

# INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET

## CONCEPT STAGE

**Report No.: ISDSC12269**

**Date ISDS Prepared/Updated:** 17-Nov-2015

**Date ISDS Approved/Disclosed:** 13-Jan-2016

### I. BASIC INFORMATION

#### A. Basic Project Data

Country:	Southern Africa	Project ID:	P153370
Project Name:	Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (P153370)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Xavier F. P. Vincent,Benjamin Garnaud		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	10-Jan-2017	Estimated Board Date:	15-Mar-2017
Managing Unit:	GEN01	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
Sector(s):	General agriculture, fishing and forestry sector (100%)		
Theme(s):	Other environment and natural resources management (66%), Environmental policies and institutions (34%)		
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	87.00	Total Bank Financing:	67.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			0.00
International Development Association (IDA)			67.00
Global Environment Facility - Cofinancing Trust Funds			20.00
Total			87.00
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

#### B. Project Objectives

The proposed Project Development Objective is to improve the management effectiveness of selected priority fisheries at regional, national and community level.

#### C. Project Description

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

At the regional level, the proposed project would build on and extend the activities supported by the SWIOFish1. It would increase the participation of the SWIO countries to the IOTC and improve their compliance with resolutions agreed among the IOTC member countries. This is essential to ensure the sustainability of the tuna and tuna-like resources and the productivity and profitability of the fisheries, key to the economies of the region.

At the national level, the proposed project would focus on Madagascar. The improved management of the Malagasy fisheries is critical to ensure their sustainable contribution to the country's economy and food security. This will be the focus of the second component. Yet, the economy will only benefit from better managed fisheries if they are better harnessed to the national economy. Moreover, in a context of limited production growth perspectives, the development of the sector will have to focus on enhancing the value-chains. These aspects will be addressed in component 3.

#### Component 1. Enhanced regional collaboration

This first component will expand the support to regional coordination implemented under the SWIOFish1 by targeting the management of tuna and tuna-like species, through the IOTC. It would support the substantial and physical participation of the SWIO countries in the IOTC forum, and enhance their compliance with their international fisheries obligations, including IOTC resolutions.

#### Component 2. Improved governance of priority fisheries

The component would primarily target policies, strategies, institutional and legal frameworks, and actions by the public sector necessary to improve priority fisheries management and performance, as well as coastal and marine environmental health and resilience to climate change. It would be backed by activities aimed at understanding the resource base, and building human and institutional capacity necessary to implement fisheries policies and management plans. Three closely-linked and mutually supportive activities, directed to both the public sector and coastal communities, are envisaged: (2.1) Efficient and accountable governance; (2.2) Sustainable fisheries management and resource preservation; and (2.3) Institutional capacity building.

#### Component 3. Increased economic benefits from priority fisheries

The component would primarily target increasing the value addition and diversifying communities' livelihoods to reduce poverty and pressure on the fisheries, improving the business climate, enabling the private sector productivity and investment, and supporting public investments critical to a viable private sector. Compensation for potential access restrictions among other support measures decided by the co-management plans developed under component 2 would be implemented here. The project

would support the following sub-components: (3.1) Improved business and investment climate; (3.2) Promotion of alternative opportunities and activities; (3.3) Expansion of priority fisheries value chains; and (3.4) Planning of strategic infrastructure.

#### Component 4. Project management

The fourth component would support project coordination and implementation at regional and national levels, including monitoring and evaluation. It will operate through the Regional Implementation Unit (RIU) already set-up under SWIOFish1 for Component 1, and a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the implementation of the national activities under Components 2 and 3.

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

The project will be national and take place in specific locations around the coast of Madagascar, still to be determined.

#### **E. Borrowers Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies**

The Ministry of Fish Resources and Fisheries lacks experience and capacity in implementing safeguards policies in general, and World Bank procedures in particular. Capacity would be developed during project preparation by hiring and training dedicated staff and capitalizing on other Governmental institutions' experience on the subject.

#### **F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team**

Paul-Jean Feno (GEN07)

Shri Vasantt Kumar Jogoo (GENDR)

## **II. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY**

<b>Safeguard Policies</b>	<b>Triggered?</b>	<b>Explanation (Optional)</b>
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Overall, the environmental and social impacts of the project are expected to be positive. However, small-scale, localized negative effects may arise during the implementation of limited, site-specific civil works envisaged under the project. These may include rehabilitation or expansion of fisheries infrastructure (landing sites, markets, office buildings). Safeguards management can be adequately handled through good engineering practices for design and construction. In light of the above, we propose that this project is classified as a Category B project, which requires a partial assessment of social and environmental impacts. Since the locations and impacts of the potential civil works cannot be clearly defined at this stage, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be prepared by the Borrower. The preparation of the ESMF would involve extensive consultation and participation of various stakeholders. In addition to

		<p>providing a set of implementable mitigation measures to be used to develop situation specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), based on Environmental and Social Impact Assessments as the case may be, the ESMF should provide social and environmental screening procedures along with an environmental and social check-list to be applied on each proposed subproject, as well as a set of environmental and social clauses (ESC) to be embedded in Contractors Contracts for consideration during project implementation. Moreover, the ESMF will also provide an institutional arrangement mechanism, a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, a conflict resolution/ grievance redress mechanism, as well as an estimated budget to allow safe and adequate implementation of the ESMF/ESMP.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	<p>As stated above, the overall environmental and social impacts of the proposed project are expected to be overwhelmingly positive and the project expected impacts on Natural Habitats are also expected to be significantly positive, through efforts to improve participatory conservation and management of key fisheries habitats. Nonetheless, potential civil works could have minor small-scale impacts on Natural Habitats. Likewise, additional expansion of areas under management could have variant impacts on livelihoods (see OP/BP 4.12 below). Provision would be made in the ESMF to adequately address such possibilities. Any subproject funded under the project will be screened for their potential to cause negative impacts to natural habitats under the ESMF procedures. If sub-projects are likely to cause irreversible or significant damages to habitats they will be excluded from project funding.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	<p>The project does not involve forests.</p>
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	<p>Aquaculture investments are envisaged, but it is not expected that they would involve the use of pesticides or other pest management products.</p>
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	<p>Since project activities are largely going to take place in near-shore and off-shore waters or in rural areas, and no major movement of earth or excavation is anticipated, it is unlikely that known physical cultural resources will be impacted. However, natural features and landscapes with some level of cultural</p>

		significance might be adversely impacted by the project. To the extent that some of the possible infrastructure investments that may occur under the project, such as rehabilitation or expansion of landing sites, markets, office buildings, may be located in coastal towns or where there are historical sites, care will be taken to avoid development plans that may impact these cultural resources. The ESMFs will assess this possibility and include a “chance finds” procedure to be applied during both sub-project screening processes and during implementation of Environmental and Social Clauses embedded in Contractors' contracts.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	There are no indigenous peoples in the project area.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	<p>The project is not expected to involve land acquisition leading to involuntary resettlement of project affected persons (PAPs), as project infrastructure would take place on already existing sites. However, because the project proposes to strengthen the effective management and protection of natural resources in near-shore or off-shore waters as well as potentially expand areas under protection, these access restrictions, be it seasonal, temporary or permanent, may provide some prospect for negative impacts on livelihoods for some individuals in some coastal communities, at least in the short-term.</p> <p>Footnote 6 of OP 4.12 suggests that in situations where restrictions to access of resources are taking place under community-based projects, such as fisheries co-management arrangements, the policy does not apply. However, it is reasonable to assume that some decisions taken to restrict access to fisheries could be initiated by the Government, and will not fall solely within the authority of the local communities. We therefore proposed to trigger this policy. As part of project preparation, a Process Framework (PF) will be prepared and extensively consulted upon to ensure people views and concerns are fully taken into consideration in the final project design. The PF will establish a process whereby individuals, households or communities who may lose some or all of their livelihoods from fishing or fisheries-related activities, as a result of project investments, are able to participate in a process to minimize such negative impact on project affected communities livelihood and living condition,</p>

		precisely by (i) designing the fisheries resource restrictions; (ii) determining measures necessary to restore or improve their livelihood conditions; and (iii) implementing and monitoring relevant project activities. The PF will include institutional arrangements, capacity building, grievance redress mechanism and an estimated budget for its implementation. Special attention will be given to women, youth and other vulnerable groups whose livelihood are intrinsically linked to the fishing activities.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Project activities will not involve dams.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Project activities will not be located or take place in international waterways.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Project activities will not be located or take place in disputed areas.

### III. SAFEGUARD PREPARATION PLAN

**A. Tentative target date for preparing the PAD Stage ISDS:** 10-Jan-2017

**B. Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed.**  
**The specific studies and their timing<sup>1</sup> should be specified in the PAD-stage ISDS:**

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

### IV. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Xavier F. P. Vincent,Benjamin Garnaud	
<b><i>Approved By:</i></b>		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name: Johanna van Tilburg (SA)	Date: 10-Jan-2016
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name: Benoit Bosquet (PMGR)	Date: 13-Jan-2016

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