

**INTEGRATED SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET
APPRAISAL STAGE**

Report No.: ISDSA14703

Date ISDS Prepared/Updated: 10-Feb-2015

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I. BASIC INFORMATION

1. Basic Project Data

Country:	Western Africa	Project ID:	P126773
Project Name:	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program SOP-C1 - Mauritania & Guinea (P126773)		
Task Team Leader(s):	Berengere P. C. Prince,Aissatou Diallo		
Estimated Appraisal Date:	09-Dec-2014	Estimated Board Date:	16-Mar-2015
Managing Unit:	GEN01	Lending Instrument:	Investment Project Financing
GEF Focal Area:	International waters		
Sector(s):	Public administration- Agriculture, fishing and forestry (59%), Animal production (41%)		
Theme(s):	Infrastructure services for private sector development (49%), Environmental policies and institutions (20%), Other public sector gov ernance (19%), Rural non-farm income generation (12%)		
Is this project processed under OP 8.50 (Emergency Recovery) or OP 8.00 (Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies)?			No
Financing (In USD Million)			
Total Project Cost:	30.05	Total Bank Financing:	22.00
Financing Gap:	0.00		
Financing Source			Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT			1.05
IDA Grant			22.00
Global Environment Facility (GEF)			7.00
Total			30.05
Environmental Category:	B - Partial Assessment		
Is this a Repeater project?	No		

2. Project Development Objective(s) / Global Environmental Objective(s)

A. Project Development Objective(s)

The development objective of this first phase of West Africa Regional Fisheries Program SOP-C (formerly APL-C) is to strengthen governance and management of targeted fisheries and improve handling of landed catch at selected sites.

B. Global Environmental Objective(s)

The Global Environmental objective of the WARFP SOP-C1 (formerly APL-C1) is the same as the PDO: to strengthen governance and management of targeted fisheries and improve handling of landed catch at selected sites.

3. Project Description

A. Project Concept

To achieve the PDO, the project will invest an estimated total of US\$30.5 million in Mauritania and Guinea, of which IDA will finance US\$12 million and GEF US\$7 million in Mauritania and IDA will finance US\$10 million in Guinea.

The Project will have four components, and the overall composition is the same for the two countries (and all other WARFP countries). However, specific focus and hence activities under each component vary between the two countries because of the differences in the level of fisheries development, the nature of the industry (e.g. export orientation in Mauritania, substantial domestic fish consumption in Guinea), and existing commitment by other partners. Project activities have also evolved with the history of the WARFP reflecting the lessons learned from the implementation of the earlier SOPs (see Annex 2 for a detailed project description).

Component 1: Strengthening Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries (US \$1.40 million IDA and US\$6.93 million GEF in Mauritania; US\$2.40 million IDA in Guinea). This component aims to build the capacity of the Government and stakeholders to develop and implement policies and systems that would ensure that the fish resources are used in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially equitable and economically profitable. The component contains four key subcomponents:

- (i) Developing the legal and operational policy and strengthening the institutional capacity to enable sustainable management of fisheries resources (long-term agenda);
- (ii) Strengthening the vessel registration systems for accurate assessment and effective control of fishing capacity (short-term agenda);
- (iii) Introducing new fisheries management schemes in target fisheries, segments, or communities to align fishing capacity and effort to sustainable catch levels, which is pursued in parallel with development and implementation of fisheries management plans (medium-term agenda); and
- (iv) Strengthening the system of fisheries-related data collection, compilation and management, and dissemination and communication in a transparent manner (long-term agenda).

Component 2: Reducing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing (US\$3.09 million IDA in Guinea). This component aims to reduce IUU fishing activities that threaten the sustainable management of fish resources by strengthening fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems. Mauritania does not have this component as a fisheries surveillance program is already funded (see paragraph 44).

Component 3: Increasing Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy (US\$7.66 million IDA, US\$0.07 million GEF and US\$0.3 million self-financing in Mauritania; US\$2.47 million IDA in Guinea). This component aims to increase the benefits derived from fish caught in the EEZs of the countries in particular by investing in infrastructure and institutional capacity that enable improved handling of landed fish and reduction of post-harvest losses.

Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Regional Coordination (US \$2.94 million IDA and US\$0.75 million self-financing in Mauritania; US\$2.04 million IDA in Guinea). This component aims to support project implementation and regional coordination within the WARFP, ensuring that regular monitoring and evaluation is conducted and the results are fed back into decision making and project management.

The Project recognizes that a governance and policy framework must be in place before any substantial investment is made in fisheries-related infrastructure. Thus, as seen in the next section, the first phase of the Project focuses on fisheries management improvement at the national level and the second and third phases on regional integration and value chain development. Also, as discussed in Annex 2, the objectives and activities of components 1 and 2 are closely related. The MCS systems to be supported in component 2 are one of several tools to achieve the objective of improved fisheries governance by improving enforcement and compliance of good practice by the participants in the sector.

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

In Mauritania, civil works will be limited to one site, the Fish Market of Nouakchott (Marché aux Poissons de Nouakchott – MPN), but the project will also finance enhancement measures to the area directly south of the MPN. This area consists of a fragile dune ridge, 3.5 km long, undergoing rehabilitation through a coastal cities adaptation to climate change project financed by the Ministry of Environment and GIZ. In Guinea, the government has significantly narrowed down the target area to Koukoudé village in the prefecture of Boffa. However, the actual site selection has not been finalized as the Ebola outbreak has prevented further field visits/studies. The investment will involve construction of artisanal fish landing and handling facilities on the coast.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists

Melissa C. Landes (GEN07)

Salamata Bal (GSU01)

6. Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Guinea: The construction of fish landing and handling facilities on the coast are likely to generate negative impacts on the environment and on local communities. Consistent with an EA category B, these potential negative impacts are expected to be small to moderate, site-specific, and can be mitigated. No irreversible negative impacts are anticipated. Due the Ebola outbreak crisis, OP 10 para 12 applies to Guinea and the preparation of the safeguards instruments will be deferred to project implementation. An Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF) has been developed to guide the preparation of the safeguards

		<p>instruments during project implementation. These documents will be consulted upon, reviewed by the World Bank and disclosed in-country and the InfoShop within 120 days after project effectiveness and before civil works can commence.</p> <p>Mauritania: The rehabilitation of the Nouakchott Fish Market will include (1) Land acquisition to consolidate the fish market site; (2) Fencing the whole perimeter of the site (southern part, existing footprint) for security purposes. This activity will also include restriction of access to the northern part of the site (area north of current footprint) to foster ongoing efforts to protect the fragile dune ridge. Cars will not be allowed in the northern section, but local communities will continue to have access by foot; (3) Road construction and sanitation works including a wastewater treatment plant; (4) Construction of warehouses and administrative buildings. The rehabilitation of the market is likely to generate potentially negative, site-specific environmental and social impacts. These impacts are unlikely to be significant and/or irreversible. The borrower has prepared an ESIA which was validated by the Bank and disclosed in-country (12/08/14) and at the InfoShop (12/03/14).</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes	At identification stage, the Program noted the potential to trigger the natural habitats safeguard (OP 4.04) due to the possible impacts of infrastructure on such environments. According to the ESIA for Mauritania, no natural habitats will be affected by the project's investments. However, since the site selection has not been completed in Guinea, OP 4.04 is triggered in the event project financing has an impact on natural habitats in Guinea.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	Neither the Nouakchott Fish Market, nor the general areas considered for site location in Guinea, are protected areas or known cultural heritage areas. However, the project is triggering OP 4.11 because the civil works will include digging may lead to chance finds. The ESIA and the ESSAF include provisions for chance finds.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	Guinea: The project may finance the acquisition of land to facilitate the expansion of fish landing sites and

		<p>associated fish handling processing facilities. Due the Ebola outbreak crisis, OP 10 para 12 applies to Guinea and the preparation of the safeguards instruments will be deferred to project implementation. An Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF) will be developed to guide the preparation of the safeguards instruments during project implementation. These documents will be consulted upon, reviewed by the World Bank and disclosed in-country and the InfoShop within 120 days after project effectiveness and before civil works can commence.</p> <p>Mauritania: The rehabilitation of the Fish Market will include land acquisition to consolidate the fish market site. The management of the Fish Market has begun a study on the identification of land users and land owners and has already initiated plans to compensate project affected individuals. The process has involved all the beneficiaries and the team had discussions with some of their representatives during the mission. Mitigation measures have been provided for in the project. It is assessed that the impact will not be irreversible and there is a proper consideration of the impacts by the Fish Market management. The borrower has prepared a RAP which was consulted upon, validated by the Bank and disclosed in-country (12/08/14) and at the InfoShop (12/04/14).</p>
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	

II. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project is classified as Category B for Environmental Assessment (EA) purposes since potential adverse environmental impacts associated with its investments are generally moderate to small-scale and site-specific.

In Mauritania, the rehabilitation of the Nouakchott Fish Market will include land acquisition to consolidate the fish market site; fencing the whole perimeter of the site for security purposes; road construction and sanitation works including a wastewater treatment plant; and construction of warehouses and administrative buildings. Localized potential negative impacts from infrastructure rehabilitation, upgrading, or construction may include air, soil and water pollution, noise pollution,

increase in STI and HIV/AIDS and safety concerns (accidents on the work camps; traffic accidents), poor management of construction waste, damage to the landscape integrity of the current site. The borrower has prepared an ESIA and a RAP. The ESIA was consulted upon, validated by the Bank and disclosed in-country (12/08/14) and at the InfoShop (12/03/14). The RAP was consulted upon, validated by the Bank and disclosed in-country (12/08/14) and at the InfoShop (12/04/14).

In Guinea, the investment will involve construction of artisanal fish landing and handling facilities. The potential negative impacts are expected to be small to moderate, site-specific, and can be mitigated. No irreversible negative impacts are anticipated. The government has significantly narrowed down the target area to Koukoudé village in the prefecture of Boffa, but the actual site selection has not been finalized as the Ebola outbreak has prevented further field visits/studies. OP 10 para 12 applies to Guinea due the Ebola crisis and the preparation of the safeguards instruments will be deferred to project implementation. An Environmental and Social Screening and Assessment Framework (ESSAF) has been developed to guide the preparation of the safeguards instruments during project implementation. These documents will be consulted upon, reviewed by the World Bank and disclosed in-country and the InfoShop within 120 days after project effectiveness and before civil works can commence.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

There are no major, irreversible, or long-term, negative environmental impacts anticipated due to project activities. In the case of the Nouakchott Fish Market the ESIA addresses potential cumulative impacts.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

In Mauritania, there was no alternative site since the project is focused on the rehabilitation of the Nouakchott Fish Market; however, the ESIA addresses the no project alternative and the preliminary feasibility study justifies the design choices. Overall, the current rehabilitation plan is a major improvement for the site in terms of environmental sustainability.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

As a regional project, the borrowers' institutional capacity for safeguard policies varies from country to country. Implementation capacity is weak in Mauritania and in Guinea and will be supplemented by a technical team embedded in respective Ministry's monitoring and implementation unit, with oversight provided by a multi-stakeholder national steering committee. In addition, the regional structure mandated with supporting the management of marine fish resources, the "Commission Sous-Regionale des Pêches" (CSRP), will be used to help coordinate and supervise compliance with safeguard policies.

In Mauritania, the PIU will recruit an environmental and social safeguards specialist to support the implementation of the safeguards instruments.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

In Mauritania, the draft ESIA went through a public consultation process with key stakeholders in the line Ministry, the Ministry of Environment, the management of the Nouakchott Fish Market, relevant associations and NGOs. Their comments and recommendations were addressed in the ESIA. During the evaluation mission, the safeguards team met with key stakeholders and project beneficiaries and affected people. They confirmed that they have a good understanding of the

project and highlighted the participative and transparent approach the project has followed in involving them so far. They told the team that their concerns and recommendations have been taken into account in the project design which they were able to verify on the updated design maps. Project affected people and other key stakeholders will be involved in the project implementation through a monitoring and coordination committee.

In Guinea, the ESSAF outlines the process to follow to implement safeguards requirements and once the instruments are prepared, they will be consulted upon and disclosed in-country and at the InfoShop.

B. Disclosure Requirements

Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other	
Date of receipt by the Bank	07-Nov-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	03-Dec-2014
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	///
"In country" Disclosure	
Africa	08-Dec-2014
<i>Comments:</i>	
Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process	
Date of receipt by the Bank	13-Nov-2014
Date of submission to InfoShop	04-Dec-2014
"In country" Disclosure	
Africa	08-Dec-2014
<i>Comments:</i>	
If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.	
If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why:	

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment	
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats	
Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]
If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?	Yes [<input type="checkbox"/>] No [<input type="checkbox"/>] NA [<input type="checkbox"/>]

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources			
Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?	Yes []	No []	NA []
Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?	Yes []	No []	NA []
OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement			
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes [×]	No []	NA []
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes [×]	No []	NA []
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes []	No []	TBD []
Provided estimated number of people to be affected			
Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes []	No []	TBD []
Provided estimated number of people to be affected			
The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information			
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes [×]	No []	NA []
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes [×]	No []	NA []
All Safeguard Policies			
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×]	No []	NA []
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes [×]	No []	NA []
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes [×]	No []	NA []
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes [×]	No []	NA []

III. APPROVALS

Task Team Leader(s):	Name: Berengere P. C. Prince, Aissatou Diallo	
Approved By		
Safeguards Advisor:	Name:	Date:
Practice Manager/ Manager:	Name:	Date: