



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED PROJECT

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 11/01/07

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID¹: 3559

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: P104225

COUNTRY(IES): Coastal countries of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

PROJECT TITLE: Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa (*second installment of the Investment Fund*)²

GEF AGENCY(IES): World Bank

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): African Union, United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): International Waters

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAMS: SP1

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: N/A

INDICATIVE CALENDAR	
Milestones	Expected Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	April 2008
CEO Endorsement/Approval	Feb 2009
GEF Agency Approval	March 2009
Implementation Start	N/A
Mid-term Review (if planned)	N/A
Implementation Completion	N/A

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: 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.								
Project Components	Indicate if Investment, TA, or STA*	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Country-Level Projects		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Country-level long-term investments and actions in the fisheries sector are taking place in accordance with the WSSD fisheries targets that are consistent with and reinforce the emerging priorities of the GEF-sponsored Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) Programs, in order to promote the necessary governance (i.e. policy, legal, and institutional) reforms and sector adjustments to sustainably manage their fisheries; - Individual coastal countries have built their capacity to participate in the ongoing GEF-sponsored LME Programs and other regional and sub-regional initiatives; - Countries implement management measures that are more appropriate at the sub-regional scale (e.g. sub- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The preparation and implementation of a cohort of 9 sustainable fisheries development projects in West African countries (Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ghana) to meet the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the WSSD and that would complement and support the GEF investments in the Canary Current LME and in the Guinea Current LME³; 	17,610,000	13	121,640,000	87	139,250,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned initially by GEFSEC.

² This request is for a second installment of \$17,610,000 from the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund and will support Sustainable Fisheries Development projects in 9 West African countries (which are described in a separate PIF entitled 'Sustainable Fisheries Development Projects in 9 West African Countries'), together with the \$2,523,260 remaining from the first installment of the Investment Fund (including 9% fees). When further fund becomes available, another request will be made to support other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

³ A separate PIF for the Sustainable Fisheries Projects in 9 West African Countries is being submitted in parallel to this PIF.

		regional monitoring, control and surveillance systems, management of fishing capacity, sub-regional research initiatives, networks of marine protected areas (MPAs), etc.); - Levels of illegal fishing are reduced by 50% in participating countries; - Increased local value added from the fisheries in each participating country;						
2. Regional Coordination, Communications, Capacity-Building		- Learning, information exchange and capacity building are promoted at the regional level, to ensure that the lessons from successes and failures of country and LME level investments are adequately disseminated; - Direct financial support to the fisheries sector to promote sustainability and to reduce poverty is encouraged.	- Dissemination of lessons learned from LME level investments in at least 75% of SSA countries; - Training for the negotiation of equitable and sustainable international fishing access agreements with distant water fishing countries or their fleets;	Already funded, through a US\$1.0 Million MSP currently under implementation, with US\$0.33 million in co-financing				
3. Monitoring and Evaluation		- Systems of fisheries monitoring strengthened.	- Provision of necessary information to measure the success of the Strategic Partnership towards achieving its Global Environmental/Development Objective as well as more specific objectives, at the project level, country level, and program level; - Shared database to monitor the health of the fish stocks, legal and illegal fishing vessels, fishing effort, etc.					
Total project costs				17,610,000		121,640,000		139,250,000

* List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively to the total amount for the component.

** TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

For more information on the Project Framework, please see Annex I for the Results Framework for the Strategic Partnership, which will be used to measure the success of each tranche of the Partnership Investment Fund. Please note the first target date has been shifted to 2012, to reflect the nature of the data and implementation period of the projects.

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

	Project Preparation*	Project	Agency Fee (10%)	Total
GEF	450,000	15,600,000	1,560,000	17,610,000
Co-financing	1,640,000	120,000,000		121,640,000
Total	2,090,000	135,600,000	1,560,000	139,250,000

* Please include the previously approved PDFs and planned request for new PPG, if any. Indicate the amount already approved as footnote here and if the GEF funding is from GEF-3.

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT (including project preparation amount) **BY SOURCE and BY NAME** (in parenthesis) if available, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Project Government Contribution	in kind	5,000,000
GEF Agency(ies)*	in cash (World Bank IDA)	90,940,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	in cash (DfID)	25,700,000
Multilateral Agency(ies)		
Total co-financing		121,640,000

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY FOCAL AREA(S), AGENCY (IES) SHARE AND COUNTRY(IES)* N/A since this is the request for the second installment of the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global			
			Project Preparation*	Project	Agency Fee*

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

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

Fisheries around the world are being over-exploited, causing declines in marine resources which have reinforced cycles of coastal poverty for millions of rural fishing communities. Nowhere is the crisis in global fisheries more evident, and the need to implement both the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the WSSD greater, than in the five Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) that cover the coastal waters of Sub-Saharan Africa (Canary Current LME, Guinea Current LME, Benguela Current LME, Agulhas Current LME, and Somali Coastal Current LME). These LMEs possess a wealth of globally significant marine biodiversity and habitats that provide the coastal countries of SSA with some of the world's most fertile fishing grounds, many of which are transboundary in nature (with either the fish stocks or the fishing fleets migrating regularly across national boundaries, or both). FAO has estimated that some 2.7 million people in the region are engaged in coastal and inland fishing activities on a full or part-time basis, often in labor-intensive small-scale fisheries that include both subsistence and commercial activities. Fishing also provides an average of 23 percent of total animal protein intake in the region, significantly higher than the global average of 16 percent. Lastly, in terms of foreign exchange earnings, the value of net exports of fish products for the continent as a whole reached the equivalent of roughly US\$1.7 billion in 2001, exceeding the net foreign exchange income reported for any other agricultural commodity. 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 their waters constitute a significant natural capital asset. 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 1.5 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.

The first installment of the Partnership Investment Fund has shown the Strategic Partnership model to be effective, as it has served as a catalyst to encourage the World Bank to formally re-engage in the fisheries sector in Africa. Through this first installment, the World Bank has committed to (i) the Sustainable Management of Fish Resources (GIRMaC+) in Senegal, with US\$5 million from the Partnership Investment Fund, co-financed by some US\$8 million in IDA funds, US\$7.5 million in funds from the European Commission and US\$0.5 million from the Government of Switzerland, as well as (ii) the Coastal Development Project in Kenya, with US\$5 million from the Partnership Investment Fund, co-financed by some US\$35 million in IDA funds from the World Bank. Thus, the World Bank has committed some US\$43 million in IDA funds to co-finance the two country-level investments committed from the first installment of the Partnership Investment Fund. Furthermore, the first installment of the Investment Fund has supported the MSP for the Strategic Partnership's regional coordination, enabling the creation of a Regional Advisory Committee of stakeholders, chaired by the African Union and supported by FAO and WWF, in order to ensure that the lessons learned and good practices from the models and pilots co-financed by the Investment Fund and from the LME programs are shared widely with policy-makers and stakeholders throughout the region. This first installment of the Investment Fund has now allowed the African Union to take a leadership role in support of sustainable fisheries in Africa, as well as supported the World Bank to provide pilot projects to help implement the objectives of the LME Programs.

Now that the first installment of US\$12 million for the Partnership Investment Fund has been almost completely committed, the World Bank is proposing the next installment of US\$19,981,500⁴ for the Partnership Investment Fund. This installment would co-finance the IDA credits for 9 country-based Sustainable Fisheries projects in West Africa in the 9 countries influenced by the CCLME (with the exception of Liberia and Ghana, who share fishing fleets with the CCLME). The objective of these 9 country-level investments is to promote the sustainable exploitation of marine fish stocks and the protection of the ecosystems that support them, in order to increase the overall wealth that can be generated by these resources and the proportion of that wealth captured by local economies. The projects would accomplish this objective by supporting activities to: (i) reduce illegal fishing, (ii) strengthen the countries' capacity to sustainably govern and manage their fisheries, and (iii) increase the value and profitability generated by fish resources and proportion of that value captured by the countries. The proposed GEF interventions in each country will be fully blended with a set of IDA credits and support from other partners towards the realization of the project's objectives but intervention will vary in countries based on individual needs and existing ongoing efforts. The Concept Note for the co-financing IDA projects has already been approved by the World Bank, with some US\$90 million in IDA funds envisaged, based in large part on the possibility of funding from this second installment of the Partnership Investment Fund. The preparation of these country-based projects is beginning now, and a separate PIF and PPG proposal are being submitted in parallel. Thus, this installment of the Partnership Investment Fund would again allow the Strategic Partnership to serve as the catalyst for major investments by the World Bank in sustainable fisheries in Africa.

The expected global environmental benefits of these projects will be the protection of the globally significant fish habitats and fish stocks in the Canary Current Large Marine Ecosystem. The proposed 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 PRIORITIES/PLANS⁵:

Governments of SSA coastal countries increasingly recognize the importance of addressing fish stock depletion in their coastal waters and EEZ, and the need to invest in developing the adequate frameworks to regulate the use of these assets and at the same time increase the economic benefits to local and national economies. The pressures on the marine biodiversity and fisheries resources supported by the LMEs of Sub-Saharan Africa, and particularly the resulting imbalance between catches of fish and sustainable production levels, have been highlighted by the Regional Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture as a priority for the African Union (AU), as well as in the

⁴ This amount would include PPG and agency fees.

⁵ This description of investments consistency with national priorities relate to the 9 participating countries in West Africa only.

Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) agenda developed by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). However, while the existing fisheries governance regimes, including the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, the WSSD, and the NEPAD-CAADP, have provided technical directions and targets for sustainable fisheries in the LMEs of SSA, and the current and upcoming LME Programs have provided diagnostics of the key threats and solutions to rehabilitating the degraded marine ecosystems that underpin the fisheries, there are still very limited financial resources to implement these mandates and LME programs. Additionally, the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations created by the countries themselves, lack adequate funds to assist individual coastal countries to implement the needed governance reforms in fisheries. In this context, the 9 proposed country-based projects to be funded under the Sustainable Fisheries Fund will strengthen the capacities within these countries to implement policy and institutional reforms needed at the national level in order to meet the targets for sustainable fisheries and poverty reduction set by the WSSD, and as well as to support monitoring, surveillance and enforcement of national and international laws and regulations with regard to fisheries and the ecosystems that support them, thereby enabling the countries to more fully collaborate with and participate in the ongoing GEF-funded regional LME projects. Such investments facilitated by the Partnership Investment Fund will be consistent with the principles of the treaty of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), assisting coastal countries in SSA to build their capacity to sustainably manage fisheries resources, while utilizing an ecosystem-based approach that recognizes the importance of the marine and coastal habitats that support these fisheries. Each of the 9 participating countries of West Africa has shown strong interest and commitment⁶ at the highest political level, by engaging discussions with the CSRP (sub-regional commission for fisheries) to establish a common vision for sustainable fisheries management in their waters.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

The Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in SSA was approved by GEFSEC in November 2005 in order to reverse the depletion of fisheries in the LMEs of Sub-Saharan Africa, and to assist the individual coastal countries bordering these LMEs to meet the fisheries and poverty reduction targets set by the WSSD. The rationale for a partnership was that the fisheries resources supported by the large marine ecosystems of Sub-Saharan Africa are both poorly governed and often transboundary in nature. For this reason, the WSSD recommended partnerships of donors, technical agencies and NGOs as the best vehicle to assist developing countries to change both policies and practices in fisheries management and the governance of large marine ecosystems. The Strategic Partnership acts to support and complement, but not duplicate, existing initiatives, thereby allowing multiple Implementing Agencies for the GEF to work together according to their comparative advantages. The proposed cohort of projects to be funded under this second installment of the Strategic Partnership Fund are well 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 9 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.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

Given that this proposal is a request for the second installment of the Invest Fund under the overall Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund, the coordination and linkages to various ongoing initiatives are presented in the context of the 9 country level investments that are expected to be funded through this installment. These 9 proposed interventions will build upon existing efforts and results to achieve the objectives set for this cohort of investments. 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,

⁶ National Strategy Papers supporting sustainable fisheries management are the following for each country: Mauritania *Stratégie de développement durable du secteur des pêches et de l'économie maritime* (2006-2008); Senegal 2007 Fisheries Sector Letter of Policy (LPS), with Action Plan for Implementation; the Gambia Draft PRSP (2007-2011); Cape Verde 2007 World Bank Fisheries Strategy; Guinea Bissau National Fisheries Sector Strategy, currently under preparation; Guinea 2002 PRSP; Sierra Leone 2007 Fisheries Sector Strategy Paper; Ghana Fisheries Act of 2002 and the Fisheries Management Plan of 2001; and Liberia Draft Government Policy and Fisheries Legislation under preparation.

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.

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 9 countries that are part of this project. For example, 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.

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. 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.

Additionally, the GEF supported “Demonstrating and capturing best practices and technologies for the reduction of land-source impacts resulting from coastal tourism project”, implemented by UNEP, will support Senegal, the Gambia and Ghana and other countries in the region, to enhance conservation of globally significant coastal and marine ecosystems and associated biodiversity, through the reduction of negative environmental impact from coastal tourism.

Noteworthy is the fact that these projects have generally invested only at the regional level. The proposed cohort of investments to support Sustainable Fisheries Development Projects in 9 West African Countries 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. During preparation, the 9 participating countries will explore the possibilities of using outputs and lessons learned from these country projects and regional operations to create synergies and increase outcomes from each intervention.

At the national level, in the case of Senegal the World Bank and the GEF are investing in the development of sustainable fisheries (Supplemental GEF Grant to the Integrated Marine and Coastal Resource Management Project – GIRMAC). However, this project is focused on supporting small-scale fishers to sustainably manage coastal demersal fish stocks through area-based management in selected pilot sites. In such light and with an eye to address remaining gaps, this proposed project in Senegal will complement these efforts by supporting the national level policy reforms to scale the lessons from these pilot sites up across the country, as well as address depletion of pelagic fish stocks and ensure that Senegal can participate to regional efforts to combat illegal fishing.

In 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. Similarly a coastal management project with GEF support in Guinea is supporting protection of selected nearshore fish habitats. While these projects are contributing to the protection of important ecosystems from which fish populations are dependent, the proposed projects will improve the overall policy and regulatory framework for sustainable fisheries at the country level and will reduce pressure on marine resource by tackling illegal fishing at the regional level and creating alternative economic opportunities to fishing in coastal waters.

Furthermore, since 2003 the World Bank has conducted analytical work on the marine fisheries in Senegal, Guinea Bissau, the Gambia, Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone (led by DfID), and studies are currently underway in Mauritania, all of which provide necessary baseline information to prepare these 9 country-based projects.

Notably, the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (CSRP) which will execute the project, 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.

E. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING⁷ :

Without GEF intervention with this second installment from the Strategic Partnership for a Sustainable Fisheries Investment Fund in the Large Marine Ecosystems, the SSA coastal countries and particularly the 9 countries (Mauritania, Cape Verde, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Ghana) participating in the cohort of 9 projects would have insufficient financial resources and capacity to take control of their marine resources, and to prevent fisheries overexploitation. The absence of GEF funding 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. The respective governments would less likely 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. Trends of marine natural resources depletion would continue and cycles of coastal poverty for millions of rural fishing communities would carry on.

F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN⁸:

(i) The lack of coordination and coherence between the different donor initiatives in the region, or between the different national policies governing the use of the marine fish resources in the CCLME is certainly a risk to the achievement of this project's objectives. In order to reduce this risk, the coordination of the preparation of the proposed project would be led by the CSRP, as the regional institution already firmly established with clear procedures accepted by all of its member states. This reflects the fact that the institutional capacity for coordination and to absorb funds varies from country to country, an aspect that would be evaluated during preparation of the proposed project, in order to include institutional capacity building measures for policy definition and the inter-ministerial dialogue as well as public and private sector consultations. In addition, the capacity of the CSRP to continue to play a central coordinating role during the implementation of the project would be evaluated during preparation, and any necessary capacity building activities proposed.

(ii) 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: (i) implementing learning tools such as pilot and demonstration projects for proposed reforms, (ii) utilization of triggers for the agreed reforms required to proceed to the second phase of financing under the project, and (iii) 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).

(iii) Similarly, weaknesses in the investment climate and banking in different countries 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).

G. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT⁹:

Harmonizing the design of 9 country-based operations and coordinating preparation and implementation is a cost-effective way to tackle transfrontier issues such as illegal fishing. Common mitigation measures have been devised to avoid any existing gaps and lend support to the participating countries. GEF funding will be used to support individual

⁷ The incremental reasoning presented here is for the 9 participating countries to the cohort of investments in West Africa.

⁸ The risks presented here are similar in all 9 countries. Further details will be presented at CEO endorsement.

⁹ Cost-effectiveness presented here is for the 9 participating countries to the cohort of investments in West Africa

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 group of countries in this proposal is to reduce transaction costs that would accompany 9 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.

The sustainability of the operations to be supported by this second installment of the GEF Partnership Investment Fund will be assured by the nature of these investments, which will be focused on institutional capacity-building and national policy and regulatory reforms that would enable sustainable management of the fisheries resources of the LMEs long after the completion of individual projects. Based on the eligibility criteria and operating principles, as well as the suggested types of projects and monitoring indicators, each individual project will be designed to implement long-lasting reforms in the fisheries of the LMEs. In addition, each project will include a sustainability and replication plan in the design, in order to ensure that the outcomes of the projects are sustained.

H. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:

N/A


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). - N/A

<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	<i>Date: (Month, day, year)</i>
<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	<i>Date: (Month, day, year)</i>

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.	
Steve Gorman IA/ExA Coordinator 	Christophe Crepin, Regional Coordinator
Date: November 1, 2007	Tel. and email: 1.202.473.9727 / ccrepin@worldbank.org

Annex I. Arrangements for results monitoring at the level of the Fund

	Target indicators		Project reporting to Fund			Fund reporting to GEF	
Outcome Indicators	2012	2015	Frequency and Reports	Data Collection Instruments	Responsibility for Data Collection	Frequency and Reports	Responsibility for Data Collection
Number of commercially targeted marine fish stocks rehabilitated towards sustainable levels	5 stocks	10 stocks	Tri-Annual State-of-the Stocks Report by FAO and countries; independent evaluation conducted every 3 years by the RAC	Fish stocks moving to either ‘Recovering’ status or improving one category towards sustainability, according to FAO State of the Stocks Reports	Project Management Unit (PMU); Bank task team; Regional Advisory Committee (RAC)	Report annually to GEFSEC; Report to GEF Council at time of request for subsequent tranche	Fund Management Team with data derived from World Bank project task team reporting and from Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) independent evaluations
Area of the sea in SSA under networks of MPAs increased as a result of Fund	1,000 sq. km	2,000 sq. km	Tri-Annual Project Performance Review	Marine area added to networks of MPAs as a result of Fund	PMU; Bank task team		
Result Indicators							
Implementing pro-poor sustainable fisheries initiatives and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries:							
Number of country-level projects focused on enhancing sustainable fisheries mgt. as a result of Fund	5 projects	10 projects	Annual Portfolio Review	Concept notes and Project Briefs, CAS’s, PRSPs	Bank task team; RAC		
Number of sustainable fisheries policy reforms and adjustment programs developed as a result of Fund, in compliance with the Code of Conduct	4 reforms	8 reforms	Tri-Annual Project Performance Review	Number of sustainable fisheries policy reforms and/or fisheries mgt. plans (incl. MPA mgt. plans) enacted	Government agencies, PMU, Bank task team; RAC		
Number of fisheries with an increase in CPUE of fishing units as a result of Fund	5 fisheries	10 fisheries	Tri-Annual Project Performance Review	CPUE records from fisheries targeted by Fund, according to countries’ fisheries administrations	PMU; Bank task team; RAC		
Dissemination of global experience with fisheries sector management and pro-poor sustainable fisheries initiatives:							
Number of coastal SSA countries where proven approaches to sustainable fisheries management are promoted by the Strategic Partnership	9	15	Tri-Annual Independent Evaluation of the Fund by the RAC	Workshops and publications in countries, according to the RAC	PMU; Bank task team; RAC		
Number of World Bank CAS which include initiatives supported by the Fund	3	5					