



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project  
THE GEF TRUST FUND

**Submission Date:** May 18, 2010  
**Resubmission:** July 22, 2010

## PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEF PROJECT ID<sup>1</sup>:4280 PROJECT DURATION: 60months  
 GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: P122182  
 COUNTRY(IES): GHANA, GUINEA-BISSAU  
 PROJECT TITLE: West Africa Regional Fisheries Program APL B1  
 GEF AGENCY(IES): World Bank, (select), (select)  
 OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Sub-Regional Fisheries  
 Commission (CSRP), Ministry of Agriculture, Ghana; Ministry of  
 Fisheries, Guinea-Bissau  
 GEF FOCAL AREA (S)<sup>2</sup>: International Waters  
**GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): SP1**  
 NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT (if  
 applicable): STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR A SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES INVESTMENT FUND IN THE LARGE MARINE  
 ECOSYSTEMS OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

INDICATIVE CALENDAR*	
Milestones	Expected Dates mm/dd/yyyy
Work Program (for FSP)	Nov 2010
CEO Endorsement/Approval	April 2011
Agency Approval Date	May 2011
Implementation Start	July 2011
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	Dec 2013
Project Closing Date	June 2016

\* See guidelines for definition of milestones.

### A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

**The proposed project** is the second Adaptable Program Loan (APL) in a series under the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program, and concerns two countries: Ghana and Guinea Bissau. As with the first APL, the proposed project will be co-funded in part from the IDA15 Regional Program. The two single country-based investments and actions in the fisheries sector are consistent with the emerging priorities of the GEF-sponsored Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) programs and eligible for financing from the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa.

**Project Objective:** To strengthen the capacity of Ghana and Guinea-Bissau to govern and manage targeted fisheries, reduce illegal fishing and increase local value added to fish products.

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA <sup>b</sup>	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing <sup>a</sup>		Indicative Co-Financing <sup>a</sup>		Total (\$) c = a + b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries	Investment, TA	- Countries are developing and enforcing national fisheries policies that define clear objectives for the use of the resources; - Gvts develop and implement corresponding resource management plans; - Clear processes are created for wide stakeholder consultations, including stakeholder-managed areas to protect	<b>General:</b> - Sustainable fisheries policy vision articulated in each country, with clear objectives and quantitative indicators and targets for the sector, as well as institutional arrangements and reforms needed for implementation; - Definition of clear allowable catch limits for major fisheries, and sustainable levels of	5,000,000	2	17,350,000	78	22,350,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Select only those focal areas from which GEF financing is requested.

		<p>critical habitats;  - A system of access rights to the resources is developed and implemented, such that overall levels of fishing effort are more environmentally sustainable and economically profitable, to allow targeted fisheries to achieve the fisheries targets set by the WSSD;  - Continued political dialogue on foreign fishing agreements between the countries as well as with third party states is supported, building on results from the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program supported by the Canary Current LME project and where relevant the Guinea Current LME project.</p>	<p>effort, building where appropriate on the models developed by the Canary Current LME Project and Guinea Current LME Project for the management of migratory fisheries;  - Registration and licensing of all fishing vessels in participating countries  <b>Ghana:</b>  - Decommissioning of selected trawlers in order to reduce overcapacity in targeted fisheries  - Support for alternative livelihoods to fishing in coastal communities, to reduce fishing pressure from the small-scale fisheries.  - Establishment of community-managed fisheries and reserved fishing zones, in order to protect critical habitats  <b>Guinea-Bissau:</b>  - Institutional reforms in the Ministry of Fisheries to enhance transparency  - Collection of information on the health and sustainability of the fisheries  - Revised licensing procedures to implement a process for more environmentally sustainable and economically profitable licensing of industrial fisheries</p>					
2. Reduction of Illegal	Investment	- Monitoring, control and surveillance	- Fisheries monitoring centers	0	0	18,500,000	100	18,500,000

Fishing		<p>(MCS) systems in each country are strengthened and adapted to the regionally-coordinated approach;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National MCS plans are effectively defined, implemented and upgraded</li> <li>- Levels of illegal fishing are reduced by 50% in participating countries.</li> </ul> <p>This component will contribute directly to the following Outcome Indicators of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage increase in the number of commercially targeted SSA marine fish stocks at levels that can support the maximum sustainable yield</li> </ul>	<p>established;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveillance infrastructure upgraded in each country</li> <li>- Regional satellite-based vessel monitoring system established as described in the CSRP Strategic Action Plan.</li> </ul>					
3. Increasing the Contribution of the Marine Fish Resources to the Local Economies	Investment, TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Greater contribution and integration of the fisheries into the regional economy;</li> <li>- Increased local value added from the fisheries in each participating country.</li> </ul> <p>This component will contribute directly to the following Outcome Indicators of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of SSA countries achieving poverty alleviation and vulnerability reduction in their coastal and fishing communities (according to relevant MDGs).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification and implementation of measures to increase the benefits from fish resources, by increasing the captured share of the value-added and by selling fishing rights to foreign fleets at their correct value, in agreement with national sector policy objectives and in a manner consistent with sustainable fisheries.</li> </ul>	0	0	12,800,000	100	12,800,000
4. Coordination, Monitoring	Investment, TA	Coordination among countries for management of the	Preparation of an M&E framework, including a shared	550,000	15	3,150,000	85	3,700,000

and Evaluation and Program Management <sup>3</sup>		project and shared monitoring of progress towards achieving the intended results, which is exchanged annually with the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) to the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa, chaired by the African Union and supported by FAO and WWF, and transmission of lessons learned via the IW: LEARN program (financed at roughly 1 percent of the GEF Grant).	database to monitor the health of the fish stocks, legal and illegal fishing vessels, fishing effort, etc.; Financial Management.  The Strategic Partnership's Regional Advisory Committee (RAC), currently supported by a MSP, will report annually on coordination of all projects supported by the Partnership, and will conduct periodic independent monitoring and evaluations of the project.  The project will establish a website with the IW:LEARN program to transmit lessons learned.					
Project management	See Component 4 above			0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total project costs</b>				A5,550,00		B51,800,00		57,350,00

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

<sup>b</sup> TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

**B. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE and by NAME** (in parenthesis) if available, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Project
Project Government Contribution*	Unknown at this stage	0
GEF Agency(ies)	Soft Loan	50,000,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies) (DfID)	Grant	1,800,000
Multilateral Agency(ies)	(select)	
Private Sector	(select)	
NGO	(select)	
Others	(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>		<b>B51,800,000</b>

The government contribution will be determined during project preparation.

**C. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)**

<sup>3</sup> Includes project management costs, all of which are financed by IDA. No GEF resources will be used.

	<b>Previous Project Preparation Amount (a)<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Project (b)</b>	<b>Total c = a + b</b>	<b>Agency Fee</b>
GEF financing	0	A5,550,000	5,550,000	555,000
Co-financing	300,000	B51,800,000	52,100,000	
<b>Total</b>	300,000	57,350,000	57,650,000	555,000

**D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)<sup>1</sup>**

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
			Project (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
World Bank	International Wa	Ghana	3,550,000	355,000	3,905,000
World Bank	International Wa	Guinea-Bissau	2,000,000	200,000	2,200,000
(select)	(select)				
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>			5,550,000	555,000	6,105,000

<sup>1</sup> No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

<sup>2</sup> Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

The countries of West Africa, from Mauritania to Ghana, are endowed with some of the richest fishing grounds in the world. The marine fish stocks in the waters of West Africa, largely in the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem (CCLME), constitute a significant natural capital asset for these countries, which is transboundary in nature. However, this natural wealth is currently being depreciated due to the inability of countries to control the use of the marine fish stocks and prevent their overexploitation and depletion (mostly from illegal or 'pirate' vessels). Roughly 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. However, this natural capital asset generates far lower returns for the region than would be expected because: (i) the size of the asset is dwindling due to the inability of countries to control the use of the marine fish resources and prevent their overexploitation and depletion, (ii) countries have insufficient capacity to manage the resources sustainably and make the asset grow over the long-term, in particular by protecting the ecosystems that support the fish resources, and (iii) the resources are largely taken in an offshore economy by foreign or industrial vessels who rarely land their fish catch in the region or participate in the local economy, so that the countries only capture a fraction of their value. The World Bank estimates that an additional US\$300 million in annual income could be created in the countries of West Africa with better governance and management of the fisheries and the ecosystems that support them, as well as greater local investment. As such, the World Bank and GEF are financing a cohort of country investments (Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ghana), through the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP), in order to help the region more sustainably generate economic benefits from the marine fish resources. The 9 countries targeted by the WARFP are part of the CCLME (with the exception of Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ghana, who share fishing fleets with the CCLME), one of the five targeted large marine ecosystems (LMEs) of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa, which possesses ecosystems and habitats that support some of the most significant fish resources and fisheries in the world.

The WARFP is providing financing to these 9 countries on a rolling basis, i.e. based on their readiness for implementation, in order to reduce illegal fishing, strengthen the countries' capacity to sustainably govern and manage their fisheries, and increase the profitability generated by fisheries and the proportion of that value captured by the countries. The WARFP has already begun in four countries (Cape Verde, Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone), with a total of US\$45.0 million in financing from the World Bank in the form of IDA credits and grants, and US\$10.0 million in financing from the GEF through the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa, which are fully blended in each country. Now Ghana and Guinea-Bissau are ready to participate in the Program, and a financing of roughly

<sup>4</sup> Include project preparation funds that were previously approved but exclude PPGs that are awaiting for approval.

US\$50 million is proposed for Ghana, and US\$7 million is proposed for Guinea-Bissau. The targeted fisheries for this first phase include, among others: coastal demersal fish species (e.g. croakers, groupers, snappers, etc.), coastal shrimp and cephalopods (e.g. octopus and cuttlefish), as well as inland fisheries in Ghana. The project has been structured in line with the original design of the APL and adapted specifically in the context of Ghana and Guinea Bissau.

In the case of Ghana, roughly 440,000 tons of fish are captured from the marine and inland fisheries each year (as well as produced from aquaculture). This fish production is worth in excess of US\$ 1 billion in income annually. In terms of the overall economy, the fisheries sector accounts for at least 4.5 percent of GDP. As many as 2.2 million people are dependent on the fisheries sector for their livelihoods including some 135,000 fishers in the marine sector of which 124,000 (or 92 percent) are artisanal fishers. Many of these livelihoods are based in rural areas that have thus far remained at the margin of the country's economic growth. Furthermore, most of Ghana's marine fisheries are currently managed under conditions of open access, where there are too many vessels competing to catch too few fish, and there is little incentive to invest in management and value addition. The average income received per canoe in Ghana's important artisanal fishery has dropped by as much as 40 percent over the last decade. As a result the people reliant on fishing and the communities in which they live are getting steadily poorer. However, if more sustainably managed Ghana's fisheries could generate at least US\$300 million in profits annually, as indicated by experience from around the world where fisheries can generate economic returns of between of 30 – 60 percent of fishery income. Such profitability could be sustainable into the future, and the benefits generated could be targeted by Government to where they are needed most. Achieving sustainable wealth generation from Ghana's fisheries could be achieved through a phased reduction of the trawl and semi-industrial fishing fleet, a freeze in the number of vessels in the canoe sector, the development and implementation of effective management capability around defined fishery management units and a range of investments in value addition and aquaculture development.

In the case of Guinea-Bissau, the total annual fish production from the country's marine waters is estimated to be as much as 250,000 tons, although reliable data and assessments are scarce. A 2003 World Bank Economic and Sector Work (ESW) estimated that the gross value of this fish production is between US\$60 to 90 million annually, although very little of this value is captured domestically. Nonetheless, the sector contributes some 7 to 10 percent of GDP and as much as 40 percent of the Government's annual budget (largely due to a foreign fishing agreement with the European Union that provides roughly EU 7 million per year to the Government in exchange for access to the fish resources for European vessels). In the past, Guinea-Bissau has pursued a strategy of 'renting' out its fisheries resources to foreign users, in exchange for public revenues. However, this strategy, and the public revenues generated by the sector, is unlikely to remain viable under the status quo. The country has never put in place the basic sector governance and management measures needed to ensure that the resources are used sustainably, or that the revenues generated from fishing are sustainable. As a result, despite lack of any reliable data (since few fish catches from Guinea-Bissau's waters are actually reported to the country), anecdotal evidence from fishing companies indicates that the fish catch per unit of fishing effort is declining, as the resources dwindle. The country has insufficient means to patrol its waters or enforce fishing regulations, and as a result widespread illegal fishing is also reported, essentially the theft of economic resources. On the basis of these challenges, the European Union reduced the value of its foreign fisheries agreement during the last negotiations (2007), and is unlikely to continue paying at the current rate after this agreement concludes in 2012. However, Guinea-Bissau's fisheries could provide fish catches with an annual gross value of production of some \$191 million, yielding annual public revenues of almost \$30 million. Generating such benefits from the fisheries in Guinea-Bissau would require: (a) a fisheries administration structured according to its essential functions, present throughout the country, directed at the creation of a regulatory framework and business environment favorable to the development of industrial fisheries, of commercial artisanal fisheries and other complementary fishing activities; (b) a fisheries management system where decisions are increasingly based on knowledge of the state of exploitation of fish resources and of the economic and social conditions of the fisheries; (c) a fish inspection service recognized as the competent authority for certifying produce exported; (d) infrastructure established and operating normally in Bissau, supporting the integration of the industrial and artisanal fleets into the national economy; and (e) some fishing companies installed or being installed in the country, not merely as a base for fishing operations, but also for processing and export of fishing produce, provision of maintenance and supplies services, etc., associated or not with nationals.

The expected global environmental benefits of the project will be the protection of the globally significant fish habitats and fish stocks in the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem. The proposed country-based projects would contribute to the improved governance and management of the resources and strengthened capacity of stakeholders to consider the values of sustainable fisheries. Additionally, by improving the value of the resources from in-land processing (and improved post-harvest handling of fish catch), the investments will develop the artisanal sector and create jobs from small-scale processing activities, thereby decreasing the pressure on the resource. Thus, better resource management and reduced poverty in West Africa will further strengthen sustainability in the CCLME.

**B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL/REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:**

Improving the governance and management of the marine fish resources in the CCLME has become a priority in the sub-region's countries, due to their recognition of the important contribution by these resources to economic growth, foreign exchange earnings, public revenues, employment and food security. They increasingly share the concern of ensuring the sustainability of the resources and generating greater returns from their use over the long-term and increase the portion of that value that is captured locally. The concept for the proposed project is strongly based on Countries' Assistance Strategies and also well in line with the strategy of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) for the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), which aims at a better integration of the fisheries in the continent's economy, and on the principles of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The countries recognize, at the highest political level, that due to the shared nature of the resources, they need to collaborate at the regional level in order to reach these objectives, and have clearly expressed their interest in such a multi-state cooperation approach through their participation and commitment to the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (Commission Sous-Régionale des Pêches - CSRP) and the implementation of its Strategic Action Plan (Plan d'Action Stratégique 2002-2010), which supports strengthening resource management and increased monitoring, control, and surveillance (MCS) activities to reduce illegal fishing. Although investments will be made at each country level, the proposed project would work closely with the CSRP, as the most appropriate structure to support the multi-country collaboration needed, as well as to ensure complementarity with other donor-supported initiatives in the sector. In addition, Liberia and Ghana have expressed an interest to collaborate with CSRP member countries, given that Ghanaian migrant fishermen are found throughout the region, and thus use the same fish resources. The CSRP has also requested the assistance of FAO to support the preparation of the project, together with the support they are currently providing the African Union in the coordination of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa. In the case of Ghana, the World Bank has supported the Government to develop a Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan in 2009, that emphasizes closing open access to the coastal fisheries, to support more environmentally sustainable and economically profitable management of the resources. Similarly in Guinea-Bissau, in 2008 the World Bank supported the Government to develop a National Fisheries Strategy, which prioritizes strengthening governance of the resources.

**C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:**

The proposed cohort of projects are in line with the GEF international waters focal area, which addresses sustainable development challenges faced by states sharing transboundary surface, subsurface, and marine waters, including loss of critical habitats, over-harvesting of fisheries and subsequent negative impacts on livelihoods and poverty. The investments in the 2 countries will foster multi-state cooperation on priority transboundary water concerns through more comprehensive, ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries resources management in the CCLME and will assist countries in carrying out regulatory and institutional reforms that are needed. More specifically, the proposed projects will support the Strategic Objective 2, which aims at catalyzing transboundary actions that address issues such as overexploitation of fish stock and associated biodiversity, and are consistent with SP1 (Restoring and Sustaining Coastal and Marine Fish Stocks and Associated Biological Diversity) of the International Waters Focal Area, under the GEF-4. This proposal is in line with the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa, approved in November 2005, which aims to promote the sustainable management of fisheries resources in the LMEs of Sub-Saharan Africa in order to assist coastal countries to make concrete progress towards achieving the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the WSSD. Results and lessons learned will be shared via the IW:LEARN program (financed through Component 4 of the project, in an amount roughly equivalent to one percent of the GEF Grant).

**D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES:** The GEF would provide grant financing for improved fisheries governance, in line with standard full-sized projects and the principles of the Strategic Partnership Investment Fund. More specifically, the GEF funding will support activities reflecting a priority on transparent governance and the introduction of incentives for users to take a long-term interest in the health of the resources, as well as an increase in local value added. Funding will support investments to build capacity for more sustainable governance of the resources in each country, through strengthened policies, registration of all fishing vessels, implementation of a ‘dashboard’ of key fisheries management statistics and the development of sustainable fisheries management plans. Furthermore, GEF funding will also support the decentralization of resource management responsibilities to communities in each country, through the development of local co-management committees, the establishment of infrastructure in the communities to house the co-management committees and create a community gathering space, the implementation of reserved fishing zones and habitat protection measures, and some of the operational costs of the committees, including for monitoring and reporting on local fishing practices, and for monitoring and reporting on in-shore environmental conditions (in-shore resources, beach hygiene, water quality, etc.) . The GEF financing will focus on building capacity and, the use of GEF resources for related TA activities will create a policy and capacity backbone to the fisheries sector in these countries to ensure that the marine fish resources are used in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially fair and economically profitable. The project will also fund equipment needed to complement the capacity building exercises as well as for scientific analysis and monitoring.

**E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:**

At the regional level, there are ongoing projects that are supporting coastal and marine biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable fisheries, which cover some of the countries that are part of this project. A key ongoing operation on the ground is the regional MSP grant that has been recently approved under the Strategic Partnership, to strengthen regional coordination and ensure complementarity among country-level and regional projects, promote learning and information exchanges and ensure that the lessons from successes and failures are adequately disseminated. This MSP will strongly support the individual proposed country-based projects in West Africa, by providing expertise and technical skills to conduct evaluations, and transmit lessons learned, knowledge sharing, and results achieved to policy-makers throughout Africa. More specifically, the MSP will support the Regional Advisory Committee of the Strategic Partnership, led by the African Union with the support of FAO and WWF, to conduct annual reporting on the coordination of this cohort of projects with the LME projects, as well as those of other donors.

In the regional context, the UNEP/FAO GEF supported CCLME project has completed preparation, and is expected to complement the economic approach of this proposed cohort of projects, contributing to the protection of marine ecosystems that support the fisheries of the region. The CCLME project will lead to the identification and improved understanding of key transboundary problems in the CCLME, and will contribute to provide the necessary policy and regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity in the countries to formally collaborate among themselves, and manage marine resources in a sustainable manner. The transboundary diagnostic and strategic action program, to be developed under the CCLME project, will complement efforts to strengthen the governance and sustainable management of the fisheries in Guinea-Bissau supported in component 1 of this proposal. Furthermore, the CCLME project will pilot several demonstration projects (including ecosystem-based management of shared small pelagic stocks, Reduction of impacts from shrimp trawling, and transboundary co-management of migratory coastal pelagics important to artisanal fishers) whose lessons learned will benefit this cohort of investments. The CCLME will be housed in the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP), and the CSRP will also lead the preparation of this cohort of projects on behalf of the countries, producing a joint logframe and working to ensure coordination and complementarity.

Similarly, the GEF supported “Combating living resources depletion and coastal area degradation in the Guinea Current LME project” implemented by UNDP (approved in November 2003) is addressing marine resources degradation through an ecosystem-based approach in Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and other countries bordering the Guinea Current LME. This project is undertaking strategic planning for concrete actions to develop sustainable fisheries, restore habitats and improve water quality in the GCLME and will develop economic instruments and incentives to sustain the action program. The GCLME project will support transboundary stock assessments and fisheries management plans, build institutional capacity of participating countries, address marine

transboundary pollution such as oil spills, and develop regional agreements and regional coordination mechanisms.

Noteworthy is the fact that these projects have generally invested only at the regional level. The proposed cohort of investments and respective IDA cofinancing have been planned at the national level but will promote the realization of a regional vision and objectives, in coherence with the efforts already underway and/or planned at both the national and regional levels. It would also support gaps in the work at the regional level that are not adequately funded.

At the national level, in the case of Guinea-Bissau the World Bank is implementing a Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Project, with GEF support, which is improving the protection of key habitats for coastal fisheries and providing limited funding for surveillance of the nearshore artisanal fisheries in order to help reduce illegal fishing in these areas. This gap related to illegal fishing will be covered through the proposed project which will both improve the overall policy and regulatory framework for sustainable fisheries at the country level and support efforts towards linkage to regional surveillance system.

Furthermore, since 2003 the World Bank has conducted analytical work on the marine fisheries in both Ghana and Guinea Bissau, which provides the necessary baseline information to prepare these 2 country-based projects.

Notably, the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP) which will support the projects, already benefits from the support of several donors, including: (i) the European Union (Strengthening of regional cooperation for fishing activity's MCS and support to fisheries management in West Africa), (ii) France (Support to fisheries and marine environment co-management initiatives), (iii) FAO (Regional support program to promote sustainable fisheries, and the protection and preservation of marine habitats), (iv) GTZ (Support to the management of fish resources in West Africa), (v) and The Netherlands (Regional policies for a sustainable small pelagic fishery in North-West Africa). This is likely to provide good opportunities for collaboration and coordination amongst all donors.

Lastly, in the case of Ghana, the project is being-cofinanced by DfID, who is supporting the investment through the Partnership for African Fisheries initiative housed at NEPAD, in order to replicate examples of sustainable fisheries governance reforms.

**F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH [INCREMENTAL REASONING](#) :**

Marine fisheries resources in the CCLME and GCLME are being over-exploited, a phenomenon which reinforces cycles of coastal poverty for millions of rural fishing communities. Governments in the countries bordering these LMEs still do not have the financial resources or capacity to take control of their resources and to prevent overexploitation by regulating access to these resources and protecting the critical habitats that support them. The absence of GEF intervention would impede the necessary collaboration among countries and capacity strengthening to engage in institutional reforms, policy and regulatory development and monitoring and surveillance, and to address the threats to fish stocks, tackle the transboundary issue of illegal fishing, and improve natural resources governance in the CCLME and GCLME. The governments of Ghana and Guinea-Bissau would be less likely to allocate the resources to engage in developing ecosystem-based and sustainable fisheries, and bring together the necessary resources at the country level to aim at achieving the regional objectives and to protect globally important fish populations and supporting coastal and marine ecosystems. In summary, without GEF involvement the project might go forward with World Bank funding to accomplish the objectives and particularly to increase the contribution of the resources to local value added in the region, but without the needed interventions to protect the critical habitats and ecosystem services needed to support the fish stocks. The availability of GEF support to this effort through the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa was in fact a catalyst to encourage the World Bank to commit the additional US\$45 million in IDA funds needed to finance the 2 projects.

**G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MITIGATION MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:**

(i) The implementation of the required governance and management reforms for the use of the marine fish resources could be challenged by certain beneficiaries of the status quo, who would view these reforms as a threat to their activities (for example reforms to limit access to the fisheries and reduce fishing effort), as well as by corruption (particularly in efforts to reduce illegal fishing activities). This risk would be reduced by: (a) implementing learning tools such as pilot and demonstration projects for proposed reforms, (b) utilization of triggers for the agreed reforms

required to proceed to the second phase of financing under the project, and (c) the participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process and transparency in governance and management (for example publication of policies, plans, lists of fishing licenses and license receipts). (ii) Similarly, weaknesses in the investment climate and banking in Guinea-Bissau could impact the ability of the project to support the needed investments to increase the proportion of the value added generated by the marine fish resources that is captured locally. This risk would be reduced through an integration of the project's objectives and activities into the ongoing macro-economic dialogue of the World Bank in the countries, and through collaboration with the International Finance Corporation (IFC). (iii) The countries to a large extent also depend on upwelling currents of cooler waters to drive the productivity of the fisheries, so there is a risk that climatic changes could impact such productivity and eventually fish yields. Given the dearth of current information available, the proposed project's emphasis on heavy monitoring and evaluation of the fisheries and adaptive management is the most feasible mitigation measure until more is known, as well as partnering with other organizations or initiatives tracking the health of the ecosystem, such as the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project.

**H. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:**

The selected project design follows a qualitative cost-effective approach to justify the best use of the GEF fund for achieving the described global environmental benefits in the fisheries sector at the regional level. It follows a similar rationale as that of the first APL of the WARFP. Harmonizing the design of 2 country-based operations and coordinating preparation and implementation is a more effective way to tackle transfrontier issues such as illegal fishing. By working together to share information in preparation and implementation, on issues such as policies for regulating fishing fleets with excess capacity, addressing illegal fishing and tracking illegal vessels, and introducing common marketing schemes, the countries will greatly reduce the costs of sustainable fisheries management in the CCLME and GCLME and leverage much greater benefits for the investment. Thus, GEF funding will be used to support the individual countries to engage in necessary reforms and activities to protect their fish stocks while adopting a regional vision of sustainable fisheries. The presentation of the two countries together in this proposal is to reduce transaction costs that will accompany 2 individual projects as well as ensure the countries work together to multiply the benefits from their investments. World Bank co-financing will be secured through regional and country-level IDA funds, which will be disbursed to the individual countries through Credit Agreements to each country, to which the GEF investments would be blended. This cohort of IDA and GEF investments to neighboring countries with shared concerns and objectives is termed a regional integration project by the World Bank, but is in fact a multi-country investment, i.e. a cohort of country-level investments. Grouping such investments together allows each to capture economies of scale to both reduce transaction costs, and enhance results and spill-over benefits.

**I. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:**

This cohort of projects would be part of the "Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investments Fund in the LMEs of SSA" umbrella program, which was approved in November 2005. The World Bank is in the GEF comparative advantage matrix for this type of operation. Additionally, the World Bank's ongoing macro-economic dialogue in each of the concerned countries would be utilized to facilitate the implementation of an economic approach to the sustainable use of the marine fish resources, and help to foster an investment climate favorable to increasing local benefits from these resources, together with activities to protect the marine ecosystems that support the resource base. The World Bank will use its unique convening power to bring together several donors as part of one regional program, including the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the European Commission, France and FAO. Currently the World Bank is the implementing agency for US\$55 million in investments in sustainable fisheries in 4 neighboring countries (Cape Verde, Liberia, Senegal and Sierra Leone), including \$45 million in country and regional IDA funds, together with US\$10 million co-financing from the GEF.

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**

(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) or [regional endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

Country Endorsements from Ghana had been provided previously at the time of conceptualization of the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program. It is attached again. The letter from Guinea Bissau is awaited.

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE ( <i>Month, day, year</i> )
Johnathan Allotey,	Executive Director, EPA Accra, Ghana	MINISTRY OF ENV	OCTOBER 12, 2007

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date ( <i>Month, day, year</i> )	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Steve Gorman GEF Executive Coordinator The World Bank		May 18, 2010	Paola Agostini	(202) 473 7620	pagostini@worldbank.org

## **Response to GEFSEC comments (Review Sheet of June 18, 2010)**

***Comment 1:** Please, reformulate outputs in the component 1, and provide a project design further developed and tailored to the specific needs of both countries. As all the GEF grant is used for this component, that will be useful to give more accurate, quantifiable, and reachable outputs. In a complementary way, please give accurate and quantifiable indicators you will use at project implementation level. Please, refer to the IW tracking tool to guide this supplement of information.*

### **Response:**

The outputs and outcomes for component 1 have been reformulated to specify the controls on access and reductions of fishing effort, in order to achieve the WSSD fisheries targets in selected fisheries. The outcomes have also been specified by country, to reflect the local contexts in each case. The point on indicators has been noted and will be considered during the preparation of the results framework for the project where specific and measurable indicators will be defined in line with the overall APL for the Fisheries program. At CEO endorsement the project document will include the final and refined outputs and indicators,

***Comment 2:** The GEF grant is used for the component 1 on governance (including the legal aspects), but we are not sure to figure out what and where are these interventions to protect critical habitats and ecosystem services. Thanks to clarify.*

### **Response:**

This has been clarified in the logframe for component 1, to highlight that community-based fisheries investments will aim to support the introduction of local critical habitat protection measures, such as reserved fishing zones and co-managed marine protected areas. The text also refers to this now in section II.D.

***Comment 3:** Please, mention clearly that 1% of the project will be sent to IW: LEARN program. The information is given in the text, but is not reflected in the logical framework where the IW learning program is mentioned.*

### **Response:**

The logical framework has been revised to reflect this.