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AFRICA PROGRAM FOR FISHERIES

WORLD BANK SUPPORT TO AFRICA'S MARINE FISHERIES

2012
The World Bank Group



Globally:

Fish provides essential nutrition for over one billion people.

...sustainable net economic benefits from capture fisheries are estimated to exceed US\$100 billion/year.



AFRICA PROGRAM FOR FISHERIES

This Note aims to provide a short summary of the strategic vision for World Bank support to Africa's marine fisheries over the next ten years, drawing upon the World Bank's Global Program on Fisheries. Based on experience and progress in marine fisheries, support to inland fisheries could eventually be provided.

THE SITUATION: A GLOBAL DECLINE IN MARINE FISHERIES

- 1) Global Marine Fisheries.** Some 67 million tons of fish are harvested from the world's oceans each year. Together with fish produced from inland fisheries and aquaculture, they provide essential nutrition for over one billion people (including at least 50 percent of animal protein diet for 400 million people from the world's poorest countries), and livelihoods for more than 200 million people in developing countries. Fish products are among the most widely traded foods (with most trade flowing from poor to rich nations), exceeding the value of international trade in all other animal proteins combined.
- 2)** Unfortunately, both the fish resources and the habitats that support them are increasingly threatened. Weak governance (the action, manner and system of governing) has allowed open access to these resources, encouraging the build-up of severe over-capacity in the world's fishing fleets and leading to the *global decline of the fisheries resource base*. Global production from capture fisheries (both marine and inland) once grew at a rate of 6 percent per year, increasing from 18 million tons in 1950 to 56 million tons in 1969. However, during the 1970s and 1980s, the average rate of the increase in fisheries production declined to 2 percent per year, falling to almost zero in the 1990s before stabilizing. During this same period, the total number of people fishing and fish farming worldwide more than doubled (compared with a 35 percent increase in the economically-active population in agriculture). As a result, 75 percent of the world's fisheries are considered fully or overexploited.
- 3)** However, the decline in the fisheries resource base is not irreversible. Provided concerted action is taken, the prevailing opinion is that fish stocks can be rebuilt. The economic benefits of doing so would be significant: the potential gains from good governance of fisheries are on the order of US\$50 billion/year from improvement in production efficiency alone. When market gains are also considered, sustainable net economic benefits (i.e. net returns to capital including transfers to Government, and net returns to labor) are estimated to exceed US\$100 billion/year.
- 4) Africa's Marine Fisheries.** Some of the world's most fertile fishing grounds can be found off the coast of Africa. Approximately 4.6 million tons of fish are harvested from the continent's marine waters each year, together with a total of 2.3 million tons from inland fisheries and 0.7 million tons from aquaculture—with an estimated total





value of almost \$4.9 billion at first sale. In most coastal countries in Africa, the fishing sector is a major contributor to rural income and employment, attracts considerable local and foreign investment, enhances food security, and in many cases is a substantial source of foreign exchange and funding for public budgets (see Table 1 below). While significant knowledge gaps exist in terms of the profile of marine fisheries in many countries in Africa, it is clear that this is a significant natural asset for the region.

Table 1. African Fisheries – Current benefits and Country Examples

Fisheries production	Marine capture: 4.6 million tons (5% global)
Value of fisheries production (first sale)	US\$ 4.9 billion
Employment and livelihoods	3.6 million fishers (up to four times more in ancillary industries)
Food supply	8.3 kg/capita (50% of world average)
Protein consumption	21% daily protein intake (on average) Cheapest animal protein on the continent
Trade	Net exporter (US \$4.4 billion or 5% global trade)
GDP contribution (calculation based on first sale values, no account of multiplier effect)	>6% in a number of countries: Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, etc.
Mauritania: 680,000 tons annual catch, 6% of GDP, 27% contribution to public revenues, 33% of total export revenues	
Sierra Leone: 134,000 tons annual catch, 9% of GDP, 230,000 people directly and indirectly employed, 80% of animal protein intake	
Gabon: 38 kg of fish consumed per capita	
Mozambique: 850,000 households supported by the sector	

Source: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (2008)

- 5) Similar to global trends in the stagnation and decline of fisheries, Africa's marine fish resources and the habitats that support them are increasingly threatened due to weak governance that fails to control access to, and use of, the resources (or distorts access based on specific political economy). With Governments throughout the region unable to control who and how many users can have access to the fish resources, essentially rendering them subject to the tragedy of the commons, both global and local forces are driving increasing fishing pressure. Global and regional demand for fish for food consumption has consistently exceeded supply over the last two decades

In Africa:

Fisheries support some 10 million livelihoods.

Fish is the cheapest source of animal protein on the continent, and provides nutrition and food security, with 20% of animal protein intake in Africa.

Africa is a net exporter of fish, with the trade providing \$4.3 billion in revenues per year.

With better governance, Africa's fisheries could generate at least an additional \$2 billion per year in sustainable net economic benefits.

Marine Fisheries Production in Sub-Saharan Africa



Key Principles:

Commercial fishing is a business and should create sustainable positive net income

Ecological sustainability is necessary, but not sufficient, for commercial fisheries to generate sustainable income

Social sustainability is necessary for economic sustainability



(and is only projected to continue to do so), providing high prices that have driven international fleets to African waters. At the same time, the conditions for coastal communities in much of the continent are such that the cost of entry into the fisheries is practically zero, driving the development of yet more local fleets.

- 6) As a specific symptom of poor governance of the use of the resources, illegal fishing is widespread throughout the region. Many countries in Africa simply do not have the means to control what happens in their waters, or to prevent vessels from fishing illegally, and essentially stealing the resources. Numerous foreign industrial vessels and fleets roam the waters of Africa, going from country to country and taking fish from the water without legally registering or paying for the access to do so. Furthermore, many of these vessels never land their fish in the region and contribute to local processing jobs and revenues for Africa, but rather take the fish abroad. Estimates vary, but the value of the fish taken illegally from West Africa for example, is likely in the order of US\$100 million or more annually. While data are scarce, current trends indicate that the cumulative result of weak governance of Africa's marine fisheries is that a majority of the region's marine fisheries are fully or overexploited.
- 7) With better governance, Africa's fisheries could generate at least an additional \$2 billion per year in net economic benefits. Unlike minerals and other non-renewable resources, this would be a continual contribution to economic growth. Currently, Africa's fish resources are mined as an extractive industry, but the fisheries could be transformed into a renewable and more profitable industry.

WORLD BANK SUPPORT TO AFRICA'S MARINE FISHERIES

- 8) **The Global Program for Fisheries (PROFISH).** In 2005 the World Bank established the Global Program for Fisheries (PROFISH), a worldwide partnership to promote and facilitate the contribution that fisheries and aquaculture can make to sustainable economic growth, better nutrition, economic opportunities for women, and poverty reduction. The Program provides information, knowledge products and expertise to help design and implement good governance systems through World Bank investments and international partnerships. PROFISH is funded by a multi-donor trust fund overseen by a steering committee of international partners, and is implemented by a team of fisheries and aquaculture specialists housed in the World Bank's Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) Department.
- 9) **The Africa Program for Fisheries.** Drawing upon the information and expertise from PROFISH, the World Bank is supporting a program of investments and partnerships to support a sustainable increase in the contribution of marine fisheries resources to economic growth in Africa.
- 10) **Regional Partnership Platform:** The African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) are working together to develop a regional partnership mechanism to promote fisheries governance





Community-Based Fisheries Monitoring

In Liberia, the World Bank is piloting support for a network of communities where volunteers periodically monitor key indicators of ocean and fisheries health. The results are used by the communities to inform local resource management decisions, and are collected nationally on a website for community science monitoring.

Through this effort, an application is being developed for smartphones that can photograph illegal fishing vessels together with their coordinates, and automatically transmit the information via email to local authorities as admissible evidence in court. Smartphones with this application would be distributed to trained fishers.

and policy reforms in Africa, together with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). In 2010, the AU and NEPAD organized the first Conference of African Ministers of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) in Banjul, to discuss the potential for governance reforms in the region's fisheries. The World Bank is currently working with the partners to submit a proposal for GEF funding to provide additional support to the AU, together with support to NEPAD from the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), to continue to develop this partnership platform.

11) Investments: The World Bank is currently providing US\$287 million (\$204 million IDA, \$83 million GEF and other donors) to countries to invest in a number of marine fisheries throughout Africa, to support the governance reforms needed to rebuild depleted fish stocks.

- These investments began in 2005 on a pilot basis in Senegal, Tanzania and subsequently Gabon. Additionally, the World Bank implements a regional fisheries project funded by the GEF, the Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP).
- On the basis of these experiences and the lessons learned, in late 2009 the World Bank approved its first regional investment program in Africa's fisheries, the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) covering the coastal countries from Mauritania to Ghana.

12) More specifically, some of the specific types of reforms and instruments that have been piloted in the above investments include:

- Supporting community-based user groups to legally manage defined fisheries in Senegal,
- Establishing locally-managed marine protected areas in Tanzania,
- Introducing disclosure of fishing licenses and fees in Gabon, and
- Facilitating regional fisheries research and management in the Southwest Indian Ocean.

A VISION FOR AFRICA'S MARINE FISHERIES, AND WHAT COULD BE ACHIEVED IN FIVE TO TEN YEARS

13) Key Principles: Addressing the Governance Gap in Marine Fisheries. The recent World Bank publication *Where is the Wealth of Nations?*, which highlights the capital value of natural assets such as marine fisheries resources, demonstrates that sustainably governing renewable resources will provide greater contributions to a country's growth over the long-term. This is because:

- A country's marine fisheries resources can be considered as a capital asset, consisting of the aggregate of the individual or discrete fish populations or 'stocks' that can be found in its waters. Because fish stocks

Costs of Overfishing

Fish stocks are a renewable but finite resource. The more you fish, eventually you will reach the biological limits of the stocks, their productivity will decrease and overall fish catch will decline no matter how much more effort is expended trying to catch them.

Costs of fishing will start to rise greater than revenues from fish catch even before total fish catch starts to decline. Overall returns continue to decline as the fish stock is fished past the limits that can regenerate to levels that provide the largest catch volumes. In such cases, fishing less could mean catching more, as the stocks regenerate to levels that can sustain higher production volumes and ultimately economic returns.



- reproduce and thus regenerate, this is a renewable capital asset.
- The economic value of a country's marine fisheries asset is derived from the fish that can actually be caught from the stocks present in its waters. The greater the difference between fishing catch levels (and thus revenues) and costs, the more valuable the asset.
- In a win-win for the environment and countries' economies, this difference (i.e. the value of the asset) is greater when the amount of fish caught is small enough to allow the stocks to periodically regenerate to at least the previous levels if not more, i.e. sustainable fishing. In other words, fish catch levels are higher and costs are lower in sustainable fisheries. Where overfishing occurs, the difference between fish catch levels and costs is smaller due to a greater amount of fishing activity (e.g. a larger number of fishing days per year), and in some cases where subsidies are present, negative.
- In overexploited fisheries (i.e. most of Africa's marine fisheries), reducing fishing pressure not only reduces costs, but allows the resource to rebuild to levels that can support increased catches and revenues. Reducing fishing pressure in overexploited fisheries allows them to make a much greater contribution to economic growth over the long-term.
- Because there are significant financial, political and social costs in the short term transition to more sustainable fisheries, particularly in terms of finding alternative livelihoods to fishing, public financing and support is often needed in order to assist resource users and stakeholders to reduce fishing pressure.
- Experiences world-wide have shown that reducing fishing pressure to levels that are more ecologically and economically beneficial, as well as maintaining fishing activities at these levels, via top-down, regulatory methods alone, is very costly and often ineffective.
- Rather it is far more effective to introduce and enforce governance frameworks that provide users and stakeholders with well-defined and secure rights to the marine fish resources, which act as incentives for more sustainable use. Such rights can provide stakeholders the security that they will reap the benefits of rebuilding the resource base, even as they are paying the costs.
- For this reason, the World Bank aims to support coastal countries in Africa to introduce the governance reforms needed to provide users with clear and secure rights to the resources, to align their incentives with the countries' broader economic objectives for more sustainable fishing. This is a complex and long-term process, often requiring a minimum commitment of ten years, in order to ensure that rights are tailored to countries' specific context with respect to the fish resources in question and the uses of those resources, including the social setting, culture, etc.

15) Based on these key principles, the **goal** of the Africa Program on Fisheries is to sustainably increase the net economic benefits generated by Africa's marine fish resources, and the portion of those benefits captured within the region.

16) To reach this goal, the **specific objectives** of our support are to:



Better fishery governance using well-designed rights and responsibilities.

Best practices for fisheries and aquaculture.

Understand pathways to reform.

- *Strengthen governance of marine fisheries*, so it is more transparent and demand-based, and empowers and equips users to have a long-term stake in the health of the resources;
- Build surveillance capability to support compliance with good governance measures and *reduce illegal fishing*;
- Where governance reforms have been implemented, *develop infrastructure and systems to boost investment for local value-added to fish products*, so that countries capture more of the benefits from rebuilding the fish stocks;
- *Protect critical natural habitats* and ecosystems processes that underpin the health of fish stocks, and *monitor and evaluate progress* in order to share good practices and encourage replication.

17) The first specific objective above, *strengthening governance*, is in fact the foundation of the World Bank’s strategy for support to Africa over the next ten years. In the context of marine fisheries, this support would strengthen three key building blocks of good governance as the basis of reform:

- A clear fisheries policy framework, with well-defined objectives and the support of stakeholders;
- The institutions to deliver these objectives (including laws, norms, organizations, etc.); and
- The capacity needed for policy implementation.

18) Time frames for support will be over the next ten years, along the following progression:

- *Short-term (1–5 years)*: governance reforms to introduce a clear policy framework and the institutional framework needed to implement the policy; along with the basic tools for governance (e.g. transparent fisheries information systems, registration and licensing of all vessels in order to close access to the fisheries) and the surveillance capacity to reduce illegal fishing and support compliance with policy reforms.
- *Medium-Term (5–10 years)*: decentralization and allocation of user rights and the transition to rights-based systems, continued institutional capacity building for governance; development of infrastructure and systems to capture more benefits locally from policy reforms; identification and protection of critical natural habitats.

19) Where will we prioritize our support? In order to help sustainably increase the wealth generated by Africa’s marine fish resources, and the portion of that wealth captured within the region, the World Bank will support investments at both the national and sub-regional level (since some fisheries migrate over borders and require collaboration between countries) over the next ten years in the fisheries of three strategic areas that produce more than half of the continent’s marine fish catch, via horizontal adaptable program loans:

- **West Africa (US\$250 million)**: from Mauritania to Ghana, via the ongoing West Africa Regional Fisheries Program, since this area represents some of the world’s richest fishing grounds, and produces a majority of the continent’s marine fish catch;



Evaluate **country, species and technology-specific business models** for aquaculture and fisheries.

Evaluate **international trade policy.**

Develop **measurement tools and indicators** for project assessment and cross-country comparison.



- **Southwest Indian Ocean (US\$200 million):** from Somalia to South Africa, via the proposed Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Program, as this area not only represents significant fisheries but also some of the continent's richest marine biodiversity.
- **Gulf of Guinea (US\$100 million):** from Cameroon to Angola, via the proposed Gulf of Guinea Regional Fisheries Program, representing a majority of the remaining marine fish production from the continent.

20) The countries' investments in these areas will be supported by a regional partnership platform for fisheries, hosted at the AU and NEPAD, with assistance from FAO and WWF, and will work with the relevant regional fisheries bodies. To complement this effort in marine fisheries, a pilot investment in inland fisheries may be supported.

21) What outcomes are countries in these three areas aiming to achieve with our support after ten years?

- At least 15 fisheries (i.e. a distinct commercial fishery built on a specific fish stock or sub-stock, or groups of stocks) begin recovery if they are overexploited, or if fully exploited the declining trend is stopped and the fisheries are prevented from becoming overexploited (initially targeting fisheries based on the coastal sedentary stocks, and moving towards the more offshore and migratory stocks); and
- A US\$125 million increase in the annual net economic benefits sustainably generated by these fisheries for the region (i.e. \$1.25 billion in additional sustainable returns over the next decade).

22) In summary, the World Bank will support countries to invest US\$550 million over the next 10 years to rebuild or maintain the health of at least 15 key commercial fisheries in Africa's marine waters, so that they can provide an additional US\$125 million per year in sustainable net economic benefits, or some US\$1.25 billion in additional sustainable net economic benefits over the subsequent decade.

23) Partnerships. In terms of **partnerships**, the program would draw upon:

- Participating Regional Fisheries Bodies: These organizations will support implementation of reforms. Coordination with the Regional Economic Commissions will also be explored.
- AU (Nairobi, Kenya): The AU has established a fisheries unit in its Nairobi office that will provide implementation support and monitoring and evaluation for fisheries reforms in the region, together with NEPAD.
- NEPAD (Johannesburg, South Africa): As the implementation agency for the Partnership for African Fisheries financed by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID), NEPAD will co-finance the investments in Ghana and Sierra Leone, as regional pilots.
- FAO and WWF: These organizations provide technical and communications support respectively.
- Bi-lateral Development Partners (e.g. the European Union, France, Germany, Japan and the United States) will provide financial and technical support on a country-by-country basis.





**Better fishery
governance using
well-designed rights
and responsibilities.**

**Best practices
for fisheries and
aquaculture.**

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan¹: Program Goal

Program Goal	Key Indicators of Success	Country ²	Baseline (year recorded)	Target: 2020
To sustainably increase the wealth generated by Africa's fish resources, and the portion of that wealth captured within the region.	Environmental Indicator: Recovery of overexploited fisheries, or maintenance of status quo for fully exploited fisheries, as measured by total landings of fish per unit of fishing capacity. (Unit of measure = number of tons of fish landed per type of fishing vessel) ³	Cape Verde	Spiny lobsters-30 Demersal fish-5 (2009)	35 7
		Ghana	Marine canoe fisheries-15(non-motorized); 25(motorized) Lake Volta canoe fisheries-6.9	19; 29 7.1
		Guinea-Bissau	Coastal demersal fish-270 Coastal shrimp-348 Cephalopods-492 (2010)	330 420 566
		Liberia	Coastal shrimp <10 Coastal demersal fish-136 (2009)	14 175
		Senegal	Coastal shrimp - 34 Coastal demersal fisheries-522(industrial); 2.9(small-scale) (2007)	36 525; 4
		Sierra Leone	Coastal shrimp-56 Coastal demersal fish-500 (2009)	67 660
		Cape Verde	Spiny lobsters; Demersal fish; Pelagic fish -2.5 million (2009)	4.5.0M
		Ghana	Marine canoe fisheries-155 million Lake Volta canoe fisheries-82 million (2010)	179.0M 84.0M
		Guinea-Bissau	Coastal demersal fish; Coastal shrimp and cephalopods-16.5 million (2010)	18.5M
	Liberia	Coastal shrimp; Coastal demersal-3.9 million (2009)	8.9M	
	Senegal	Coastal demersal fisheries=-3.4 million (2009)	5.4M	
	Sierra Leone	Coastal shrimp; Coastal demersal fish-71.6 million (2009)	73.6M	
	Social Indicator: Increase in the average income of fishing households-To be confirmed.		<i>To be determined</i>	



1. The M&E costs for this plan are/will be embedded in the specific investments, and augmented/supported where necessary by the regional partnership platform. This M&E plan will be refined and completed as part of the partnership initiative, with particular emphasis on finalizing a suitable social indicator.
2. Baselines and targets will be set during preparation for the remaining countries in West Africa, as well as those in the Gulf of Guinea and Southwest Indian Ocean.
3. Trends in local landings of target fish species (which would represent a larger basket of species targeted by the fishery) per unit of fishing capacity, is used as a rough proxy to indicate trends in the fish catch per unit of fishing effort (CPUE), as a practical measure of trends in the actual biomass of the fish stock, based on the availability of data. Further work will be conducted to refine/improve the indicators for recovery of targeted fisheries.

The World Bank

Aims to support coastal countries in Africa to introduce the governance reforms needed to provide users with clear and secure rights to the resources, to align their incentives with the countries' broader economic objectives for more sustainable fishing.



Monitoring and Evaluation Plan: Specific Objective

Specific Objective	Intermediate Outcomes	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Target: 2015	
Strengthen governance and management of the fisheries	Key elements of good governance of the fisheries are in place	Clear policy framework in place, in order to increase the wealth from fisheries through strengthened rights and equitable allocation of these rights which balances economic efficiency and social benefits (yes/no)	No	Yes	
		Public and private institutions necessary to deliver the objectives of the policy framework in place, with clearly defined roles (yes/no)	No	Yes	
		Legal and regulatory framework in place to deliver the objectives of the policy (yes/no)	No	Yes	
		Percentage of small-scale fishing fleet legally registered	Cape Verde:50%; Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone:0; Senegal <5% (2009)	100	
		Percentage of small-scale fishing fleet licensed	0	100	
		Functioning fishing vessel and license registry in place (yes/no)	No	Yes	
		Functioning fish catch and effort database in place (yes/no)	No	Yes	
		Fisheries Industry Transparency Initiative: An electronic "dashboard" to publicly disclose key sector information (e.g. foreign access agreements, licenses, terms and conditions of access, fees, etc.) is established (yes/no)	No	Yes	
	Robust and secure rights are developed, defined and allocated for participation in targeted fisheries, in some cases through co-management partnerships	Number of Territorial Use Rights Fisheries (TURFs) legally established for targeted coastal fisheries	Cape Verde, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone:0 (2009)	15	
		Number of private user groups supported/established to play a greater role in coastal fisheries resource management, and number of local management initiatives supported	Senegal:0(2009)	8	
Finance of transition costs as necessary to reduce fishing pressure on over-exploited resources	Number of vessels reduced in targeted fisheries that are overexploited	Cape Verde	0 small-scale vessels(2009)	150	
		Ghana	0 industrial trawl vessels(2010)	84	
		Senegal	0 industrial trawl vessels(2009)	25	
Percent of fishers receiving micro-credit that remain outside of the targeted fisheries	Senegal:0(2009)	40			
Reduce illegal fishing, through strengthened surveillance and enforcement	Effective surveillance (aerial and sea patrols, satellite-based fishing vessel monitoring systems, fisheries monitoring centers, observer programs, port control measures, community-based monitoring and safety and security at sea)	Number of total patrol days at sea per year in targeted fisheries	Cape Verde	70(2009)	150
			Guinea Bissau	131(2010)	264
			Liberia	0(2009)	100
			Senegal	200(2009)	400
Sierra Leone	348(2009)		696		
A satellite-based fishing vessel monitoring system is in place (yes/no)	No	Yes			
A fisheries monitoring center is equipped and functional (yes/no)	No	Yes			
Develop infrastructure and systems to boost investment in local value-added to fish products	Fish landing facilities, including basic infrastructure as well as partnerships to leverage clusters of support services	Number of integrated fish landing site clusters established	Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone:0(2009)	14	
	Fish product trade systems, including quality control and sanitary competent authorities	A competent sanitary authority is accredited for certification of fish exports to the European Union (yes/no)	Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone:No(2009)	Yes	
Protect critical natural habitats and ecosystems processes that underpin the health of the fish stocks	Establishment/operation of marine protected areas and reserved fishing zones	Number of protected fisheries zones (ZPPs) created and legally established	Senegal:0(2009)	2	
	Ecosystem rehabilitation, e.g. artificial reefs, mangrove reforestation	Number of artificial reefs expanded/submerged in fisheries under co-management	Senegal:0(2009)	2	
	Support for market-based mechanisms to encourage environmentally-friendly fisheries, such as eco-certification	Number of fisheries eligible for eco-certification according to criteria of Marine Stewardship Council	Senegal:0(2009)	1	
Monitor and evaluate progress in order to widely communicate lessons learned, and encourage replication	Conduct baseline measurements for remaining countries	Baselines available for Cameroon, Comoros, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe; Seychelles and Tanzania	No	Yes	
	Fisheries performance (e.g. Fisheries Performance Index) measured for targeted fisheries in all participating countries		No	Yes	
	A fisheries knowledge bank (database of key environmental, social and economic indicators for the fisheries) is established at the AU – NEPAD, sub-regional fisheries organizations, RECs		No	Yes	

Annex 1: Current Portfolio. Analytical Basis

Geographic area	Name of Technical Work	Year
Guinea-Bissau	Sustainable Fisheries Sector Strategy	2004
Senegal	Sustainable Fisheries Sector Strategy	2005
Ghana	Coastal Fisheries background chapter to Natural Resource Management Study	2005
South Africa	Economic Contribution of Fisheries	2006
Cape Verde	Sustainable Fisheries Sector Strategy	2007
Sierra Leone	Sustainable Fisheries Sector Strategy	2007
South Africa	Fisheries Sector Study	2007
Mauritania	Sustainable Fisheries Sector Strategy	2008
Liberia	Sustainable Fisheries Sector Strategy	2008
Madagascar	Fisheries Policy Advice	2009
South West Indian Ocean	WioFish Database	2009
Seychelles	Competitiveness of the Indian Ocean Tuna Cannery	2009
Ghana	Fisheries and Aquaculture Sector Development Plan	2010
Seychelles	Management of Tuna Industry in Seychelles	2011
Cameroon	Sustainable Fisheries Sector Strategy	2011
South West Indian Ocean	Coral Reef Management and Climate Change	2011
Côte d'Ivoire	Fisheries Sector Strategy Notes	2011

Investment Portfolio

Geographic area	Operation	IDA	GEF	Strategic Partnership	JSDF/ Other	Status	Closing Date
Africa	Strategic Partnership for Fisheries in Africa – MSP			1.0		Supervision	2011
East Africa	Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP)		12.0			Supervision	2012
Tanzania	Marine & Coastal Environmental Mgt. Project (MACEMP)	52.0	5.0	5.0		Supervision	2012
Mozambique	Community-based resources management and alternative Livelihood Project				1.9	Supervision	2013
Kenya	Coastal Development Project (KCDP)	35.0		5.0		Supervision	2016
Gabon	Natural Resource Mgt. Dev. Policy Loan (Fisheries component)		10.0			Supervision	2011
Senegal	Integrated Coastal & Maritime Resource Mgt. Project (GIRMaC)	10.0	5.0			Supervision	2012
	Sustainable Management of Fish Resources Project (GDRH)	3.5		6.0		Supervision	2012
West Africa	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) APL-A1	47.0		10.0	10.0	Supervision	2015
West Africa	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) APL-B1	6.0		2.0		Effectiveness	2016
West Africa	West Africa Regional Fisheries Program (WARFP) in Ghana	50.3		3.5		Effectiveness	2016
Sao Tome	Adaptation to Climate Change Project (focus on coastal)		4.1			Effectiveness	2016
Comoros	Coastal Resources Co-management for Sustainable Livelihoods				2.7	Effectiveness	2015
TOTAL		203.8	36.1	32.5	14.6		

Other Instruments to Support Fisheries Governance

Geographic area	Description	Year	Status
Senegal	Inclusion of fisheries-related triggers in the PRSC	FY10	Ongoing
Ghana	Inclusion of fisheries-related triggers in the Agriculture DPO	FY11	Ongoing
Seychelles	Inclusion of fisheries triggers in the IMF's Memorandum of Economic and Financial Policy (MEFP)	FY10	Ongoing

The World Bank will support countries to invest US\$550 million over the next 10 years to rebuild or maintain the health of at least 15 key commercial fisheries in Africa's marine waters, so that they can provide an additional US\$125 million per year in sustainable net economic benefits, or some US\$1.25 billion in additional sustainable net economic benefits over the subsequent decade.





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