



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL
PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 04/27/2011

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 4280

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: P124812

COUNTRY(IES): Ghana

PROJECT TITLE: West Africa Regional Fisheries Program in Ghana

GEF AGENCY(IES): World Bank, (select), (select)

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Secretariat of the Fisheries Commission, Ghana

GEF FOCAL AREA(S): International Waters

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): SP1

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR A SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES INVESTMENT FUND IN THE LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Expected Calendar (mm/dd/yy)	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSPs only)	March 2010
Agency Approval date	07/14/2011
Implementation Start	09/01/2011
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	06/01/2014
Project Closing Date	06/31/2016

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To strengthen the capacity of Ghana 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 ²	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing ¹		Co-Financing ¹		Total (\$) c=a+ b
				(\$ a)	%	(\$ b)	%	
1. Good Governance and Sustainable Management of the Fisheries	TA, Investment	- Strengthened governance indicator: Overexploited canoe fisheries show signs of a recovery, as measured by stabilization in total landings per unit of fishing capacity (e.g. number of fishing vessels) Country develops and enforces a national fisheries policy that define clear objectives for the use of the resources; - Government develops and implements corresponding resource management plans; - Clear processes are created for	-Legal and operational policy to enable implementation of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and the Ghana Aquaculture and Fisheries Sector Development Plan; - Registration and licensing of all fishing vessels in Ghana; - Institutional reforms in the Fisheries Commission, and its Secretariat, to enhance transparency and governance -Reduced fishing effort through capping of the canoe sector, and reductions in industrial and	3,500,000	17	17,200,000	83	20,700,000

		<p>wide stakeholder consultations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<p>semi-industrial sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Policy for the development and operation of community-based management networks built around defined fisheries management units; -Catch and effort database; -Dashboard of fisheries management indicators; -Fisheries Management Plans developed for key resources exploited by trawlers and semi-industrial vessels; -Network to strengthen fisher input and participation in management planning and decision-making; -Fisheries education programs 					
2. Reduction of Illegal Fishing	Investment	<p>Reduced illegal fishing indicator: A 40 percent increase in the total number of patrol days at sea each year in the coastal fisheries.</p> <p>Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) system in Ghana is strengthened and adapted to the regionally-coordinated approach;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National MCS plan is effectively defined, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries Enforcement Unit established and operational; -Vessel Monitoring System established and operational; -Aerial surveillance capability established and operational -At-sea fisheries enforcement active 	0	0	10,900,000	100	10,900,000

		<p>implemented and upgraded</p> <p>- Level of illegal fishing is reduced by 50% in Ghana</p> <p>This component will contribute directly to the following Outcome Indicators of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa:</p> <p>- Percentage increase in the number of commercially targeted SSA marine fish stocks at levels that can support the maximum sustainable yield</p>						
3. Increasing the Contribution of the Marine Fish Resources to the Local Economies	Investment, TA	<p>-Increased Value and Profitability Indicator: At least a stabilization in annual net economic benefits to Ghana from targeted fisheries.</p> <p>-Greater contribution and integration of the fisheries into the regional economy;</p> <p>- Increased local value added from the fisheries in Ghana</p> <p>This component will contribute directly to the following Outcome Indicators of the Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa:</p> <p>- Number of SSA countries</p>	<p>- Identification and implementation of measures and investments to increase the benefits from fish resources, by increasing the captured share of the value-added.</p>	0	0	12,100,000	100	12,100,000

		achieving poverty alleviation and vulnerability reduction in their coastal and fishing communities (according to relevant MDGs).						
4. Aquaculture Development	Investment, TA	<p>-Aquaculture Development Indicator – Total annual aquaculture production is increased to 35,000 tons</p> <p>-Increased investment in inland aquaculture through: Policy and regulatory framework, administrative systems and capacity to support aquaculture development; improved genetic quality of tilapia fingerlings and brood-stock; catalyzing aquaculture development for medium and large scale enterprises; marketing and technical studies; and small scale aquaculture development</p>	-Increased production in aquaculture, with total annual aquaculture production increased to 35,000 tons.	0	0	8,000,000	100	8,000,000
4. Monitoring and Evaluation and Project Management	Investment, TA	Coordination among countries for management of the project and shared monitoring of progress towards achieving the intended results, which is exchanged annually with the Regional Advisory Committee (RAC) to the	<p>Preparation of an M&E framework, including a shared database to monitor the health of the fish stocks, legal and illegal fishing vessels, fishing effort, etc.;</p> <p>Financial Management.</p> <p>The Strategic Partnership's</p>	0	0	5,100,000	100	5,100,000

		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 1 percent of the GEF Grant).	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. To transmit lessons learned, the project will establish a website with the IW:LEARN program, ensure stakeholder participation in regional IW:LEARN conferences, biennial IWCs and produce the IW Experience Notes.					
5.								
6.								
7.								
Total Project Costs				3,500,000	6%	51,300,000	94%	54,800,000

¹ List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

² TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & Technical Analysis.

B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT

<i>Name of Co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>%*</i>
World Bank	Impl. Agency	Credit	50,300,00	98
Government of Ghana	Government	In-Kind	1,000,000	2
Total Co-financing			51,300,000	100%

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

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

	<i>Project</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>For comparison:</i>
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	<i>Preparation a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c = a + b</i>		<i>GEF and Co- financing at PIF</i>
GEF financing	0	A3,500,000	3,500,000	350,000	3,500,000
Co-financing	0	B51,300,00	51,300,000		45,800,000
Total	0	54,800,000	54,800,000	350,000	49,,300,000

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES)¹

<i>GEF Agency</i>	<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Country Name/ Global</i>	<i>(in \$)</i>		
			<i>Project (a)</i>	<i>Agency Fee (b)²</i>	<i>Total c=a+b</i>
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
Total GEF Resources					

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

² 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.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Estimated person months</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	11	80,000	500,000	580,000
International consultants*	119	3,420,000	4,345,000	7,765,000
Total		3,500,000	4,845,000	8,345,000

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

** Includes time for lumpsum fee (see Annex C).

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person months</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*	348	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
International consultants*	20	0	200,000	200,000
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		0	475,000	475,000
Travel*			50,000	50,000
Others**			1,000,000	1,000,000
Total		0	3,225,000	3,225,000

* Details to be provided in Annex C.

** Government in-kind contribution for project management costs, associated with time, office facilities, and other costs.

*** The PM costs financed by IDA in the table above excludes the M&E costs estimated at US\$1,450,000.

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? yes no

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex E an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your agency and to the GEF Trust Fund).

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN: The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan of the project is based on the key indicators detailed in the project’s Results Framework (see PAD, Annex 1). Overall achievement of the PDO will

be measured through a combination of measures of: (i) the impacts of strengthened governance on the environmental health of the fish stocks, (ii) the efforts to patrol the coastal waters to reduce illegal fishing activities, (iii) the economic benefits the resources are generating for the country and (iv) the increase in aquaculture production to contribute towards reducing the domestic food fish production gap. The key indicators have been chosen taking into account the information they provide, as well as the costs and feasibility for any additional data gathering. The baselines for these indicators have been established on the best available data, but will in some cases be re-measured/refined over the first two years of implementation. Given the timeframe for recovery of the targeted fish stocks and subsequently the economic benefits that depend on them, this project aims to stop the current decline in fish catch rates and economic benefits, putting the country on a long-term path that is expected to lead to significant increases by year ten after project launch, compared to a continued decline in the absence of the project investment. For this reason, the targets for the key indicators aim at a stabilization over five years in the decline of the fish stocks and the economic benefits they provide, and an increase by year ten (see PAD Annex 1 and Annex 7).

Responsibility for overall monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the project objectives and outcomes will lie with the Secretariat of the Fisheries Commission, based within the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Currently, the sector monitoring system within the Secretariat lacks the resources needed to adequately report on progress according to the indicators in the Results Framework. For this reason, the project will recruit and finance a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist as part of the Project Management Team, to oversee and be responsible for M&E of the project. In addition, the M&E Specialist at the Regional Coordination Unit of the WARFP will provide training and ongoing support, as needed, to the Secretariat of the Fisheries Commission for monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, the project will directly support the actual costs of data collection and analysis, as part of each of the four technical components. In particular, the project will support the establishment of an electronic ‘dashboard’ of key fisheries and community stakeholder monitoring statistics, linked to a regional node at the Regional Coordination Unit, in order to institutionalize the data collection and analysis needed to measure the key indicators in the Results Framework. As a result of this investment, by the end of the project, not only would implementation be managed based on publicly available data on key sector indicators and statistics, but overall decision-making would be linked to this M&E as well. The ‘dashboard’ will serve as the final repository for all data on key indicators in the Results Framework, as well as other key statistics on the sector, and the information will be presented regularly to the Fisheries Commission. This information will also form the basis of the an M&E report submitted annually to the World Bank, together with an updated project work program and budget. The project will report annually using the GEF 4 IW Tracking Tool. The costs of M&E, including related technical assistance inputs from all project components, are estimated at US\$1.45 million (GEF: US\$500,000; IDA: US\$950,000). Brief descriptions of associated activities and cost breakdown are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1: Monitoring and Evaluation Related Activities

Description of Activities	Budget (US\$)
Fisheries Registry systems	350,000
Catch and effort database systems	400,000
Strengthening fisheries research, including training on methods, tools, ecology and science	250,000
Fisheries Dashboard including design and training	200,000
Support to M&E expert in Regional Coordination Unit	70,000
Financing of M&E Specialist in Project Management Team	180,000
	1,450,000

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: In addition to the following questions, please ensure that the project design incorporates key GEF operational principles, including sustainability of global environmental benefits, institutional continuity and replicability, keeping in mind that these principles will be monitored rigorously in the annual Project Implementation Review and other Review stages.

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. Guinea-Bissau will begin its participation in the Program mid 2011, with financing of roughly US\$8 million. Now Ghana is ready to participate in the Program, with estimated financing of \$53.8 million, including \$3.5 million from the GEF.

Ghana has some of the most important fisheries in West Africa. Ghana's marine fisheries include inshore coastal demersal (i.e. bottom-dwelling, more sedentary) species such as groupers, snappers, shrimp and octopus, small pelagic (i.e. migratory, living in the water column) species such as mackerels and sardines, and large pelagic species such as tuna. Ghana's inland fisheries include essentially the fish catch from Lake Volta, and current aquaculture production focuses largely on Tilapia. While many of the project activities will be sector-wide in scope in order to achieve the project's objective, the capture fisheries targeted by the project 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. Total fish production from these fisheries was roughly 444,000 tons in 2008, of which 291,000 tons originated from the marine capture fisheries; 150,000 tons from the inland capture fisheries and 3,000 tons from aquaculture production. Overall, 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. Furthermore, the sector provides livelihoods for as many as 2.2 million people in Ghana, including some 135,000 fishers in the marine fisheries (92 percent of whom are artisanal fishers) and 71,000 artisanal fishers operating in Lake Volta. Many of these livelihoods are based in rural areas that have thus far remained at the margin of the country's economic growth. Lastly, demand for food fish is high in Ghana, and estimated by the Secretariat to the Fisheries Commission to be on the order of 810,000 tons per year, leaving a gap of more than 460,000 tons with what is produced domestically. The nascent aquaculture sub-sector is not yet in a position to significantly reduce this gap in domestic production of food fish.

Many of Ghana's fish resources are heavily overexploited, and with the introduction of recovery measures could contribute far more than they currently do to the country's economic growth, food security and poverty reduction. Ghana's fisheries sector has the potential to help Ghana meet its strategic objectives of doubling the economy within a decade and raising average income to middle-income level by 2015. However, this potential will not be realized if current trends in overexploitation and subsequent declining profitability continue. Currently, the total

fish catch from the marine fisheries has peaked and is declining, despite an expansion in the number of fishers. These fishers are experiencing a decline in their fish catch rates (fish catch per unit of fishing effort expended), a measure that is one of the more reliable proxies for the health of fish stocks and a signal of overexploitation.

The expected global environmental benefits of the project will be the protection of the globally significant fish habitats and fish stocks. The proposed project would contribute to the improved governance and management of the resources and strengthened capacity of stakeholders to consider the values of sustainable fisheries. Please see Annex 2 of the Project Appraisal Document for detailed component description.

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

Improving the governance and management of fish resources 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 the Country Assistance Strategy 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.

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

The proposed project is 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 country will foster multi-state cooperation on priority transboundary water concerns through more comprehensive, ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries resources management and will assist Ghana, along with other countries participating in the WARFP, in carrying out regulatory and institutional reforms that are needed. More specifically, the proposed project 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 5 of the project, in an amount equivalent to one percent of the GEF Grant) which includes participation of project and governmental representative staff to relevant regional IW:LEARN conferences as well as the biennial IWCs that will be hosted during the projects implementation and creation of a website following the IW:LEARN toolkit guidance and producing the IW Experience Notes.

D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES.

The GEF would provide truly incremental 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 technical assistance to build capacity for more sustainable governance of the resources in Ghana, 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. 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 Ghana to ensure that the marine and inland fish resources are used in a manner that is environmentally sustainable, socially fair and economically profitable, which would otherwise not be carried out. The project, through IDA financing, 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 proposed project in Ghana, 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 project with the LME projects, as well as those of other donors.

The proposed investments in Ghana 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.

The project has been prepared and will be implemented together with the upcoming Agriculture Development Policy Operation (AgDPO), which includes policy triggers for the fisheries sector in support of the implementation of the Government's draft Plan. Additionally, the project has been prepared in close collaboration with other fisheries and coastal projects, and associated development partners, active in Ghana. In particular, the project was prepared with parallel financing from NEPAD, through the DfID-financed Partnership for African Fisheries. NEPAD will continue to be a partner going forward, and this initiative would also be considered as a regional pilot for the African Union, monitored for lessons learned for fisheries reform.

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

- F. **DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :** Fisheries resources in the West Africa Region and in Ghana specifically, are being over-exploited, a phenomenon which reinforces cycles of poverty for millions of rural fishing communities. The Government still does 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. The Government of Ghana 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, but without the needed interventions to protect the critical habitats and ecosystem services needed to support the fish stocks.

With support from the GEF, an expanded project could be undertaken comprising activities focused on strengthening the capacity of the Government in Ghana to reduce overexploitation of the targeted fish stocks, and to introduce long-term rights to ensure that stakeholders and communities work in partnership to sustainably co-manage the use of the resources. Essentially, the GEF alternative would build sustainable governance efforts into the local economic development activities of the project, including the following incremental activities:

- (i) Development of the capacity of the Government of Ghana to sustainably manage the use of globally significant fisheries. Approximately US\$1.4 million in GEF resources would be applied to build the capacity of the Government to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework for good governance of the use of fish resources, including the introduction of international good practices for sustainable fisheries management. This would include the following: (i) review of the legal framework to ensure that it provides an enabling environment for the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan; (ii) review of the needs, funding and organizational arrangements in order to ensure the effective delivery of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan; (iii) development of the operation framework for the delivery of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan, including standards and specifications for the fisheries registry and the catch and effort database, a vessel and fishing activity licensing plan and compliance strategy; (iv) a policy for the development and operation of community-based management networks built around defined fisheries management units; (v) a policy on adaptation strategies for climate change and marine protected development; (vi) review of the Ghana Tuna Industry to identify policy and infrastructure needs that threaten Ghana's hub status; (vii) review of the emerging economic environment for the fisheries sector as the Ghana Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan is gradually implemented, including a fiscal impact review.
- (ii) Support for the phased registration and licensing of the canoe fleet, in order to control access to the fish resources so that they can be managed sustainably, through the introduction of secure, long-term rights. Approximately US\$2.1 million in GEF resources would be applied to the targeted fisheries in Ghana in order to: design, install and operate a secure fishing vessel registry, specifying the vessels legally allowed to fish, as well as to introduce secure licenses to the fisheries, as long-term, transferable rights that would provide incentives to users to invest in sustainability of the resources. This would include: (i) design, testing, installation, operation, support and training services for a fisheries registration system; (ii) design, testing installation, operation, support and training services for a catch and effort database; and (iii) census and registration of industrial, semi-industrial, marine canoe and inland canoe vessels.

Please see Annex 7 and 8 of the Project Appraisal Document for the detailed incremental cost and economic analyses.

- G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:** Four key risks have been considered during preparation and design, and will be monitored closely during implementation. These include: (i) the risk that stakeholders who currently benefit from illegal and/or destructive fishing activities could exert significant influence over decision-makers to prevent the reduction of the semi-industrial and trawl fleets envisaged in the Government's Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan, (ii) the risk of negative social impacts that could be created as a result of the phased reduction in industrial and semi-industrial trawl vessels; (iii) the risk that small-scale fishers will not participate in registration and licensing efforts, nor recognize the benefits of controlled access to the fisheries; and (iv) the risk posed by low implementation capacity in the Secretariat of the Fisheries Commission within the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The first risk, the lack of political will to apply the existing regulations in order to reduce illegal fishing activities and particularly those of the semi-industrial and industrial trawl fleets, could prevent the reduction of fishing effort needed for the project to be successful. To mitigate this risk, the project is supporting increased capacity of the Government to enforce the current laws and regulations, through the establishment of a Fisheries Enforcement Unit. This Unit would have a multi-agency steering committee to help monitor its performance, and the project will support the transparent publication of information on infractions and prosecutions, as well as wider public monitoring. In addition, the project will institutionalize monitoring of these activities by the multi-stakeholder Fisheries Commission.

The second key risk is the potential negative social impacts from the phased reduction of industrial and semi-industrial fishing vessels that is targeted in the Government's draft Action Plan. The reduction of semi-industrial and industrial trawl vessels is estimated to gradually reduce employment in that fishery by 1,000 to 3,000 jobs over the next ten years. The impacts of the reduction of employment in the industrial and semi-industrial trawl fishery will be mitigated through the implementation of an alternative livelihoods fund in sub-component 1.3.2 to provide exit and re-training grants to those negatively impacted, according to defined eligibility criteria, as well as extensive communication and social marketing campaigns to raise public awareness about the need for fisheries management in sub-component 1.4. Nonetheless, because the industrial and semi-industrial fisheries would be reduced and bear the costs of the transition to a more profitable sector, there is a risk that they would bear high social impacts and resist any efforts towards reform or successful implementation, or that the Government would not be willing to carry out this reduction. Despite the inclusion of sub-component 1.3.2 as the tool to mitigate this risk, it will remain high throughout implementation.

The third risk concerns the perceptions of small-scale fishers that the Government's reforms to control access to the fisheries, via the introduction of registration and licensing requirements for all vessels, are a tax on their operations or a negative impact on their livelihoods. This risk will be mitigated through the detailed design of the licenses, which will act as transferable rights that would serve as capital assets for the fishers; and extensive communication and social marketing campaigns in sub-component 1.4 to present to fishers the benefits of registration and licensing (that current operators will have exclusive rights to fish that may not be available to prospective fishers in the future). In addition, sub-component 1.2.6 will pilot community-based management measures, with direct transfers to community groups who comply with registration and licensing requirements, in order to introduce further resource management and rehabilitation measures. The results of these pilots would also be communicated to neighboring communities and fishers, and gradually scaled up where possible. With the introduction of these mitigation measures, this risk is considered medium-likelihood during implementation.

The fourth risk arising from weak implementation capacity will be mitigated through significant technical assistance to the Secretariat via the project, as well as training. Furthermore, the Regional Coordination Unit of the WARFP will provide ongoing training and support to the Secretariat. A comprehensive risk analysis is provided in the Project Appraisal Document (Annex 4).

H. EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN: The selected project design follows a qualitative cost-effective approach to justify the best use of the GEF funds 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, 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 and leverage much greater benefits for the investment. Thus, GEF funding will be used to support Ghana to engage in necessary reforms and activities to protect their fish stocks while adopting a regional vision of sustainable fisheries. World Bank co-financing has been secured through country-level IDA funds, which will be disbursed through a Credit Agreement, to which the GEF investments would be blended. The WARFP's 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 series of multi-country investments, 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.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT: Please Refer to Annex 3 of the project document for detailed description of the institutional and implementation arrangements.

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT: The Project Management Team will have fiduciary responsibility, and will include a Program Coordinator who will be responsible for overall project implementation, including compliance with environmental and social safeguards. During appraisal discussions, the Secretariat of the Fisheries Commission expressed an interest in maintaining the current project coordinator, who was competitively recruited and contracted by NEPAD to support project preparation activities, and who now has the capacity and knowledge of the

sector and established relationships with organizations and individuals responsible or involved with project implementation. A Fisheries Governance and Management Specialist will be recruited and funded under the project, to monitor and support policy reforms as well as oversee the introduction of pilot fisheries management initiatives. A Value Addition Specialist will be recruited to oversee construction of works and development of initiatives to support fishing industry development. For component 4, an Aquaculture Specialist will be recruited to oversee the establishment of a Grant Facility as well as related activities for aquaculture development, including performance monitoring. In addition, a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will be recruited to oversee and be responsible for overall monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the project objectives and outcomes and key project indicators. Procurement functions will be carried out by a Procurement Specialist to be recruited and financed by the project, and will be based in and supervised by the Procurement Unit of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Financial management will be carried out by an Accountant to be recruited and financed by the project, and will be based in and supervised by the Treasury Unit of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

At the regional level, the project will be coordinated by a Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) housed at the CSRP in Dakar and is composed of a Regional Coordinator, a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, and a Fiduciary Management Specialist. The RCU reports to a Regional Steering Committee of the Fisheries Directors from each of the WARFP participating countries. As Ghana joins the WARFP through this project, it would join the Regional Steering Committee at that time as well. The role of the RCU will be to: (i) support the harmonization of fisheries policy with the region (including convening regional technical committees of national experts to periodically review recurring policy issues); (ii) conduct monitoring and evaluation of project investments and share information and results throughout the region; (iii) implement ongoing communication activities to raise awareness about the WARFP and implementation progress; and (iv) provide implementation support to Ghana (as well as to each of the countries in the Program), including coordination of regional procurement. The role of the Regional Steering Committee will be to oversee the activities of the RCU and to further coordination and communication between decision-makers in the WARFP countries. The RCU will provide implementation support to the Project Management Team in Ghana, as needed, including fiduciary management, technical assistance and training in monitoring and evaluation.

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PI:

Overall there have been no major changes to the project design, scope or financing which will impact the outcomes and outputs of the project. The adjustments made to the project since PIF approval are for reasons of processing the projects and are highlighted below:

1) The PIF [including both Ghana (3.55m) and Guinea Bissau (2 m)] under the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program APL B1 was approved in August 2010. The team has been preparing the projects for both countries. Both investments are still planned for delivery in FY11. The Guinea Bissau project is now Board approved.

Following further internal discussions with senior management and the Country Director and for processing purposes, it has been decided to map the Ghana investment to the country CMU as a five year SIL entitled 'The West Africa Regional Fisheries Program in Ghana'. This decision was made based on the fact that most of the activities in Ghana were considered to have primarily national benefits and therefore would not qualify for matching regional IDA and would therefore only use national IDA allocation (in the same amount as envisaged in the PIF). Ghana will remain part of the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program and this national investment will be strongly coordinated with the regional program as earlier planned. Guinea Bissau remains as the participating country in WARFP APL B1, mapped to the regional unit in order to avail the regional IDA. No changes are made to the design of the investments or the financing plan as a result, but rather just to the unit within the Bank to which each will be mapped. Both have been prepared in close collaboration. This implies that a separate PAD and ISDS has been prepared for each country rather than a common one. Thus, going forward, the investments are being processed as two separate investments and have been submitted to GEF in close tandem as they get finalized, though activities will be coordinated as envisaged earlier.

- West Africa Regional Fisheries Program APL B1 (P122182) in Guinea-Bissau
- West Africa Regional Fisheries Program in Ghana SIL (P124812)

Given the separation of the investments in the two countries, the IDA cofinancing has also been respectively split in line with what was planned at the PIF stage. Significantly however Ghana has leveraged higher cofinancing through the


national IDA allocation (50.3 m). Therefore, it should be noted that the overall package for the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program meets the 1: 10 ratio.

2) Component design: As presented originally, Aquaculture Development was included as part of Component 3 – Increasing the Contribution of the Fish Resources to the Local Economy. Because of the extent of financing and scope of the aquaculture related activities, it was decided that aquaculture should be presented as its own component, Component 4 – Aquaculture Development, resulting in a total of five components for the project. There is no change to the GEF outcome or scope of the project.

3) Financing plan: As presented originally, the IDA contribution was estimated at \$44m, but has since been increased to \$50.3m to account for request by the Government of Ghana for additional financing support for aquaculture development. In addition, planned cofinancing from DFID/NEPAD has yet to be confirmed, so the contribution is not reflected in the confirmed cofinancing, though close synergies are being drawn with the project. It is expected that DFID/NEPAD will provide cofinancing in support of Ghana’s fisheries sector, in a parallel agreement with the Government, in addition to the financial support they are currently providing to the Government for preparatory activities for this project. Also, the Government will provide an estimated \$1m through an in-kind contribution for staff time and other resources to support project management, coordination and oversight.

PART V: AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date <i>(Month, day, year)</i>	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Karin Shepardson GEF Agency Executive Coordinator		4/27/2011	Paola Agostini Regional Coordinator Africa Region	(202) 473 7620	pagostini@worldbank.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK
West Africa Regional Fisheries Program in Ghana (WARFPG)

Project Development Objective (PDO): to support the sustainable management of Ghana's fish and aquatic resources.									
PDO Level Results Indicators*	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values ¹		Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				MTR	YR5				
Total landings per unit of fishing capacity ²	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tons	- Marine canoe fisheries: 15 tons for non-motorized canoes, 25 tons for motorized canoes ³ - Lake Volta canoe fisheries: 6.9 tons ⁴	- Marine canoe fisheries: 15 tons for non-motorized canoes, 25 tons for motorized canoes - Lake Volta canoe fisheries: 6.9 tons	- Marine canoe fisheries: 15 tons for non-motorized canoes, 25 tons for motorized canoes - Lake Volta canoe fisheries: 6.9 tons ⁵	Annual	Fish landings data	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	Overexploited fisheries show signs of recovery, as measured by total fish landings (tons) per type of fishing vessel per year
Total patrol days at sea per year in coastal fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Days	13	16	19	Annual	M&E Reports based on patrol vessel log books	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	Number of total patrol days/year, within 20 miles of the coast. Patrol day = 24 hours of patrols (i.e. 4 patrols of 6 hours each is equivalent to 1 patrol day)
Annual net economic benefits from targeted fisheries ⁶	<input type="checkbox"/>	US Dollars	- Marine canoe fisheries: 55.2 million for non-motorized	- Marine canoe fisheries: 55.2 million for non-motorized canoes,	- Marine canoe fisheries: 55.2 million for non-motorized canoes, 99.5 for	Annual	Fish catch and first sale revenue data	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	Economic model, based on fish landings, price, effort

¹ Cumulative target values are set to Mid-Term Review (MTR), estimated to take place in June 2013, and Year 5 of the project, based on the nature of the indicators.

² There are a number of ways to measure fishing capacity for different types of fishing vessels. One measure that is readily available in Ghana to provide baseline data is the number of different types of fishing vessels. Other dimensions of fishing capacity such as vessel horsepower and types of fishing will also be considered and incorporated into project monitoring during the course of implementation.

³ Based on an estimate of 72,000 tons landed by 4,808 non-motorized canoes and 160,000 tons landed by 6,405 motorized canoes.

⁴ Based on an estimate of 120,000 tons landed by 17,500 planked canoes fishing in the lake.

⁵ The timeframe for the estimated recovery of the fish stocks targeted by these fisheries, is on the order of more than five years. Thus, while the investments of the project are expected to result in only a stabilization of current catch rates, by year 10 after the start of the project, if it is successfully implemented, the catch rate for the marine motorized canoes is estimated to increase to 28.6 tons (183,000 tons landed by 6,405 motorized canoes), 17 tons for marine non-motorized canoes (82,000 tons landed by 4,808 non-motorized canoes) and 7.1 tons for Lake Volta canoes.

⁶ Annual net economic benefits are defined as the net returns (i.e. after costs are subtracted) to fishing vessel owners, labor and the Government (see paragraph 36), from targeted fisheries, which are coastal demersal fish species, coastal shrimp and cephalopods, as well as inland fisheries (see paragraph 15).

			canoes, 99.5 for motorized canoes - Lake Volta canoe fisheries: 82.3 million	99.5 for motorized canoes - Lake Volta canoe fisheries: 82.3 million	motorized canoes - Lake Volta canoe fisheries: 82.3 million ⁷				
Total annual aquaculture production		Tons	9,000 ⁸	15,000	35,000	Annual	Market data, M&E Reports	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	Volume of fish (tons) produced in Ghana via aquaculture
CORE INDICATORS									
Direct project beneficiaries (number), of which are female (%)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	233,000 (female 12%)	233,000 (female 5%)	233,000 (female 12%)	Annual	Estimates of marine and inland fishers, and processors	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS									
Intermediate Result (Component One): Clear principles and policies are established to increase the wealth from the fisheries through strengthened rights and equitable allocation of these rights, which balances economic efficiency and social benefits.									
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> Marine fishing canoes (motorized and non-motorized) that are registered and licensed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	11,213	11,213	Annual	Frame surveys, vessel registry	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i> Active marine fishing canoes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	11, 213 canoes	11, 213 canoes	11, 213 canoes	Bi-annual	Frame surveys, vessel registry	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	Baseline: 4,808 non-motorized canoes, 6,405 motorized canoes
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Three:</i> Active licensed industrial trawl vessels	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	67	53	40	Annual	M&E Reports	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	Measure of reduction in the industrial trawl fleet.
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Four:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	8	12	Annual	M&E Reports	Secretariat of Fisheries	Agreement = Memorandum of

⁷ Similar to the first indicator, the timeframe for increased annual economic benefits tracks the recovery of the fish stocks, so that current benefits are expected to stabilize as a result of the project investments, and then increase to \$63.7 million per year in the non-motorized marine canoe fisheries, \$114.8 million per year in the motorized marine canoe fisheries, and \$84 million per year in the Lake Volta canoe fisheries.

⁸ Mostly tilapia.

Agreements signed between Government and communities for stakeholder management of fisheries								Commission	Understanding
Intermediate Result (Component Two): Illegal fishing is reduced and compliance with fisheries governance framework is increased.									
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> Fishing Enforcement Unit established as described in the 2002 Fisheries Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No	No	Yes	Yes	Annual	M&E Reports	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i> A satellite-based fishing vessel monitoring system is in place for the 200 mile exclusive economic zone, and monitoring 24 hours a day	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No	No	Yes	Yes	Annual	M&E Reports	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	System should be compatible with other countries in sub-region
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Three:</i> Total aerial patrol hours per year in coastal fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	750	750	Annual	M&E Reports	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	
Intermediate Result (Component Three): Increase in the value added locally to fish landed in Ghana									
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> Pilot integrated fish landing site clusters with functioning basic services (e.g. electricity, water, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	3	9	Annual	M&E Reports	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	Number of integrated fish landing site clusters established by project and in operation for small-scale fisheries
Intermediate Result (Component Four): Framework in place for increased investment in aquaculture									
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> Zoning regime for Lake Volta established	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No	No	No	Yes	Annual	M&E Reports	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	

Intermediate Result (Component Five): Project is implemented according to monitoring and evaluation of results, in complement with other countries participating in the WARFP									
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> An electronic 'dashboard' of key environmental, social and economic fisheries statistics established at the Secretariat of the Fisheries Commission and linked to the CSRP, and publicly accessible		Yes/No	No	Yes	Yes	Bi-annual	M&E Reports	Secretariat of Fisheries Commission	Dashboard will be linked to regional database housed at the CSRP
	<input type="checkbox"/>								

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF)

A. Comments in GEFSEC Review sheet (August 13, 2010)

Comment 1. Please improve the rationale on Global Environment Benefits, and the role of the GEF grant to protect critical habitats and ecosystem services. The information is partially acceptable, but needs to be revised. On one hand, yes the GEF appears as a catalyst to scale up WB efforts on fisheries. On the other hand, it is mentioned that "without the GEF, the project might go forward with WB funding, but without the needed interventions to protect the critical habitats and ecosystem services needed to support the fish stocks". However, 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.

- Please see Section II.A above. The GEF is a catalyst for the World Bank to invest in assets to strengthen surveillance and compliance with laws governing the use of the fisheries, as well as to encourage more local processing and benefits from the fisheries. However, it is the GEF funds that provide the support for the development and implementation of an overall governance and management framework for more sustainable use of the key fish stocks in Ghana's waters. GEF funding will support the development of new policies, laws, regulations, licensing procedures and overall resource management in the country, towards more sustainable fisheries, that protect and account for the underlying ecosystems upon which they depend. The World Bank funds will build capacity to enforce this legal framework, and to ensure local economic benefits from it.

Comment 2. At CEO endorsement, please also clarify the arrangements with other projects addressing complementary issues (Canary Current, Gulf of Guinea).

- Please see Section II. E above.

Comment 3. Please explain the cost effectiveness to build national capacities, and explain the sustainability of the whole approach.

- Please see Section II.H. The investment in Ghana will be part of the larger West Africa Regional Fisheries Program, facilitating collaboration between countries and allowing for economies of scale where possible, enhancing cost-effectiveness. The West Africa Regional Fisheries Program is envisaged as a two-phased investment in each country over a total of ten years, to provide sufficient time to build governance capacity and reforms that will be sustainable.

Comment 4. The project takes into account a certain number of risks, and mitigation measures are proposed. This section will need to be developed more comprehensively at CEO endorsement.

- Please see the Operational Risk Assessment Framework (ORAF), Annex 4, in the Project Appraisal Document.

Comment 5. Please show that the GEF is incremental and will finance supplemental activities. These aspects are somehow difficult to capture when the GEF grant is used for a single component in a 4 component project.

- Please see the Incremental Cost Analysis (ICA), Annex 8.

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Comment 6. Please confirm the cofinancing.

- The co-financing is \$50.3 million IDA and in-kind contribution of US\$1,000,000 from GoG.

Comment 7. Please provide a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan.

- Please see the Results Framework, Annex 1 in PAD as well as the M&E discussion in Annex 3, Implementation Arrangements, of the PAD. The Results Framework is also attached to this memo.

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/ person month*</i>	<i>Estimated person months**</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
For Project Management (no GEF resources used)			
Local			
International			
<i>Justification for Travel, if any:</i>			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Climate change and MPA policy	6000 (total 30,000)	5	Climate change and MPA policy
Tuna review	8333.33 (total 50,000)	6	Tuna review to identify policy and infrastructure needs that threaten Ghana's hub status
International			
Review of legal framework	25,000 (total 200,000)	8	Technical review of fisheries law
Needs assessment of Fisheries Commission; Design organizational processes and systems; Fishery sector public expenditure review	26,666.66 (total 400,000)	15	Needs assessment of Fisheries Commission, including organizational and funding arrangements
Development of the operational framework for policy delivery	26,666.66 (total 400,000)	15	Establishment of operations to implement the fisheries policies, laws and regulations, including standards and specifications for fisheries registry; Catch and effort standards and specifications; Licensing plan and compliance plan
Co-management policy	24,000 (total 120,000)	5	Co-management policy
Review of emerging economic environment for the fisheries sector	25,000 (total 200,000)	8	Review of government interventions
Develop Registry Systems - Software design, testing and installation	35,000 (total 350,000)	10	Develop Registry Systems - Software design, testing and installation
Provide for the Operation and Support of Registry Systems	31,250 (total 750,000)	24	Provide for the Operation and Support of Registry Systems for duration of project
Provide Training Services for Fisheries Commission staff and other stakeholders in the use of registry systems	25,000 (total 300,000)	12	Provide Training Services for Fisheries Commission staff and other stakeholders in the use of registry systems for duration of project
Develop Database Systems – software design, testing and installation	50,000 (total 500,000)	10	Development of catch and effort database
Census and registration of industrial and semi-industrial vessels; marine canoe vessels; and inland canoe vessels	16,666.66 (total 200,000)	12	Cost and earnings study of marine and inland fisheries, including training of researchers

* Provide dollar rate per person month

** Total person months needed to carry out the tasks have been estimated for GEF purposes only (The contracts are lumpsum based and can include multiple consultants for the tasks. These also include travel and associated training and operational costs as relevant which are difficult to separate in lumpsum contracts).

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

- A. EXPLAIN IF THE PPG OBJECTIVE HAS BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH THE PPG ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN.
NON- APPLICABLE**
- B. DESCRIBE FINDINGS THAT MIGHT AFFECT THE PROJECT DESIGN OR ANY CONCERNS ON PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, IF ANY:**
- C. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:**

<i>Project Preparation Activities Approved</i>	<i>Implementation Status</i>	<i>GEF Amount (\$)</i>				<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>
		<i>Amount Approved</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>	<i>Uncommitted Amount*</i>	
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
	(Select)					
Total						

* Any uncommitted amounts should be returned to the GEF Trust Fund. This is not a physical transfer of money, but achieved through reporting and netting out from disbursement request to Trustee. Please indicate expected date of refund transaction to Trustee.

ANNEX E: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Non- Applicable