribution will be made</p> <p>Participatory: Annual publication of results of consultations that include a large number of players and vulnerable populations leading to the distribution of TAC</p>
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											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One point is added for each of the three qualifiers (participatory, transparent, and scientific). The maximum score is 3.</li> </ul>		Scientific: The distribution should be consistent with biological and economic sustainability adjusted depending on resource availability.
<b>IR Indicator 1.8:</b> Individual quotas in the octopus fishery are allocated in the industrial segments in a participatory, transparent, and scientific manner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Score	GN: n.a. MR: 0	n.a. 0	n.a. 0	n.a. 0	n.a. 2	n.a. 3	Annual	Data sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DPI<sup>a</sup>, SMCP, GCM, and the Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy</li> <li>List of quotas allocated in the octopus fishery</li> <li>One point is added for each qualifier: one point for participatory allocation; additional one point for transparent allocation; and one point for scientific allocation. The maximum score is 3.</li> </ul>	Ministries of Fisheries	Value is calculated annually.  Transparent: Publication of allocation criteria and data based on which fishing rights will be allocated (catches and so on)  Participatory: Publication of results of consultations that include a large number of players and vulnerable populations leading to the allocation of individual quotas

													<p>Scientific: The allocation should not exceed the TAC (quantity that can be sustainably harvested) taking into account the allocation to the artisanal and coastal segment. The allocation must also be based on octopus habitat and population growth rate.</p> <p>TAC: TAC to ensure stock sustainability without undermining the renewal potential of the stock.</p>
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<b>IR Indicator 1.9:</b> Monitoring, evaluation and surveillance reports of project activity including on women participation implementation by an organization are regularly published.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/ No	GN: No MR: No SL: No	No No No	No Yes No	No Yes Yes	No Yes Yes	Yes Yes Yes	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> Organization report  <u>Methodology:</u> Review of published reports	Ministries of Fisheries	MR: An association will be selected as representative of the various industry associations. SL: Two national fisheries unions, the SLAFU <sup>b</sup> and SLIAFU, <sup>c</sup> will be selected as representative of the various industry associations. The report will be published once a year. The report will review the following: engagement of artisanal fishermen and women in the consultation process of fisheries management. The association may catalyze engagement and good representation of artisanal fishermen and women in consultative processes. This association will also review the social and environmental aspects.
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													<p>The report will be published once a year. The report will review the following: engagement of artisanal fishermen and women in the consultation process of fisheries management. The association may catalyze engagement and good representation of artisanal fishermen and women in consultative processes. This association will also review the social and environmental aspects.</p>
<b>Component 2:</b> Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing													



<b>IR Indicator</b> <b>2.1:</b> Satellite-based surveillance system for industrial fishing vessels by the national fisheries surveillance agency is functional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hours per day (annual average)	GN: 8 MR: n.a. SL: 10	24 n.a. 10	14 n.a. 16	16 n.a. 18	20 n.a. 20	24 n.a. 20	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> Review of daily reports from surveillance patrol  Protocol of results verification and independent validation of DLI achievement by a third party  SL: Review of daily reports from surveillance operations center (JMC)  Verification of the results will be done through the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duty watch rooster</li> <li>• Duty watch report attached with real-time screenshot pictures</li> </ul> <u>Methodology:</u> Total hours of surveillance in a year divided by 365	Ministries of Fisheries	DLI for all years (GN)  Value is calculated annually.  Annual average of hours per day. This indicator pertains to surveillance only, not an indicator of enforcement.  In 2014, the national surveillance agency instituted the National Centre for Surveillance and Protection of Fisheries.
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<b>IR Indicator 2.2:</b> Surveillance patrol of industrial fishing vessels (number of days per year)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Days	GN: 80 MR: n.a. SL: 80	80 n.a. 120	100 n.a. 120	120 n.a. 144	180 n.a. 180	220 n.a. 240	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> Review of daily reports from surveillance patrol  <u>Methodology:</u> Count of total number of hours of patrol	Ministries of Fisheries	Value is calculated annually.  Surveillance on the sea, on land and from the air in order to enforce reducing IUU fishing.  Number of patrols carried out (monitoring and control)
<b>IR Indicator 2.3:</b> Surveillance patrol of artisanal fishing boats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	GN: 0 MR: n.a.	0 n.a.	0 n.a.	48 n.a.	72 n.a.	96 n.a.	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> Review of daily reports from surveillance patrol  <u>Methodology:</u> Count of total number of hours of patrol	Ministries of Fisheries	Value is calculated annually.  Surveillance on the sea and on land, with priority in community management fisheries areas  Number of patrols carried out (monitoring and control)
<b>IR Indicator 2.4:</b> Sustainable JMC operation plan is developed				SL: No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes		<u>Data sources:</u> JMC Operational Plan  <u>Methodology:</u>  Recruitment of technical assistance to develop the document in collaboration JMC staff		
<b>Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy</b>													

<b>IR Indicator</b> <b>3.1</b> Integrated fish handling sites operational (disaggregated by country)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	GN: 0 MR: 0 LR: 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> Review of technical inspection reports once a year  <u>Methodology:</u> Review of technical inspection reports  Cumulative value	Ministries of Fisheries	Value is calculated annually.  Limited to investment sites (one in MR, one in GN, and one in LR) GN: Landing site in Koukoudé  Operational: Ice is available and accessible (MR, GN, and LR), water and electricity are available (MR and GN), waste is properly managed (MR and GN), wastewater is treated (MR), user fees are collected in a transparent manner (MR and GN), site security is ensured (MR), and a landing dock is functional (GN).
<b>Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination</b>													
<b>IR Indicator</b> <b>4.1</b> Participating in IW meetings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	GN: 0 LR: 0 SL: 0	0 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> Participants report	Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Maritime Economics	Value is calculated annually. This requires experience notes, attendance of IW conferences and project websites (min. of 1% of overall grant to be used for participation in the IW-LEARN).

<b>IR Indicator</b> <b>4.2</b> FPis annually collected (Yes/No)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/ No	GN: No LR: Yes SL: No	No No No	Yes Yes Yes	No No	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	Annual	<u>Data sources:</u> M&E report	BNF Ministry of Fisheries	FPis' evaluation tool will be used. LR has conducted one in 2015, but only for Westpoint and Robertsport communities. A national one might be developed as a baseline.
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Note: GN = Guinea; LR = Liberia; MR = Mauritania; and SL = Sierra Leone.

<sup>a</sup> DPI: *Direction de la Pêche Industrielle*; <sup>b</sup> Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishermen Union; <sup>c</sup> Sierra Leone Indigenous Artisanal Fishermen Union.

## **Annex 2: Detailed Description of AF Activities - Guinea**

### **Component 1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries (GEF: US\$1.6 million)**

1. The project will help build the institutional and human capacity to develop and implement policies and systems for environmentally sustainable, socially equitable, and economically profitable use of fishery resources through the provision of goods, consultants' services, training, and the financing of operating costs.
2. **Activity 1.1.** Improving the national legal and regulatory framework governing rights and responsibilities of individuals, entities, and communities operating in the fisheries sector. The project will support (a) preparing and introducing community-led fisheries management initiatives, (b) revising the legal structure to introduce community-led fisheries management, and (c) disseminating the results nationwide.
3. **Activity 1.2.** Implementing the institutional reform of the ministry responsible for the fisheries sector and of other supporting institutions that support the ministry for informed decision making and effective implementation of fisheries management policies through capacity development and training. The project will (a) finance a fisheries economist and a community-led management specialist to strengthen the fisheries management from national to community level and (b) support implementation of the institutional reform process in line with the fishery codes.
4. **Activity 1.3.** The CSRP will support Guinea to harmonize fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks at the regional level through mobilization of high-level expertise to support the national reform process of fisheries policies and regulatory and institutional frameworks. The project will support (a) harmonization of the license fees through the CSRP coordination meeting; (b) provision of reliable data from Guinea to CSRP's regional dashboard; (c) negotiations for foreign fishing agreements; (d) provision of technical assistance to negotiate fisheries agreement; (e) harmonizing the policies and regulations; (f) the implementation of the Port State Measure Agreement; and (g) the development of the community fisheries management guide.
5. **Activity 1.4.** Coordinating participation of diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision of the Program. The project will support (a) regular consultation with stakeholder, capacity building, awareness raising for and by fishers organizations, and reporting on the WARFP, (b) the capacity development of the Ministry of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Maritime Economy to implement the sustainable fisheries management plan, and (c) the production of reports every semester on the progress of community fisheries management by civil society organizations.
6. **Activity 1.5.** Carrying out relevant scientific research and activities to inform operational planning and management policies, in particular stock assessment campaigns to measure fish resources. The project will finance research activity for demersal and small pelagic fisheries by supporting (a) research units for training, data collection, and analysis, and development of

fisheries management plans and (b) strengthening a system to monitor and capture time series catch data through a scientific observer program.

7. **Activity 1.6.** Introducing new fisheries management schemes in target fisheries or communities to align fishing capacity and effort to sustainable catch levels. The project will support (a) preparation of fisheries management plans for target species groups, including definition of aggregate fishing effort levels allowable on the basis of scientific recommendations, and (b) implementation of the fisheries management plans, which also describe the methods of controlling access to the resources and quantity of harvest.

**Component 2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (GEF: US\$0.4 million)**

8. The project will help strengthen fisheries' MCS systems, to reduce IUU fishing activities, through the provision of goods, consultants' services, training, and the financing of operating costs.

9. **Activity 2.1.** Developing implementation of agreements regarding combating IUU fishing with neighboring countries. The project will support regional integration in surveillance and regional capacity building for MCS. Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia are members of the Mano River Union and are seeking methods to upgrade each nation's ability to combat IUU fishing. The proposed plan is to establish protocols to share information, resources, and staff. The project will support (a) the facilitation of the process of MCS cooperation through developments of the dashboard process for shared information on industrial fishing vessels, licensing, and activities and (b) regional training for MCS staff to bring officers together in the technical environment to facilitate relationship building, joint skills development, and sharing of onboard vessel observers.

10. **Activity 2.2.** Conducting participatory MCS activities, including training. The project will (a) support the operating cost for CMA surveillance and licensing activities and (b) help establish the observer program and ensure its functioning.

11. **Activity 2.3.** Enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries surveillance and strengthening the management of violations. The project will complement the IDA financing activities and continue supporting the legal adviser to support management of violations and prosecution.

**Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy (GEF: US\$2.6 million)**

12. The project will help increase the contribution of the fish resources to the local economy by empowering the CMAs through provision of subfinancing, goods, consultants' services, training, and the financing of operating costs.

13. **Activity 3.1.** Developing and adopting fisheries management plans and implementing and monitoring for the local communities and user groups. The project will (a) facilitate study tours in advanced sites of community fisheries management; (b) support development and adaptation of the management plans; (c) support implementation and monitoring of the management plans, including cost-effective environmental information gathering and

environmental education; (d) provide goods for furnishing the work place for the CMAs; (e) support CMAs for capacity development; and (f) seek the possibility of expanding the community science program.

14. **Activity 3.2.** To compensate for transitional loss of revenues (while the resources rebuild through the implementation of the local fisheries management plan), the project will support a gender-balanced livelihood package, including microfinance projects. The project will support (a) developing subfinancing agreements for the microfinance for the communities and (b) implementing the micro finance for the pilot communities for alternative livelihoods.

**Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination (GEF: US\$0.4 million)**

15. The project will complement IDA financing project management, M&E, and regional coordination, especially on the aspect of strengthening the regional coordination and introduction of new activities of regular monitoring of FPIs and the GEF tracking tool, through provision of goods, consultants' services, training, and the financing of operating costs.

16. **Activity 4.1.** Strengthening the capacity of the PIU for project management, coordination, M&E, and knowledge sharing related to the project. The project will be implemented by the existing PIU established with IDA finance. The project will (a) provide an additional operation cost for executing additional activities, (b) provide technical assistance and training for FPIs measured once every two years and the GEF tracking tool filled at mid-project and project closure, and (c) provide training and operation cost for utilizing IW-LEARN to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects. This requires experience notes, attendance of IW conferences, and project websites (minimum of 1 percent of overall grant to be used for participation in IW-Learn).

17. **Activity 4.2.** Strengthening the CSRP RCU for effective coordination of the project activities at the regional level. The project will complement IDA activities by supporting (a) access and expanded access to an independent panel of experts, (b) the provision of guidance to the recipient in the implementation of MCS activities, (c) the sustaining of linkages to the regional fishing vessel register and dashboard maintained by the CSRP under the Program, and (d) African journalists.

### **Annex 3: Detailed Description of AF Activities - Liberia**

#### **Component 1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries (GEF: US\$0.2 million)**

1. The project will help build the institutional and human capacity to develop and implement policies and systems for environmentally sustainable, socially equitable, and economically profitable use of fishery resources through the provision of consultants' services, training, and the financing of operating costs.
2. **Activity 1.1.** Improving the national legal and regulatory framework, governing rights, and responsibilities of individuals, entities, and communities operating in the fisheries sector. The project will (a) support consultant services to help with the completion of consultations on policy and regulatory framework, incorporation of any agreed amendments, and submission to the legislature; and (b) support media and publicity campaigns to support the implementation of strategy and dissemination of fisheries and aquaculture policy, capacity building, and awareness workshops.
3. **Activity 1.2.** Implementing the institutional reform of the ministry responsible for the fisheries sector and of other supporting institutions that support the ministry for informed decision making and effective implementation of fisheries management policies through capacity development and training. The project will (a) finance a consultant to support the BNF in preparing a transition and implementation plan for the institutional reform process in line with the fishery policy decisions and (b) finance a consultant to assist the BNF to prepare and package mini projects and prepare information and documentation for a donors' conference.
4. **Activity 1.3.** Harmonizing fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks at the regional level and mobilization of high-level expertise by CSRP to support the national reform process of fisheries policies, regulatory, and institutional frameworks. This is not an activity implemented in Liberia.
5. **Activity 1.4.** Coordinating participation of diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision of the program. This is not an activity implemented in Liberia.
6. **Activity 1.5** Carrying out relevant scientific research and activities to inform operational planning and management policies, in particular stock assessment campaigns to measure fish resources. This is not an activity implemented in Liberia.
7. **Activity 1.6.** Introducing new fisheries management schemes in target fisheries, segments, or communities to align fishing capacity and effort to sustainable catch levels. In Liberia, the project will (a) finance technical assistance to prepare a management plan for the Robertsport CMA; (b) support a community development specialist to work closely with the CMAs to provide capacity building and training; (c) provide basic supplies to ensure that the CMAs are functional; and (d) support technical assistance to set up a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism to avoid alienating vulnerable population groups.



**Component 2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (GEF: US\$0 million)**

8. There is no activity under this component for Liberia.

**Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy (GEF: US\$0.6 million)**

9. **Activity 3.1.** Expanding the piloting of fishing rights allocation by working on community-led fisheries management initiatives in coastal communities. The project will finance technical assistance to develop a lessons learned study for Robertsport CMA development and help develop a next stage plan.

10. **Activity 3.2.** Developing and adopting fisheries management plans and implementing and monitoring them with local communities and user groups. The project will support (a) consultants to prepare a site management plan for the Robertsport landing site, strategies for achieving eventual sustainable management of profitable enterprises to be agreed on, and actions toward management structures being put in place for community-led fisheries management and (b) the Robertsport net exchange program.

11. **Activity 3.3.** Strengthening the capacity of local communities to implement and monitor fisheries management plans. The project will (a) finance management and operations for Robertsport landing site so it will start operating properly; (b) support technical assistance on fish trade and enterprise development studies for Mesurado; (c) support M & E and Safeguard consultants to monitor project implementation and compliance with operational policies; (d) Support Media & Visibility to promote awareness on project output and impact; and (e) support consultancy to help strengthen capacity for management integration.

12. **Activity 3.4.** Developing community projects for cost effective environmental information gathering and environmental education. The project will (a) provide training and supply equipment, tools, and materials for the community science program and (b) support the community science program for monitoring environment and climate change impact.

**Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination (GEF: US\$0.2 million)**

13. **Activity 4.1.** Strengthening the capacity of the PIU for management and coordination of project activities, M&E of the project, communication of project activities, and fiduciary (procurement and financial) management, and management of the social and environmental aspects of the project. The project in Liberia will (a) support the project management, which will be managed through the existing PIU established by the WARFP Phase 1, based in the BNF within the Ministry of Agriculture, and includes a coordinator, a project accountant, and a procurement specialist; the PIU would be coordinating the WARFP components from other financing (ACGF), sharing administration and management costs and operating expenditure; (b) support applying FPIs to measure the targeted fisheries and the GEF tracking tool filled at the beginning and the end of project; (c) provide basic supply to ensure that the PIU is functional; and (d) finance utilization of IW-LEARN to share results, attendance of IW conference and project websites for knowledge exchange (minimum of 1 percent of the overall grant to be used for participation in IW-Learn).

14. There is no regional coordination activity under this component for Liberia.

## **Annex 4: Detailed Description of AF Activities - Sierra Leone**

### **Component 1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries (GEF: US\$1.50 million)**

1. The project will help build the institutional and human capacity to develop and implement policies and systems for environmentally sustainable, socially equitable, and economically profitable use of fishery resources, through the provision of consultants' services, training, and the financing of operating costs required for the following activities.

2. **Activity 1.1.** Improving the national legal and regulatory framework governing rights and responsibilities of individuals, entities, and communities operating in the fisheries sector. The project will support Sierra Leone's legal department with revision of the legal framework ensuring (a) separation of functions, in particular planning function (preparation of fisheries management plans), and regular fisheries management and enforcement functions; (b) sustainable financing of regular fisheries management functions; (c) allocation of fishing rights to CMA, including the ability to limit the number of fishing licenses provided within the CMA areas and a clear surveillance role; and (d) transparency of fisheries management data through regular publication of relevant fisheries management information, including list of licenses, list of infraction, fees collected from licenses, and fees paid from infractions. The project will also support finalization of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill.

3. **Activity 1.2.** The Public Sector Reform Unit will pilot the implementation of the institutional reform of the ministry responsible for the fisheries sector and of other supporting institutions that support the ministry for informed decision making and effective implementation of fisheries management policies through capacity development and training. This activity will be started by a consultancy to update the 2013 MFR to incorporate recent changes, agree on the components of a new institutional structure, and define its establishment and operating costs. Then the project will support the implementation of the MFR, including training and consultancy.

4. **Activity 1.3.** Harmonizing fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks at the regional level and mobilization of high-level expertise to support the national reform process of fisheries policies, regulatory, and institutional frameworks. The CSRP will support Sierra Leone (a) to harmonize the license fees through the coordination meeting; (b) to provide CSRP with reliable data for the regional dashboard ; (c) in negotiations for foreign fishing agreements, including Port State Measure Agreement, other international frameworks (through CSRP support) by providing technical assistance; and (d) in training to harmonize the policies and regulations, through technical assistance.

5. **Activity 1.4.** Coordinating participation of diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision of the program. The project will support (a) awareness raising and reporting by the SLAFU and the SLIAFU, the CMAs, and other nongovernmental organizations and (b) the consultation on Fisheries Management Plans based on scientific recommendations (annually).

6. **Activity 1.5.** Carrying out relevant scientific research and activities to inform operational planning and management policies, in particular stock assessment campaigns to measure fish resources, and provision of the goods required for the campaigns. The project will support (a) the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography and MFMR research units for training, data collection and analysis, and developing fisheries management plans and (b) a system to monitor and capture time series catch data through a scientific observer program.

7. **Activity 1.6.** Introducing new fisheries management schemes in target fisheries or communities to align fishing capacity and effort to sustainable catch levels. Specifically, the project will support the MFMR with (a) the operating costs of implementation of scientific recommendations on the sustainable level of industrial fishing effort and other fisheries management measures; (b) implementation of the Fisheries Management Plan with an adjustment of the fishing capacity in the industrial sector (annually); (c) management of the artisanal registry (entry/exit modality); and (d) incentives for fishermen to register (insurance, safety at sea).

## **Component 2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (GEF: US\$1.22 million)**

8. Strengthening fisheries MCS systems, to reduce IUU fishing activities, through the provision of consultants' services, training, and the financing of operating costs required for the activities listed below.

9. **Activity 2.1.** Developing implementation of agreements regarding combating IUU fishing with neighboring countries. The project will support regional integration in surveillance and regional capacity building for MCS. Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia are members of the Mano River Union and are seeking methods to upgrade each nation's ability to combat IUU fishing. The proposed plan is to establish protocols to share information, resources, and staff. The project will support (a) the facilitation of the process of MCS cooperation through developments of the dashboard process for shared information on industrial fishing vessels, licensing, and activities; (b) the upgradation of vessels monitoring and communications systems to enable regional integration of information sharing and opportunities for joint actions through sharing of vessel assets; and (c) regional training for MCS staff to bring officers together in the technical environment to facilitate relationship building, joint skills development, and sharing of onboard vessel observers.

10. **Activity 2.2.** Conducting participatory MCS activities, including training. The project will (a) fund operating costs for patrol operations, including pilot of drones; (b) support the operating cost for CMA surveillance and licensing activities; and (c) help establish the observer program and ensure its functioning (coupled with the scientific observer program).

11. **Activity 2.3.** Enhancing the effectiveness of fisheries surveillance and strengthening the management of violations. The project will support recruitment of a legal adviser to support management of violations and prosecution and raise capacity within the MFMR.

12. **Activity 2.4.** Developing and implementing surveillance strategies. The project will ensure that the JMC is fully operational by (a) supporting an accountant for JMC; (2) supporting

a JMC adviser for training of JMC administrative staff; and (c) developing a JMC operation plan for the future.

**Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy (GEF: US\$0.83 million)**

13. **Activity 3.1.** Expanding the piloting of fishing rights allocation by working on community-led fisheries management initiatives in coastal communities, including the provision of consultants' services and training. The project will support the operationalization of the existing CMAs by supporting the operating cost of implementation of the CMA bylaws, dissemination and enforcement of the bylaws, and adoption of CMA management plans.

14. **Activity 3.2.** Developing and adopting fisheries management plans and implementing and monitoring them with local communities and user groups, including the provision of goods, consultants' services, and training. The project will support the technical assistance in preparing and adopting CMA fisheries management plan and implementation of fisheries management plan, including net replacement program.

15. **Activity 3.3.** Strengthening capacity of local communities to implement and monitor fisheries management plans, including cost-effective environmental information gathering and environmental education through the provision of consultants' services and training. The project will support the activity of expanding the community science program by developing local volunteers in fishing communities; financing the training of CMAs/professional organizations in Safety of Life at Sea and coordination. The project will also support the establishment of artisanal fisheries data collection system through CMAs supported by MFMR in fishing communities.

16. **Activity 3.4.** To compensate for transitional loss of revenues (while the resources rebuild through the implementation of the local fisheries management plan, the project will support a gender balanced livelihood package, including microfinance through the provision of consultants' services, training, and the financing of micro-grants.

**Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination (GEF: US\$0.45 million)**

17. All these AF-funded activities will be coordinated through the FMCO established by the WARFP and maintained since the closure by funding partners. FMCO has retained equipment from the WARFP SOP A1, including vehicles, offices, and office equipment.

18. **Activity 4.1.** Strengthening the capacity of the PIU for management and coordination of project activities, M&E of the project, communication of project activities, fiduciary (procurement and financial) management, and management of the social and environmental aspects of the project, including the provision of consultants' services and training. This project will (a) finance the project management through the existing FMCO, which includes a coordinator and support staff; (b) support applying FPIs to measure the targeted fisheries once every two years and the GEF tracking tool filled at mid-project and project closure; and (c) finance utilization of IW-LEARN to share results, attendance of IW conference, and project

websites for knowledge exchange (minimum of 1 percent of overall grant to be used for participation in IW-Learn)

19. **Activity 4.2.** Strengthening the CSRP RCU for effective coordination of the project activities at the regional level. The project will support CSRP so that they can provide: (a) access to an independent panel of experts to provide guidance to the recipient in the implementation of MCS activities under Component 2 of the project; (b) linkages to the regional fishing vessel register and dashboard maintained by the CSRP under the program; (c) exchange visits and study tours with the other countries under the program; and (d) recruitment and coordination of the independent verifiers.

## **Annex 5: Implementation Arrangements**

### **Implementation Arrangements in Sierra Leone**

1. **Country procurement environment.** The GoSL enacted the Public Procurement Act (PPA) of 2004, which incorporates many of the major features that meet international best practices in public procurement. The PPA contains for example, procurement and complaints procedures and also focuses on decentralization. It subsequently created the Independent Procurement Review Panel ('the Review Panel'), which was formed pursuant to the PPA and has passed and published various judgments on cases referred to it by aggrieved bidders. A National Public Procurement Authority (NPPA) was also created after the adoption of the PPA and is the main body in Sierra Leone that manages the public procurement function. It sets policies, creates regulations, and monitors the implementation of procurement plans within the ministries and agencies of the Government.
2. The NPPA has made several significant strides in advancing the reform of the national public procurement system. For example, it has created all the regulations to support the implementation of the PPA, as well as all accompanying standard bidding documents and request for proposals. It created user manuals for these latter regulations and documents. (Sierra Leone country procurement assessment report, May 2012). In December 2009, the NPPA started to prepare amendments to the laws and regulations, and invited comments from civil society, the private sector, and development partners, and the PPA was enacted in April 2016.
3. **Adequacy of the national procurement procedure.** The GoSL has standard bidding documents for National Competitive Bidding and the PPA provides for adequate time from the advertising date to the submission deadline. It also allows public opening of bids and allows foreign bidders to participate in the National Competitive Bidding.
4. **IPAU procurement arrangements.** Procurement under the IPAU is arranged in such a way that they work with a technical component manager to extract procurable items from an approved annual work plan and make a procurement plan. All technical inputs to procurement as well as contract management are provided by technical component managers. The IPAU forms an ad hoc evaluation panel, which is composed of professional staff in the subject area and has the procurement staff as the secretary to evaluate. After evaluation, the recommendations are submitted to a procurement committee comprising the directors of beneficiary units or their representatives, as well as the IPAU's heads of finance unit, procurement unit, and coordinator for review and approval. Award and contracts are signed by the coordinator of IPAU who is the budget manager.
5. **Project implementation arrangements.** From a technical standpoint, the WARFP will be implemented by a Technical Committee of the MFMR and MoFED that should meet at least every three months to give technical support and ensure coordination with all relevant services and agencies. The Technical Committee will instruct the FMCO on the technical implementation. All fiduciary activities will be managed by the IPAU in close coordination with the FMCO.

- (a) **Description of the IPAU.** The IPAU was set up in the MoFED to oversee and coordinate activities of donor-funded project on behalf of the Government ministries, departments, and agencies, which do not have the required capacity. The IPAU is made up of five units which are finance, procurement, administration, M&E, and information, education, and communications units. The IPAU is responsible for ensuring quality FM, timely procurement, and efficient monitoring, as well as accountability on donor-funded projects. The IPAU reports to the minister through the financial secretary. The IPAU is currently managing two World Bank-funded projects, which are Reproductive and Child Health Project with a technical component in the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and the Decentralized Service Delivery Program (DSDP II) with technical components in the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.
- (b) **Description of FMCO.** The WARFP was a regional project planned as a series of phases. It had a PIU called FMCO with both technical and fiduciary teams during phase one of the project that came to an end in December 2014 because of misprocurement and slow progress in the implementation of project activities. Currently there is a coordinator, an accountant, and support staff managing funds from United Kingdom, consultants managing community management development, and government employees performing the technical aspects.

**6. Adequacy of the capacity of implementing agency.** The procurement under the proposed AF will be implemented by the IPAU in the MoFED. Currently the implementing agency has five procurement staff, including a head of the unit and four procurement officers. The head of the unit holds an M.Sc. in development management and a B.Sc. in civil engineering with seven years of experience in procurement. He has attended a short course on procurement at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration and is currently enrolled in the Certified Institute of Purchase and Supplies course. Among the four procurement officers, one has a master's degree with experience of twelve years and three have bachelor's degrees with experiences ranging from four to eight years in procurement. All of them have attended at least one short-course training on procurement.

**7. Procurement and capacity risk.** Though the IPAU is implementing two other World Bank-funded projects, the procurement risk for the WARFP project is considered to be substantial because there are two different implementing agencies proposed and one of those has a record of misprocurement. Unless the collaboration and communication is effective, there is a risk of delays in procurement processing. The filing system is not appropriate and will need to be improved during project implementation. The complaint mechanism requires that the first line of complaint is to the head of procurement who shall suspend the procurement process, make a review, and issue a written decision stating the reason and if the complaint is upheld, indicate the corrective measures to be taken. Such a system is not in place and this implies that the complaints will go directly to the Independent Procurement Review Panel.

**8. Mitigation measures.** Table 5.1 shows the risk mitigation action plan of project implementation.



**Table 5.1. Schedule of Risk Mitigation Action Plan to be Carried Out**

	<b>Action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
1	Procurement plan for the first 18 months prepared and agreed with the World Bank	IPAU/FMCO	Was submitted on December 6 2016
2	To create a complaint review system in line with the PPA	IPAU	As soon as possible
3	Develop a strategy for collaboration and effective communication among the implementing agencies	IPAU/FMCO	After project effectiveness
4	To improve filing system of procurement documents	IPAU	During project life
5	Carry out procurement refresher trainings for staff	IPAU and World Bank	During project life

9. **Procurement plan.** A procurement plan has been prepared and submitted to the World Bank.

### **Summary of the FM Assessment**

10. A FM assessment of the IPAU of the MoFED was conducted in accordance with OP 10.00 as complemented with the FM guidelines outlined in the Financial Management Practices Manual issued by the Financial Management Sector Board on March 1, 2010.

11. The objective of the assessment was to determine whether (a) the IPAU has adequate FM arrangements to ensure that project funds will be used for purposes intended in an efficient and economical way; (b) the project's financial reports will be prepared in an accurate, reliable, and timely manner; (c) the entities' assets will be safe guarded; and (d) the arrangements are subject to acceptable audit arrangements by IDA.

12. The overall FM risk for the project at preparation is assessed as High, but with the expected risk mitigation measures, when adequately implemented, the residual FM risk is rated as Substantial.

13. **Country issues.** According to the 2014 Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability, which included an analysis of Sierra Leone's public financial management (PFM) strengths and weaknesses, the Government has taken considerable actions to improve its PFM since 2010.

14. The adoption of a number of new laws has had a positive impact on the regulatory framework for PFM. The new PFM Law that has replaced the Government Budgeting and Accountability Act of 2005, and the Public Debt Law passed in 2011 are two important legislations contributing to the enhanced legislative framework. The establishment of the Procurement Directorate and the Public Investment Planning Unit of the MoFED; and capacity increases and improvements in the number and quality of staff within the Ministry of Finance, the Accountant General's Department and the Office of the Auditor General are positive developments in the PFM environment.

15. A weakening of budget credibility and predictability for both expenditures and revenues (underestimated); minor gains in comprehensiveness not impacting on fiscal management challenges; weaknesses in expenditure control (including payroll); and low levels of transparency are weaknesses to be addressed as the Government considers moving the system to

a level that is capable of directing resources to priority areas and supporting high-quality expenditure outcomes.

16. The PFM reform in Sierra Leone is directed at all the dimensions of the PFM system. The PFM Reforms Strategy (2014–2017) seeks to develop the basis for the GoSL to accelerate PFM reforms and establish an efficient, effective, and transparent PFM system that minimizes opportunities for corruption.

17. The strategy is being pursued under the following four themes:

- **Budget planning, comprehensiveness, and credibility.** Its primary aims are to establish a credible and stable budget process, particularly to establish a transformational and development fund, public investment program, and link investment to recurrent operations and maintenance spending through the Medium-term Expenditure Framework process.
- **Financial control and accountability, service delivery, and oversight.** The most critical objective is to complete the rollout of an Integrated Financial Management Information System to major spending ministries, departments, and agencies and bring all Consultative Group public accounts—including sub-vented accounts and development partner project accounts—on to an Integrated Financial Management Information System.
- **Revenue mobilization.** Its two objectives will be (a) to establish more effective tax and control regimes for extractive industries through the Extractive Industries Revenue Act and the Oil Exploration Act and (b) to improve the system for recording and reconciling payment and receipts.
- **Strengthening local governance FM through local councils for effective decentralization.** A critical objective shall be the consolidation of the implementation of the Petra Accounting Package in all local councils, including the real time processing of transactions by selected councils.

18. The PFM Strategy, if successfully implemented, will put in place appropriate structures and processes to promote transparency and accountability and mitigate the fiduciary risk of utilizing public funds both at the country and project levels, as well as have a positive impact on aggregate fiscal discipline, the strategic allocation of resources, and the efficiency of public service delivery. The PFM reform is being supported through a donor-financed PFM (Public Financial Management Improvement and Consolidation Project) project, which includes the UK Department for International Development, African Development Bank, and IDA.

19. The bulk of external assistance in programming has been channeled off-budget both in the sense that resource allocations are not reflected in the Government's budget documents and those funds are not disbursed through country treasury systems. This lack of information and absence of effective instruments to guide the allocation of external financing seriously undermine the integrity and effectiveness of the budgetary system. There is insufficient transparency in public finances. The budget process is not yet transparent. The Public Financial Management Reform Project currently being implemented aims at addressing all the above inadequacies by mobilizing funds from a number of donors to finance a comprehensive PFM

overhaul of the respective integrated systems and ensure an inclusion of donor-funded projects in government chart of accounts and budgets so that eventually they are able to use existing country systems.

20. **Project risk assessment and mitigation.** This section presents the results of the risk assessment and identifies the key FM risks and the related risk mitigating measures.

**Table 5.2. Risk Rating Summary Table**

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk Rating</b>	<b>Risk Mitigating Measures</b>	<b>Conditions of Negotiations, Board or Effectiveness (Yes or No)</b>	<b>Residual Risk rating</b>
<b>Inherent Risks</b>					
1	<b>Country Level</b> Weaknesses in legislative scrutiny, low human capacity, declining revenues, and energy challenges affecting timely and adequate intergovernmental fiscal transfers.	H	Efforts are being made to help the GoSL substantially resolve and enhance the revenue management framework in the medium term. The Public Financial Management Improvement and Consolidation Project seeks to address the human capacity issues, including FM capacity and improve process aspects.	No	H
2	<b>Entity Level</b> The political arm of the entity and/or management may unduly interfere with, and/or override, project FM controls.	H	An independent project FM unit with officers paid by the project will manage the fiduciary aspects of the project to ensure independence. An independent external audit will be carried out annually under the project. The design of the project will include an enhanced accountability framework to ensure control of soft expenditures from possible abuse. Initially, regular FM reviews will be conducted by the World Bank team to provide support.	No	S
3	<b>Project Level</b> Weak FM capacity could result in slow execution of the project and delayed reporting could impact on progress.	H	The IPAU will be manned by qualified personnel who will handle the day-to-day management for the GoSL. The performance of the staff hired in the unit will be reviewed annually to act as a basis for renewal of their individual contracts.	No	S
<b>CONTROL RISKS</b>					
4	<b>Budgeting</b> Budget and annual work plan preparations may be delayed and may not be comprehensive. Risk of cost overruns and adverse variations in expenditure could arise because of potentially slow implementation and padding of the related unit costs of	M	The project budget was finalized before negotiation. The annual work plan will be submitted annually before implementation starts for review by the World Bank team, which would ensure that it is realistic and that unit cost estimates are reasonable, based on industry and global experiences gathered in some jurisdictions that have undertaken similar operations and also after cross-checking the same	No	L

	goods and services entailed in the implementation.		with the local market. In addition, budget execution reporting through quarterly IFRs will be routinely monitored by IDA with variations in unit costs tracked to ensure major deviations are followed up and investigated. The budget office will also monitor budgeted activities to ensure effective use of budgets		
5	<b>Accounting</b> Government accounting system not yet installed at the unit. Use of manual accounting system not generating reliable, accurate, and timely accounting information for project appropriate decision making acceptable to the World Bank.	H	The IPAU will use a customized accounting system. The Financial Procedures Manual is being revised to take into account the project's peculiar design. The World Bank's team will provide support to relevant project staff at the IPAU.	No	S
6	<b>Internal control</b> Internal control project funds not being used for intended purposes because of inadequate internal control by management and lack of control measures pertaining to soft expenditures and usage of executive override. This may give rise to non-compliance with internal control procedures.	S	Adequate internal control over the disbursement and accountability of funds for eligible expenditures will be further strengthened by the adoption of an enhanced accountability framework for the project and internal audit oversight of the project at the IPAU will be instituted. The internal auditors will be required to generate periodic internal audit reports which should be shared with relevant stakeholders, including the World Bank. The internal controls will also be documented in the FM manual for the project. Internal and external auditors will be expected to clearly identify and report any cases of breach of internal control procedures by the project management.	No	M
7	<b>Fund flow</b> Possible delays in processing withdrawal applications leading to problems in honoring payments to third parties. Submission of withdrawal applications delayed.	S	The IPAU will be responsible for preparing and submitting withdrawal applications, and acceptable service standards for settlement of bills will be established. IDA funds will be disbursed through the U.S. dollar-denominated DA to be opened by the IPAU. Simplified flow of funds arrangements will be included in the Project Implementation Manual.	No	M
8	<b>Financial reporting</b> Delays in the preparation and submission of unaudited IFRs and/or unreliable IFRs submitted.	M	IFRs shall be submitted to the World Bank within 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter. The content of the IFR will include sources and uses of funds, uses of funds by category, bank accounts reconciliation, and a	No	L

			schedule of amounts drawn from the credit.		
9	<b>Auditing</b> Delays in the submission of audit reports and the timeliness of management follow up on audit issues.	S	The audit terms of reference will be agreed upon and a qualified and acceptable auditor appointed with relevant input of Audit Service Sierra Leone. Continuous satisfactory performance of auditors will be the basis for continuous engagement. The audit will be done in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and the International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The audited financial statement is expected to be submitted to the World Bank not later than six months after the end of each fiscal year. The terms of reference for the external auditors has to be cleared by the World Bank. The World Bank will liaise closely with implementing agencies to ensure that management takes corrective actions on identified inadequacies.	No	M
Overall Risk Rating		H			S

Note: H = High, S = Substantial, M = Moderate, and L = Low.

21. A summary of the key findings of the FM assessment as well as the FM arrangements under the project as conducted is presented as hereunder.

22. **Planning and budgeting.** The respective entities' annual work plans and budgets will be prepared and approved based on the policy guidelines and strategy planning as laid out in the Project Implementation Manual to be developed, and consistent with the provisions of the Government Budgeting and Accountability Act of 2005. This budget will be activity based and in line with the cost tables of the project. The annual work plans and budgets are expected to be prepared in a participatory way and will be approved before each new financial year begins. The financial part will be monitored during project implementation using unaudited IFRs. The IPAU will ensure timely preparation, review, consolidation, and approval of the annual work program.

23. **Accounting policies, systems, and procedures.** The IPAU will set up and maintain books of accounts specifically for this project. The books of accounts will include a main cashbook, and ledgers, fixed asset registers, and contracts register. The IPAU will use a customized FM system (TOM2PRO) and will ensure that codes for the transactions are adequately reflected in its books.

24. **The accounting systems will contain** (a) a chart of accounts and a coding system capable of capturing transactions classified by project components and IDA disbursement categories; (b) use of the cash or modified cash method of accounting; (c) a double entry accounting system; and (d) the production of annual financial statements and quarterly IFRs in a format acceptable to IDA.

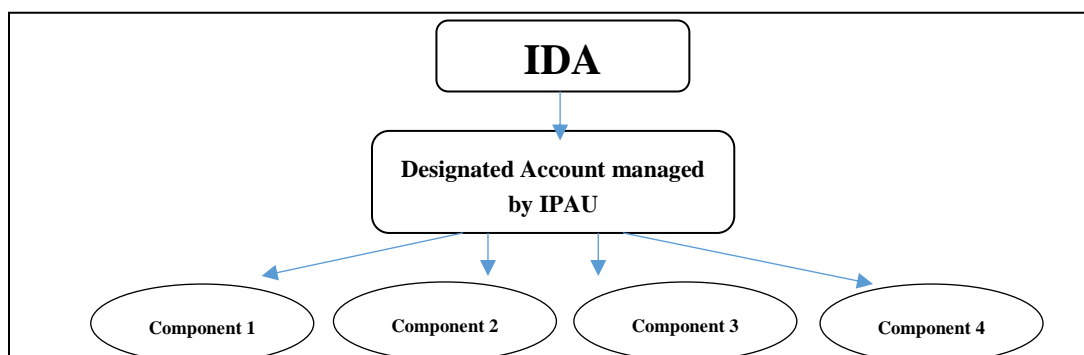
25. An accounting policies and procedures manual will be prepared to include the project's financial transactions procedures at each of the implementing agencies. The manual will contain the necessary internal controls including internal checks and segregation of duties.

26. **Internal audit and control.** The Internal Audit Unit of MoFED will carry out periodic internal audit reviews of activities carried out in the implementation of the project and share copies of their report with the World Bank.

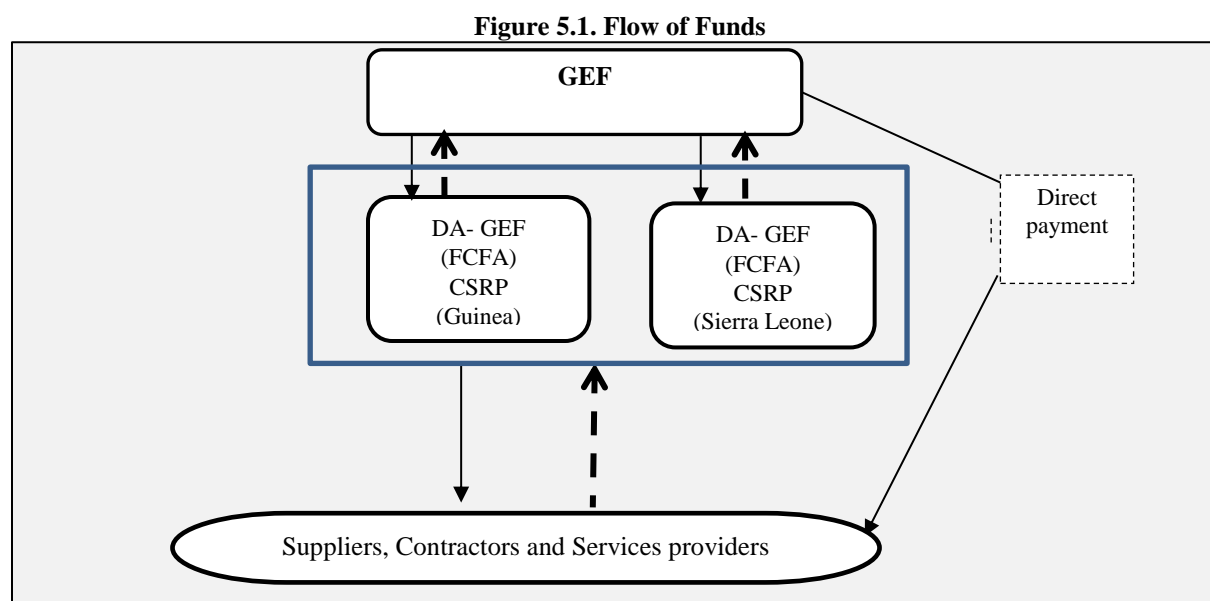
27. Segregation of duties, and full compliance with the provisions of the Project Implementation Manual, especially as pertaining to internal control aspects, will remain a key ingredient in the implementation of the expenditure processing activities at the IPAU and the executing agencies during the life of the project.

28. **Governance and anticorruption.** The World Bank's Anticorruption Guidelines ('Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants', dated October 15, 2006 and revised in January 2011) apply to this operation. Sections of these guidelines, especially those relating to conflict of interest, procurement and contract administration monitoring procedures, procedures undertaken for replenishing the DA, and use of the project's assets shall be provided as an annex to the project's Financial Procedures Manual. Additional mitigation measures will include advocating good governance, close monitoring, and spot checks by the internal audit units of the implementing entities, as well as enhanced social responsibility by the GoSL and implementing entities.

29. **Flow of Funds.** The flow of funds will be as follows:



30. **Flow of funds for CSRP.** The flow of funds for CSRP will be as shown in figure 5.1.



31. **Designated accounts.** To facilitate funds flow to the GoSL, a segregated DA will be opened in U.S. dollars at a commercial bank acceptable to the World Bank and managed by the IPAU. The DA will cater to the implementation requirements for all the components. Another DA denominated in CFAF will also be opened for CSRP, which will sign a subsidiary agreement with Sierra Leone, same as Guinea.

32. **Disbursement arrangements.** The project will use four disbursement methods (advance, direct payment, reimbursement, and special commitment) available to Investment Project Financing operations. The statements of expenditures forms will be used as the supporting documentation for the withdrawal of credit and grant proceeds and to report on eligible expenditures paid from the DAs and for requests for reimbursements. Requests for direct payments will require the submission of records evidencing eligible expenditures, for example, copies of receipts, supplier invoices. The project provides for the use of ‘advances, reimbursements, direct payment, and special commitments’ as applicable disbursement methods, and these will be specified in the disbursement letter.

33. Supporting documentation will be retained by the implementing agencies for review by the IDA missions and external auditors.

34. **Financial reporting arrangements.** The IPAU will be responsible for the preparation and submission of quarterly IFRs for the project, to be submitted within 45 days after the end of the quarter to which they relate. It will also be responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements for the fiscal period to which they relate and having them audited. The information in these reports will be clearly linked with the chart of accounts for the project.

35. The following quarterly IFRs and annual financial report will be produced:

- (a) A statement of sources and uses of funds for the reported quarter and cumulative period from project inception, reconciled to opening and closing bank balances.
- (b) A statement of uses of funds (expenditures) by project activity/component, comparing actual expenditures against budget, with explanations for significant variances for both the quarter and cumulative period.

36. The annual financial statements should be prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (which, among others, include the application of the cash basis of recognition of transactions) and International Standard on Auditing, within six months after the end of each fiscal year.

37. The Grant Agreement will require the submission of audited financial statements to the World Bank within six months after the end of each financial year. These financial statements will comprise

- (a) a statement of sources and uses of funds/cash receipts and payments, which recognizes all cash receipts, cash payments, and cash balances controlled by the project entities and separately identifies payments by third parties on behalf of the project entities;
- (b) a statement of affairs/balance sheet as at the end of the financial year, showing all the assets and liabilities of the project;
- (c) the accounting policies adopted and explanatory notes. The explanatory notes should be presented in a systematic manner with items on the statement of cash receipts and payments being cross-referenced to any related information in the notes. Examples of this information include a summary of fixed assets by category of assets and a summary of withdrawal schedule, listing individual withdrawal applications; and
- (d) a management assertion that IDA funds have been expended in accordance with the intended purposes as specified in the relevant World Bank legal agreement.

38. Indicative formats of these statements will be developed in accordance with fiduciary requirements and agreed with the country FM specialist.

39. **External audit.** The Audit Service Sierra Leone is by law responsible for the audit of all government finances and projects. However, in view of the prevailing capacity constraints, it is likely that the Audit Service Sierra Leone could outsource such service to a private firm of auditors with qualifications and experience acceptable to IDA.

40. The IPAU will be responsible for preparing the project financial statements on which the auditor will issue a single opinion covering project accounts, the usage of statement of expenditures, and the management of DAs. In addition, a management letter outlining any internal control inadequacies will also be issued by the external auditor together with the audit report.

41. The project financial statements will be audited annually in accordance with International Standard on Auditing by independent auditors acceptable to IDA based on terms of references acceptable to IDA as annotated above. The auditors should be appointed before the first audit period to enable the auditors to submit the audit report within the due date. The audited financial statements will be submitted to IDA within six months after the end of each fiscal year. The cost of the audit will be financed from the project proceeds.

42. **Fraud and corruption.** Inefficient service delivery due to poor governance practices and weak PFM environment is an inherent issue. The possibility of circumventing the internal control system such as colluding practices, bribes, abuse of administrative positions, and misprocurement among other considerations are critical risks that may arise. Other internal control incidences that may expose the project to fraud and corruption include, but are not limited to (a) late submission of supporting documents; (b) poor filing and records; (c) lack of



work plans and or budget discipline; (d) unauthorized commitment to suppliers; and (e) bypassing budget and expenses vetting procedures. The project shall mitigate these potential fraud and corruption-related risks through (a) strengthened project monitoring (b) specific aspects on corruption auditing to be included in the terms of references for the external audit; (c) targeted FM procedures and internal control mechanisms across the project activities to be detailed in the Project Operational Manual (d) strong FM staffing arrangements; (e) periodic FM supervisions; (f) IFRs reviews and monitoring; and (g) measures to improve social accountability and transparency to be integrated into the project design and consistent with the social mobilization thematic area in Component 1 of the project, including ensuring that project reports are available to the public.

43. **Implementation support plan.** As the overall FM risk rating of the project is substantial, implementation support of project FM will be performed at least twice a year. The implementation support of the project will closely monitor the FM aspects, and will include but not be limited to operation of DAs, evaluation of the quality of budgets, project financial monitoring and management reviews of financial reports, quality of IFRs, relevance of the FM Manual, internal controls, work and document flow and quality of financial records, and follow up of audit and mission findings. The review will also conduct random reviews of the statements of expenditures, compliance with covenants. Based on implementation support result, the risk will be reassessed and the frequency of supervision recalibrated.

44. Measures to mitigate the late/non-submission of reports will also be agreed upon during the appraisal stage.

## FM Action Plan

45. Table 5.3 shows the FM action plan for the Project.

**Table 5.3. Agreed Action Plan**

Action	Date due by	By Whom
Refresher course/training of PIU finance team on the World Bank FM and disbursement procedures	Not later than four months after project effectiveness	World Bank
Preparation of the Project Implementation Manual incorporating the FM policies and procedures	Date of effectiveness	IPAU
Input of the relevant project codes into the accounting software.	Not later than one month after project effectiveness	IPAU

46. **Conclusion.** The conclusion of the assessment is that the FM systems of the IPAU meet the World Bank's minimum requirements for the administration of projects funds under OP/BP 10.00. The overall FM residual risk of the project is 'Substantial'.

## Implementation Arrangements in Guinea and Liberia

47. Guinea and Liberia will continue the same implementation arrangements as in the parent projects, WARFP Phase 1 in Guinea (P126773) and in the previous WARFP Phase 1 in Liberia (P106063), respectively.

48. Because the PIU in Liberia is maintaining and managing the ACGF-financed project, all the implementation arrangements are ready and there is no need to change or adjust the same.

## Annex 6: Incremental Reasoning

1. The main causes for the degradation of marine resources and ecosystems are Governments' insufficient capacity to properly control the use of the marine fisheries resources and the lack of means to prevent illegal fishing.

2. **Overfishing.** Overfishing is largely attributed to offshore commercial fishing efforts, foreign industrial fleets, and the existence of a large artisanal sector with strong traditional roots and powerful social and political impacts. Pelagic and demersal fisheries within the region are highly exploited with evidence showing that in some areas the landings of many species are in decline. Excessive industrial trawling in coastal waters has led to ecosystem decline affecting the potential for future productivity. The decline in fish availability for subsistence has led to the adoption of destructive fishing practices such as use of monofilament nets, undersized meshes, blast fishing, and coastal pollution. Fishing pressure (as well as costs) has increased throughout the region while catches (and revenues) have remained stagnant and, in many cases, decreased. According to recent studies, fishing activity has tripled since the mid-1970s along the West African coast while the catch of high-value demersal species has remained the same at under 2 million tons. By 2002, the demersal stocks in the region had been reduced to a quarter of their levels in 1950. At the same time, the local realities for coastal communities in much of West Africa are such that few alternative employment opportunities exist to fishing, as employment in agriculture declines, driving the entry and development of more and more local fleets.

3. **IUU fishing.** Three types of illegal fishing are prevalent in West Africa: (a) unauthorized foreign industrial fleets and small-scale fishing fleets from neighboring countries fishing in a country's waters without legally registering or paying for access; (b) authorized vessels that use unauthorized or illegal fishing gear or methods, such as undersized meshes, thereby reducing the overall resource base at a cost to the country; and (c) authorized vessels that fish in restricted areas or seasons, such as sensitive inshore nurseries and protected spawning areas. The financial cost of IUU fishing to West Africa is estimated to be on the order of US\$100 million or more annually in lost revenue and local value added.

4. **The fundamental barrier to sustainable management of fish resources in West Africa is weak governance.** Despite varying levels of capacity and investments to date, most coastal countries in West Africa are still struggling to prevent IUU fishing and effectively manage the use of the resources to levels that are both profitable and environmentally sustainable. More specifically:

- All of the countries already have some form of fisheries legislation and legal framework governing the use of their marine fish resources, and in almost all cases these rules are not being respected.
- Many countries in the region do not have the regulatory framework and capacity to prevent vessels from fishing illegally. All Governments lack the resources to independently finance surveillance at sea, patrol vessels, trained officers and crews, operating and maintenance costs, shore-based management systems, and support of a trained judiciary to prosecute offenders.

- Governments lack the basic tools and instruments needed to control access to and use of the marine fish resources, such as basic registration of legal fishing vessels, transparency in sale of fishing licenses, monitoring of fishing catch and effort, statistical capacity, and information to track resource use.
- Governments and fisheries administrations lack the capacity and knowledge needed to effectively negotiate fishing agreements.
- Some countries lack solid databases and monitoring mechanisms and capacities to evaluate the status of their fisheries, and existing data are not transparently shared.
- Cross-sectoral and regional communication is insufficient.

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

6. Under the WARFP SOP A1, both Liberia and Sierra Leone have been successful at bringing IUU fishing to a minimum, and this is also the ambition of Guinea. The project has also established the foundation for sustainable fisheries management in Liberia and in Sierra Leone, and Guinea is in need of GEF resources to do the same. Past and ongoing LME investments have generated a strong baseline of fisheries data, awareness to key issues, and first-hand experiencing of community fisheries management—as well as importantly a regional and national list of priority actions which the proposed AF will help implement at the regional level and in all three countries. Furthermore, while the CSRP will support the IUU technology fielding, the AF will support regional governance and institutional strengthening, therefore interconnecting MCS capabilities/functionalities at both national and regional levels, building capacities, and strengthening regional institutional setup.

7. The AF provides incremental funding by supporting a suite of interventions that offer a comprehensive and long-lasting social protection element that will express itself in countries becoming more independent in food supply while helping countries implement priority actions identified in their respective NAPs. An overview of baseline and added activities is available in Table 6.1. For incremental cost calculations, funding from the GEF-6 IW Focal Area for a total of US\$10 million (US\$5 million to Guinea, US\$1 million to Liberia, and US\$4 million to Sierra

Leone) is complementing baseline IDA projects to the tune of US\$115 million<sup>22</sup> and grants from the Governments of IoM and the United Kingdom in the amounts of US\$908,000 and US\$722,000, respectively, for Sierra Leone's surveillance system. In addition, Liberia has signed a US\$3.24 million partnership agreement grant with the EU in support of the country's fisheries administration. Finally, the AF is to benefit from in-kind contributions from the three recipient Governments for a total of US\$1.5 million (US\$0.5 million each). Additional leverage of US\$4.2 million grant from the ACGF to support fisheries landing infrastructure in Liberia was approved in September 2016.

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

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

10. Finally, the AF is congruent with the countries' national strategies as follows:

- (a) The Guinea medium-term development strategy as reflected in its third Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP III) for 2013–2015, particularly Strategic Axis 1 'Governance and reinforcement of institutional and human capacities' and the requirement to continue reforms in the primary sector (agriculture, livestock

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<sup>22</sup> IDA WARFP Phase 1 (SOP C1, P126773), IDA-funded Ebola Emergency Response Project in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone (P152359/P152980), the Emergency Economic and Fiscal Support Operation in Sierra Leone (P146726), Poverty Reduction Support Credit II in Liberia (P146619), and Poverty Reduction Support Credit III in Liberia (P151502).

farming, and fishing) and Axis 2 ‘Acceleration, diversification, and sustainability of growth’ on growing halieutic production to promote products for import substitution

- (b) Sierra Leone’s PRSP III for 2013–2018 (also titled ‘Agenda for Prosperity’) Pillar 2, which emphasizes the need for enhanced management of the country’s natural resources in a transparent and sustainable manner and identifies fisheries and marine resources as priority for resource management activities. The PRSP dictates special attention to preventing over-fishing, including enforcement action against illegal fishing.
- (c) Liberia’s PRSP II for 2013–2017 and the recognition that proper management of natural resource revenues is critical to support the Government’s development agenda, in particular Pillar 2 ‘Economic Transformation’ and the strategic objective of increasing fishery production in a sustainable manner and Pillar 5 ‘Cross-Cutting Issues: the Environment’ and the strategic objective of improving management of the environment to ensure it contributes to sustained economic development and growth in all sectors and at all levels.

**Table 6.1. Original and AF Activities and Costs (US\$, millions)**

Country	Original Activities and Costs As in SOP A1 for Liberia and Sierra Leone and As in SOP C1 for Guinea	AF Activities and Costs	Total Amount
	1. Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of Fisheries		
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening of policy and regulatory framework for use of fish resources (bill)</li> <li>Registration of all fishing vessels</li> <li>Assessment of the status of key fish stocks</li> <li>Transparency and accessibility of fisheries management information</li> <li>Preparation and implementation of fisheries management plans</li> <li>Introduction of fishing rights</li> <li>Social marketing, communication, and transparency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the national legal and regulatory framework governing rights and responsibilities of individuals entities and communities operating in the fisheries sector (implementing regulations such as decree order and so on)</li> <li>Implementation of the institutional reform of the ministry responsible for the fisheries sector and of other supporting institutions that support the ministry for informed decision making and effective implementation of fisheries management policies (capacity development and training)</li> <li>Contribution of harmonization of fisheries policies and regulatory frameworks at the regional level and mobilization of high-level expertise to support the national reform process of fisheries policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks, negotiations for foreign fishing agreements, including the Port State Measure Agreement, and other international frameworks (through CSRP support)</li> <li>Concertation, coordination, and participation of diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision (consultation with stakeholder, capacity building, awareness raising by fishermen organization, and reporting on the WARFP)</li> </ul>	
	<b>US\$2.47 million</b>	<b>US\$1.6 million</b>	<b>US\$4.07 million</b>
Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drafting of improved policy and regulatory framework for use of the fish resources</li> <li>Registration of all fishing canoes</li> <li>Assessment of the status of key fish stocks</li> <li>Transparency and accessibility of fisheries management information</li> <li>Preparation and implementation of fisheries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support consultant service to help with the completion of consultation on the policy and regulatory framework, incorporation of any agreed amendments, and submission to the legislature</li> <li>Support media and publicity campaign to assist with the implementation of strategy and dissemination of fisheries and aquaculture policy, capacity building, and awareness</li> </ul>	

Country	Original Activities and Costs As in SOP A1 for Liberia and Sierra Leone and As in SOP C1 for Guinea	AF Activities and Costs	Total Amount
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>management plans</li> <li>• Introduction of fishing rights and establishment of Robertsport CMA</li> <li>• Social marketing, communication, and transparency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>workshop</li> <li>• Finance a consultant to support the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) in preparing a transition and implementation plan for the institutional reform process in line with the fishery policy decisions</li> <li>• Finance a consultant to assist the BNF in preparing and packaging mini projects and preparing information and documentation for a donor conference</li> <li>• Finance technical assistance to prepare a management plan for the Robertsport community-led fisheries management</li> <li>• Support a community development specialist to work with the CMAs closely to provide capacity building and training</li> <li>• Provide basic supplies to ensure the CMAs are functional</li> <li>• Support technical assistance on setting up feedback and grievance redress mechanisms to avoid alienating vulnerable population groups</li> </ul>	
	<b>US\$2.3 million</b>	<b>US\$0.2 million</b>	<b>US\$2.5 million</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sierra Leone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of the policy and regulatory framework for use of the fish resources by updating the Fisheries Policy and Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill and conducting a Management and Functional Review (MFR) of the MFMR.</li> <li>• National-level governance reforms: four MPAs declared and delineated and communities around MPAs established into CMAs</li> <li>• CMAs drafted their constitutions, registered as Community Based Organizations</li> <li>• Beginning of development of bylaws for sustainable management of the fisheries and protection of the environment</li> <li>• Registration of all fishing vessels</li> <li>• Assessment of the status of key fish stocks</li> <li>• Transparency and accessibility of fisheries management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable fishing for the industrial sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Data collection through a scientific observer program</li> <li>○ Scientific recommendations on the sustainable level of fishing effort and other fisheries management measures by the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography and international partners</li> <li>○ Consultation on fisheries management plans based on scientific recommendations (annually)</li> <li>○ Implementation of the fisheries management plan with an adjustment of the fishing capacity in the industrial sector (annually)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sustainable fishing for the artisanal sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Management of the artisanal registry (entry/exit modality)</li> <li>○ Incentives for fishermen to register (insurance, safety at sea)</li> <li>○ Awareness raising and reporting by the Sierra Leone</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



Country	Original Activities and Costs As in SOP A1 for Liberia and Sierra Leone and As in SOP C1 for Guinea	AF Activities and Costs	Total Amount
	<p>information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation and implementation of fisheries management plans</li> </ul>	<p>Artisanal Fishermen Union (SLAFU) and by the Sierra Leone Indigenous Artisanal Fishermen Union (SLIAFU), the CMAs, and other nongovernmental organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Framework for sustainable fisheries governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Regular publication of relevant fisheries management information including a list of licenses, a list of infraction, fees collected from licenses, and fees paid from infractions (legal covenant)</li> <li>○ Implementation of an MFR</li> <li>○ Update the 2013 MFR</li> <li>○ Finalization of Fisheries and Aquaculture Bill</li> <li>○ Revision of the legal framework ensuring (a) separation of functions, in particular planning function (preparation of fisheries management plans) and regular fisheries management and enforcement functions, (b) sustainable financing of regular fisheries management functions, (c) fishing right allocated to a CMA including the ability to limit the number of fishing licenses provided within the CMA areas, clear surveillance role, and (d) transparency of fisheries management data</li> <li>○ Sustainable financing of regular fisheries management functions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Regional integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provision of reliable data to the regional dashboard</li> <li>○ Harmonization of license fees through the CSRP</li> <li>○ Technical assistance to support negotiations for foreign fishing agreements</li> <li>○ Technical assistance and training to harmonize the policies and regulations</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<b>US\$4.8 million</b>	<b>US\$1.50 million</b>	<b>US\$ 6.3 million</b>
Subtotal 1	<b>US\$9.57 million</b>	<b>US\$3.30 million</b>	<b>US\$ 12.87 million</b>
2. Reducing Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing			

Country	Original Activities and Costs As in SOP A1 for Liberia and Sierra Leone and As in SOP C1 for Guinea	AF Activities and Costs	Total Amount
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling environment for reducing IUU fishing</li> <li>Fisheries MCS systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and support implementation of agreements regarding combating IUU fishing with the neighboring countries</li> <li>Operational support for conducting participatory MCS activities, including training</li> <li>Regional integration of surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mano River Union Surveillance Plan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<b>US\$3.02 million</b>	<b>US\$0.4 million</b>	<b>US\$3.42 million</b>
Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MCS systems</li> <li>Implementing sustainable surveillance systems</li> </ul>	No additional activities	
	<b>US\$5.4 million</b>	<b>US\$0</b>	<b>US\$5.4 million</b>
Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling environment for reducing illegal fishing, including the formation of a Joint Maritime Committee (JMC), an interdepartmental center for the coordination of surveillance efforts at sea at the national level</li> <li>MCS systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upscaling of ongoing surveillance efforts and strengthening surveillance capacities by conducting a range of capacity-building programs and implementing MCS systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully operational JMC</li> <li>Observer program established and functioning (coupled with the scientific observer program)</li> <li>Patrol operations including pilot of drones</li> <li>Support to CMA surveillance activities</li> <li>A legal adviser to support management of violations and prosecution</li> </ul> </li> <li>Sustainable financing of MCS functions</li> <li>Regional integration of surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mano River Union Surveillance Plan</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<b>US\$7.9 million</b>	<b>US\$1.22 million</b>	<b>US\$9.12 million</b>
Subtotal 2	<b>US\$16.32 million</b>	<b>US\$1.62 million</b>	<b>US\$17.94 million</b>
	3. Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy		
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improvement of infrastructure and handling of fish landing</li> <li>Piloting of fishing rights allocation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding and scaling up piloting of fishing access</li> <li>Developing improving and adopting community fisheries management plans and implementing and monitoring them with local communities and user groups</li> <li>Developing of community projects for cost-effective</li> </ul>	

Country	Original Activities and Costs As in SOP A1 for Liberia and Sierra Leone and As in SOP C1 for Guinea	AF Activities and Costs	Total Amount
		environmental information gathering and environmental education	
	<b>US\$2.24 million</b>	<b>US\$2.6 million</b>	<b>US\$4.84 million</b>
Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish landing site clusters</li> <li>• Fish product trade infrastructure, information, and systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance technical assistance to develop a lessons learned study for Robertsport CMA development and help develop a next-stage plan.</li> <li>• Support consultancy to prepare a site management plan for the Robertsport landing site</li> <li>• Support the Robertsport net exchange program</li> <li>• Finance refrigeration equipment and generators for Robertsport landing site</li> <li>• Support technical assistance on fish trade and enterprise development studies for Mesurado</li> <li>• Support the purchase of generators for the landing site</li> <li>• Support consultancy to help strengthen capacity for management integration</li> <li>• Provide training and supply equipment, tools, and materials for community science program</li> <li>• Support the community science program for monitoring environment and climate change impact</li> </ul>	
	<b>US\$4.3 million</b>	<b>US\$0.6 million</b>	<b>US\$4.9 million</b>
Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish landing site clusters</li> <li>• Fish product trade infrastructure, information, and systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing support for the operationalization of CMAs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Dissemination and enforcement of the CMA bylaws</li> <li>○ Preparation and adoption of the CMA fisheries management plan</li> <li>○ Establishment of artisanal fisheries data collection by CMAs</li> <li>○ Implementation of the fisheries management plan including the net replacement program and gender balanced livelihood package to compensate for transitional loss of revenues (during the resource rebuild)</li> <li>○ Expand the community science program by developing local volunteers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Country	Original Activities and Costs As in SOP A1 for Liberia and Sierra Leone and As in SOP C1 for Guinea	AF Activities and Costs	Total Amount
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Financing the training of CMAs/professional organization in the Safety of Life at Sea</li> </ul>	
	<b>US\$13.3 million</b>	<b>US\$0.83 million</b>	<b>US\$14.13 million</b>
Subtotal 3	<b>US\$19.84 million</b>	<b>US\$4.03 million</b>	<b>US\$23.87 million</b>
	4. Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination		
Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project management, M&amp;E, and regional coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FPIs measured once every two years</li> <li>• GEF tracking tool filled at mid-project and project closure</li> <li>• Utilization of the IW-LEARN to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects</li> </ul>	
	<b>US\$2.27 million</b>	<b>US\$0.4 million</b>	<b>US\$2.67 million</b>
Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A coordinator, accountant, and procurement specialist</li> <li>• FPIs measured</li> <li>• GEF tracking tool at the beginning and the end of the project</li> <li>• Utilization of the IW-LEARN to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects</li> </ul>	
	<b>US\$2.0M million</b>	<b>US\$0.2 million</b>	<b>US\$2.2 million</b>
Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A coordinator, procurement specialist, and accountant</li> <li>• FPIs measured once every two years</li> <li>• GEF tracking tool filled at mid-project and project closure</li> <li>• Utilization of the IW-LEARN to share results and knowledge gained with other regions and projects</li> </ul>	
	<b>US\$2.0 million</b>	<b>US\$0.45 million</b>	<b>US\$2.45 million</b>
Subtotal 4	<b>US\$6.27 million</b>	<b>US\$1.05 million</b>	<b>US\$7.32 million</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>US\$52 million</b>	<b>US\$10 million</b>	<b>US\$62 million</b>

This table does not include in-kind contribution. All three counterparts have pledged US\$0.5 million equivalent each towards staff time, office space, utilities, community participation, and other resources to support activities across components.



## **Annex 7. Alignment with the GCLME and CCLME Projects**

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

2. Guinea has been participating in the Protection of the CCLME Project<sup>23</sup> since 2010, and in two of the project's five multi-country demonstration projects, namely, (a) demonstration of MPAs as tools for multiple-resource management benefits and (b) development of a regional mangrove conservation plan with pilot mangrove restoration actions. Of particular relevance to the AF are investments in participatory community fisheries management regimes around target MPAs and participatory evaluation of demersal resources that generated important baseline understanding and first-hand experiencing of community fisheries management. The GEF/UNEP/FAO project has been executed by the FAO, the CSRP,<sup>24</sup> Abidjan Convention Secretariat, and national executing agencies through a coordination unit in Senegal. Its total cost is US\$27.64 million, including US\$8.79 million of GEF grants to the FAO and UNEP.

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

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<sup>23</sup> The other participant countries are Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, and The Gambia.

<sup>24</sup> The CSRP is an intergovernmental organization created on March 29, 1985, by means of an international convention. The CSRP SAP for fisheries focuses in particular on strengthening resource management and increased MCS activities to reduce illegal fishing.

Major Regional Issues	Category	GCLME SAP Regional Priority Interventions	AF Interventions
Sustainable fisheries	Institutional strengthening actions	Strengthen capacity of local communities to implement and monitor management plans	AF Component 3: Provision of necessary equipment for monitoring the health of beach and in-shore environments
	Capacity-building actions	Develop community projects for cost-effective environmental information gathering and environmental education	AF Component 3: Pilot or scale-up of ongoing work on community-led fisheries management in coastal communities by establishing and operationalizing CMAs and maintaining progress in existing ones where relevant; training and capacity building for surveillance
	Legislative/regulatory	Develop management plans and implement and monitor them with local communities and user groups	AF Component 3: Development of management plans or reviewing and adjusting existing ones for targeted fisheries to be adopted by decree; provision of support to the implementation of the management plans
		Ensure that legislation regulating fishing gear, quotas, size limits, seasons, and allowed fishing areas are in place	AF Component 1: Development and implementation of supportive policy and legislative frameworks and institutional capacity building to support improved decision making
	Policy actions	Strengthen enforcement of quotas, size limits, seasons, and so on, relying on community-based fishery management activities, including existing fisheries acts and/or regulation of FAO Code of Conduct to reduce overharvesting	AF Component 1: Development and implementation of supportive policy and legislative frameworks and institutional capacity building to support improved decision making/enhance Governments' capabilities to effectively implement revised fisheries management policies
		Help harmonize fishing policies amongst GCLME countries	AF Component 4: CSRP support to policy reforms
	Investment actions	Conduct a feasibility assessment for particular species in certain areas of the region	AF Component 3: Development of management plans or reviewing and adjusting existing ones for targeted fisheries to be adopted by decree
	Scientific investigation actions	Complete assessment of status of vulnerable species and habitats	AF Component 3: Determining a TAC for targeted fisheries
		Implement biodiversity strategy, including species specific action plans	AF Component 3: Provision of support to the implementation of the fisheries management plans, focusing on (a) determining a TAC for targeted fisheries and (b) allocating individual nontransferable quotas in the industrial segment; allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries; implementing measures to regulate access to fish resources as envisaged in the management plans.

Major Regional Issues	Category	GCLME SAP Regional Priority Interventions	AF Interventions
		Establish an annual regional forum for stock assessment, ecosystem assessment, and information sharing on harmonization of management actions and community fisheries management	AF Component 4: Regional communication, M&E, dissemination of results, and knowledge sharing activities coordinated by the WARFP RCU, housed at the CSRP in Dakar
		Establish current levels and patterns of trade of selected species	AF Component 3: Determining a TAC for targeted fisheries and allocating individual nontransferable quotas in the industrial segment and allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries
		Establish distribution and abundance of species	AF Component 3: Determining a TAC for targeted fisheries
		Identify areas where species are and are not threatened by overexploitation	AF Component 3: Allocating individual nontransferable quotas in the industrial segment and allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries
		Establish criteria for 'healthy' situation	Component 3: Determining a TAC for targeted fisheries

Country	NAP Priority Interventions	AF Country-Level interventions
Guinea	Determine areas for conservation of ecosystems, habitats, species, and landscapes and classify them for the benefit of the state or rural communities (Project No. 1)	Guinea AF Component 2: Community mobilization meetings and exchanges and provision of necessary equipment for monitoring the health of coast and in-shore environments
	Ensure adequate protection of representative reserves essential to the preservation of typical forms of biodiversity (Project No. 2)	Guinea AF Component 3: Improved management of the ministry responsible for the fisheries sector and of other institutions that support the ministry for informed decision making and effective implementation of fisheries management policies and coordination across diverse stakeholders for effective implementation of the strategic vision



Liberia	Strengthening of fisheries management capacity in Liberia (Project No. 4)	<p>Liberia AF Component 1: Support to existing pilot CMAs, replication to other sites, and establishment of community-led fisheries management; science and climate change impact monitoring and surveillance</p> <p>Liberia AF Component 2: Development of management plans or reviewing and adjusting existing ones for targeted fisheries to be adopted by decree; provision of support to the implementation of the management plans and allocating specialized fishing licenses in the artisanal and coastal segment of the targeted fisheries; and implementation of measures to regulate access to fish resources as envisaged in the management plans</p> <p>Liberia AF Component 3: Implementation of the revised fisheries policy and act preparing a management and functional framework and annual operational/service delivery plans; implementation of the reform of fisheries administration bodies; staff development and training of fisheries surveillance, monitoring, and control agencies</p>
Sierra Leone	Strengthening of fisheries management capacity (Project No. 4)	Sierra Leone AF Component 2: Scale up of ongoing work on community-led fisheries management in coastal communities by establishing and operationalizing CMAs and maintaining progress in existing ones where relevant, including through training contracted community organizers in conflict management and business management; community mobilization meetings and exchanges; and provision of necessary equipment for monitoring the health of coast and in-shore environments

4. The World Bank has initiated coordination with the FAO on the CCLME and the GCLME will proactively expand that to ensure that the full span of synergies between the LME SAP upstream work and the already existing field delivery mechanisms under the AF are fully captured and leveraged. Three levels of coordination and cooperation are proposed: (a) at the regional level, the CSRP will participate in CCLME Steering Committee meetings and observe GCLME meetings; (b) at the national level, the AF/WARFP will coordinate with GCLME and CCLME (for Guinea) focal points to make sure that the projects implement relevant national priorities they have a comparative advantage to do so; and (c) at the local level, the AF/WARFP will seek to expand the approach developed in Cabo Verde where LME and WARFP resources have been pulled together to manage LME-supported MPA and WARFP supported community led fisheries management.