

PROJECT PAPER

GUINEA-BISSAU

SMALL SCALE FISHERIES

(657-0006)

Amount: \$500,000

Authorized: May 14, 1979

BEST AVAILABLE

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET			1. TRANSACTION CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">A</div> A ADD C CHANGE D DELETE			PP 3 DOCUMENT CODE 3			
3. COUNTRY ENTITY Guinea-Bissau			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>						
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">657-0006</div>		6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">06</div>		7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">Small Scale Fisheries</div>					
8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">81</div>			9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">79</div> B. QUARTER <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">1</div> C. FINAL FY <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;"> </div> (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)						
10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$500 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 -)									
A. FUNDING SOURCE		FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT				
		B. FX	C. L/C	G. TOTAL	E. FX	F. L/C	H. TOTAL	I. TOTAL	
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL		482.0	18.0	500.0	482.0	18.0	500.0		
GRANT		482.0	18.0	500.0	482.0	18.0	500.0		
LOAN									
OTHER U.S. 1.									
OTHER U.S. 2.									
HOST COUNTRY		75.0	69.0	144.0	75.0	124.5	199.5		
OTHER DONOR(S)									
TOTALS		557.0	87.0	644.0	557.0	142.5	699.5		
11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$500)									
A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY		H. 2ND FY		K. 3RD FY	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	I. GRANT	J. LOAN	L. GRANT	M. LOAN
(1) EN	142	322		500.0					
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				500.0					
A. APPROPRIATION		N. 4TH FY		O. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. INDEBTEDNESS SCHEDULED	
		P. GRANT	Q. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN		
(1) EN						500.0			
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						500.0			
13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR. WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 3P IN PID FACESHEET DATA, BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.									
1 <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES									
14. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE						15. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID* OR FOR AID* DOCUMENTS DATE OF DISTRIBUTION			
SIGNATURE									
TITLE James O'D Maher Country Development Officer						DATE SIGNED			
						MM DD YY			
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ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR AFRICA

FROM: AFR/DR, ^{John W. Koehring}~~John W. Koehring~~SUBJECT: Guinea-Bissau Small Scale Fisheries Project (657-0006)
Procurement Waiver

REF: Abidjan 3541

Problem: Your approval is required for a source/origin waiver from Geographic Code 000 to Geographic Code 935 for procurement of vehicles and spare parts for the project.

- (A) Cooperating Country: Guinea-Bissau
- (B) Authorizing Document: Grant 657-0006
- (C) Project: Guinea-Bissau Small Scale Fisheries (657-0006)
- (D) Nature of Funding: Grant
- (E) Description of Goods: Vehicles and Vehicular Repair/
Maintenance Parts
- (F) Approximate Value: \$50,000
- (G) Probable Sources: France and the United Kingdom (Senegal and
The Gambia for Spare Parts)

Discussion: The Guinea-Bissau Small Scale Fisheries Project (657-0006) provides financial and technical assistance to the Government of Guinea-Bissau for the development of its small-scale fisheries sector. There are three (3) principal components of the project: (1) the development of the Small-Scale Fisheries sector in the port of Cacheu area; (2) the development of a fisheries management unit within the Government's Fisheries Secretariat; and (3) socio-cultural analysis of the parameters of the fisheries population of Cacheu. AID will provide \$365,000 to finance technical assistance, commodity procurement, training, construction and other services to carry out the objectives of this project. The project agreement was signed February 28, 1979.

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The commodities and approximate costs of this waiver request are as follows:

A. Vehicles:	1 ea. 5-ton truck	- \$27,000
	1 ea. 1/2 ton pick-up truck	- 10,000
	1 ea. station wagon (compact)	- 10,000
		\$47,000
B. Spare Parts		3,000
	Total	\$50,000

One previously-approved source/origin waiver of \$42,000 to Code 935 countries is in effect for this project.

The vehicles and vehicular parts are essential to the timely implementation of this project, and are not readily available from the authorized source (U.S. - Code 000). Non-AID foreign exchange is not available for procurement of these commodities.

To carry out the objectives of this project, travel to and from and within the port area of Cacheu by vehicle is a definitive requirement. Project vehicles should be those makes and models commonly used within the country that can be maintained and repaired by local garages or dealerships. At present there are no dealers in Guinea-Bissau representing American auto manufacturers, and to the best of available knowledge, none foreseen for the near future. Consequently, American vehicles imported into Guinea-Bissau would have no warranty back-up, no repair parts support, and no readily available source of maintenance expertise or facilities. The three (3) project vehicles, if procured from the United States, would be singular in type and model and risk periods of long downtime and shortened lifespans in such an environment. It is imperative, therefore, that project vehicles be procured from suppliers that regularly sell their products in Guinea-Bissau and offer constant and continuous after-sales service and maintenance support. For the most part, European vehicles dominate the country market and this situation will dictate the probable choice of project equipment.

Recommendation: It is recommended that AID/W find that special circumstances exist to waive the requirements of section 636(1) of the act in this case and that procurement from a non-U.S. source is permitted. Your signature will constitute a certification that exclusion of procurement from free world countries other than the cooperating country and countries included in Code 941 would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objective of the foreign assistance program.

APPROVED [Signature] Requirit/AID

DISAPPROVED _____

DATE 5/14/79

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ADVICE OF PROGRAM CHANGE

Country : Guinea-Bissau
Project Title : Small Scale Fisheries
Project Number : 657-0006
FY 1979 CP Reference : None
Appropriation Category : Food and Nutrition
Intended Obligation : \$500,000

file

We are advising that we intend to obligate \$500,000 in FY 1979 for the Small Scale Fisheries project. The project did not appear in the FY 79 Congressional Presentation. The FY 1978 Advice of Program Change we submitted in May stated that obligation would take place in 1978, and estimated a total project cost of \$500,000 in grant funds. The obligation of funds did not occur as originally planned.

The proposed project will finance approximately 86 person months of technical services who will provide in-country training; commodities, such as a small demonstration boat, motors, lines, fishing nets and related supplies, two insulated trucks for fish distribution; a credit fund to be used by fisherman in purchasing supplies; and other local support costs of the project.

The purpose of this project is twofold: (a) to promote small-scale fishing and increase fish consumption through a pilot project in the Cacheu Region, and (b) to promote the development of a Fisheries Management Unit within the Fisheries Secretariat of the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB). The project responds to a priority GOGB request for assistance to help in developing the country's fishing potential among small fishing communities and to complement GOGB's basic food production efforts.

Attachment:
New Activity Data Sheet

TITLE Small Scale Fisheries		FIELD Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED ORIGINATOR (in thousands of dollars) FY 79 500		TYPE OF PROJECT 500
PROGRAM 657-0006	NEW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIELD REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED FINAL OBLIGATION FY 79	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST OF PROJECT FY 01
GRANT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LOAN <input type="checkbox"/>				

Goal: To upgrade the nutritional standards of the population of Guinea-Bissau by developing the small-scale fisheries sector, increasing the amount and quality of fish available, and distributing fish more widely among the population.

Purpose: (a) to promote small-scale fishing and increase the availability of fish through a pilot project to be implemented in the Cacheu Region of Guinea-Bissau; and (b) to strengthen the institutional capability of the newly created Secretariat of State for Fisheries.

Background: Fisheries have assumed a significant role in the national plans of the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GCB). Fish is abundant and is part of the country's staple diet. The Government wants to develop a strong fisheries tradition and to modernize the archaic practices of the artisanal fishermen. There is, however, an almost total lack of governmental know-how, of basic supplies and infrastructure and of an extension service to reach the fishing communities.

This project will be implemented both at a small local community by developing and testing a small-scale fisheries model to be used for replication in other communities throughout the country and at the national level by strengthening the GCB institutional capability for the rational development of the fisheries sector. The first steps have been taken through the creation in early 1977 of a Secretariat of State for Fisheries.

Major Outputs:

	All Years
Fisherman's store established	x
Engine repair shop established	x
Revolving credit fund	x
Fresh fish distribution system	x
Small Scale Fisheries Management Unit established within the Fisheries Secretariat	x
Number of people trained in-country	25
A tested model to replicate small-scale fisheries activities through Bissau	x

Host Country and Other Donors (\$000):

	All Years
Government of Guinea-Bissau estimated contribution for salaries of counterpart personnel, logistic support, and physical facilities	173

FY 1979 Program:

	A.I.D. Financed Inputs (\$ thousands)	FY 79 and All years
Personnel: Technical Assistance (LT 69 pm; ST 17 pm)		291
Commodities: (motors, fishing supplies, demonstration boat, two insulated trucks, supplies)		97
Other Costs: (revolving credit funds, communications, international, local and domestic travel.		112

Total 500

	U.S. FINANCING (in thousands of dollars)			PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTIONS OR ACTIONS
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
through September 30, 1978	500	200		To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1978	500	200	300	
Estimated through September 30, 1978	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1980	-	-	500	

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I. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Facesheet: See the preceding FACESHEET for a summary of fiscal data and project purpose.

B. Recommendations: The Mission recommends authorization of grant financing totaling U.S. dollars 500,000 under regular program funds provided by the Food and Nutrition category. These funds will be used to achieve the following summarized program which will be carried out by the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB).

1. Goal

The project will contribute towards the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB) goal of upgrading nutritional standards in the country through the development of the small-scale fisheries sector, with particular emphasis on increasing the amount and quality of fish available and distributing it more widely among the population.

2. Purpose

The project purpose is two-fold:

1) To promote small-scale fishing and increase fish consumption through a pilot project in the Cacheu region for the small-scale fisheries sector.

2) To promote the development of a Fisheries Management Unit within the Fisheries Secretariat of the Government of Guinea-Bissau.

3. Outputs

Major Project Outputs include:

A) The establishment of:

(a) a small fisherman's store containing basic supplies, i.e., nets, rope, floats, lines, weights, fuel, motors, etc.; (b) a revolving credit capital fund;

(c) an engine repair shop; (d) a fresh fish distribution system to serve Cacheu and nearby population centers; (e) a small-scale fisheries management unit with the Secretary of State for Fisheries.

B) The training of local personnel to staff the fisherman's store, manage the credit fund, operate the engine repair shop, establish a distribution system and the management unit within the Fisheries Secretariat and facilitate subsequent expansion into new areas.

C) A model to replicate small-scale fisheries activities throughout Guinea-Bissau.

4. Inputs

<u>AID</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
- Technical Assistance and Training	\$ 80,500	130,500	51,000	262,000
- Equipment and Commodities	149,000	15,500	10,500	145,000
- Construction	30,000	--	--	30,000
- Local Costs	18,000	--	--	18,000
- Contingency	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
SUBTOTAL :	282,500	151,000	66,500	500,000
<u>GOGB</u>				
- Personnel	9,000	9,000	4,500	22,500
- Equipment and Commodities	105,000	5,000	5,000	115,000
- Housing	5,000	5,000	2,500	12,500
- Credit	20,000	--	--	20,000
- Fishermen's Store	5,000	5,000	2,500	12,500
- Contingency	7,000	7,000	3,000	17,000
SUBTOTAL :	151,000	31,000	12,500	199,500
TOTAL :	<u>413,000</u>	<u>185,000</u>	<u>86,000</u>	<u>689,500</u>

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. Background: Statistics on fisheries for Guinea-Bissau are poor and serve only to emphasize the need for an adequate reporting system. That aside, it seems quite clear from subjective analysis, bits and pieces of data made available independently, and observations made in the country that catches far exceed those reported and that the potential in coastal waters is far greater than the current catch.

The latest FAO statistics list catches in Guinea-Bissau at an estimated 1700 metric tons per year from 1972 through 1975, all of this being marine fin fish. There is reason to believe that the inshore shrimp catch was considerable during this period (though neither recorded nor credited to the country to which it was transhipped). Further, the marine fin fish catch was estimated at about 3000 mt/yr by FAO in 1975 (Source CEECAF Newsletter 3, October 1976).

The offshore stocks have been fished heavily by distant water fleets; the Soviet Union is reported to take about 100,000 mt annually. The impact of this fishing upon the offshore stocks is uncertain; some believe there remains substantial unexploited reserves, while others feel the situation is serious. Guinea-Bissau is attempting to place foreign fishing under control in her 150 mile zone of extended jurisdiction. Regardless of its success, the offshore fisheries will have minimal impact on the coastal stocks sought by the artisanal fleet.

These coastal stocks, protected under Guinea-Bissau law from exploitation by the large-scale fleets both foreign and domestic, offer a great potential for development, both in the fin fisheries and in shrimp.

The map of Guinea-Bissau attached as Annex 3 best illustrates the area available to coastal fishermen. The coastline is more than 1500 km. long and there is in addition the Bijagos archipelago with its vast extent of protected waters.

This part of West Africa is known for the richness of its fisheries resources and despite the paucity of hard information regarding Guinea-Bissau, there is every reason to believe that the opportunity exists to increase coastal catches by a substantial amount without danger of overfishing.

Fisheries have assumed a significant role in the national plans of the GOGB. Fish are abundant and a major part of the people's diet. The Government wants to develop a strong fisheries tradition, to bring their artisanal fishermen from archaic practices to modern technology. It recognizes the magnitude of the problem which encompasses every aspect of fisheries. There is, however, an almost total lack of governmental knowhow, of basic supplies, transport services, and the like, and this has so far prevented rational development.

The Government took steps to combat this situation over a year ago, with the formation of the Secretariat de Estado das Pescas early in 1977. Sr. Turpin assumed effective control as Secretary of State for Fisheries in May 1977. The new department has moved rapidly and aggressively to improve and secure the role of fisheries in the nation. The high priority which fisheries development holds in the Government's plans is demonstrated by the active support given fisheries by the President.

The Department has, however, no professional fisheries staff and indeed is understaffed in all respects. Sr. Turpin is fully cognizant of this, and is seeking help from a variety of quarters. He visited the United States in December 1977 where he conferred with United States officials on (a) the possibility of United States technical assistance through AID and (b) how the United States was coping with extended jurisdiction, particularly how the United States enforced its 200 mile zone, and how our experience might be utilized in Guinea-Bissau.

B. Detailed Project Description: This project was originally proposed as an accelerated impact program (AIP) for the development of artisanal fishing in the Cacheu area of Guinea-Bissau. An AIP project review found that the project was beyond the scope of an AIP. It was recommended, therefore, that the project be put forward as a regular small-scale project under the expedited track procedure. The proposed project is a pilot demonstration for the development and improvement of artisanal fishing in Guinea-Bissau. Concurrently, assistance will be provided to the GOGB State Secretariat for Fisheries to assess and develop a fisheries

management program. Proposed activities under the project will consist of a mixture of technical assistance and training, together with the provision of basic materials necessary to promote development of a pilot program to increase the supply and distribution of fish from an artisanal source.

1. Project Goal

The overall project goal is to increase national fish production which will provide a reliable source of protein for the population of Guinea-Bissau (thus improving the country's nutritional level). This can be achieved with an expanded program once the approach tested by a pilot project proves artisanal fishing feasible for introduction to other fishing areas of the country. Essential to achieving the goal is an increase in fishermen's catches and the development of a reliable distribution/marketing system.

Related to the achievement of the overall goal is the GOCB's ability to establish a national program to increase fishing catches in all waters. Such a program will not only provide an increased level of food protein for distribution throughout the country, but also an eventual, sufficient surplus for export to help earn the much needed foreign exchange.

2. Project Purpose

To achieve the goal of the project, it will be necessary to demonstrate that artisanal fishing can be improved in Guinea-Bissau and that fish catches can be dramatically increased. With the improved and increased fish harvests, it will then be necessary to establish a system for marketing the catches. The project purpose is therefore to promote small-scale artisanal fishing and increase fish consumption within a limited pilot area.

While there is every confidence that the above stated purpose can be achieved, the GOCB needs to develop (or have provided) the technical ability to plan for the establishment of similar efforts in fishing areas throughout the country. This will require developing a unit within

the State Secretariat for Fisheries to plan the development and management of the country's small-scale fisheries. Thus, a second purpose to the project is the establishment of such a unit to evaluate, manage, and plan the development of the fishing sector.

3. Project Outputs

The most immediate and obvious project output in the pilot project area will be increased production (catches) from the Cacheu River, an increase in catches will assure an adequate and consistent supply of fish and make the establishment of a marketing system to other areas feasible. Additional income, made possible under the project, will allow the fishermen to take advantage of the credit facility to be established as part of a fishermen's store in the project area.

The credit facility will provide fishermen a means to purchase motors for their boats, nets and other equipment and the supplies necessary to ply their trade. The fishermen's store will stock these goods to serve the fishermen's needs and will provide the fishing community with a cold storage facility and a repair shop for the motor boats.

The final output will be the establishment of a planning unit within the State Secretariat of Fisheries which will develop plans for the expansion of activities begun under the project. In addition, the personnel in the planning unit will assist in the gathering of statistics on fishing and the making of recommendations for a rational exploitation of Guinea-Bissau's fisheries resources.

4. Project Inputs

Project inputs will include personnel, equipment, facilities, commodities and money to establish the revolving fund/credit facility. The provision of these inputs will be shared by AID and the GOGB.

The GOGB will provide the fishermen's store and grounds with fuel and housing in Cacheu. In Bissau, office space and furnishings will be provided within the headquarters of the State Secretariat for Fisheries. Personnel will include a counterpart assistant to work with the technical assistant

assigned to the fishermen's store, two mechanics to work in the repair shop, two clerk/trainees to work in the fishermen's store and counterpart personnel to work in the planning unit. The GOGB will also provide an ice-plant either through its own means or with the assistance of another donor. All fuels for the project will be provided by the GOGB as well as a \$20,000 equivalent in pesos for a fishermen's credit fund.

AID will provide technical assistance personnel, one who will be assigned in Cacheu to work directly with the fishermen and help establish the fishermen's store while providing initial management of the credit fund. This person will also train the counterparts assigned by the GOGB to Cacheu to operate the store and the credit fund. A second person will provide technical guidance for the development of the planning unit within the State Secretariat for Fisheries. As part of this effort, close monitoring of pilot project progress will help provide planning for similar projects in other fisheries areas of the country. The emphasis will be on small, manageable projects which can have immediate impact on project participants/beneficiaries. Included here will be up to 12 PM's of short-term consulting.

Equipment to be contributed to the project by AID includes three vehicles (insulated distribution van, pickup truck and sedan-type vehicle), 25 boat motors for sale to fishermen, one generator for the store (to operate lights and the cold storage) and two sets of mechanics tools.

Commodities to be provided include nets, floats, spare parts, etc.; in other words, an inventory for the fishermen's store to establish itself in business.

AID will also provide financing: to renovate the building that will house the fishermen's store; the construction of the cold storage room; and the renovation of housing and furnishing for the two persons providing long-term technical assistance.

Overall, the project consists of two major components and a socio-cultural aspect related to its replication potential:

a. To promote the development of small scale fisheries at the port of Cacheu.

The principal needs here are to promote development of the basic facilities and materials which will allow the existing small scale fishermen to increase their landings of fish, and provide for distribution of fresh fish among the population of the Cacheu region. In addition, there are excellent prospects for the transportation of any excess fish supplies to serve the population of Bissau.

b. To promote development of a Fisheries Management Unit within the Fisheries Secretariat of the Government of Guinea-Bissau.

The principal need to be met is to promote the development of the basic government services required to provide a rational development and management of the country's fisheries, with particular emphasis on the small-scale sector.

c. Socio-Cultural Parameters

Throughout, emphasis is placed on the development of local capabilities for the continuation and expansion of activities following completion of the project. This will be achieved by promoting the development of field demonstration programs and sub-systems at Cacheu, and field training of primary personnel for immediate operations, together with duplicates for the multiplier effect.

Training provided under the project will be entirely "in-country", and be concentrated upon development of competency in performing appropriate activities required for specific tasks at various levels, including management operations.

Overseas training is not considered appropriate in these cases due to: the lack of an appropriate educational background, the need to maintain the trainees in their positions in order to promote the multiplier effect (it is considered that those having overseas training would likely move out of these occupations and the training be wasted), and the particular local conditions within which they must be trained to operate.

Overseas training for ten nominees of the Fisheries Secretariat is being provided under an associated AID sponsored project -- the Development Training Program for Portuguese Speaking Africa. Recommendations have been made to the Secretary of State for Fisheries concerning the training appropriate for these nominees and the needs and activities of this project, together with those of the Secretariat.

5. Project Beneficiaries

This project will benefit directly about 200 fishermen in the Cacheu Region through the training, marketing assistance and access to fishing supplies.

Indirectly, it will benefit about 158,000 people in five areas who will have access to an increased supply of fish.

The project will also benefit directly the personnel to be employed and trained both at the local level in Cacheu and at the National level in the Secretariat for Fisheries.

6. Project Assumptions

A major assumption of the proposed project is the GOGB's commitment to the development of the country's fisheries resources, especially small-scale artisanal fishing. Fisheries have assumed a significant role in the GOGB's national plans for development. Emphasis is to establish a strong fisheries tradition and move the country's artisanal fishermen from archaic practices to a practical, modern technology. In addition, Guinea-Bissau is taking a more active role in international fisheries affairs. It plans to participate actively in the FAO Committee on Fisheries, and has recently adhered to the Commission for West Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF). Over the past few years FAO has sent several fisheries missions to Guinea-Bissau at the Government's request.

7. Other Donors

Guinea-Bissau has one bilateral fisheries assistance project in place; this is with Sweden through SIDA. The agreement was signed in May 1976 and has a budget of 1.7 million dollars. It is "designed to improve the lot of

artisanal fishermen" but has not progressed as rapidly as was hoped because of the lack of technically trained personnel. They do have one professional sociologist who is based at the project's headquarters on the island of Bubaque. Plans are complete for an ice plant which should be in operation by April 1979. At present, all project activities are planned for Bubaque.

The French government recently made several exploratory fishing and stock assessment trips into Guinea-Bissau's extended economic zone, this at the Government's request, and these reportedly verified the richness of these waters.

France is also providing credit for the purchase of two 19 m. high speed vessels and one light plane (Cessna) to be used in fisheries surveillance and enforcement work. Plans are to train two aircraft pilots in the United States as part of the AID program. These pilots departed September 15, 1978.

France and Guinea-Bissau signed a fishing agreement in January 1977 that allows French vessels to fish in Guinea-Bissau waters and the agreement will determine the relations between the two countries with regard to marine fisheries (Source: CEECAF Newsletter No. 4, March 1977).

France, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau have a joint venture, SEMAPESCA, that is engaged in shrimp for export. The firm is building a very large freezing and processing plant in Bissau.

ESTRELA DO MAR, a joint venture between Guinea-Bissau (51%) and USSR has apparently proved something less than satisfactory from the point of view of the Fisheries Secretariat. It was created in 1974 with \$100,000 capital and is governed by a council of six with three from each country. The firm is involved in marketing as well as fishing. There are now eight vessels (four under each flag) and they fish both shrimp and fish. The former are largely for export and are not brought ashore. The fish are sold locally. They are fishing well offshore but in Guinea-Bissau waters; trips may last a month. Two types of Russian

stern trawlers (28 and 53) are operating; both are rigged to fish with two shrimp nets. The shoreside facilities are inadequate; a refrigerator is being built and a 600 ton ice plant is budgeted for 1978. The Director, from Guinea-Bissau, is an economist; his assistant, a Soviet, is an engineer.

GUTALP is a joint venture between Guinea-Bissau and Algeria. The company has fallen upon hard times, largely, according to the Fisheries Secretariat, because neither nation knows how to go about either high seas or small-scale fishing. The situation is described as "delicate" with fishing operations 90% paralyzed. The fleet (a half dozen small stern trawlers) was tied up during the visit. These boats are operational but will have to carry ice because their refrigeration systems are broken down. They simply cannot maintain the fleet. An Algerian delegation arrives in mid-February, including people from the Fisheries Department. They will seek ways to reactivate the company.

The shore refrigeration facilities were not built for fish, they lack technical personnel, and 50% of the plant is nonoperative. The plant was built in 1967 and was set up with American equipment (York compressors); parts were not available so they have shifted to Italian.

According to CECAF Newsletter No. 3 (October 1976), Guinea-Bissau and Libya signed an agreement of cooperation in April 1977 that called for the creation of a joint fishing venture. There is no evidence that anything has been done to implement this agreement.

These joint ventures and fishing agreements all apply to the offshore waters. According to government officials, inshore waters (defined as inside 13 miles) are reserved for small-scale operations.

8. Relationship to AID country strategy

AID is a relative newcomer to providing development assistance to Guinea-Bissau. The Agency is in the process of developing its overall program strategy. At the moment

concentration is on small scale, high impact and high visibility projects in agriculture and education. As success is achieved on a limited scale, new projects will be developed. These early efforts are part of the formation of USAID's program for development assistance from which projects are based on what is relevant and possible in Guinea-Bissau.

The project proposed herein is a prime example of this approach. Artisanal fishing is an important element in the traditional economy of Guinea-Bissau and can play an important role in the overall development of the country's economy.

9. Environmental Concerns

The proposed project will have a near zero impact on the environment. It will be promoting greater harvests of fish, but not at such a rate that they will be able to replenish the population. Spawning grounds and habitats will not be disturbed, and no effects on ecological balance can be anticipated.

Regarding the social environment, one should anticipate a beneficial impact resulting from the introduction of improved technology and practices. It is anticipated that this will increase incomes and promote positive changes in spending and consumption. There will not be, however, any detrimental change on cultural practices or effect on the cultural heritage and symbols of the population.

The Initial Environmental Examination is attached as Annex 4. The recommendation and Threshold Decision is that no further environmental action is necessary.

III. PROJECT ANALYSIS

A. Economic and Social Overview

Guinea-Bissau is vigorously attempting to rebuild an economy after a long struggle for independence from Portugal. Though it is primarily an agricultural economy, in recent years the GOGB has been making a concerted effort to develop its fishing industry which holds great potential.

The central economic factor of this project would be the development of a strong artisanal fishing industry in the area of Cacheu. It will aim at increasing productivity through improved technology and equipment as well as providing a means of marketing the fish in outlying areas.

Directly, 190-200 fishermen in the pilot project area with their families will benefit from the project. These fishermen own and/or man the 33 registered boats which fish the Cacheu River waters in the vicinity of Cacheu. The boats range in size from 1-2 man 15 foot piroques (traditional hollowed out log boats or falups), to larger 40 foot wood construction boats (Nhomincos) manned by 8-12 fishermen.

Fishing activities take place for 8-9 months of the year. Fishermen estimate that each month has 8-10 days of good fishing when a boat will catch 200-300 kilograms of fish. These fish are sold fresh, sun dried and smoked. Because of the lack of a marketing capability beyond the immediate environs of Cacheu, fishermen are not able to adequately meet the needs of their families from fishing activities alone. Instead, they are required during the rainy season to halt all fishing activities and concentrate on farming to supplement incomes and subsistence. The same fishermen state that with marketing assistance to guarantee them adequate incomes, fishing would be their sole economic activity throughout the year.

On a local level this project will greatly improve the established fishing industry. Through training in advanced fishing technology, availability of supplies and equipment through a local fishermen's store, credit funds, motors and trained mechanics, production will increase substantially. Based on an average sales price of 30¢ per kilo for fresh fish and 90¢ per kilo for smoked fish, it is estimated that a Nhomincos boat manned by eight fishermen would gross nearly 26,000 dollars per year averaging 500 kilograms per outing and 15 outings per month. A Falup boat manned by two fishermen and averaging 200 kilograms per outing with 15 outings per month should gross over 10,000 dollars per year.

Estimated operating expenses of 1500 and 1300 dollars respectively for maintenance of boats, motors and equipment

and 7,800 and 3,000 dollars respectively for marketing of fish outside of Cacheu still leaves a healthy margin for each fisherman. At these figures, the average annual net income per fisherman would be 2,200 dollars, this coming in a country who's average per capita income has been estimated at 140 dollars per year.

Selling of fish in the local markets, and drying and smoking of fish is the province of women in Cacheu. Traditionally the fish are dried on bamboo racks in the sun. Smoking of fish is done on grates over fires. The fish are covered with pieces of burlap sacks or leaves during the smoking process. The State Secretariat is attempting to improve such practices with the introduction of simple changes as salting of fish before smoking or drying which will increase the time they can be preserved without spoilage, and making smoking stoves from discarded 55 gallon fuel drums.

There is little doubt that the fishermen could market catches of the magnitude suggested above. The market region is relatively well populated with the basic infrastructure necessary to facilitate marketing as well as inputs. The population of the market area is estimated to be 158,000 as follows:

Cacheu	12,000
Cachungo	32,000
Catio	11,000
Bula	13,000
Bissau	90,000
	<hr/>
	158,000

None of these areas is more than an hour and a half from Cacheu over reasonable roads.

On a broader scale this project will serve as a model for future planning within the Guinea-Bissau Secretariat of Fisheries. The potential exists in Guinea-Bissau for exportation of fish to neighboring countries in the future, which would lead to foreign currencies essential to its economic development.

B. Technical Overview

Three major components make up the proposed small-scale fisheries project:

Component No. 1

Promote Development of Small Scale Fisheries Sector at the Port of Cacheu.

The Cacheu Region was selected to implement the field experimental aspect of the project because:

- There is confirmed abundance of fish and shrimp in the Cacheu Region waters.
- Cacheu has a significant number (200) of fishermen.
- The area has the basic infrastructure (roads) to facilitate implementation, including the provision of inputs and fish distribution and marketing process.
- The region is relatively populated thereby facilitating the diffusion of project benefits through increased availability of a stable supply of fish at a reasonable price.

The approximately 200 fishermen based in the port of Cacheu with some 40 boats (of traditional type between 15 and 40 feet) available for operation. During the past several years, fishing operations have gradually declined so that at present only some ten of these boats operate on a close to a regular basis. This decline is due to the almost non-availability of materials for construction of fishing gear, lack of spare parts and maintenance facilities for motors and other supplies.

Three years ago, some twenty vessels were powered by outboard motors (between 6 and 20 HP); now only seven of these remain in working order (and all but one of these are outboard boats from Senegal which fish along side the local fishermen). Fuel is not considered to be a major problem.

There appears to be excellent prospects for development of fisheries at the port: the area is rich in fish and shrimp, boats and fishermen are available (many young people wish to pursue fishing but are restricted by lack of opportunity) and markets are available to absorb a marked increase in landings.

The basic requirement in order to promote increased landings is to provide the fishermen with the means to operate on a regular basis. This entails making available motors for the boats, fuel, materials for the construction of fishing gear and associated needs, and credit facilities. The fishermen stated that if the motors and materials were available, they would purchase them, either directly or through credit arrangements, depending on individual status.

At present, the landed fish is mainly sold on the local market or transported to Bissau. Very little reaches the population in other areas of the Cacheu Region, due to the critical lack of transportation. The population is accustomed to fish as a food and would buy it on a regular basis were it available. However, the fishermen need the basic appropriate facilities (insulated truck) to promote the regular availability of fish to the population over as wide an area as possible. Basic road access is available to interior centers in the region, although many of the roads are in bad condition.

Due to the present conditions at Cacheu, it is not considered appropriate to include the formation of a fishermen's cooperative as a fixed objective of the Component. Particular attention will be given, however, to the fostering of cooperative activities among the fishermen. Should the situation arise whereby the formation of a cooperative appears to offer a successful outcome in the long term context, the idea will be promoted.

Throughout the work under this component, particular attention will be given to developing a self-sustaining fisheries operation at Cacheu. The following program is, therefore, proposed to promote development of small-scale

fisheries at Cacheu:^{1/}

1. Establish a fisherman's store containing netting materials, rope, floats, line, weights, fuel, etc.
 - Initial stock to be provided, and then maintained on a revolving, self-sustaining basis.
 - Train manager and staff to operate store.
2. Establish a revolving credit system for fishermen.
 - Provide an initial "revolving credit" capital fund, to be maintained on a self-sustaining basis.
 - Train credit manager and staff.
3. Establish a small engine repair shop.
 - Provide initial stock of spare parts, to be maintained on a self-sustaining basis.
 - Provide tools as necessary.
 - Train between two and four mechanics and/or "apprentices".
4. Provide initial supply of outboard motors.
 - Provide 25 Johnson or Evinrude 20 HP long shaft motors; to be available for purchase by fishermen using the credit fund if necessary.
5. Develop a demonstration fresh fish distribution system for regional population.^{2/}
 - Provide insulated truck for transporting of fresh fish in ice.
 - Train manager and operators for truck.

^{1/} Data concerning fisheries activity at Cacheu and identification of needs were developed as a result of discussions with local officials and a meeting with approximately 40 fishermen.

^{2/} An essential input to this sub-component is an available ice plant and fish holding facility. This will be provided by the GOGB.

Component No. 2

Promote development of a fisheries management unit within the Fisheries Secretariat.

The Fisheries Secretariat is new. It lacks depth in personnel generally and is almost without professional fisheries competence. It is proposed to build its strength because in the long run, projects such as the one proposed for Cacheu which is hoped to be duplicated elsewhere, can only succeed if there is a professionally strong fisheries agency.

- Cacheu itself will need headquarters guidance during the first few years.
- The component will help insure an appropriate balance between offshore and coastal fisheries.
- The Secretariat cannot now cope with all the fisheries problems facing it, both domestically and internationally.
- A strong, well-organized Fisheries Secretariat is essential if Guinea-Bissau is to realize the full potential of its fisheries resources.
- The United States is particularly strong in fisheries management and administration and is, therefore, particularly well suited to give assistance in this sub-sector.

The Secretariat is fully aware of its present limitations and has taken, within its restricted ability, certain actions to overcome them; for example:

- In December 1977, the Secretary of State for Fisheries visited fisheries-related institutions in Brazil, Portugal and the United States.
- The Secretariat has obtained assistance for training in Brazil, Portugal and the United States.

- The Secretariat is working closely with the French Government and has obtained financing for boats and surveillance planes. In addition, the French recently conducted a fisheries stock assessment of the country.

All of these steps will help solve some of the problems. There remains almost the full gamut of fisheries problems that must be addressed in a continuing fashion in headquarters, if Guinea-Bissau is to realize its potential. These include:

- Continued stock assessments and experimental fishing
- Statistics on catch and effort.
- Biology of the principal species.
- Quality control and food technology.
- Economic assessment of the fishery and distribution systems.
- Marketing.
- Insuring a supply of gear, fuel, boats, and shore-side equipment.
- Minimizing post-harvest losses.
- Providing timely and appropriate regulations when and if required.
- Enforcing any regulations promulgated.

Obviously, no one man can cope with all this. He can, however, do much to provide guidance, to seek experts in special fields as needed, to help do the groundwork that will in time permit a viable long range fisheries department to emerge.

The following program is, therefore, proposed in order to promote the development of such a fisheries management unit within the Fisheries Secretariat:

A. Statistical record system for the Marine Fisheries of Guinea-Bissau.

- Outline an appropriate statistical system.

- Develop a demonstration record system for the port of Cacheu.
- Promote expansion of the system to other principal landing sites.

B. Stock Assessment.

- Outline appropriate activities required for assessment and management of small-scale fisheries.
- Develop a demonstration system for providing basic data: composition and relative abundance of species at Cacheu.
- Promote expansion of system to other principal fish landing sites.

C. Economic Parameters.

- Outline an appropriate harvesting and distribution economics analysis system for the small-scale sector.
- Develop a demonstration costs and earnings analysis for the Port of Cacheu.
- Develop a demonstration economic analysis for the adjacent population distribution system.
- Promote the expansion of the systems to other fishing ports and areas.

D. Exploratory Fishing.

- Undertake demonstration activities in exploratory fishing to expand knowledge of abundance and distribution of stocks at Cacheu.
- Undertake demonstration operations to promote more effective handling and storage of the catch.

E. Small-Scale Fisheries Management.

- Develop outline of administrative unit and system for management of small-scale fishing operations in Guinea-Bissau.

- Promote development of suitable management system.
- Consider all aspects of Guinea-Bissau fisheries and the development of compatible management systems.

F. Advisory Function.

- Provide, as requested by the GOCB, advice and/or assistance in any aspect of fisheries.

Component No. 3

Socio-Cultural Parameters.

The success or failure of development programs often depends on an understanding of the various socio-cultural parameters. In order to enhance the probability of success of this project, appropriate socio-cultural analysis will be undertaken at an early stage to determine the parameters involved in effecting change.

Period monitoring of the project in terms of the socio-cultural parameters will be undertaken, and recommendations provided for revising strategies as necessary activities include:

A. An assessment of socio-cultural background.

- Assess socio-cultural background of the fisheries population of Cacheu.
- Identify important parameters regarding change agents and effect.
- Provide recommendations regarding project implementation.

B. Program Monitoring.

- Monitor program to identify effectiveness of change agents and techniques.
- Develop alternative strategies in light of findings as necessary.

IV. PROJECT FINANCIAL PLAN

The project budget is presented in the two attached tables. Table 1, Summary Cost Estimate and Financial Plan, is a breakdown of the project components into foreign exchange and project local currency costs. The financial contribution to be made by the Government of Guinea-Bissau will be U.S. \$187,000, or 27.2% of the total project budget.

Table 2, Project of Expenditures by Fiscal Year, shows the expected timetable for expenditures by both AID and the GOGB. Based on these projections, AID's FY 1979 expenditures of U.S. \$247,500, will account for approximately one half of AID's total contribution to the project. These expenditures will include technical assistance, construction costs, and the purchase of vehicles, outboard motors, equipment and supplies, all necessary to put the project into full operation. FY 1980 and '81 contributions will go primarily toward technical assistance and maintenance or additions to existing equipment and facilities.

The GOGB's FY 1979 contribution will account for approximately 75% of their total contribution to the project. The greatest part of this will be U.S. \$100,000 for an ice plant, essential in the beginning stages of the project, and the creation of a \$20,000 credit fund. The balance of the GOGB FY 1979 contribution, as well as the FY 1980 and 1981 contributions will go towards office space, supplies, and the payment of local salaries. The projections are essential in terms of the planning of funding allocations. A more complete breakdown of the fiscal year expenditures can be found in the Implementation Target section of the Logical Framework.

The GOGB has shown substantial interest in the development of a strong fishing industry. Whereas no money was specifically budgeted for fisheries in 1977, the Secretariat of Fisheries was established in 1978 with a working budget of \$542,800.

Although the Secretariat of Fisheries is extremely interested in the development of the artisanal river fishing in the Cacheu area, limited financial resources in Guinea-Bissau require that this project seek outside support. The project budget of \$500,000 would require 92% of the Secretariat

of Fisheries total 1978 operating budget which is clearly not feasible. Yet under this project the GOGB will be contributing U.S. \$140,000 in the first year which would represent better than 25% of their total 1978 budget. In addition they will be investing an additional \$47,000 over the life of the project. This substantial financial commitment on the part of the GOGB clearly indicates its interest in this project. Despite the fact that Guinea-Bissau is currently one of the poorest countries in the world, with an economic and social profile matching those countries on the UN's LDC list, the GOGB contribution towards this project will exceed 25% of the total cost.

Operations and maintenance costs (including staff salaries) will be the major costs to the GOGB after the fisheries project is operational. It is felt that the Secretariat will be in a position to maintain these costs out of its yearly operating budget once AID participation in the project has ended.

As indicated in the economic and social overview of this paper, a substantial market for fresh and smoked fish exists within a relatively close range of Cacheu. Once this project is in operation it is estimated that the annual harvest of fish per fisherman will be approximately 5,600 kilos. At average prices of 30¢ per kilo for fresh fish and 90¢ per kilo for smoked fish, it is evident that the local fishermen will be able to pay their expenses and maintain a sufficient net income to support themselves solely from fishing.

Due to the fact that AID has had limited experience to date in Guinea Bissau, detailed comparison of this project with others is impossible. The cost estimates presented in this paper are the result of study information provided by GOGB and AID personnel located in Guinea-Bissau. They reflect the most accurate estimates possible based on their opinions, and experience in nearby countries.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN

(U.S.\$ 000)

PROJECT PAPER

PROJECT NO.	SMALL SCALE FISHERIES					TOTAL
	SOURCE	AID		GOGB		
	FX	LC	FX	LC		
<u>USE</u>						
Long Term Technical Assistance	180,000					180,000
Short Term Technical Assistance	82,000					82,000
HH Furnishings	15,000					16,000
Motors and Spare Parts	32,000					32,000
Vehicles and Spare Parts	50,000					50,000
Fuel, Equip., Office Supplies				15,000		15,000
Store Inventory	17,000	3,000				20,000
Store Rental				12,500		12,500
Generator	60,000					60,000
Housing				12,500		12,500
Building Renovation	15,000	10,000				25,000
Local Salaries				22,500		22,500
Ice Plant			75,000	25,000		100,000
Cold Storage Room	15,000	5,000				20,000
Credit Fund				20,000		20,000
Inflation, Contingency	15,000			17,000		32,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	482,000	18,000	75,000	124,500		699,500

TABLE 2

PROJECT OF EXPENDITURES BY FISCAL YEAR
(U.S.\$ 000)

PROJECT NO.	SMALL SCALE FISHERIES		
<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>AID</u>	<u>GOGB</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1979	277,500	144,000	328,500
1980	146,000	34,000	177,000
1981 (6 months)	61,500	9,500	74,000
Inflation Contingency	15,000	17,000	32,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	500,000	199,500	699,500

V. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Project implementation will be a relatively straight forward provision of technical assistance (two long-term and two short-term consultants; purchase of equipment and supplies; and renovation of housing and construction of a small cold store room for the fishermen's store). The complicated tasks will be the procurement of equipment, supplies and vehicles, and the installation of the generator, ice plant and cold store room.

Organization of the Fishermen's Store will be under the guidance of contracted technical assistance provided by AID on site and under the auspices of the State Secretariat for Fisheries. While not organized as a cooperative, the store will be run on a cooperative-type basis. Fishermen who wish to participate in the program will register with the store in order to take advantage of its benefits. They will then be eligible to make purchases and obtain credit as necessary.

The life of the project is anticipated to be 30 months. The first six months will be to procure the boat motors, vehicles and other equipment and establish the fishermen's store inventory. At the same time housing arrangements will be finalized and furnishing procured. Necessary renovations of buildings will be carried out at this time also.

Twenty-four months will cover full implementation of the project. During this period of time, the fishermen's store will become fully operational with the assistance of the technician contracted to work on site at Cacheu. A system for providing credit will be established and a marketing/distribution network made operational. A rate of inventory turnover for the store will be set and a counterpart trained to manage the store and handle the sales and credit operation.

Early in the implementation period, criteria will be established and agreed upon for the use of the credit facility. These will include established requirements for a fisherman to receive credit, interest rates for loans and repayment schedules. In addition, plans will be made for

how the reflows of funds into the credit facility will be put to work for the benefit of the store patrons.

One full time contracted U.S. fisheries expert will work on national fisheries with the State Secretary of Fisheries. He/she will also be responsible for supervising and instructing the Cacheu operation and giving guidance to the full time AID technician living in Cacheu. He/she will also work with the head of Fisheries Division of the Guinea-Bissau State Secretariat for Fisheries in national fishing problems and make recommendations on improvements which the GOCB might wish to make on their present operations. This fisheries expert will also work to establish within the Secretariat a fisheries management/planning unit.

Because the GOCB is not familiar with AID required contracting procedures and because of the lack of access to adequate facilities other than USG, these contractors will direct personal services contracts with AID. The CDO has identified and will contract for the services of the technician in Cacheu. Assistance will be requested from AID/W on locating the second long-term consultant and the short-term consultants required. See Annex 2 for description of duties.

Briefly, the short-term consultants will consist of a mechanic to provide assistance in developing a maintenance program for the boat motors and insulated truck, and a sociologist to carry out a sociological analysis of the impact and acceptance of the project.

The construction activities to be carried out will be minor, primarily consisting of cement plaster patching of walls, installation of windows and/or screening, rewiring or wiring of electrical fixtures where needed, installation of plumbing fixtures where needed and a general "fix-up" to provide adequate habitation for the American contracted personnel. The most complicated construction element will be the construction of a cold storage room for the fishermen's store. This will be essentially an insulated room within a room. Preliminary plans call for a room of approximately 10 feet x 15 feet x 8 feet, constructed of brick with a foam insulation between the brick walls and an inner wall of corrugated sheeting and a double layered insulated ceiling.

The most expensive and complicated element will be the installation of a compressor and pipes for the cooling element.

A REDSO/WA engineer has reviewed preliminary plans and specifications and recommends that the requirements for FAA Section 611(A) have been met. More detailed plans and specifications are needed, however, a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the United States Government can be made.

Procurement Plan

The Guinea-Bissau Artisanal Fisheries Project, intended to promote an increase in small-scale fishing in the Cacheu region and to stimulate the development of a Fisheries Management Unit, requires timely procurement of goods and services to insure its success. This Procurement Plan provides a general outline of the scope of the necessary procurement, the responsibilities of the parties involved, and the procedures to be followed in implementing procurement actions.

1. Responsibilities

All procurement of goods and services under this Grant will be the prime responsibility of the Fisheries Secretariat of the Government of Guinea-Bissau (GOGB). Upon acceptance of this Procurement Plan and its inclusion in the Project Paper, the Fisheries Secretariat will designate an official responsible for procurement actions and the control of procurement documentation. If the Fisheries Secretariat cannot or does not desire to act in this regard, it should so indicate in writing to the Country Development Officer (CDO), AID Bissau; the Fisheries Secretariat can then direct, in writing, that the CDO Bissau act on its behalf in procurement matters. A counterpart official in the Fisheries Secretariat should be designated to assist and/or monitor the necessary project procurement.

2. Procurement Services Agent (PSA)

Commodity procurement in the United States (Geographic Code 000) will be undertaken by a professional PSA appointed by the Fisheries Secretariat. It is expected that the Fisheries Secretariat will negotiate a procurement services

contract with the African-American Purchasing Center (AAPC), New York, to acquire this expertise. The appointment of a FSA will be finalized within thirty (30) days after the signing of the Grant Agreement.

AAPC is fully qualified to act as a PSA for AID projects; its fee is negotiable and will be determined prior to any procurement being undertaken.

If the host government so requests, the CDO/Bissau or any other United States Government Agency is eligible to and can act as the Project PSA.

3. Source of Procurement

The authorized source of goods and services for this project is Geographic Code 000 (U.S. only); some locally procured construction material and shelf items will be the exceptions to this source restriction. Local currency purchases will meet the shelf item criteria as specified in Handbook 15, Sections 11B3 and 11B4. Shelf items of U.S. origin which meet the requirement under these sections of Handbook 15 may be purchased in unlimited quantities so long as within the total amount of authorized local cost financing. Such procurement is not subject to value limitations on an individual transaction. Shelf items of Code 899 origin but not of US source, are eligible for financing provided the total cost does not exceed ten percent (10%) of the local costs financed by AID or \$10,000, whichever is higher, and the unit price of goods bought as shelf items does not exceed US dollars 2,500,00.

It is expected that the CDO/Bissau will use his waiver authority as granted in Handbook 15, Chapter 2, Section 2A8 to waive source/origin requirements for some transactions; specifically, he will procure plumbing, electrical, and construction items from Dakar, Senegal and Lisbon, Portugal to meet the needs of the project. The lack of available commodities and supplies on the Bissau economy dictates the inclusion of maximum flexibility in the procurement process, well within AID regulations. The discriminate use of the waiver authority by the CDO/Bissau will insure the timely procurement of project commodities and their expeditious delivery to meet programmed goals.

4. Method of Procurement

Procurement will be accomplished in accordance with AID Regulations and good commercial practices. As a matter of procedure, the following will be observed:

- CDO/Bissau will prepare PIO/Cs on the basis of the commodities shown on the Equipment List. GOCB approval of PIO/Cs will be indicated.

- CDO/Bissau will direct its PIO/Cs to AAPC for action.

- CDO/Bissau will conduct procurement of all commodities authorized for local currency or shelf item purchase.

- CDO/Bissau will coordinate the proper receipt and speedy utilization of project-procured commodities.

5. Equipment List

The following is the list of major items to be procured from the United States (Code 000) for this project:

- 1 each Truck, 5 ton; DED; w/insulated and sealed enclosed body; 2 rear doors;
- 1 each Truck, 1/2 ton; GED; 2 wheel drive;
- 1 lot repair/maintenance parts; w/ 5 ton truck;
- 1 lot repair/maintenance parts; u/w pick-up truck;
- 1 each Generator Set; skid-mounted; 75 KW; DED;
- 1 lot repair/maintenance parts; u/w generator set;
- up to 35 each outboard motors; 20 HP; designed for fishing boats;
- 1 lot repair/maintenance parts; u/w outboard motors;
- 2 sets mechanics' tools;
- 1 lot varied nets, floats, sinkers, hooks and twine; for fisherman's store.

6. Delivery

All imported goods will be shipped on the basis of CIF Bissau. Suppliers will be required to obtain all risk marine insurance in the amount of 120% of the CIF cost of the goods. AID's shipping requirements will be observed; air freight can be utilized if required and approved by CDO/Bissau. AID marking requirements will be enforced on all project commodities, with exceptions approved by the CDO/Bissau.

7. Receipt and Utilization

The CDO/Bissau will assist the Fisheries Secretariat in monitoring the arrival and clearing of inbound project commodities, including the completion of inspection reports and receiving documents. Shortages or damages will be promptly reported to the PSA and proper documentation provided as follow-up. CDO/Bissau will insure prompt and proper utilization of project commodities.

VI. CONDITIONS, COVENANTS AND NEGOTIATING STATUS

All issues have been discussed with the Government of Guinea Bissau, State Secretariat for Fisheries. Verbal assurances have been given that all conditions necessary for project implementation will be met. These will be formalized, however, by inclusion in the Project Agreement.

Conditions Precedent

In addition to the normal requirements for specifying the responsible parties of the GOGB, the Project Agreement will include the following conditions precedent:

- A) The GOGB will give firm evidence of the source and availability of funding for their contribution of the ice plant;
- B) Evidence of the purchase or rental of the location for the fisherman's store;
- C) Evidence of the source and availability of the GOGB's overall contribution to the project as provided in the national budget and specifically that for the State Secretariat for Fisheries.

Covenants

Special covenants to the project agreement will include the following:

- A) Evidence that suitable housing for AID-funded technicians has been provided;
- B) A detailed program for the establishment and use of the proposed credit fund will be worked out. This program is to include criteria for the granting of credit and the use of reflows into the fund;
- C) A project evaluation plan, acceptable to AID, will be developed within twelve months of the signing of the grant agreement. This evaluation is to take place within eighteen to twenty-four months of signing.

<u>Program or Sector Goal</u>	<u>Measure of Goal Achievement</u>	<u>Important Assumptions</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase national fish production which will provide a reliable source of protein for the population of Guinea-Bissau 2. To create exportable surpluses of fish which will generate foreign exchange. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reliable delivery of fish products to all markets in Guinea-Bissau by 1985. 2. Fish exports from Guinea-Bissau substantially increased by 1982. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building contractors available who will carry out construction on a timely basis. 2. Relevant equipment, vehicles and supplies purchased and installed and staff and participant knowledge of their use. 3. AID will accept increased costs and make funds available on a timely basis.
<u>Project Purpose</u>	<u>End of Project Status</u>	<u>GOGB</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote small-scale fishing by improving and increasing production by artisanal fishermen, and developing adequate marketing and distribution. 2. To establish and promote planning and direction capacity within the State Secretariate for Fisheries of GOGB. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fish harvest consistently high within project area. 2. Reliable marketing system established and functioning out of project area. 3. Fisherman's supplies and equipment store established and operating with cold storage facility and repair shop. 4. Operational planning capacity within the State Secretariate for Fisheries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOGB formalizes verbal commitments to provide store and office space, ice factory, and personnel. 2. Budgetary support adequate for O and M upon expiration of AID financial support.
<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Magnitude of Outputs</u>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased fish production 2. Established fishermen's store with credit facilities 3. Establishment of a national marketing and distribution system. 4. Establishment of permanent Planning Department within the Secretariate of Fisheries. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fishermen averaging 300 kgs./day with small boats and 500 kgs./day with large boats. 2. Fisherman's store inventory turnover in the area of 40,000 dollars per year. 3. Marketing 50-75% of daily catch outside of the town of Cacheu. 	

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

<u>Inputs</u>	<u>Implementation Target (US\$000)</u> ^{1/}				Total
	AID:	1979	1980	1981	
<u>AID:</u>	AID:	1979	1980	1981	Total
1. Technical Assistance and Training	1.	60,000	90,000	30,000	180,000
2. Short-term Assistance	2.	20,500	40,500	21,000	82,000
3. Outboard Motors and Parts	3.	26,000	3,000	13,000	42,000
4. Fishing equipment and Supplies	4.	20,000	-	-	20,000
5. Vehicles	5.	36,000	2,500	1,500	40,000
6. Construction (replenishing houses and cold storage)	6.	45,000	-	-	45,000
7. Generator & IHHE	7.	76,000	-	-	76,000
<u>GOGB:</u>	GOGB:				
1. Store building and office space, and housing	1.	10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000
2. Ice Factory	2.	100,000	-	-	100,000
3. POL	3.	9,000	9,000	4,500	22,500
4. Credit Fund Contribution	4.	20,000	-	-	20,000
5. Equipment and Office Supplies, Fuel	5.	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	TOTAL	427,500	160,000	80,000	667,500

^{1/} Does not include contingencies.

ANNEX 2

PROJECT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

Headquarters for the project in Guinea-Bissau will be in Bissau with an office in the Fisheries Secretariat of the GOGB. The management technician will be responsible for day to day operations and coordination between the Project, the GOGB and the CDO in Guinea-Bissau, within guidelines established by the Secretariat of Fisheries. In general, he will undertake the activities under Component No. 2, and have responsibility for overseeing activities of the field technician at the Cacheu field station.

A field station will be established at Cacheu, where the field technician will be stationed and the necessary facilities established for the fisherman's store, credit office and all other project field activities. The field technician will be responsible, under the general supervision, guidance and assistance as necessary of the Secretariat of Fisheries, for day to day operations under Component No. 1.

In addition to the long term in-country assignments, the following short term personnel/consultants will be required to provide specific services at appropriate times during the project as shown by Chart No. 1:

Sociologist: To undertake activities required under Component No. 3 (approximately three months).

Mechanic Training Consultant: To provide initial training for the outboard motor mechanics/apprentices (approximately two months).

Field Technician: -Under the general guidance of the Secretariat of Fisheries coordinate and promote activities at Cacheu.

-Develop the fisherman's store and train personnel.

-Develop the revolving credit system and train personnel.

-Develop small engine repair shop and assist in training personnel.

-Coordinate the supplying of outboard motors.

-Operate the experimental fresh fish distribution system and train personnel.

-Train counterpart.

Reporting and Review

The contractors will submit reports at the end of each six months of operation. This will be reviewed by AID/Washington, AID/CDO-Guinea-Bissau, and the Fisheries Secretariat.

Overall Project supervision and monitoring will be the responsibility of the AID/CDO-Guinea-Bissau.

A mid-term review of the Project will be undertaken. The review team will contain representatives of AID/Washington, AID/CDO Guinea-Bissau, the contractors, and the Fisheries Secretariat.

The AID/CDO, the Fisheries Secretariat, or the contractors may request that a review be conducted at any time during the project implementation; in such a case the review team shall be assembled as above.

Field Personnel:

Fisheries Management Technician

- Coordinate project activities under the Project in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau.

- Help establish a method for assessing, evaluating, reporting and monitoring local, regional and national fisheries resources.

- Coordinate with the AID/CDO Guinea-Bissau and the Fisheries Secretariat GCGB.

- Divide his/her time between Bissau and Cacheu as necessary.

- Undertake activities within his/her sphere of competence under Component No. 2.

- Provide regular reports both formal and informal to the GOGB Secretariat of Fisheries.

- Advise and consult AID/CDO and Secretariat of Fisheries as required concerning program changes which may be appropriate as the project develops.

- Provide overall direction, guidance, coordination and assistance to the Field Assistant at Cacheu.

- Coordinate activities of the various short term consultant personnel in Guinea-Bissau.

- Train counterpart(s).

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

PROJECT LOCATION: Guinea-Bissau

PROJECT TITLE: Small Scale Fisheries

FUNDING: FY79 \$ 500,000

LIFE OF PROJECT: 2 years

IEE PREPARED BY: J. CLARK SPOONER, General Engineer REDSO/WA

August 28, 1978

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION RECOMMENDED: Negative determination, page 6

CONCURRENCE:

James O'D Maher
CDO/Bissau

DATE:

September 15, 1978

1. Examination of Nature, Scope and Magnitude of Environmental Impacts.

A. Description of the Project.

1. Geographic and Social Setting of the Project.

Guinea-Bissau, one of the newest and poorest of the west african countries suffers from a general lack of adequate protein in the diet of its population. Because of a large number of rivers and islands it has several potentially rich fishing areas. The site of this pilot project is at Cacheu in the northern part of the country near the mouth of the Cacheu river where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

This is traditionally a coastal and riverine fishing community using traditional fishing boats, made locally, but with some modern overtones i.e. nylon nets and a few outboard motors. The only market for fish is local. Preservation of fish is limited to smoking or drying which is done on an individual or family basis.

The State Secretariate of Fisheries (established 1977) collects almost no statistics on this kind of fishing and does not have enough technical experience or resources to institute any program to assist the fishermen in raising their standard of living and increasing the availability of fish to the population in general without outside assistance.

To improve fishing management and methods the Portuguese Government has provided two technicians and the Swedish Government is instituting two small scale fisheries projects.

2. This pilot demonstration project will provide:

1) technical assistance, credit and equipment to improve artisanal fishing capabilities; (2) improved transport to enlarge the market for fish and to improve hygiene; (3) technical assistance to the State Secretariate to assess the project and develop an overall fisheries management program.

B. Identification and Evaluation of Environmental Impacts.

The only building construction on this project is renovation of a house and store and construction of a small maintenance shop in the city of Cachoeira. The financing of the fishermen may increase the construction of wooden boats but the percentage increase in the total fleet is negligible.

The project will promote greater harvests of fish but investigations have shown that the catch of riverine and coastal fish can be increased manyfold without depleting the supply. These fishermen use only hand methods from small boats. Spawning grounds and habitats will not be disturbed and no effects on ecological balance are expected.

Regarding the social environment, a beneficial impact should result from introduction of improved technology and practices which will reduce the input of human energy in producing food and improved preservation will reduce waste and improve nutrition in the general population.

The institution building and training will not have any direct impact on the environment.

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

Impact

Identification

and

Evaluation

Impact Areas and Sub-areas

A. LAND USE

1. Changing the character of the land through:

a. increasing the population --- L

b. Extracting natural resources _____ N

c. Land clearing _____ N

d. Changing soil character _____ N

2. Altering natural defenses _____ N

3. Foreclosing important uses _____ N

4. Jeopardizing man or his works _____ N

B. WATER QUALITY

1. Physical state of water _____ N

2. Chemical and biological states _____ L

3. Ecological balance _____ N

LEGEND

N - No environmental impact

L - Little environmental impact

M - Moderate environmental impact

H - High environmental impact

U - Unknown environmental impact

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

C. ATMOSPHERIC

- 1. Air additives _____ N
- 2. Air pollution _____ N
- 3. Noise pollution _____ N

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

- 1. Diversion, altered use of water _____ N
- 2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments _____ N

E. CULTURAL

- 1. Altering physical symbols _____ N
- 2. Dilution of cultural traditions _____ N

F. SOCIOECONOMIC

- 1. Changes in economic/employment patterns _____ L
- 2. Changes in population _____ L
- 3. Changes in cultural patterns _____ N

G. HEALTH

- 1. Changing a natural environment _____ N
- 2. Eliminating an ecosystem element _____ N

H. GENERAL

- 1. International impacts _____ N
- 2. Controversial impacts _____ N
- 3. Larger program impacts _____ N