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RESTRUCTURING PAPER

ON A

PROPOSED PROJECT RESTRUCTURING
OF
SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES PROJECT PROJECT
GRANT TF056039
June 28, 2007

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
(On behalf of the
UNION OF THE COMOROS,
REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR,
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS,
REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE,
REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES,
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, and the
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA)

January 15, 2013

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASCLME	Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystems Project
EAF	Ecosystem Approach in Fisheries management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFEM	<i>Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial</i> (French Global Environment Facility)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Global Environmental Objective
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
NMU	National Management Unit
RMU	Regional Management Unit
RPSC	Regional Policy and Steering Committee
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SWIO	South West Indian Ocean
SWIOFC	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
SWIOFP	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WIOLaB	Western Indian Ocean Land Based Impacts on the Marine Environment Project

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AFRICA
SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES PROJECT

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SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES PROJECT

RESTRUCTURING PAPER

A. SUMMARY

1. The South West Indian Ocean Fisheries project (SWIOFP) is a GEF-funded Project (\$12 million) which was approved by the Board on June 28, 2007 and became effective on April 16, 2008. The revised Closing Date is March 31, 2013. In addition to the main GEF support, the project benefits from parallel financing from the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM); Norway (FAO/EAF Nansen Project); and FAO (South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission).

2. The SWIOFP is one of three linked projects that address resource management in two separate Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) in the Southwest Indian Ocean (SWIO). The core project consists of the Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystems Project (ASCLME) implemented by the UNDP. The ASCLME Project, along with the associated Western Indian Ocean Land Based Impacts on the Marine Environment Project (WIO-LaB) implemented by UNEP and SWIOFP, aims at providing descriptive information about the targeted LMEs and to develop a common Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Plan (SAP) to the three sister-projects.

3. The SWIOFP Global Environmental Objective (GEO) is to promote the environmentally sustainable use of fish resources through adoption by SWIO-riparian countries of a LME-based ecosystem approach to fisheries management in the Agulhas and Somali LMEs that recognizes the importance of preserving biodiversity.

4. The project objectives are to (i) identify and study exploitable offshore fish stocks within the Project Area, and differentiate between environmental and anthropogenic impacts on shared fisheries; (ii) develop institutional and human capacity through training and career building; (iii) develop a regional fisheries management structure and associated harmonized legislation; and (iv) mainstream biodiversity in national fisheries management policy and through national participation in regional organizations that promote sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources.

5. SWIOFP provided the ASCLME with the necessary information to prepare the common TDA and SAP.

6. The SWIOFP comprises six components:

Component 1: Data gap analysis, data archiving and information technology including (i) Fisheries data collection and evaluation; (ii) Compiling of a data atlas; and (iii) establishment of information technology, data handling and communications systems.

Component 2: Assessment and sustainable utilization of crustaceans including (i) assessment of deep-water crustaceans; and (ii) assessment of shallow-water crustaceans.

Component 3: Assessment and sustainable utilization of demersal fishes including (i) assessment of deep-water demersal fish; and (ii) assessment of shallower water fish.

Component 4: Assessment and sustainable utilization of pelagic fish including (i) assessment of large pelagic species; (ii) assessment of small pelagic species and (iii) assessment of super-small pelagic species.

Component 5: Mainstreaming biodiversity in national and regional fisheries management including (i) assessing the state of knowledge of non-consumptive resources and marine biodiversity; (ii) identification of key biodiversity values; (iii) identification of interaction with fisheries including by-catch and (iv) identification of bio-indicators of ecosystem health.

Component 6: Strengthening regional and national fisheries management, including (i) identification of relevant national and international legislation and other instruments relevant to the SWIOFP goal; (ii) harmonization of legislation between countries; and (iii) development of regional resource management structures and capacity.

7. The project is managed by Kenya, which acts on behalf of all the participating countries, and it is implemented through an independent Regional Management Unit (RMU), based in Kenya, and National Management Units (NMU) in the participating countries. The South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) acts as the Regional Policy and Steering Committee (RPSC) of the project.

8. The change proposed in this restructuring paper is a reallocation of proceeds. This change is necessary to properly illustrate the regional nature of expenses incurred by the project and reduce unnecessary administrative procedures, and for this purpose it is proposed to pool expenses into the regional sub-categories (RMU) rather than spread over the various beneficiary countries sub-categories. This regional budget pooling has been discussed and agreed to with the project's governing body (the RPSC hosted by the SWIOFC), consisting of representatives of all participating countries, and the Bank.

9. Minor budget reallocation is also necessary due to a need to re-adjust amounts for each budget category and components so as to reflect the realities of project and to achieve the GEO. The changes mainly relate increasing allocation for Consultant Services and decreasing the other categories, and adjustment of component budget.

10. The GEO and associated outcome targets remain the same and are achievable.

B. PROJECT STATUS

11. The current GEO performance rating is Satisfactory since important acceleration and progress have been observed in project implementation, and most historical delays have been offset. There is no outstanding audit report.

12. To date, the SWIOFP project has contributed to recent progress made in biological research, strengthened regional networking and improved collaboration in the socio-economic, environmental and geopolitical dimensions. The project has built real momentum notably in training civil servants and students from all over the region, in stock assessments, in research cruise deployment and in regional databases development. Worth mentioning are the MSc courses that have proved to be excellent instruments in supporting capacity development and project activities at low cost. A regional fisheries management structure is materializing through the effective use of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission as a platform to discuss information on fisheries development and management, and member countries recently agreed to transform the Commission from an advisory body under FAO Article VI, to a management body under FAO Article XIV.

13. Improved knowledge of exploitable fisheries resources has been supported by gap analyses for the four main groups of species (crustaceans, demersal, pelagic and non-consumptive species), 33 research cruises, and implementation of seven (7) regional databases (bibliographic, fisheries statistics, cruise data management for active and static gear, small scale fisheries inventory and observer data) and more than six (6) peer-reviewed scientific papers¹.

14. Improved institutional and human capacity has been supported by various training including Turtle Tagging and Monitoring, Stock Assessment, Observers, Ecosystem Approach in Fisheries management, and financing provided to 18 Master of Sciences (MSc) students and 2 Bachelor of Sciences (BSc).

15. Improved regional fisheries management structure has been supported fueling the regional fisheries body, the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission's (SWIOFC) Scientific Committee with research data and using the SWIOFC as the Regional & Policy Steering Committee of the project, consequently reinforcing the role of SWIOFC as a platform to debate fisheries information and management and supporting the materialization of a regional fisheries management structure. Twelve (12) SWIOFC meetings have taken place since the project started. The project also supported the Beneficiary Countries to develop a common understanding of and position on tuna management in preamble of sessions of the regional fisheries management organization for tuna fisheries, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), and SWIOFC member countries agreed to create a specific Working Group to discuss tuna matters.

16. Mainstreaming of biodiversity in fisheries management has been supported by the definition of fisheries and environmental indicators to be used in the future by the Beneficiary Countries for monitoring ecosystem health, the training of fisheries managers in Ecosystem Approach in Fisheries management (EAF), the development of 11 EAF fisheries management plans and the preparation of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and a Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the region.

C. PROPOSED CHANGES

- Financing

17. Budget reallocation is necessary mainly to reflect properly illustrate the regional nature of expenses incurred by the project and reduce unnecessary administrative procedures and to, in a lesser extent, reflect changes in means of implementation.

18. Due to the regional nature of expenses incurred by the project, and to reduce unnecessary administrative procedures such as requesting authorization to overdrawn on country categories, it is proposed to pool expenses into the regional sub-categories (RMU) rather than spread them over the various beneficiary countries sub-categories. As a matter of fact, expenses charged against country categories are not illustrative of national expenses but expenses done in a country for the region. At time, one country may seem to have spent beyond set budget yet the expenditure may be regional in nature

¹ 12 peer reviewed scientific papers, 31 reports, 18 international conference presentations, 14 scientific documents, 2 theses and 4 software as of September 2012.

covering expenses of participants from all the beneficiary countries (e.g. regional workshop, survey).

19. Change in means of implementation consists in use of more consultant time than estimated during the November 2011's restructuring and use of the Regional Management Unit (RMU) and component 6 instead of National Management Units (NMUs) and technical components, i.e., components 1 to 5.

○ Project Costs

Components	Current (US\$) (*)	Proposed (US\$)	% change
Component 1	1,226,322.92	1,190,543.81	- 2.9%
Component 2	2,601,409.55	1,900,640.19	- 26.9%
Component 3	1,455,016.79	1,366,955.55	- 6.1%
Component 4	1,739,476.97	1,551,046.85	- 10.8%
Component 5	408,629.07	419,094.50	+ 2.6%
Component 6	4,499,874.27	5,571,719.10	+ 23.8%
Contingency	69,270.43	0.00	- 100.0%
TOTAL	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	

(*) Source: Restructuring Paper Nov. 29, 2011

20. The increase of the regional and national fisheries management budget (component 6) illustrates greater use of regional mechanisms and implementation of cross-cutting activities compared to the original budget. Increase is possible by the transfer of the financing from the technical components (1 to 4), for which expenses have been lower than expected.

○ Reallocations

Category of Expenditure	Disbursed ²	To be disbursed	Allocation (US\$)		% of Financing		% of change
			Current (*)	Revised	Current	Revised	
(1) Good & Works	1,036,042.87	51,660.63	1,095,663.08	1,087,703.50	9.1%	9.1%	-0.7%
(a) Kenya	117,315.41	0.00	38,484.86	117,315.41	0.3%	1.0%	
(b) South Africa	31,807.52	0.00	11,198.13	31,807.52	0.1%	0.3%	
(c) Seychelles	32,026.44	0.00	173,828.16	32,026.44	1.4%	0.3%	
(d) Tanzania	29,787.79	0.00	42,359.70	29,787.79	0.4%	0.2%	
(e) Madagascar	25,883.04	0.00	18,980.00	25,883.04	0.2%	0.2%	
(f) Mauritius	6,575.07	0.00	16,376.82	6,575.07	0.1%	0.1%	
(g) Comoros	32,071.56	0.00	32,453.17	32,071.56	0.3%	0.3%	
(h) Mozambique	46,343.85	0.00	46,427.19	46,343.85	0.4%	0.4%	
(i) RMU	714,232.19	51 660.63	715,555.05	765,892.82	6.0%	6.4%	
(2) Consultant Services	1,383,453.26	439,077.28	1,669,190.33	1,822,530.54	13.9%	15.2%	9.2%
(a) Kenya	159,503.33	0.00	1,755.21	159,503.33	0.0%	1.3%	
(b) South Africa	54,879.10	0.00	28,629.10	54,879.10	0.2%	0.5%	
(c) Seychelles	1,074.56	0.00	2,000.00	1,074.56	0.0%	0.0%	

² As registered by the Bank on Dec. 31, 2012.

(d) Tanzania	24,151.15	0.00	23,152.44	24,151.15	0.2%	0.2%	
(e) Madagascar	1,644.99	0.00	1,000.00	1,644.99	0.0%	0.0%	
(f) Mauritius	12,000.83	0.00	13,000.00	12,000.83	0.1%	0.1%	
(g) Comoros	22,478.38	0.00	6,994.21	22,478.38	0.1%	0.2%	
(h) Mozambique	40,833.69	0.00	7,186.92	40,833.69	0.1%	0.3%	
(i) RMU	1,066,887.23	439,077.28	1,585,472.45	1,505,964.51	13.2%	12.5%	
(3) Training & Workshops	1,208,875.89	16,419.00	1,248,583.09	1,225,294.89	10.4%	10.2%	-1.9%
(a) Kenya	99 849.46	0.00	78,774.92	99 849.46	0.7%	0.8%	
(b) South Africa	126 001.11	0.00	77,577.48	126 001.11	0.6%	1.1%	
(c) Seychelles	93 527.94	0.00	86,777.36	93 527.94	0.7%	0.8%	
(d) Tanzania	38 748.90	0.00	39,840.43	38 748.90	0.3%	0.3%	
(e) Madagascar	30 751.42	0.00	24,965.81	30 751.42	0.2%	0.3%	
(f) Mauritius	44 099.23	0.00	47,205.48	44 099.23	0.4%	0.4%	
(g) Comoros	82 355.71	0.00	62,651.49	82 355.71	0.5%	0.7%	
(h) Mozambique	43 967.77	0.00	31,991.83	43 967.77	0.3%	0.4%	
(i) RMU	649 574.35	16 419.00	798,798.29	665 993.35	6.7%	5.5%	
(4) Operating Costs	5,652,017.10	2,212,453.97	7,917,293.07	7,864,471.07	66.0%	65.5%	-0.7%
(a) Kenya	751,160.83	0.00	244,307.91	751 160.83	2.0%	6.3%	
(b) South Africa	274,333.31	0.00	431,915.91	274 333.31	3.6%	2.3%	
(c) Seychelles	78,500.59	0.00	173,937.48	78 500.59	1.4%	0.7%	
(d) Tanzania	245,549.24	0.00	290,662.05	245 549.24	2.4%	2.0%	
(e) Madagascar	94,677.76	0.00	113,099.50	94 677.76	0.9%	0.8%	
(f) Mauritius	82,352.66	0.00	159,779.57	82 352.66	1.3%	0.7%	
(g) Comoros	151,734.46	0.00	99,325.93	151 734.46	0.8%	1.3%	
(h) Mozambique	142,056.53	0.00	221,280.44	142 056.53	1.8%	1.2%	
(i) RMU	3,831,651.72	2 212 453.97	6,182,984.28	6 044 105.69	51.5%	50.4%	
(5) Unallocated							
(6)	0.00	0.00	69,270.43	0.00	0.6%	0.0%	100.0%
TOTAL	9,280,389.12	2,719,610.88	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

(*). Source: Restructuring Paper, Nov. 29, 2011

21. Main change in categories is in the Consultant Services, that increases slightly to reflect needs for more consultant time than expected during November 2011 restructuring. The Consultants Services budget remains however low compared to initial budget, increasing from \$1,669,190.33 to \$1,822,530.54 compared to \$2,827,700 before Nov. 2011 restructuring, since regional collaboration and arrangements permit direct implementation by the staff of participating institutions with limited use of consultants' support.

**ANNEX 1:
Reallocation of Proceeds**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA (ON BEHALF OF THE UNION OF COMOROS, REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR, REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS, REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE, REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, AND THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA) – SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES PROJECT

P072202

TF056039

Restructuring Paper

1. Proceeds for Republic of Kenya (On behalf of the Union of Comoros, Republic of Madagascar, Republic of Mauritius, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Seychelles, Republic of South Africa, and the United Republic of Tanzania), South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP), Grant No TF056039, P072202 will be reallocated as follow:

Category of Expenditure	Allocation (US\$)		% of Financing		
	Current/Revised	Current (*)	Revised	Current	Revised
(1) Good & Works		1,095,663.08	1,087,703.50	9.1%	9.1%
(a) Kenya		38,484.86	117,315.41	0.3%	1.0%
(b) South Africa		11,198.13	31,807.52	0.1%	0.3%
(c) Seychelles		173,828.16	32,026.44	1.4%	0.3%
(d) Tanzania		42,359.70	29,787.79	0.4%	0.2%
(e) Madagascar		18,980.00	25,883.04	0.2%	0.2%
(f) Mauritius		16,376.82	6,575.07	0.1%	0.1%
(g) Comoros		32,453.17	32,071.56	0.3%	0.3%
(h) Mozambique		46,427.19	46,343.85	0.4%	0.4%
(i) RMU		715,555.05	765,892.82	6.0%	6.4%
(2) Consultant Services		1,669,190.33	1,822,530.54	13.9%	15.2%
(a) Kenya		1,755.21	159,503.33	0.0%	1.3%
(b) South Africa		28,629.10	54,879.10	0.2%	0.5%
(c) Seychelles		2,000.00	1,074.56	0.0%	0.0%
(d) Tanzania		23,152.44	24,151.15	0.2%	0.2%
(e) Madagascar		1,000.00	1,644.99	0.0%	0.0%
(f) Mauritius		13,000.00	12,000.83	0.1%	0.1%
(g) Comoros		6,994.21	22,478.38	0.1%	0.2%
(h) Mozambique		7,186.92	40,833.69	0.1%	0.3%
(i) RMU		1,585,472.45	1,505,964.51	13.2%	12.5%
(3) Training & Workshops		1,248,583.09	1,225,294.89	10.4%	10.2%
(a) Kenya		78,774.92	99,849.46	0.7%	0.8%
(b) South Africa		77,577.48	126,001.11	0.6%	1.1%
(c) Seychelles		86,777.36	93,527.94	0.7%	0.8%
(d) Tanzania		39,840.43	38,748.90	0.3%	0.3%
(e) Madagascar		24,965.81	30,751.42	0.2%	0.3%
(f) Mauritius		47,205.48	44,099.23	0.4%	0.4%
(g) Comoros		62,651.49	82,355.71	0.5%	0.7%
(h) Mozambique		31,991.83	43,967.77	0.3%	0.4%
(i) RMU		798,798.29	665,993.35	6.7%	5.5%
(4) Operating Costs		7,917,293.07	7,864,471.07	66.0%	65.5%
(a) Kenya		244,307.91	751,160.83	2.0%	6.3%
(b) South Africa		431,915.91	274,333.31	3.6%	2.3%
(c) Seychelles		173,937.48	78,500.59	1.4%	0.7%
(d) Tanzania		290,662.05	245,549.24	2.4%	2.0%
(e) Madagascar		113,099.50	94,677.76	0.9%	0.8%
(f) Mauritius		159,779.57	82,352.66	1.3%	0.7%

(g) Comoros	99,325.93	151 734.46	0.8%	1.3%
(h) Mozambique	221,280.44	142 056.53	1.8%	1.2%
(i) RMU	6,182,984.28	6 044 105.69	51.5%	50.4%
(5) Unallocated	69,270.43	0.00	0.6%	0.0%
TOTAL	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	100.0%	100.0%

2. The current GEO performance rating is Satisfactory since most historical delays have been offset. There is no outstanding audit report. The SWIOFP project has contributed to recent progress made in biological research, strengthened regional networking and improved collaboration in the socio-economic, environmental and geopolitical dimensions. The project has built real momentum notably in training civil servants and students from all over the region, in stock assessments, in research cruise deployment and in regional databases development. Worth mentioning are the MSc courses that have proved to be excellent instruments in supporting capacity development and project activities at low cost. A regional fisheries management structure is materializing through the effective use of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) as a platform to discuss information on fisheries development and management, and member countries recently agreed to transform the Commission from an advisory body under FAO Article VI, to a management body under FAO Article XIV.

3. The proposed reallocation is necessary to mainly to reflect properly illustrate the regional nature of expenses incurred by the project and reduce unnecessary administrative procedures and to, in a lesser extent, reflect changes in means of implementation. Due to the regional nature of expenses incurred by the project, and to reduce unnecessary administrative procedures such as requesting authorization to overdrawn on country categories, it is proposed to pool expenses into the regional sub-categories (RMU). As a matter of fact, expenses charged against country categories are not illustrative of national expenses but expenses done in a country for the region. At time, one country may seem to have spent beyond set budget yet the expenditure may be regional in nature covering expenses of participants from all the beneficiary countries (e.g. regional workshop, survey). Change in means of implementation consists in use of more consultant time than estimated during the November 2011's restructuring and use of the Regional Management Unit (RMU) and component 6 instead of National Management Units (NMUs) and technical components, i.e., components 1 to 5.

ANNEX 2:
Results Framework and Monitoring
AFRICA: SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES PROJECT
 Situation as of December 12, 2012

Global Environmental Objective (GEO): To promote the environmentally sustainable use of fish resources through adoption by SWIO-riparian countries of an LME-based ecosystem approach to fisheries management in the Agulhas and Somali LMEs that recognizes the importance of preserving biodiversity.			
GEO Level Results Indicators	Target (end June 2012)	Situation (December 2012)	Target (March 2013)
Indicator One: Development of a regionally harmonized strategy for ecosystem-based management of shared fish stocks in the SWIO adopted by all countries participating in the Project through strengthening existing regional management bodies such as the SWIOFC	Data collection completed and Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) prepared	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) endorsed by countries. SAP national consultation took place except for South Africa and Somalia (planned in Jan. 2013). A draft Strategic Action Plan (version 3) drafted and to be submitted to countries by January 2013.	Strategic Action Plan (SAP) prepared and adopted by the beneficiary countries
Indicator Two: Adoption by all SWIOFP countries through the SWIOFC of a monitoring and evaluation framework (including environmental status and stress reduction indicators) that defines ecosystem	Drafting of regional M & E plan (and baselines based on input from Components 1-6)	The M&E plan have been prepared, and submitted to SWIOFC Session for adoption. It will be reviewed by the SWIOFC Scientific Committee for final adoption by SWIOFC. Ecosystem Approach in Fisheries management (EAF) score is now available for all countries.	Finalization and formal adoption of environmental status and stress reduction indicators, dissemination of M& E Plan within region
Indicator Three: Adoption of at least one national or multi-national plan for a specific demersal, pelagic or crustacean fisheries by all countries participating in project	Drafting of at least one sub-regional management plan. Identification of specific fisheries and countries to participate in joint management based on input from Components 1-4	Eleven (11) management plans under preparation (Mozambique and Kenya are preparing two (2) each, France one). Five (5) are final draft, four (4) draft, two (2) under drafting. Kenya and Tanzania, Madagascar and Comoros met to coordinate management plans (small pelagic / line fisheries), Seychelles and Tanzania met to exchange on knowledge on management plans implementation. Possibility for coordination between Seychelles and Mauritius exists.	Formal adoption of at least one national or a sub-regional management plan
Intermediate Result (Component One): (i) Assessment of the state of knowledge of fisheries resources in the WIO and recommendations on new data collection initiatives and (ii) development of a regional data management system to underpin management of SWIO fisheries.			
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> Regional database piloted and ranked effective by majority of SWIOFP countries	Database operational and updated	All seven (7) databases are operational and updated.	Database operational and updated
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i> An analysis of the gaps in knowledge of SWIO fisheries resources in response to the needs of fisheries management and a research agenda for implementation by SWIOFP	Harmonized regional data gap analysis technical report	Consultant procurement on going.	-
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Three:</i> Training in data handling and reporting provided for each of SWIOFP beneficiary countries	Training underway in all countries	Training completed, including GIS for Comoros.	Training completed in all countries (8)
Intermediate Result (Component Two): (i) Baseline assessment of shallow and deep water crustacean stocks and fisheries in the EEZs of Mozambique, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, Seychelles, Madagascar and Comoros and (ii) Assessment of crustacean fisheries by catch, evaluation of discard impacts, testing of exclusion devices and measurements of ecosystems impacts in selected areas of the SWIO.			

<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> Ship-based surveys and data-collection to support planned projects and assess the potential of new and existing fisheries	10 surveys completed (14 in total)	Fourteen (14) surveys completed including 13 SWIOFP-financed surveys. One (1) survey canceled due to unavailability of adequate vessel. Possibility to use another project data next year to fill data gaps.	-
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i> Production of Retrospective Analyses for the three major crustacean fishing sectors	Retrospective analysis of three fishing sectors completed (3 in total)	Retrospective analysis completed, posted on SWIOFP website, and will probably be published as a FAO Fisheries Circular document.	-
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Three:</i> Capacity building by completing of Masters of Sciences (MSc)	Completion and review of 2 MSc projects (2 in total)	2 MSc thesis completed, 2 submitted, 1 to be completed by March 2013.	Completion and review of another 2 MSc projects (4)
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Four:</i> # of published articles based on SWIOFP survey data	At least 1 peer-reviewed publications prepared (1 in total)	Four (4) scientific papers peer-reviewed, of which two (2) published, one (1) in press and one (1) submitted to peer- review. Four (4) papers in preparation.	At least 1 peer-reviewed publications prepared (2)
Intermediate Result (Component Three): Baseline assessment of demersal stocks and fisheries in the EEZs of Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros and Madagascar			
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> Ship-based surveys and data collection to assess the potential of new and existing fisheries.	1 trawl and 4 dropline cruises completed (6 in total)	Twenty four (28) surveys completed, including 22 SWIOFP-financed and eleven (11) specifically for the component. Three (3) dropline surveys took place in October – November 2012, as one (1) trawl survey in Kenya.	-
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i> Production of Retrospective Analyses for the major of demersal fisheries	Retrospective analysis of three fishing sectors completed (3)	Retrospective analysis final draft reviewed and updated (one document covering three fishing sectors)	-
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Three:</i> Capacity building by completing MSc.	N/A	Five (5) MSc grants approved. One (1) MSc thesis submitted (tbc) in Dec 2012, and to be completed by project Closing Date. Writing started for 4 MSc thesis.	2 MSc completed and reports submitted (2)
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Four:</i> # of published articles based on SWIOFP survey data	At least 2 peer-reviewed publications prepared (2 in total)	One (1) paper submitted to peer review journal in May 2012. Two (2) peer-reviewed papers under preparation.	-
Intermediate Result (Component Four): Baseline assessment of selected large, medium and small pelagic stocks in the EEZs of all nine SWIOFP countries and development of strategies to optimize small and large scale pelagic fisheries, including FADs.			
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> Ship-based surveys and data collection to assess the potential of new and existing fisheries.	Data Collection and analysis, 1 cruise completed (6 in total)	Nineteen (19) cruises completed of which 9 SWIOFP-financed specifically for the component (including for studying pelagic fish movement and multi-purpose cruises). One (1) additional survey took place in November under FFEM financing. Pelagic trawl surveys canceled due to unavailability of adequate vessel and gear.	Data Analysis Assessment completed
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i> Production of Retrospective Analyses for major pelagic fisheries	N/A	Retrospective analysis completed (one document covering two fishing sectors).	Retrospective analysis of two fishing sectors completed (2)
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Three:</i> Capacity Building by completing of Masters of	Completion of 2 MSc thesis (2 in total)	Five (5) MSc application approved. Two (2) MSc theses submitted. One to be	Completion of one more MSc thesis (3)

Sciences (MSc)		ready by January 2013, one probably after Closing Date. One student, upgraded to PhD, will submit a report.	
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Four</i> : # of published articles based on SWIOFP survey data	Data collection and analysis	One (1) article submitted to peer review journal. Two (2) articles under preparation.	At least 4 peer-reviewed publications prepared and/or submitted (4)
Intermediate Result (Component Five): Baseline assessment of fisheries interactions with non-consumptive marine resources and assessment of marine biodiversity as alternative sources of income			
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One</i> : Observer programme in place for monitoring fisheries interaction with non-consumptive marine resources	Extension to 3 more countries (7 in total)	Four (4) observer programmes have been financed by SWIOFP. Two (2) countries to start port observer program, two (2) on-board observer programs.	-
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two</i> : Mapping of hotspots, sensitive zones and protected areas & Biodiversity reference sites	MPA Mapping completed and hotspots identified (1 in total)	Draft retrospective analysis completed and inclusive of hotspots and MPAs. Consultant under recruitment for producing atlas. Training planned for country involvement in preparation of atlas.	Map Produced
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Three</i> : Capacity building by completing of Masters of Sciences (MSc)	N/A	Three (3) MSc applications approved. Two theses to be completed by end of project (Dec. 2012, Jan. 2013), and one after completion (Sept. 2013).	2 MSc close to completion (2)
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Four</i> : Rapid By-catch assessment (RBA) for small-scale fisheries realized in all beneficiary countries	RBA report completed for eight countries (8)	Regional By-catch Assessment report produced, based on bycatch data and RBA when needed. Report probably to be published as a FAO Fisheries Circular report.	-
Intermediate Result (Component Six): Development of regional fisheries management framework and support to regional and national fisheries management bodies.			
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One</i> : Review of national fisheries regulations and identification of areas where harmonization is needed	Harmonized guidelines produced	Fisheries legislation harmonization report produced and submitted for review. Policy and Governance report also produced with ASCLME.	Implementation of harmonized guidelines (# of countries)
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two</i> : Establishment of a functional working relationship between SWIOFP and Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission	Participation of beneficiary countries in SWIOFC Sessions, Scientific Committee and technical working groups	Beneficiary countries participated to SWIOFC meetings. Database produced.	Review by the SWIOFC of contribution of SWIOFP and of the compliance of countries to regional management decisions