

IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION MEMORANDUM (ICM)

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICAN FISHERIES POLICY REFORM (RAFIP)

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A. LIST OF ACRONYMS

AFRM	African Union African Fisheries Reform Mechanism
AU	African Union
AU-IBAR	African Union- Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CAMFA	Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture
CSRP	West Africa Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (<i>Commission Sous Regional des Pêches</i>)
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FITI	Fisheries Transparency Initiative
FPI	Fisheries Performance Indicators
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICM	Implementation Completion Memorandum
IDA	International Development Association
IRI	Intermediate Result Indicator
IT	Information Technology
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated
IW	International Waters
PDO	Project Development Objective
RAFIP	Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
SOFIA	FAO State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture
SOP	Series of Projects
SPFIF	Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STC-ARDWE	African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment
SWIOC	Southwest Indian Ocean Commission
SWIOFish	Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa
TF	Trust Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WARFP	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program

B. BASIC TRUST FUND INFORMATION

TF Name: **Regional Partnership for African Fisheries Policy Reform (RAFIP)**
 TF Number: TFOA0774 (World Bank ID: P155961; GEF ID: 9160)
 Task Team Leader Name/TF Managing Unit: Philippe Ambrosi/SAFE1, Berengere P. C. Prince/
 SLCEN
 TF Amount: US\$2,000,000
 Recipient of TF funds: World Bank
 Type of TF: Free-standing
 Single/Multi Donor: Single
 Donor Name: Global Environment Facility (GEF)
 TF Program Source Code: GEFU
 Purpose of TF: Bank-executed knowledge enhancement
 TF Approval/IBTF Clearance Date: July 1, 2015
 TF Activation Date: July 24, 2015
 TF Closing Date(s): Original: June 30, 2018; Revised: November 30, 2019.
 Date of ICM Submission to TFO: to add when submitting to TFO

C. COSTS AND FINANCING TABLE

Component	Planned Amount (US\$)	Actual Cost (US\$) ¹
1. Coalition Building	750,000	750,000
2. Knowledge Support	1,050,000	750,000
3. Country Support	200,000	410,445
Total	2,000,000	1,910,445

Financing Source	Planned Financing (US\$)	Actual Financing (US\$)
GEF	2,000,000	1,910,445
African Union- Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU – IBAR) (parallel co-financing)	12,000,000 ²	12,000,000 ³
Total	14,000,000	13,910,445

¹ Figures are estimated based on the project's November 2018 budget plan.

² As confirmed by the AU-IBAR Director in a letter to THE GEF Executive Coordinator of the World Bank on January 22, 2015. AU-IBAR was to provide parallel financing of €10.3 million over three and a half years through the EU-funded Strengthening Institutional Capacity to Enhance Governance of the Fisheries Sector in Africa project (also known as the Fisheries Governance Project), which it implemented in collaboration with the AU New Partnership for Africa's Development Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD-NPCA).

³ The project was implemented from March 2014 to September 2018 and supported the institutional and policy environment for sustainable management and utilization of fisheries resources in Africa. For more information on the project, see <http://www.au-ibar.org/2012-10-01-13-08-42/press-releases/415-fish/1361-communique-the-project-closure-and-dissemination-workshop-strengthening-institutional-capacity-to-enhance-governance-of-the-fisheries-sector-in-africa-the-fisheries-governance-project>.

D. TRUST FUND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND DESIGN

1. Original (and Revised) Trust Fund Development Objectives

The Project Development Objective (PDO) was: **Improve the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected Sub-Saharan countries.** The countries of focus were Cabo Verde, Comoros, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, and Seychelles, which had either accessed financing through a predecessor regional cooperation project implemented by the AU, the GEF-financed Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (SPFIF, P125797, GEF ID: 3271), or met identified selection criteria.⁴ The PDO was not revised.

2. Original (and Revised) Trust Fund Activities/Components

The original TF activities/components were:

Component 1: Coalition Building. This component was to (i) offer opportunities to fisheries practitioners in participating countries to discuss key topics of mutual concern and exchange experiences and lessons learned under the auspices of the AU, which was to take a key role in designing a coalition building program and hosting events; (ii) support performance monitoring of participating projects by offering cross-regional perspective on the progress in fisheries reforms; (iii) support the AU in the implementation of a wide-reaching communication program with the aim of disseminating best practices, lessons learned, and other key fisheries topics to a community of supporters via traditional and new media channels; and (iv) support the role of the AU as the Africa fisheries reform dialogue leader through the design of a roadmap for a sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism, which was to put into action the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy's principle of regional collaborative management as endorsed by CAMFA II.

Component 2: Knowledge Support. This component was to enhance the knowledge of participating countries, the AU, the West Africa Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (*Commission Sous Regional des Pêches*, CSRP⁵), and the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOC⁶) on: (i) policy and governance reforms and analytical work and knowledge on the value of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) resources utilized by foreign fleets and possible alternative modes of utilization; (ii) innovative Information Technology (IT) solutions for collecting, reporting and processing key fisheries information; (iii) fisheries' contribution to national economies at acceptable international standards based on an Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) model for sub-Saharan countries; and (iv) other areas of regional/common interest and value. Training, advisory sessions, and other activities were to be accompanied by an AU focal point,

⁴ The selection criteria were: (i) countries engaged in the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa endorsed by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA II) in April 2014; (ii) countries active in fisheries reform activities, or where attempts are made for which lessons could be learned; and (iii) countries submitting participation requests to the AU-IBAR.

⁵ The CSRP is a Dakar-based inter-governmental fisheries cooperation organization whose member states are Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone.

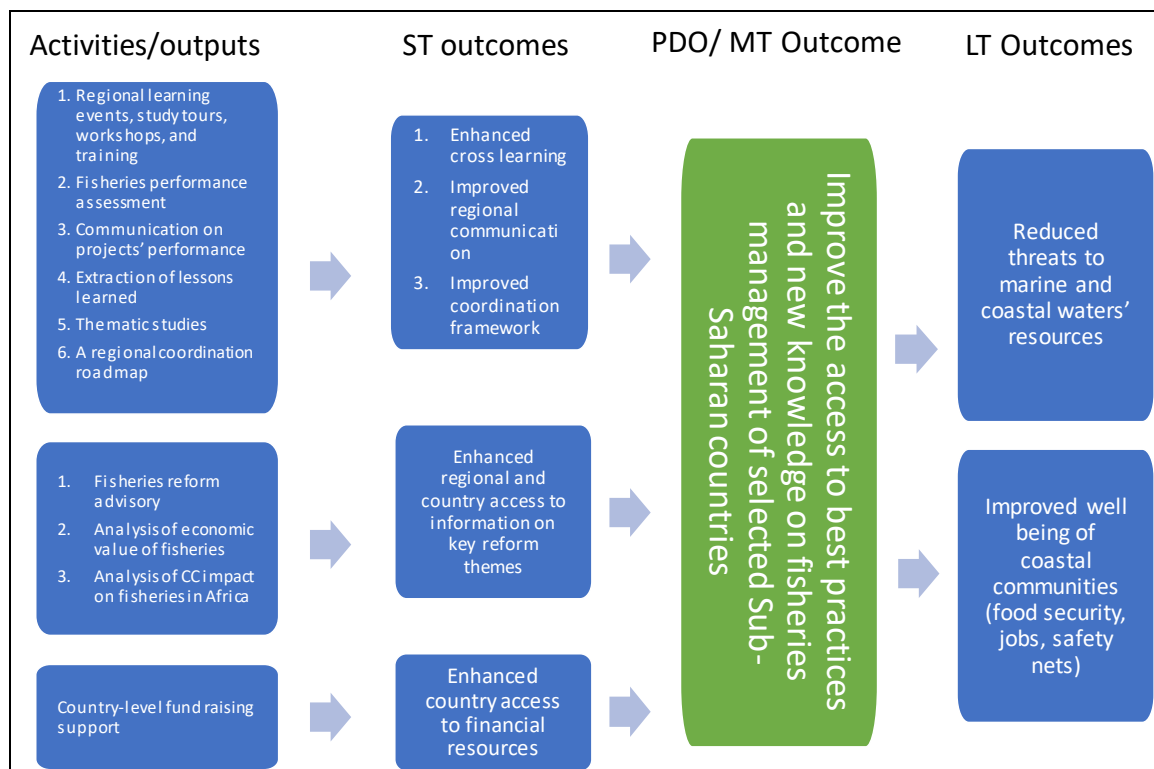
⁶ SWIOC is a Mauritius-based intergovernmental organization whose member states are Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion (an overseas region of France), and Seychelles.

with the aim to increase the AU's capacity to provide consulting and advisory services to coastal African countries in the long run.

Component 3: Country Support. This component was to (i) help countries mobilize funding either from public or private partners for responsible investments in fisheries policy reform by supporting the identification and development of new funding proposals; and (ii) enhance existing pipeline projects. Lessons learned from ongoing and past projects were to be used to inform new projects' design, and successful investments were to be replicated where relevant.

The project components and activities were not revised.

3. Theory of Change



4. Outcome Indicators

The project's PDO Level Indicators were:

1) National team members in selected sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) fisheries projects reporting satisfaction with the accessibility of fisheries management best practices provided by the project (target: 80%).

Using a survey, this indicator tracked the extent to which national project teams and other participating country project stakeholders (for ongoing fisheries projects) were satisfied with the quality, quantity, timeliness, and relevance of knowledge services, advisory services, training, and

learning opportunities provided to them by the project. The data were to be sampled from ongoing SSA GEF/World Bank-funded projects.

2) Tools and knowledge products delivered to support decision making in selected fisheries countries (target: 15)

The tools and knowledge products were identified as workshops and training sessions, south-south exchanges, a coordination roadmap, communication tools, an economic study, a data management training, a data transparency advisory, and advice on the fisheries policy and/or governance reform and value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets.

3) Direct project beneficiaries (target: 1,250⁷, 30% female)

Direct project beneficiaries were identified as representatives from the participating countries, CSRP, SWIOC, AU, fisheries communities in participating counties, national steering committees' members and other recipients of communication content. The female beneficiary target reflected the average percentage of women employed in projects' implementing agencies.

The results framework was not changed.

5. Other Significant Changes in Trust Fund Design

The TF's closing date was extended by 17 months in total: from June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019 on May 1, 2018, and from June 30, 2019 to November 30, 2019 on June 17, 2019. The two extensions provided additional time for delayed activities to complete.

E. OUTCOME

1. Relevance of TF Objectives, Design and Implementation

Relevance of TF Objectives: High

The TF's objective was to improve the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected SSA countries. This objective was, and continues to be, highly relevant to the countries' and region's needs and visions, as well as to the World Bank and GEF strategies.

Relevance to regional contexts. This objective was relevant to the countries' needs in terms of food security and their populations' well-being: the 2014 report on the State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture (SOFIA)⁸ of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) highlighted increasing fish consumption trends, increased employment of coastal communities in the sector, and the economic value of fish as a traded food commodity in the developing world, and in Africa in specific. Common challenges faced by coastal African countries were illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, lower than potentially possible value added to national economies and poor governance of the sector with weak access control systems, resulting in overfishing. Consequently, a trend of decline of the fisheries resource base and the health of the

⁷ Note that the total number of direct beneficiaries is 1,390 when adding the numbers of beneficiaries of the different categories indicated in the indicator's definition.

⁸ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3720e.pdf>.

sector in the waters of many coastal countries was observed, with at least 75 percent of the world's major stocks over- or fully fished.

A 2009 World Bank/FAO study on the economic performance of global fisheries, titled “The Sunken Billions: The Economic Justification for Fisheries Reform”⁹ highlighted the very weak economic performance of the global fisheries sector, estimating yearly lost economic benefits of about US\$51 billion. This finding stimulated policy discussions and the development of a large portfolio of World Bank-financed fisheries reform projects and programs across the continent and world-wide.¹⁰

CAMFA I in 2010 recognized weak coordination and cooperation as challenges for sustainable fisheries management by African countries. These issues were facilitated mostly at the sub-regional level through multiple entities, often resulting in fragmented management and development of this sector region-wise. The AU had established a fisheries unit within AU-IBAR, to support region-wide coordination and reform, which was to become a key stakeholder of the project.

FAO's 2018 SOFIA report¹¹ shows a continued upward trend in fish consumption and employment world-wide and a continued decline in the state of marine fishery resources, and a revisited version of the Sunken Billions report from 2017¹² reinforces the study's original message while updating the annual economic losses figure to US\$83 billion and pointing to Asia and Africa as of need of reform in particular. Despite the various investments in fishery reform across the continent, the challenges of governance, IUU fishing and value addition are still pertinent at varying degrees, and there is a growing recognition of the impacts of climate change on fisheries, marine ecosystems, and coastal communities.¹³ Furthermore, a 2019 study financed by the RAFIP titled “At the Nexus of Climate Change and Marine Fisheries: Assessing Vulnerability and Strengthening Adaptation Capacity in Africa”¹⁴ shows that climate change is likely to have a significant impact on Africa's marine fisheries as early as 2050, with West African countries standing to be the most affected. The issue of regional coordination continues to be relevant as countries face common sectoral challenges emerging from the cross-border nature of fish stocks and waters.

Relevance to World Bank strategies. The TF-financed activities were to contribute to the World Bank Group's corporate goals of ending extreme poverty within a generation and boosting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner as it recognized the importance of fisheries as a key contributor to food and nutrition security, social safety net, and job creation for the poor rural

⁹ <https://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTARD/Resources/336681-1224775570533/SunkenBillionsFinal.pdf>.

¹⁰ On the World Bank side, the portfolio included the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP), the Strategic Partnership for Sustainable Fisheries Management in the Large Marine Ecosystems in Africa (SWIOFish), the Global Program on Fisheries (PROFISH), and the Kenya Coastal Development Project, among others.

¹¹ <http://www.fao.org/3/I9540EN/I9540en.pdf>.

¹² Titled “The Sunken Billions Revisited: Progress and Challenges in Global Marine Fisheries”.
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/24056/2109190v.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>.

¹³ A study by the University of British Columbia funded by RAFIP (see below) modelled the average decrease of maximum catch potential by 2050 and found an expected decrease of over 50 percent for countries closest to the equator. Because of a high multiplier effect in the fisheries sector, the associated loss of jobs tends to be greater than the projected decrease in maximum catch potential. The intensity of impacts combined with the reduced adaptation capacity thus contributes to increased vulnerability for the fisheries sector across the region.

¹⁴ Report No. AUS0001065.

and coastal populations. The activities were also designed to address the World Bank's Africa Strategy's¹⁵ focus on building competitiveness and employment and addressing vulnerability and resilience; and the Regional Integration Assistance Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa (RIAS)¹⁶, which acknowledged the importance of managing shared natural resources in cross-border integration and collaboration.

Today, the TF-financed activities are relevant to the Blue Economy agenda of the World Bank, with a global portfolio of around US\$5 billion and further US\$1.65 billion in the pipeline. Projects range from implementing large regional fisheries programs in Africa and the Pacific, to tackling sources of marine pollution, and supporting coastal development around the world, with emphasis on addressing erosion and other effects of climate change on marine and coastal resources. The project also continues to be relevant to the World Bank Group's corporate goals; to the 2016 update of the Africa Strategic Framework's¹⁷ priority areas of creating opportunities for growth and poverty reduction by boosting agricultural productivity, building resilience, supporting growth, and helping countries find sources of growth beyond minerals, oil and gas; and to the FY18-23 Africa Regional Integration, Cooperation Assistance Strategy's¹⁸ objective to support sustainable management and financing of transboundary water, coastal, and marine resources.

Relevance to GEF strategies. Activities addressed the goal of the fifth GEF replenishment (GEF-5) International Waters (IW) focal area to promote collective management for trans-boundary water systems and subsequent implementation of a range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services. The project responded specifically to the GEF-5 IW third Strategic Objective (IW-3) of supporting foundational capacity building, portfolio learning, and targeted research needs for joint, ecosystem-based management of trans-boundary water systems. The project was also responsive to the GEF-6 IW-1 of catalyzing sustainable management of trans-boundary water systems by supporting multi-state cooperation through foundational capacity building, targeted research, and portfolio learning.

TF-funded activities are highly relevant to the current GEF-7 IW objective of strengthening national Blue Economy opportunities to reduce threats to marine and coastal waters by fostering a holistic understanding of the opportunities and constraints that lie within EEZs to inform policy formulation, and adoption and investment processes towards long-term environmental sustainability. There is also a strong recognition of the importance of both regional cooperation and national action in seizing blue economy opportunities.

Relevance of Design: Substantial

The RAFIP was designed as a follow-on Medium-Sized Project to the GEF-financed SPFIF, which had been implemented by the AU between 2009 and 2011 and supported regional coordination and knowledge exchange on trans-boundary resource management and national capacity building and fund raising for fisheries reform projects. While the GEF and partners made

¹⁵ Report No. 59761.

¹⁶ Report No. 43022.

¹⁷ Report No. 109561.

¹⁸ Report No. 121912-AFR.

substantial investments in SSA, and the AU demonstrated strong interest in fisheries reform, there was a need to further strengthen regional partnerships and networking, improve countries' access to new knowledge and best practices for fisheries management, and enhance the visibility of Africa's fisheries. The design of the project reflected well these identified needs by allocating resource to relevant studies and training, a communication program and provision of technical support to participating countries. It was also highly relevant to regional, World Bank and GEF contexts as shown, and it reflected lessons learned from SPFIF and the CAMFA II resolutions on the need to increase coordination of the fisheries sector and improve natural resources governance in the Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) by defining actions which targeted coordination, knowledge, and capacity gaps. The objective was realistic and clear, and the indicators were aligned with the objective with baselines and realistic targets.

It must be noted, however, that with Bank execution, the AU could not build their capacity on project implementation as much as envisaged in the initial design. Bank execution on behalf of the AU was agreed to expedite processing amidst capacity issues. As a result, the Bank was put at the center of activities' scoping and execution, procurement and reporting, with less scope for the AU to build their readiness for implementing projects (funded by the Bank or other partners) and increase the likelihood of attracting resources in future. Another design weakness was an underestimation of the time needed to execute the project's work plan as evidenced in the two closing date extensions.

Relevance of implementation: Substantial

Since the project consisted of TA and capacity building through standard consultancies, non-consulting services, and training, it did not require complicated procurement and safeguard instruments. Capacity also was not a constraining factor since the TF was Bank-executed (on behalf of the AU). The World Bank team and hired consultants held expertise and experience in areas relevant to the project's activities, including fisheries policy and governance, IUU fishing, port construction, operations, data management, transparency and others, and their expertise was made available to the countries as needed and utilized to develop the project's outputs. TF resources were used flexibly to respond to emerging needs and priorities while keeping sight of the project's objective and component description. For example, while it was envisioned that the RAFIP would support the establishment of an AU-based mechanism for disclosure of fisheries' direct and indirect contributions to national economies based on the EITI model, this activity was shifted toward developing practical tools which allow client countries to address identified challenges in applying the newly approved Fisheries Transparency Initiative (FiTI¹⁹, April 2017) Standard; the RAFIP also financed the participation of World Bank staff in discussions with the FiTI Secretariat in 2018 to explain the World Bank's concerns and mode of support to countries. Ongoing fisheries projects received support as needed and new proposals were developed with the support of RAFIP-financed consultants to expand the fisheries policy reform dialogue to additional topics and countries.

¹⁹ FiTI is an international, non-profit organization. FiTI presented in April 2017 a standard, which proposed a set of institutional arrangements, technical reporting, and transparency requirements. Experts recruited by the World Bank field tested the Standard in two pilot countries (Mauritania and Seychelles) and found that the Standard was too complex for fragile and lower income countries, and too ambitious to be rolled out globally.

On the other hand, while the AU benefitted from the project, Bank implementation did not allow for the AU to play a more prominent role in building a coalition of governments around fisheries issues and leading the fisheries reform dialogue.

2. Achievement of TF Development Objective

The PDO's achievement level is evaluated based on the achievement of the project outcomes as described in the Project Paper and measured by the project's PDO Indicators and Intermediate Results Indicators (IRIs). See Annex 1 for a detailed description of project results as measured by the Results Framework, including description of the project's attribution to the results and full references/links to the various knowledge products. See Annex 2 for details of components' output achievement.

Outcome 1: Lessons learned and best practices are regularly exchanged among stakeholders

This outcome was measured by the delivery of 15 tools and knowledge products to support decision making in selected fisheries countries (PDO Indicator 2 and IRIs 1, 4, 5, 6), including three workshops and training sessions, three south-south exchanges, a coordination roadmap, three communication tools, an economic study, data management training, data transparency advisory, and advice on fisheries policy and/or governance reform and value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets. It was also measured by the participation of selected fisheries projects in regional and sub-regional knowledge exchange fora (IRI 2, six projects per year for a total of 18).

At closing, the project exceeded these targets with 17 tools and knowledge products:

1. Five workshop and training sessions: four workshops/training sessions for journalists and WARFP projects' staff in Ghana, Mauritius, Senegal, and Kenya in 2016-2018, and a WARFP Phase 2 preparation workshop in Senegal in 2017.
2. One south-south exchange, of Guinean women fish processors to Liberia in 2016 to observe the use of upgraded fish smoking ovens.
3. A coordination roadmap: AU-IBAR developed (i) a revised institutional and operational architecture of the CAMFA Secretariat; (ii) a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the AU's decisions on fisheries and aquaculture; (iii) a detailed record of the implementation of previous AU decision related to fisheries and aquaculture; (iv) a 5-year work program for the Secretariat; and (v) a financial mechanism for the Secretariat with a sustainability plan. The reports were submitted to the AU's Specialized Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment (STC-ARDWE), and the revised institutional and operational architecture of the CAMFA Secretariat was adopted by the ministers with the recommendation to establish a dedicated sectoral committee on fisheries and aquaculture. The ministers also recommended to mobilize resources to operationalize the revised structure. During the Third Ordinary Session of the STC-ARDWE in October 2019, the STC endorsed the revised structure of the African Fisheries Reform Mechanism (AFRM), the recommendations to strengthen the STC-ARDWE by establishing a Sectoral Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture, and requested the AU Commission to mobilize resources for the full operationalization of the revised AFRM structure.
4. Six communication tools: a website "Africa Program for Fisheries", several articles and blogs posted on this website, participation of World Bank staff in conferences, retreats and BBLs to present RAFIP-financed studies, a logo for the Africa Program for Fisheries, videos on relevant

topics posted on the Africa Program for Fisheries website and YouTube, and an e-book consolidating lessons learned from the World Bank's work with fishing communities in selected countries in West Africa using several analytical tools.

5. An economic study: on coastal bottom trawl fishery in recent years to estimate the net economic benefits generated by fisheries and the portion captured by West African coastal states with focus on Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

6. Data management training: Data management and M&E on-the-job training was provided by a World Bank M&E Specialist during a workshop in Senegal in February 2017, and during a Regional Steering Committee (RSC) of the WARFP in Guinea in 2018.

7. Data transparency advisory: a consulting company developed in 2018 a methodology and a roadmap to enable World Bank client countries to systematically progress toward achieving transparency in fisheries in a practical manner, consistent with efforts to apply the FiTI Standard. It also identified key challenges faced by developing countries in meeting the FiTI Standard; and suggested approaches to address these challenges. In addition, in June 2018, a consultant developed a frame of reference for actions to support transparency in fisheries through World Bank activities, mainly by improving data quality.

8. Advice on fisheries policy and/or governance reform and value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets: eleven reports/studies/explanatory notes/analyses were prepared on various fisheries policy and governance topics, including the impact of climate change on marine fisheries in Africa; the feasibility of Cabo Verde to issue a Blue Bond to finance part of its blue economy strategy; on a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for Sierra Leone; lessons learned reports from WARFP Phase 1; and models to support the development of WARFP Phase 2 projects. A report on trade in fishing services was presented to the governments of the ten WARFP countries to prepare them to negotiate fishing agreements with foreign fleets.

The intermediate result of participation of selected fisheries projects in regional and sub-regional knowledge exchange fora (6 projects every year between 2016-2018) was exceeded with ten WARFP projects participating in workshops, training, and annual WARFP RSC meetings every year between 2016-2018.

In addition, the project financed three Fisheries Performance Indicator (FPI) assessments²⁰: in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Liberia. In Guinea, the FPI assessments were carried out in 2017 for artisanal fisheries (national and Koukoude), and for industrial fisheries (pelagic and demersal); in Guinea-Bissau, the FPI assessments were carried out in 2017 for artisanal fisheries at four sites: Caio, Biombo, Buba, and Varela; and in Liberia, the FPI assessments were carried out in 2018 for artisanal fisheries, industrial fisheries, Kru fisheries, and Fanti fisheries in Robertsport (IRI 3).

Outcome 2: Increased stakeholder knowledge of key regional fishery subjects

The second outcome was measured by 80 percent satisfaction of national team members in selected SSA fisheries projects from the accessibility of fisheries management best practices provided by the project (PDO Indicator 1); and 1,250 direct project beneficiaries (or 1,390 – see the above footnote) of whom 30 percent female, including project teams, sub-regional fisheries bodies (CSRP and SWIOC), the AU, fishing communities of recipient projects, projects' steering committees' members, and other recipients of communication content (PDO Indicator 3).

²⁰ FPI assessment is a comprehensive and rigorous evaluation survey to assess overall fisheries health.

The project exceeded both targets with a 93 percent satisfaction rate of beneficiaries, and 37,149 direct beneficiaries, of whom 45 percent women. Feedback came from national team members from Cabo Verde, Guinea, Mauritania, and Senegal who participated in various RAFIP-financed/co-financed trainings and workshops and were recipients of RAFIP-financed/co-financed advice and knowledge products for the implementation of their ongoing national projects and the development of new fisheries projects; and journalists from Cameroon, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mauritius, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Togo who attended training. The calculation of direct beneficiaries was done ex-post by adding the number of countries' representatives who received advice and training as part of their participation in projects' management and preparation teams, CSRP and SWIOC staff who participated in training and were recipients of various knowledge products, fisheries communities in Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Senegal who benefitted from fisheries co-management support (informed by RAFIP-paid studies), journalists and communication officers who participated in RAFIP financed/co-financed workshops, and a conservative estimate of the number of viewers of communication materials which were developed with the support of the RAFIP.

Outcome 3: Increased access of countries to funding for investment in fisheries policy reform

This outcome was measured by the development of four new or improved ready-for-submission SSA fisheries-related funding proposals (IRI 7). This outcome was exceeded with five new funding proposals as follows:

1. WARFP Second Series of Projects (SOP-A2) for Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, and Senegal (P161906)
2. GEF Additional Financing for Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (P156759)
3. Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project (P151058)
4. Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Commission (P153370)
5. Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Seychelles (P155642/P158137/P163800)

While the indicator did not measure the eventual approval of these projects (as it was beyond the scope of the project), it should be noted that all but one (WARFP SOP-A2) of the funding proposals were ultimately approved. Following the World Bank management's decision to reprioritize the regional pipeline, the preparation of the second phase of the WARFP Program was discontinued. The other four projects were approved and financed by the GEF and the World Bank: (i) the Additional Financing for Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone was approved in FY17 for US\$10 million GEF and it is expected to close in March 2021; (ii) the Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project was approved in FY16 for US\$15.75 million IDA and it will close in November 2021; (iii) the Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Commission was approved in FY17 for US\$74 million IDA and US\$9.15 million GEF, and it is expected to close in September 2023; and (iv) the Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Seychelles was approved in FY18 for US\$5 million IBRD and US\$10.29 million GEF, and it will close in June 2023.

Achievement of TF Development Objective Rating: High

Rating explanation: All three TF outcomes were exceeded when measured by the PDO and Results indicators, and all components' input were achieved as planned. Project-financed reports, studies and analyses were of good quality, and were disseminated to audiences of fisheries projects' countries as relevant, internally within the World Bank and with the public via the internet and social media. Dissemination events were well organized.

3. Efficiency

Project efficiency is rated *Substantial* since, on the one hand, 95.5 percent of the TF amount (US\$1,910,445) were disbursed while exceeding the set results, and, on the other hand, the project was implemented during an extended period of one year and five months, suggesting either an underestimation of the implementation time (as discussed) or a less than efficient use of the allocated time. Regional workshops and exchange sessions/training were co-financed by country projects' budgets (covering country-level partners' costs) and Bank Budget (covering Bank staff's costs, except travel costs), and several studies/analyses/the south-south exchange were co-financed by other sources of funding, such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Nordic Development Fund, to reduce project costs. In more general terms, given that the constraints to fisheries reforms are common throughout the region, regional coalition building, program monitoring and generation of knowledge was a cost-effective instrument to benefiting countries' individual reform efforts.

From a GEF incremental cost perspective²¹, compared to a baseline scenario where governments implemented their individual activities in an uncoordinated manner and thereby widened the gap between national policy developments and undermined regional cohesion and harmonization, the GEF alternative offered a platform for regional collaboration, knowledge and monitoring for ongoing and pipeline fisheries reform projects, and improved countries' access to best practices and new knowledge on a large number of highly pertinent fisheries management subjects. The GEF funding allowed African coastal countries to make concrete progress towards achieving their national priorities through new knowledge on country-specific and regional issues and solutions, and several fisheries funding proposals which were approved and are ongoing in the countries. These were key in supporting policy reforms which are expected to lead to the protection and enhancement of fisheries in the region and to the wellbeing of coastal communities.

In alignment with the global benefits stated in the GEF incremental reasoning, the project supported foundational capacity building by providing participating governments with tools for better management of their fisheries stocks, portfolio learning, analytics to support the development of new fisheries management projects, and targeted research on pertinent subjects. The project also catalyzed sustainable management of trans-boundary water systems by developing a roadmap for a sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism at the continental level, implementing a wide range of communication tools on fisheries subjects, and enhancing the dialogue between coastal countries through sub-regional knowledge exchange fora and learning events. These instruments have allowed for needed synergies in trans-boundary fisheries management and ownership of coastal states of the agenda for ensuring the recovery and continued functioning of transboundary systems. The US\$12 million co-financing from the EU-funded Fisheries Governance Project, which was implemented in collaboration with NEPAD-

²¹ As discussed in the Project Paper.

NPCA, helped to further promote this agenda politically and enhance regional coordination and ownership.

4. Development Impacts, including those that are Unintended/Unrelated to TF Objectives

The development impact is rated *Substantial* to reflect the considerable volume of new knowledge produced by the TF, which countries and development partners can use to design and implement fisheries reform actions, and the impact the TF had on regional mechanisms for fisheries management coordination: (i) the endorsement of a revised institutional and operational architecture of the CAMFA Secretariat and the recommendation to mobilize resources to operationalize the revised structure; and (ii) the adoption of the recommendation to establish a dedicated sectoral committee on fisheries and aquaculture within the AU. On the other hand, the TF did not support the AU in becoming a more prominent actor in coalition building around fisheries issues as planned since the project was executed by the World Bank.

5. Overall TF Outcome

The overall TF Outcome is rated *Satisfactory* considering the Trust Fund's high objective relevance and substantial design and implementation relevance; the high achievement of the TF Development Objective; the substantial implementation efficiency; and the substantial development impact.

F. RISK TO DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME

1. Follow-On Results and/or Investment Activities

Activity/Investment: X Recipient/Other Investment; X Grant Project/Program; X Bank Project; IFC Financial Project/Activity

Recipient/Other Investment: The coordination roadmap resulted in an AU endorsement of the revised institutional and operational architecture of the CAMFA Secretariat and a recommendation to mobilize resources to operationalize the revised structure.

Grant Project/Program: The RAFIP supported the development of the Additional Financing for Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, the Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Commission, and the Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Seychelles for a total of US\$29.44 million GEF. The TF financed operational and technical consultants and World Bank staff's travel costs and facilitated knowledge exchange within the World Bank on topics relevant to the design of these projects.

Bank Project: The RAFIP supported the development of the Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project (with a strong private sector financing angle, as the project seeks to support the development of value chain investments in the Nouadhibou free zone), the Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Commission, and the Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Seychelles for a total of US\$89.75 million IDA and US\$5 million IBRD. The support was provided as described above.

2. Replicability

The Trust Fund supported the identification of lessons from WARFP Phase 1 projects, including on successful and less successful reform design and implementation factors, and lessons from the implementation of co-management activities in Cabo Verde and Senegal. These were reflected in closed WARFP Phase 1 projects' Implementation Completion and Results Reports (for Cabo Verde, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Senegal, and Sierra Leone²²). The Climate Nexus recommendations will inform future adaptation measures in blue economy investments in SSA, and the Blue Bond Note for Cabo Verde is expected to inform a new proposal for innovative financing mechanisms under the Sustainable Development Goals Fund. The Sierra Leone VMS study was used by the country's Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO) to develop a Fishery Management Plan for the country; and the redrafted Fisheries Act and Fisheries Regulation were supported the improvement of the final text of the Fisheries Bill (enacted in December 2017), and the Fisheries Regulations (adopted in September 2019). Both the Act and the Regulations contain provisions that were not advised but are much improved from earlier drafts, according to the World Bank task team's fisheries specialist. The fisheries transparency guidance could be used to support data transparency in future World Bank activities, and the FPIs assessments can be replicated to additional countries and fisheries using the experience from the assessments in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Liberia. A result which will not be maintained, according to the project team, is the "Africa Program for Fisheries" website, whose management was supported only through RAFIP resources.

3. Overall Risk to Development Outcome

The overall risk to the Development Outcome is *Low* given the past and future uses of the financed products and the fact that several SSA fisheries projects have already been approved with GEF and IDA/IBRD financing following the support of the RAFIP. The growing attention of coastal countries, the World Bank, and other development partners to the blue economy increases the likelihood that these products will be put into use. Except for the website, there are no knowledge or communication products which require continued operation, and most of them are available online.

G. PERFORMANCE

1. Bank

The World Bank executed numerous activities which corresponded to agreed results and targets and supported the achievement of the PDO. The team made sure that products addressed the priorities of the countries and the region and filled in knowledge gaps which were required for the design of new Blue Economy investments. It supported ongoing WARFP projects intensively through frequent missions and ongoing discussions and spent many weeks preparing financial proposals with counterparts while making sure that adequate expertise was available to country teams. A wide variety of communication tools was developed with the support of consultants and a World Bank communication staff, making sure that projects' lessons reached as wide an audience as possible. Noted weaknesses were irregular M&E of results compared to targets, including number of direct beneficiaries and stakeholders' satisfaction rates²³, and inconsistent budget planning.²⁴ Grant Reporting and Monitoring Reports (GRMs) were prepared in 2016 and

²² Reports No. ICR00004008, ICR00004331, and ICR00004525.

²³ This was done after project closing.

²⁴ The last budget plan was prepared in November 2018.

2017, after which the team followed the revised World Bank requirements for small Bank-executed TF reporting and did not need to prepare progress reports. This created a disconnect with the expectation of the GEF team to receive annual reports from all full- and medium-sized projects, as was also specified in the Project Paper. While the IW Tracking Tool was not updated and submitted to the GEF at mid-term, the end-of-project Tracking Tool has been prepared to report on the final outcomes. In addition, RAFIP resources were used to send WARFP project coordinators to IW:LEARN events yearly, as planned and required under the GEF IW funds. The World Bank performance is, therefore, rated *Moderately Satisfactory*.

2. Recipient: N/A

H. LESSONS LEARNED / RECOMMENDATIONS

Describe the most significant positive and negative lessons learned from the success or failure of the grant activity and, as appropriate, make constructive recommendations for each stakeholder involved (Donor/Bank/Recipient/Development Community)—based on the assumption these stakeholders might decide to undertake a similar activity at a future time.

1. Incorporate flexibility into the design and implementation of TA/knowledge projects to accommodate evolving priorities. Project resources were used flexibly to respond to emerging needs and priorities of countries, the region and the World Bank while keeping sight of the project's objective and component description. This was thanks to a rather general definition of expected results and the World Bank team's attention to emerging needs and priorities of stakeholders.

2. Use Recipient-Executed TFs to increase institutional capacities. The expectation that the project would help the AU play a more prominent role in building a coalition of governments around fisheries issues and leading the fisheries reform dialogue did not materialize as planned since the World Bank executed the project. The RAFIP could have put the AU more at the center of implementation if the TF resources were executed by the AU, including planning of work plans and budgets, organization of events and commissioning of studies and reports. It is noted, however, that execution of small IPFs by non-Bank entities could be less cost-efficient due to the associated overhead costs and potential delays in execution using World Bank procedures.

3. Resolve a disconnect between World Bank and GEF reporting requirements for Bank-Executed Small IPFs/GEF Medium-Sized Projects. The team followed the World Bank reporting guidelines for small Bank-Executed projects (of no reporting), while the GEF maintained its annual reporting requirement for all financed projects. An agreement should be reached between the World Bank and the GEF on how to resolve this disconnect, and teams should be made aware of the agreed resolution.

I. ICM PROCESSING AND COMMENTS

1. Preparation

TTL at Approval: Berengere Prince (SLCEN)

TTL at Closing: Philippe Ambrosi (SAFE1) and Berengere Prince (SLCEN)

Comment of TTL at Closing:

The activity concluded on a satisfactory outcome, with the high achievement of the grant Development Objective, and AU-IBAR enquired recently, in an informal manner, of the possibility of any follow up support.

Prepared by: Ayala Peled Ben Ari, Consultant (SAFS2)

Date Submitted to Approving Manager: March 30, 2020

2. Approval

Manager: Ruxandra Maria Floroiu (Acting PM SAFE2)

Date Approved by Manager: April 22, 2020

Manager's Comment:

Thank you for your detailed clarifications. Pls reflect these in the final ICM to the extent feasible and kindly proceed for next steps to finalize official clearance.

3. TFO Evaluation of ICM Quality

TFO Reviewer:

TFO Rating on the Quality of ICM (*Satisfactory or Unsatisfactory*):

Comment and Justification for Rating Given by TFO:

ANNEX 1. DETAILED PROJECT RESULTS AS MEASURED BY THE RESULT FRAMEWORK

Project Development Objective (PDO): Improve the access to best practices and new knowledge on fisheries management of selected SSA countries.							
PDO Level Results Indicators	Core	UOM	Baseline	Target	Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
1. National team members in selected SSA fisheries projects reporting satisfaction with the accessibility of fisheries management best practices provided by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>	%	0	80	Annual	Survey	World Bank
Comments: The project exceeded this target with 93% of beneficiaries indicating that they were “satisfied” or “highly satisfied” with the accessibility of fisheries management best practices provided to them by the project. Beneficiaries who provided feedback were national team members from Cabo Verde, Guinea, Mauritania, and Senegal who participated in various RAFIP-financed/co-financed trainings and workshops and were recipients of RAFIP-financed/co-financed advice and knowledge products for the implementation of their ongoing national projects and the development of new fisheries projects; and journalists from Cameroon, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mauritius, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Togo who attended training. The survey specified that “accessibility” covered the quality, quantity, timeliness, and relevance of knowledge services, advisory services, training, and learning opportunities provided in the context of the project, in line with the definition of this indicator.							
2. Tools and knowledge products delivered to support decision making in selected fisheries countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	X	15	Annual	Project records	World Bank
Comments: The project exceeded this target with 17 tools and knowledge products delivered to support decision making in selected fisheries countries. The tools are grouped into the following criteria, in accordance with the definition of this indicator:							
<u>Workshop and training sessions (5 achieved compared to 3 planned)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four workshops/training sessions for journalists and WARFP projects’ staff, titled “African Journalists for Sustainable Fisheries Workshop”: in Ghana in March 2016, in Mauritius in August 2016, in Senegal in February 2017, and in Kenya in November 2018. The RAFIP financed the majority (around 80 percent) of these workshops’ costs, with some co-financing from USAID. 							

- A WARFP Phase 2 preparation workshop in Saly, Senegal in February 2017, fully financed by the RAFIP.

South-South exchanges (1 achieved compared to 3 planned)

- Guinean women fish processors travelled to Liberia in 2016 to observe the use of upgraded fish smoking ovens. The RAFIP financed the travel costs of support World Bank staff.

Coordination roadmap (1 achieved as planned)

AU-IBAR was contracted in July 2018 to develop: (i) a revised institutional and operational architecture of the CAMFA Secretariat; (ii) a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the AU's decisions on fisheries and aquaculture; (iii) a detailed record of the implementation of previous AU decision related to fisheries and aquaculture; (iv) a 5-year work program for the Secretariat; and (v) a financial mechanism for the Secretariat with a sustainability plan.²⁵ These five outputs were prepared thorough extensive consultations with stakeholders and were finalized in May 2019 with full financing of the RAFIP. The RAFIP-financed work was consequently submitted to the AU STC-ARDWE, and the revised institutional and operational architecture of the CAMFA Secretariat was adopted by the ministers with the recommendation to establish a dedicated sectoral committee on fisheries and aquaculture. The ministers also recommended to mobilize resources to operationalize the revised structure. During the Third Ordinary Session of the STC-ARDWE on October 21-25, 2019, the STC endorsed the revised structure of the AFRM, the recommendations to strengthen the STC-ARDWE by establishing a Sectoral Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture, and requested the AU Commission to mobilize resources to operationalize the revised AFRM structure.

Communication tools (6 achieved compared to 3 planned)

- The website "Africa Program for Fisheries" was established in 2015 at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/africa-program-for-fisheries> by a RAFIP-paid consultant who designed it and a RAFIP-paid communication team which set it up.
- Several articles and blogs were prepared by RAFIP-paid consultants and by World Bank staff, which reflected RAFIP-supported knowledge and were posted on the above website, including "Ocean Super Vacuums: SWIOFish Arrests Decline of Sea Cucumber Fishery in Seychelles", "Safety and Sustainability for Small-Scale Fishers in West Africa", and "Senegal Takes Steps to Establish a Sustainable and Better-Governed Fisheries Sector", among others.
- World Bank staff participated in several conferences, retreats and BBLs where they presented RAFIP-paid studies and disseminated RAFIP-paid banners and brochures. Their travel costs were covered by the RAFIP.
- A logo was designed for the Africa Program for Fisheries and placed on notebooks, memory sticks, and communication materials. It was designed by a RAFIP-paid consultant in 2015.

²⁵ The reports are available in the project's file.

- Six videos were produced by a RAFIP-paid production team and made available on the Africa Program for Fisheries website and YouTube:
 - WARFP Phase 1 in 1 Guinea-Bissau – [ENGLISH] <https://youtu.be/e11RYgF9O-4> [FRENCH] <https://youtu.be/UaLLj12Sr7Q>
 - WARFP Phase 1 in Liberia at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6m06e6s8RZo>
 - WARFP Phase 1 in Mauritania - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=So6fZQR5fFg>
 - Using Community-based Fisheries Management to Fish Smarter and Sustainably in Senegal at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Slwo3rqy0vg>.
 - WARFP Phase 1 in Cabo Verde – <https://youtu.be/dmCUfLoeWII>
 - The Saly Senegal regional meeting - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jky1BYSz5_o
- An e-book (<http://appsolutelydigital.com/RAFIP/>) was published in December 2019, consolidating lessons learned from the World Bank's work with fishing communities in selected countries in West Africa using several analytical tools. The development of the e-book and the analytical work whose lessons fed into it were supported by RAFIP and implemented in conjunction with the WARFP.

Economic study (1 achieved as planned)

- The RAFIP financed in 2019 a study, titled “Estimating the Economic Benefits from West Africa’s Coastal Bottom Trawl Fishery” and a corresponding article, titled “West Africa's coastal bottom trawl fishery: Initial examination of a trade in fishing services”. The study presented an in-depth economic accounting of the coastal bottom trawl fishery in recent years to estimate the net economic benefits generated by the fishery and the portion captured by West African coastal states. The study estimated the resource rents from the harvesting sub-sector as a crude approximation of the net economic benefits from the coastal bottom trawl fishery in 2017, in the waters under the jurisdiction of Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The RAFIP paid for data collection/consultant and a contract with Duke University for the write-up. The article is available at <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X1830335X>.

Data management training (1 achieved as planned)

Data management and M&E on-the-job training was provided by a World Bank M&E Specialist during the Saly workshop in February 2017, and during a WARFP RSC in Guinea in 2018. During the training, M&E principles and the concept of Theory of Change were presented to participants, and results frameworks and a Theory of Changes were prepared for WARFP Phase 2 and participating countries. The project paid the staff's travel costs.

Data transparency advisory (1 achieved as planned)

A RAFIP-paid consulting company developed in 2018 a methodology and a roadmap to enable World Bank client countries to systematically progress toward achieving transparency in fisheries in a practical manner, consistent with efforts to apply the FiTI Standard; identify key challenges faced by developing countries in meeting the FiTI standard; and suggest approaches to address these challenges. In addition, in June 2018, a consultant prepared the “Guidance on World Bank support for Transparency in Fisheries” to provide a frame of reference for actions to support transparency in fisheries through World Bank activities, mainly by improving data quality. The guidelines were further presented to the FiTI in 2018 by a Bank staff whose travel costs were covered by the RAFIP.

Advice on fisheries policy and/or governance reform and value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets (1 achieved as planned)

Advice on policy/governance reform was provided as follows:

- The University of British Columbia was hired to prepare the 2019 report “Climate Change and Marine Fisheries - At the Nexus of Climate Change and Marine Fisheries: Assessing Vulnerability and Strengthening Adaptation Capacity in Africa”.²⁶ The report, which was prepared with financing from the RAFIP and the Nordic Development Fund, discusses the impact of climate change on marine fisheries in Africa, focusing on (i) stocktaking of available knowledge on the economic importance of marine fisheries in Sub-Saharan Africa and the populations that depend on them; (ii) a biophysical analysis of the impacts of climate change; (iii) a socioeconomic analysis of the impacts of climate change; and (iv) a set of preliminary estimates of vulnerability in marine fisheries. The information is also presented in the report “Climate Change and Marine Fisheries in Africa: Assessing Vulnerability and Strengthening Adaptation Capacity”²⁷ at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/280891580715878729/Climate-Change-and-Marine-Fisheries-in-Africa-Assessing-Vulnerability-and-Strengthening-Adaptation-Capacity>. The report was launched at the 25th Conference of the Parties (COP25) in Madrid, Spain on December 9, 2019. See a Facebook live coverage of the event at <https://www.facebook.com/Connect4Climate/videos/live-from-the-mdb-pavilion-discussing-climate-change-and-marine-fisheries-in-afr/2343412049303453/>.
- A Blue Bond Explanatory Note was prepared for Cabo Verde in June 2019²⁸ with RAFIP co-financing. The Note responded to a request from the Government of Cabo Verde to explore the feasibility to issue a Blue Bond to finance part of its blue economy strategy, leveraging the World Bank’s experience in supporting the issuance of the first Blue Bond in Seychelles in 2018.
- A VMS study was prepared by a RAFIP-paid consultant for Sierra Leone’s Industrial Logbooks (2018). The purpose of the study was to understand the fishing patterns of industrial trawlers, including fishing hours, number of trawls, species caught, total catch, and catch per unit of effort, and provide evidence-based policy suggestions to improve fishery management in Sierra Leone. It has been used by

²⁶ Report No. AUS0001065.

²⁷ Report No. 145609.

²⁸ Report No. AUS0001012.

Sierra Leone's Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO) to develop a Fishery Management Plan for the country.

- A consultant from Duke University was hired in 2016 with RAFIP co-financing (40 percent) to draw lessons from the first phase of the WARFP. The report is titled "The West Africa Regional Fisheries Program: Experiences and Selected Lessons from the First Phase of one of the World's Largest Tropical Fisheries Governance Reform Programs". It was used in the design of WARFP Phase 2 fisheries projects and Phase 1 projects' ICRs.
- Another lessons-learned report was prepared on co-management in Cabo Verde and Senegal by World Bank staff whose travel costs were financed by the RAFIP. The report is titled: "Community-led Fisheries Management and Microfinance in Senegal and Cabo Verde". The report was prepared in 2016 and was updated in 2019.
- RAFIP-hired lawyers redrafted Sierra Leone's Fisheries Act and Fisheries Regulation (2017) in order to help the country to remove its EU Yellow Flag. The lawyers were supported by a Bank lawyer whose travel costs were paid by the RAFIP.
- Consultants were hired with RAFIP resources (full and partial financing) to advise ongoing fisheries projects in Cabo Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal, and Sierra Leone on IUU fishing, policies and regulations, value chain, co-management, and development and upgrading of fisheries ports throughout the projects' implementation. Consultants were also hired to advise Côte d'Ivoire and The Gambia on first WARFP projects.
- A Stakeholder Network Mapping was conducted in 2019 for Liberia and Gambia to develop an alternative approach to project design, in which different methods, including net-mapping and stakeholder engagement in a workshop setting, were piloted. The report is titled "Stakeholder Network Mapping in Liberia and Gambia" and it was prepared by World Bank staff and consultants whose travel costs and time (of consultants) were paid by the RAFIP.
- A report was prepared in 2019 to summarize key background information on three fishing communities in Guinea (Bongolon, Koukoudé, and Matakang) to support the implementation of community-led fisheries management activities under WARFP-Guinea. The report is titled "Better Understanding Fishing Communities in Guinea: Case Studies in Matakang, Bongolon, and Koukoudé". Another report on these three communities looked at a set of defining fisheries-related characteristics using surveys. The report is titled "Using Survey Data to Inform Fisheries Projects: Survey Data in Guinea".
- A report was prepared in 2019 with a PROFISH TF co-financing, presenting a prototype methodology to understand the likely impacts of fishery interventions in Guinea on income, production, and consumption in local economies. The report is titled "Impacts of Fishery Interventions on the Coastal Economy in Guinea: A Local Economy-wide Impact Evaluation (LEWIE) Prototype Model".

Advice on the value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets was provided as follows:

- The World Bank team presented the report "Trade in Fishing Services: Emerging Perspectives on Foreign Fishing Arrangements" (2014) to the governments of the ten ongoing and planned WARFP projects' teams to prepare them to negotiate fishing agreements

with foreign fleets, including during the Saly workshop in February 2017.							
3. Direct project beneficiaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	1250 ²⁹	Annual	Project records	World Bank
Comments: The project exceeded the target with 37,149 direct beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are representatives of countries who received advice and training as part of their participation in projects' management and preparation teams, CSRP and SWIOC staff who participated in training and were recipients of various knowledge products, fisheries communities in Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Senegal who benefitted from fisheries co-management support which was informed by RAFIP-paid studies, journalists and communication officers who participated in RAFIP financed/co-financed workshops, and a conservative estimate of the number of viewers of communication materials which were developed with the support of the RAFIP (245). Since the number of direct beneficiaries was not collected systematically during project implementation, this number is based on ex-post collection of available data on participation in workshops and training, data on fisheries communities from co-management studies, and discussions with the World Bank task teams on the size and composition of countries' teams.							
4. Female beneficiaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Percentage	0	30	Annual	Project records	World Bank
Comments: The project exceeded the target with 45 percent of direct beneficiaries being women (16,930). The sources of data are as above.							
Intermediate Results and Indicators							
Intermediate Results Indicators	Core	UOM	Baseline	Target	Frequency	Data Source / Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection
1. South-South learning events and study tours held	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	3	Annual	Project records	World Bank

²⁹ Note that the total number of beneficiaries is 1,390 when adding the numbers of beneficiaries of the different categories indicated in the indicator's definition.

Comments: The project partially achieved the target with one south-south learning events/study tours carried out as explained under PDO Indicator 2.							
2. Selected fisheries projects participating in regional and sub-regional knowledge exchange fora per year (6 per year over a three-year period)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	18	Annual	Project records and fora reports	World Bank
Comments: The project exceeded the target. All the 10 ongoing and planned WARFP countries participated in sub-regional knowledge exchange fora in 2016-2018, for a total result of 30. In 2016, an RSC meeting took place in The Gambia, where all WARFP countries' project coordinators and fisheries directors met to discuss the progress of the program; the project teams also participated in the journalist workshops in Ghana and Mauritius in 2016. In 2017, a WARFP Phase 2 preparation workshop hosted the 10 WARFP counterparts in Saly, Senegal, and an RSC meeting took place in Guinea. In 2018, an RSC meeting took place in Guinea, and a workshop for the ten ongoing and planned WARFP projects took place in Kenya alongside the journalist workshop. The RAFIP paid for World Bank staff's participation by covering their travel costs.							
3. Number of FPI assessment carried out and communication tools developed and implemented	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	5	Annual	Project records	World Bank
Comments: The project exceeded the target with a total result of 10: 7 communication tools as described under PDO Indicator 2, and 3 FPI assessments: in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Liberia. In Guinea, the FPI assessments were carried out in 2017 for artisanal fisheries (national and Koukoude), and for industrial fisheries (pelagic and demersal); in Guinea-Bissau, the FPI assessments were carried out in 2017 for artisanal fisheries at four sites: Caio, Biombo, Buba, and Varela; and in Liberia, the FPI assessments were carried out in 2018 for artisanal fisheries, industrial fisheries, Kru fisheries, and Fanti fisheries in Robertsport. The RAFIP paid for an international consultant who developed the assessment methodology.							
4. A roadmap for a sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism developed, discussed among stakeholders and submitted for endorsement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y/N	N	Y	Annual	Project records	African Union
Comments: The project achieved the target as discussed under PDO Indicator 2.							
5. Selected SSA countries reached	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	11	Annual	Project records and	World Bank

with training or assistance on fisheries policy reform, fisheries data management and/or support for preparation of fisheries revenue and payment reports						training reports	
Comments: The project substantially achieved the target with 10 SSA countries reached as defined by the indicator. As discussed under PDO Indicator 2, the RAFIP financed/co-financed hired consultants who provided training and assistance to teams of ongoing and planned fisheries projects in Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal, and Sierra Leone on IUU fishing, policies and regulations, value chain, co-management, and development and upgrading of fisheries ports.							
6. Countries receiving advisory services on policy and governance reform and the value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets and possible alternatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	3	End of Project	Advisory reports	World Bank
Comments: The project exceeded the target with 10 countries receiving advisory services on policy and governance reform and the value of EEZ resources for foreign fleets and possible alternatives. As discussed under PDO Indicator 2, the RAFIP supported Sierra Leone in 2017 with the redrafting of its Fisheries Act and Fisheries Regulation and in 2018 with the VMS study; Cabo Verde in 2019 with the preparation of a Blue Bond Explanatory Note; Liberia and Gambia in 2019 with the preparation of a stakeholder network mapping; the Guinea communities reports of 2019; the 2019 report presenting a prototype methodology to understand the likely impacts of fishery interventions in Guinea on income, production, and consumption in local economies; and all 10 West African countries addressed by the WARFP, which were presented with the report on Trade in Fishing Services during the Saly workshop in February 2017.							
7. Number of new or improved funding proposals ready for submission	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number	0	4	Annual	Project records	World Bank
Comments: The project exceeded the target with five new funding proposals prepared to a stage where they were ready for approval by the World Bank/GEF as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WARFP SOP-A2 for Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, and Senegal (P161906): the RAFIP financed operational and technical consultants and World Bank staff's travel costs. • GEF Additional Financing for Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (P156759): the RAFIP financed operational and technical consultants and World Bank staff's travel costs. • Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project (P151058): the RAFIP financed operational and technical consultants and World Bank staff's travel costs. • Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Commission 							

(P153370): the RAFIP contributed to the shaping of the project by facilitating knowledge exchange within the Bank (creation of a community of practice and meetings).

- Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Seychelles (P155642/P158137/P163800): the RAFIP contributed to the shaping of the project by facilitating knowledge exchange within the Bank (creation of a community of practice and meetings).

ANNEX 2: ACHIEVEMENT OF COMPONENTS' OUTPUTS

Output are stored in a share folder, accessible to WBG staff (read only mode)

[https://worldbankgroup-](https://worldbankgroup-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/apeled_worldbank_org/EkOVqxyninpDp9z_JQnlGmsBj4U2sU-UtaAj-43FBqBD7Q?e=6fKanb)

[my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/apeled_worldbank_org/EkOVqxyninpDp9z_JQnlGmsBj4U2sU-UtaAj-43FBqBD7Q?e=6fKanb](https://worldbankgroup-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/apeled_worldbank_org/EkOVqxyninpDp9z_JQnlGmsBj4U2sU-UtaAj-43FBqBD7Q?e=6fKanb)

Component 1: Coalition Building	
Expected Output	Level of Achievement at Closing
Regional and sub-regional multi-stakeholder learning events, study tours, workshops and exchange sessions organized under the leadership of AU-IBAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four workshops/training sessions for journalists and WARFP projects' staff, titled "African Journalists for Sustainable Fisheries Workshop": in Ghana (March 2016), Mauritius (August 2016), Senegal (February 2017), and Kenya (November 2018). A WARFP Phase 2 preparation workshop in Saly, Senegal in February 2017. One south-south exchange: from Guinea to Liberia in 2016 to observe the use of upgraded fish smoking ovens. Data management and M&E on-the-job training in Saly, Senegal in February 2017, and in Guinea in 2018. WARFP RSC meetings for WARFP project coordinators and directors of fisheries in 2016-2018 (once a year).
Regular fisheries performance assessment and communication on SSA fisheries' projects performance, achievements, lessons learned and key sectoral topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three FPI assessments: in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Liberia. In Guinea, the FPI assessments were carried out in 2017 for artisanal fisheries (national and Koukoude), and for industrial fisheries (pelagic and demersal); in Guinea-Bissau, the FPI assessments were carried out in 2017 for artisanal fisheries at four sites: Caio, Biombo, Buba, and Varela; and in Liberia, the FPI assessments were carried out in 2018 for artisanal fisheries, industrial fisheries, Kru fisheries, and Fanti fisheries in Robertsport. Communication on projects' achievements and key sectoral topics: The "Africa Program for Fisheries" website which was established in 2015 with several articles and blogs on emerging sectoral topics; participation of World Bank staff in conferences, retreats and BBLs to present thematic studies; videos made available on the Africa Program for Fisheries website and YouTube on lessons learned and experienced from WARFP-Guinea-Bissau, WARFP-Liberia, WARFP-Senegal, WARFP-Mauritania, and WARFP-Cabo Verde; and an e-book, which consolidating lessons learned from the World Bank's work with fishing communities in WARFP countries. A report "The West Africa Regional Fisheries Program: Experiences and Selected Lessons from the First Phase of one of the World's Largest Tropical Fisheries Governance

	<p>Reform Programs”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report “Community-led Fisheries Management and Microfinance in Senegal and Cabo Verde” describing lessons-learned.
A roadmap for an AU-led sustainable regional fisheries coordination mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU-IBAR developed: (i) a revised institutional and operational architecture of the CAMFA Secretariat; (ii) a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the AU’s decisions on fisheries and aquaculture; (iii) a detailed record of the implementation of previous AU decision related to fisheries and aquaculture; (iv) a 5-year work program for the Secretariat; and (v) a financial mechanism for the Secretariat with a sustainability plan.
Component 2: Knowledge Support	
Expected Output	Level of Achievement at Closing
Fisheries policy and governance reform advisory support and provision of knowledge on fisheries value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Explanatory Note for Cabo Verde which explores the feasibility to issue a Blue Bond to finance part of the country’s blue economy strategy, leveraging the World Bank’s experience in supporting the issuance of the first Blue Bond in Seychelles in 2018. • A VMS study for Sierra Leone’s Industrial Logbooks, looking at the fishing patterns of industrial trawlers, and providing evidence-based policy suggestions to improve fishery management. • Redrafting of Sierra Leone’s Fisheries Act and Fisheries Regulation (2017). • Advice to ongoing and planned fisheries projects in the 10 WARFP countries through missions and via thematic analyses: (i) a stakeholder network mapping for Liberia and Gambia to develop an alternative approach to project design; (ii) summary and analysis of key background and household information on three fishing communities in Guinea to support the implementation of community-led fisheries management activities; (iii) a prototype methodology to understand the likely impacts of fishery interventions in Guinea on income, production, and consumption in local economies.
Publicly available report on fisheries’ revenues and payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A methodology and a roadmap to enable World Bank client countries to systematically progress toward achieving transparency in fisheries in a practical manner, consistent with efforts to apply the FiTI Standard; identify key challenges faced by developing countries in meeting the FiTI standard; and suggest approaches to address these challenges. • A report titled “Guidance on World Bank support for Transparency in Fisheries” to provide a frame of reference for actions to support transparency in fisheries through World Bank activities, mainly by improving data

	quality.
A study on the economic value of fisheries in Africa, including value of small-scale fisheries, resource rents captured through trade in fishing services, and value of activities up and down the value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 2019 study, titled “Estimating the Economic Benefits from West Africa’s Coastal Bottom Trawl Fishery” and a corresponding article, titled “West Africa's coastal bottom trawl fishery: Initial examination of a trade in fishing services”, presenting an in-depth economic accounting of the coastal bottom trawl fishery in recent years to estimate the net economic benefits generated by the fishery and the portion captured by West African coastal states. The study estimated the resource rents from the harvesting sub-sector as a crude approximation of the net economic benefits from the coastal bottom trawl fishery in 2017, in the waters under the jurisdiction of Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.
Analysis of climate change impact and mitigation measures in participating countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A report “Climate Change and Marine Fisheries - At the Nexus of Climate Change and Marine Fisheries: Assessing Vulnerability and Strengthening Adaptation Capacity in Africa”, and the report “A report “Climate Change and Marine Fisheries in Africa: Assessing Vulnerability and Strengthening Adaptation Capacity”, discussing the impact of climate change on marine fisheries in Africa, focusing on (i) stocktaking of available knowledge on the economic importance of marine fisheries in Sub-Saharan Africa and the populations that depend on them; (ii) a biophysical analysis of the impacts of climate change; (iii) a socioeconomic analysis of the impacts of climate change; and (iv) a set of preliminary estimates of vulnerability in marine fisheries.
Component 3: Country Support	
Expected Output	Level of Achievement at Closing
Funds requested for investment in new fisheries reform projects leveraged	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> WARFP Second Series of Projects (SOP-A2) for Cabo Verde, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, and Senegal (P161906) GEF Additional Financing for Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone (P156759) Nouadhibou Eco-Seafood Cluster Project (P151058) Second South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Madagascar and the Indian Ocean Commission (P153370) Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project for Seychelles (P155642/P158137/P163800)