

1. Project title	Capacity Building for Improving the Fish Trade Performance of Selected African Countries
2. Requesting agency	The Governments of Benin, Gambia, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone.
3. Collaborating Agency	INFOPECHE - Intergovernmental Organization for Marketing Information and Cooperation Service for Fishery Products in Africa ¹ .
4. Project objectives <i>(Project background and rationale attached)</i>	The objective of the project is to develop the capacity built by other project efforts within the countries' competent authority and industry in order that SPS issues are well understood and do not constrain the export of fishery products as well as to deliver training in safe fish handling to the beach level. The project will also construct a technical and trade information data base and by its use and networking contribute to a further important objective: to encourage the dissemination of the findings of this project to other countries in the region.
5. Project activities <i>(Project Work Plan attached)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review any available national assessments of the strengths and weaknesses of the competent authority, fish industry and support institutions, in respect of the countries capacity to overcome SPS issues. In case national assessment is lacking, apply the FAO guidelines to assess capacity building needs in official food control systems applied to fisheries. In addition national legislation and current regulations covering food control for fish products and fish exports will be collected for inclusion in the database under Activity 4. Carry out a national assessment of the improvements necessary in infrastructure and operating practices in processing plants and facilities for the industry to meet accepted standards. Existing plans and assessments will also be included and recommendations for changes to operating practices will be taken up through the Project's training activities. Needs identified for improvement to infrastructure will be conveyed directly to industry and government authorities for their action. 2. Two regional training workshops (for the Anglophone and Francophone requesting countries) to improve general skill levels and ability to train trainers. The training will be guided by the earlier assessments but will cover risk assessment, HACCP, traceability, eco-labelling, fair trade, methods of analysis, laboratory practice, quality improvement at beach level, etc. and will be made available to government and the private sector. The advantage of a regional approach is that a

¹ <http://globefish.org/>

	<p>larger critical mass will assist with the development of harmonised and standardised training curricula, incorporating best practices for the subsequent national workshops. The output will also eventually contribute to replicating the project's activities in other West African countries. The dissemination will be done through INFOPECHE and other regional organizations, such as ECOWAS.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="646 457 1385 863">3. A series of national workshops will be held, one in each of the requesting countries. These will cover specific shortcomings identified by the assessments, but particularly: operation of chemical and microbiological laboratories and preparation and audit of HACCP plans for processing plants. Training will also be offered in presentation skills and, through extension of the training to local fishers and fish workers in good fish handling practices, the project will train trainers in capacity building delivery methods. This capacity building through on-the-job training of trainers will be a unique feature of the Project.<li data-bbox="646 869 1385 1822">4. The project will establish a system to disseminate information on SPS and other trade issues pertinent to fisheries, initially to national stakeholders and subsequently to a wider audience. This will be done by collection and digitization of information and its assembly into a comprehensive technical and trade data base, which will include the fishery products legislation and regulations of the participating countries, the Codex standards and codes of practice and the current regulations of the main importing countries, along with a great deal of other useful information such as tariffs, statistics, market prices and news. A series of links to relevant websites will be included. This database will be made available through the FAO Portal where national data can be easily updated. No attempt has yet been made to create a comprehensive database of regulations and information. FAO has the advantage of offering the newly developed FAO Portal as its host, which should contribute to the sustainability. However, this will also require a commitment from governments for updating and provision of training in input methodologies at national level. The database will also be the home of an African network of fish inspectors the formation of which will be stimulated by the project for eventual incorporation in the International Association of Fish Inspectors (IAFI). INFOPECHE will take on the long-term responsibility of recruiting other countries in the region to the database.<li data-bbox="646 1829 1385 1894">5. Review of project implementation and evaluation of impact will be undertaken before the end of the project.
--	--

	Provision for a post-project external evaluation is built into the budget.
6. Private/public sector cooperation	The project has strong elements of private/public sector cooperation as every phase will involve close contact between the responsible government agency, supporting institutions (training and research) and the industry and producer associations. National officials and personnel from industry will participate jointly in all workshops, often working in teams on problem solving.
7. Partner institutions involved	<p>The Fish Utilization and Marketing Service, Fisheries Department, FAO will be responsible for implementation. This Service has the capacity, knowledge and experience as well as a successful track record of involvement in similar projects elsewhere. An added advantage is the access to all FAO resources and the Service's Regular Programme activities. While the use of Regular Programme funding is for the pursuit of FAO's normative goals, extension of these specific member countries, through field projects, requires external funding support. In the context of this project FAO's counterpart contribution will be made in staff time and services at HQ but an allocation is made in the project budget for FAO travel</p> <p>INFOPECHE as a collaborating agency also has a wide experience in the region and a strong presence at national level, through its National Counterparts.</p> <p>The project will provide direct assistance to the following stakeholders in the participating countries, (some of these in turn are involved with STDF partner institutions):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national agencies responsible for SPS issues related to fisheries as the competent authority, • Training and research institutions and • Producer associations – fish exporters association, fish processors association – national chambers of commerce. <p>It should be noted that a number of other donors have made significant inputs in the past and that some projects with similar goals are still ongoing, particularly an important EU/ACP fish inspection project. This STDF Project is intended to be complementary, to fill gaps, concentrating on capacity building in emerging areas for fish safety, namely risk assessment and traceability and involving industry and support institutions. The risk of serious overlap will be avoided by consultation and reference to the WTO/OECD DAC database and other sources. Important elements of the project are the concentration on linking the competent authority and the industry (through fishery producer associations), improving quality at beach level and the express intention to regionalize project results through regional intergovernmental organisations.</p>
8. Project outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A series of national reports on the strengths and weaknesses of the competent authority and an indication of the needs for improvement. Where reports indicate

	<p>that a national strategy to tackle SPS issues, together with a supporting action plan, is not available the project will provide to the government a generic framework with specific suggestions for implementation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. An assessment of the infrastructure improvements required by industry, support institutions and government to meet the standards will be delivered to the industry and to national governments following national assessments.3. Improved skills in government, supporting institutions and industry resulting from capacity building through regional and national workshops. This will include a group of people trained to deliver improvements in basic hygiene and quality maintenance to the beach level.4. Improvement of hygiene and quality from capture through landing will have a direct beneficial effect on the poor in terms of public health and employment.5. The reports and manuals of the regional workshops will provide information to participants and remain in their institutions, laboratories and factories for future reference. All training material/manuals generated by the project will be available, in English and French, for future dissemination throughout the region by INFOPECHE and other regional organizations.6. The output from national workshops will respond to the specific needs through staff training and also training of trainers in capacity building delivery methods.7. The comprehensive technical and trade database created by the project will remain in the public domain through the FAO Portal as a useful information resource. Its value will increase as other countries in the region join. INFOPECHE has already undertaken to promote the inclusion of these other countries when the database is on-line.8. A strengthened network of African fish inspectors and fish quality experts, linked to the International Association of Fish Inspectors, with complementary synergies and experiences.9. Activities will complement other technical assistance efforts to enable countries to enter or maintain a place on the EU's List 1.10. Overall there will be a strengthened capacity for intra-regional trade by the encouragement of setting standards and improving quality of the predominantly dried and smoked fish involved in this trade. <p>This series of outputs is coherent with the strategic aim of the STDF as the capacity development will assist developing countries to enhance their expertise and ability to analyze and implement the provisions of the SPS Agreement of relevance to their industries and thus their possibility to gain and maintain</p>
--	---

	<p>market access for their fishery products, rather than continue to restrict national fisheries income to sale of licences and royalties.</p>
<p>9. Project impact</p>	<p>In qualitative terms the impact of the project will be mirrored by the trainers and training material that become available and the subsequent ability of the project to replicate its activities in other countries of the region. INFOPECHE will facilitate replication in all its member countries and will be greatly assisted by the bilingual training material produced and the widespread availability of the information made available on the technical and trade database on the FAO Portal. Other countries will be able to use this and to contribute their data with INFOPECHE and FAO technical support. The project will increase awareness of SPS requirements supported by good practices in the fisheries sector. A contribution to poverty reduction will result from reduction of losses, potentially higher returns to poor fishermen for their catches, employment of male and female workers in fisheries and new aquaculture ventures for high-value species and the creation of jobs in fish processing plants for women. Finally training in safety and quality at the beach level and other project activities will flow on to improvement of domestic health and food safety as well as food security.</p> <p>In quantitative terms the impact of the project will be seen in an increase of fish exports from the participating countries either through the development of an export industry (to replace foreign offshore operations in some cases) or significant increases in the quantity exported and/or the prices received by those countries already exporting or the reduction of the number of detentions and rejection of export shipments by major importers. Direct economic benefit should accrue to the operators of processing facilities and should flow on to all workers in the fishing industry, contributing to poverty alleviation. Increased exports should benefit the national economy although it will be important to ensure, wherever possible by policy intervention, that the expected positive national economic benefit and poverty reduction are not eroded by reduction of domestic availability or excessive price increases for fish.</p> <p>The project impact will be sustainable assuming the continued commitment by government and industry to making and maintaining their inputs. A further impact should be through extension of improvements in safety and quality made in the export sector to fish products for the domestic market.</p>
<p>10. Project inputs <i>(Budget attached)</i></p>	<p>Total cost US\$495,000 over 24 months Project Servicing Costs (13%) US\$61,000 Non-STDF Contributions US\$198,500</p>

11. Non-STDF contributions	<p>The Fish Marketing Service of FAO will make available from its Regular Programme budget staff resources for project implementation and management as well as for technical participation in regional and national workshops. Allowance has been made in the budget for travel and subsistence allowance to cover this participation. This staff time and other services, such as data/literature searches and preparation of training materials are made available as the FAO contribution amounting to approximately 15 per cent of the total budget.</p> <p>The governments of the participating countries will provide staff time for organization and conduct of national workshops, DSA and travel for participants from outside the capital, office space, local transport and communication facilities and have pledged to provide and maintain technical and trade database input.</p>								
12. Timetable	Activity	3 Month	6	9	12	15	18	21	24
	National Assessments	■			■				
	Database creation and population		■		■				
	Regional W'shops			■	■	■			
	National W'shops					■	■	■	■
	Impact Evaluation								■

Project Background and Rationale

The group of five requesting countries in West Africa, that this project is designed to assist (Benin, Gambia, Mauritania, Senegal, and Sierra Leone), have all identified the need for priority assistance to their fishery sectors to enable them to meet the increasingly stringent SPS requirements of the market, in terms of the quality and safety of their fishery products. There is evidence that fishery products are being diverted from the more lucrative export markets because of lack of compliance with their requirements and that poorly functioning institutional support for exports constrains growth. All of these issues are related to difficulties in the countries concerned with interpretation and implementation of the SPS Agreement and a limited capacity to deal with the market requirements for value-added products.

The most recent confirmation of the need and desire for improvement has been through the Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) carried out under the Integrated Framework (IF) of the WTO. The studies completed for the three Francophone countries identify fisheries for urgent attention, the draft for Sierra Leone, so far available has a significant chapter on fisheries and the process is just starting in Gambia. The Government of Gambia has, however, requested urgent assistance to overcome problems with the operation of the competent authority that could constrain market access to the EU. Those DTIS reports that are available cover a wide spectrum but consistent themes in priority requirements for fisheries are that there is a lack of human capacity and infrastructure in the regulatory framework for food control and fish inspection to meet even national standards and it falls far short of meeting international requirements. In requesting funding for this project the five countries involved recognize the urgent need for action to improve their performance in food control in order to reap an equitable share of the benefits from exporting their fishery resources. A significant long-term goal is to replace the current fishery agreements with foreign interests, under which much of the financial reward accrues offshore, with a sustainable fishing industry in national hands. Despite the significant development assistance, detailed below, that has already been received much more needs to be done to bring this about. Particularly in the area of inspection of the quality and safety of exported fish products there is an urgent need to improve and consolidate the national legislation and regulations applied as well as to increase the capacity of the agencies charged with its implementation and their supporting institutions.

The most significant technical assistance project in the field of fish inspection has undoubtedly been the EC/ACP Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions in ACP/OCT Countries (SFP), which is due to finish in 2007. All of the requesting countries have received assistance with the four main objectives of the project (strengthening of the competent authority, improving laboratory services, assistance to the industry and better handling practices in small-scale fisheries) through their participation in one or the other of the regional groups. The project under request will complement the output of the SFP project by building on the results and actualizing the output. The main thrusts will be on augmenting the capacity building in national institutions by training of trainers to reach the grassroots level and the development of a regional fisheries technical and trade information data base. These actions will be taken in concert with encouragement of the private sector to improve the technical, logistical and safety capacities of export units.

In addition to the EC/ACP SFP project a number of donors have made significant contributions in recent years to development projects, some still ongoing, for quality assurance of fishery products. It is important that the achievements of these are not overlooked and that they are not unnecessarily duplicated. Both previous and existing

technical assistance activities in the requesting countries will be identified to avoid overlap in the design and delivery of this project's activities. The WTO/OECD DAC database, other available data bases and national sources will be used to identify these activities.

Fish production, both for the domestic market and export, from all the countries combined has risen at a steady rate in the five years up to 2004 (the latest year for which statistics are available), despite some fluctuations for individual countries. As shown in the tables below production is presently around 850,000 tonnes per year. This growth has been matched by increased volume and value of fish exports, both of which have risen steadily to reach over a quarter of a million tonnes valued at almost US\$ 452 million in 2004.

Catches by Quantity 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Benin	32,324	38,415	40,663	41,893	39,988
Gambia	29,016	34,527	45,769	36,864	31,423
Mauritania	109,456	135,142	149,131	141,898	199,380
Senegal	431,916	433,425	406,056	478,484	445,263
Sierra Leone	74,730	75,210	82,990	96,926	134,440
Total	677,442	716,719	724,629	796,065	850,494

Exports by Quantity and Value for 2004

	Benin	Gambia	Mauritania	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Total
Export Quantity (tonnes)	411	1,494	115,017	130,569	5,087	252,578
Export Value US\$'000	1,821	720	121,949	316,040	11,360	451,890

While fisheries management regimes in all countries need to be improved in some cases there is a significant potential for expansion of catches, while other countries have the prospect to greatly increase production from aquaculture of high valued species. For all countries there is an excellent prospect of increasing export value, not only by increasing quantities but also by increasing returns by improving quality and thus increasing unit prices. However, the coastal and riverine populations are highly dependent on fish in their diet and care should be taken that encouragement to export in order to generate wealth does not reduce domestic supplies of a valuable and culturally acceptable dietary component. In reality as export demand rises prices for the products favoured for export will increase. However, in general these are not the products popular with domestic or regional consumers. It is hoped that the benefits of improved trade will be equitably shared in the community, bringing social and economic development and increasing purchasing power. The local population will then be able to afford their choice of the cheaper pelagic fish species which are still plentiful. The major opportunities for exports will come from those countries either with exploitable surpluses or the foresight to work towards the replacement of foreign fishing effort. Alternatively there

may be possibilities for growth of aquaculture. Development of the fishing and fish processing industries under any scenario will contribute to poverty reduction by creating employment opportunities, particularly for poor and vulnerable people. Fishing is an occupation that has often absorbed marginalized farmers or agricultural labourers driven from the land. Fish processing also provides jobs for large numbers of poor women both in the artisanal and industrial sectors as well as in fish marketing.

It is apparent that the overall national economic returns from fishery resources are significantly less than they could be because of the lack of infrastructure and an efficient administration. As a result much of the resource is exploited by international fleets and the major returns accrue outside the country. The national economy must accept, for the present, the reduced returns from licence fees, royalties and wages. However, a policy of increased national participation cannot be implemented without an efficient and fully functional competent authority to underwrite sanitary control and quality as an essential component of the overall requirements.

The European market is the largest importer of fishery products from the West African region because of geographical proximity but the lucrative Japanese and US markets attract growing quantities of specialized products. The requirements to enter all these markets, in terms of safety and quality, are high and are stringently applied. A primary objective of all countries is to export to the EU and to be accredited on List 1 of countries permitted to export. However, this accreditation has not been without difficulty for the three countries that have achieved it and its maintenance is constantly in jeopardy because of inadequate capacity. The most characteristic conclusion of the visits by inspectors from the EC Food and Veterinary Office has been “The inspection team noted numerous serious shortcomings in the official control system put in place by the competent authority for various reasons (budget, human resources, skills, logistics, laboratory analyses, health certification, etc.)”. An important output of the project should be to enable countries that wish to export to the EU to enter and maintain a place on List 1. In addition they should have the flexibility to be able to send their products to the market, region or country that gives the best return.

Although the requirements of the major importing countries: the EU, Japan and the USA are the most stringent there is also a good case for encouraging better quality and sanitary regulations to promote intraregional trade within the rapidly emerging African free trade areas (ECOWAS, West African Monetary Union (WAMU), COMESA, etc.). For this to happen there needs to be a recognized equivalence between the regulatory systems concerned with fish inspection as well as a common framework for the regulations. The intra-regional trade is particularly useful for the profitable distribution of seasonal surpluses and for ironing out temporary supply deficits, thus contributing to increased incomes for fishers, traders and the retail sector. In general the salted, smoked and dried species and products in demand in regional markets are different from those directed to the international market place, so stimulating regional trade is not necessarily in conflict with increased exports to the major international markets. An important side benefit of improved control of public health safety of products and premises for the export trade is that the awareness that is generated by the exposure and training can rapidly flow on to the health protection of domestic consumers.

There are excellent possibilities for increased regional cooperation in the non-commercial areas of fish trade – such as: equivalence in the regulatory systems for safety and quality, establishment and maintenance of reference laboratories for inter-calibration and many other areas - where the economic burden of supporting such institutions at a national level is heavy.

The project under request can be a useful vehicle to stimulate regional strengthening. As well as bringing a direct and tangible benefit to the five requesting countries the project is also designed as a pilot activity for later replication in other West African countries, using the established networks and outreach of the requesting agency, INFOPECHE. This regional intergovernmental organization can make a major contribution to achieving the objectives of the project and by virtue of its continuation into the future be able to ensure the sustainable implementation of the achievements. All the requesting countries as well as many others in West Africa are INFOPECHE members. The organization's objectives are: to contribute to the development of the fisheries sector, to balance supplies of fish products in member countries, to stimulate export trade and to promote technical and economic cooperation. To these ends INFOPECHE provides marketing information, technological advice, information on new products and training. As the project activities will be conducted in Anglophone and Francophone countries all training material and documentation of the project will be available both in English and French language versions and will be a valuable resource for the future. Capacity building training packages that can be tuned to the needs of each country will assist with raising standards in the requesting countries but it will also be possible to extend them to the whole West African region. The collaborating agency, INFOPECHE, works in both languages enabling it to carry the messages to all its member countries.

There is no doubt that the challenges are complex and that they can best be met by complementing ongoing assistance and building capacity both in the government service and the private sector. However, it is possible to meet the objectives, as has been done in many other countries. Although there are significant costs in reaching compliance and maintaining the situation, the recent report of the World Bank research program on SPS measures has demonstrated that the benefits outweigh the costs.

Work Plan

In order to reach the global objective of capacity building in government and industry to ensure that SPS issues do not constrain fish exports the following activities, resulting in the outputs described, will be carried out.

Activity 1: Nation Assessments of the Strengths and Weaknesses of the Competent Authority and the Improvements Required by Industry

FAO has developed a series of tools to assist countries in assessing their national food safety capacity for the implementation of effective controls along the entire food chain. These tools include a food safety capacity needs assessment tool: Guidelines to Assess Capacity Building Needs in Official Food Control Systems.

Under this activity if a national assessment has not been conducted or recently updated this tool will be used to guide an assessment of the national fish inspection services' capacity to be able to implement effective control along the supply and processing chain and as the responsible authority to comply with the relevant provisions of the SPS Agreement. In order to implement future changes a baseline is needed. Strengths, weaknesses and gaps will be identified. These baseline findings will be discussed with the governments in terms of their national strategies and may be used to refine any existing national action plans for subsequent improvements. In case strategies and action plans have not been written the Project will provide the competent authority with a generic framework and specific suggestions for

completion. In addition the national legislation and current regulations applicable to the control of the fish production chain and fish exports will be collected and analysed for completeness. This analysis will be discussed with the government and may in the future form the basis for revision or other efforts for improvement. The collected legislation and regulations will subsequently be used as input to the creation of the comprehensive technical and trade database in Activity 5.

Working through the private sector producer groups: fish exporters or fish processors associations, chambers of commerce or directly with industry a survey will be made in each participating country of the infrastructure in the fish production and processing chain, fish landings, transport, processing plants and storage to determine the adequacy both in terms of construction and operation. The application and understanding of the operation of HACCP plans in fish processing premises will be investigated as will other means of quality control and assurance that are applied.

Output from Activity 1

As a result of Activity 1 the national government should have available updated national action plans for any necessary strengthening of its role as the competent authority for the control of fish exports.

Inputs required for the trade and technology database will have been collected.

The industry will receive a report from the visits detailing the investment and staff training needs to meet the requirements as well as the technical improvements and operational strengthening necessary.

Inputs for Activity 1

The assessments for Activity 1 will be conducted by an experienced regional consultant, with assistance by national consultants from each county for the collection of national information. Completion of the activity will require:

		US\$
Regional consultant	6 p/m (5 months in the field 4 weeks report writing at home station)	54,000
	Travel and DSA	30,000
National consultants	5 p/m	10,000
Total for Activity 1		94,000

Activity 2: Conduct of Regional Workshops

The two English speaking countries: Gambia and Sierra Leone and the three Francophone countries: Benin, Mauritania and Senegal will be grouped for regional workshops after the national assessments. This will be the best arrangement to ensure a critical mass. The host countries will be selected based on the availability of suitable processing facilities for the conduct of practical exercises. A total of twenty four participants will be chosen from the requesting countries for each workshop, approximately half each from the government

regulatory side and from industry, including producer associations. The duration of each workshop will be two weeks. The training curriculum will be established after the results of the assessments are available but will certainly cover the SPS agreement, Codex Alimentarius standards, risk assessment, development and operation of HACCP plans, traceability and product recall through the supply and processing chain, eco-labeling, fair trade, buyers standards, methods of analysis and laboratory practice. With one of the project's goals being to stimulate inter regional trade consideration will be given to the differing specifications of products for international and regional markets (including domestic preferences). It is anticipated that the content of the two workshops will differ in order to give emphasis to particular needs. The workshops will provide a rare opportunity for government and industry personnel to interact. An evaluation session will be included at the end of each workshop and the feedback used to consolidate training curricula for future regional training needs.

Output from Activity 2.

As a result of the training received in the regional workshops up to 48 technical personnel from government and industry will be capable of interpreting the SPS requirements governing fish exports and the requirements of the importing countries as well as applying them correctly in their workplace. The training will also enable the benefiting countries to share their respective experiences and work towards regional harmonization of their fish control systems.

Inputs for Activity 2

Two regional/international consultants supported by staff from the FAO Fish Utilization and Marketing Service will be responsible for delivery. An equipment allowance is made for the provision of training material that is not available and for the purchase of inspection equipment (digital thermometers, rapid analytical kits, etc.). The supplies component includes inputs such as fish and ice for demonstrations, protective clothing, stationary etc.

	US\$
Two Regional/International consultants 2x2 p/m Total 4 p/m (7 weeks in field 1 week at home base for curriculum preparation and reporting)	36,000
Travel and DSA	24,000
Travel and DSA for FAO staff (4 Weeks)	9,000
Travel and DSA for 24 participants	57,000
Equipment	6,000
Supplies	4,000
Total Activity 2	136,000

Activity 3: National Workshops

A national training workshop will be organized in each participating country to address specific weaknesses at the national level revealed by the initial assessments. These workshops will supplement the impact of the regional activity and it is hoped that government staff who participated in the regional activity will contribute to the national training. The programme for each workshop will be developed to reflect the needs. Participants will be drawn from government and private sector, with emphasis given to government staff. The number of participants will be related to the facilities available for the workshop but it is hoped to accommodate not less than 20 per country, particularly those who have particular need of training. It is estimated that about 10 days training will be necessary per person but in view of the need to withdraw staff from the workplace it may be preferable to break this up into two separate periods. An important component of the workshops will be training of trainers from government service and local institutions for capacity building. As an immediate follow-up these trainers will be assisted in the conduct of a practical training session at beach level, including basic hygienic practices, for fishers and fishworkers. NGO representatives will also be encouraged to participate in this part of the activity. By offering training in presentation skills and subsequent demonstration through extension of the training to local fishers and fish workers in good fish handling practices the project will train a group of trainers in capacity building delivery methods. This capacity building through on-the-job training of trainers will be a unique feature of the Project.

Output from Activity 3

After the national workshop participants will be aware of the technical requirements to close the gap in knowledge but success of the project will depend on the will of government and industry to make the necessary investments. Workshop participants will retain all training material and publications for their information and future reference.

The beach level training will directly impact on fish quality through the understanding and adoption of better fish handling practices and sensitization to better hygiene should flow through to improvements in public health and household sanitation at a local level. There will be an impact on poverty through reduced losses, increased prices and more employment. In addition the trained staff from government institutions and NGO's will remain as a useful resource for the future.

Inputs for Activity 3

An equipment allowance is made for the provision of training material that is not available and for the purchase of inspection equipment (digital thermometers, rapid analytical kits, etc.). The supplies component includes inputs such as fish and ice for demonstrations, protective clothing, stationary etc

	US\$
Regional/International consultants 5 p/m in the field	45,000
Travel and DSA	27,000
Travel and DSA for FAO staff to assist with training 1.5 m	10,000

Contract with INFOPECHE for regional training input to national workshops	45,000
Equipment (training and demonstration equipment to augment that available)	10,000
Supplies	5,000
Total Activity 3	142,000

Activity 4: Creation of a Technical and Trade Database.

A technical and trade database to assist the growth of the fishing industry and fish export capacity will be designed and incorporated within the newly developed FAO Portal. This will ensure that the software is maintained and updated and continues to be available to all the requesting countries. The activity will include population of the data base with all the current international trade regulations and the quality and safety standards and regulations of the major importing countries, including links to their information pages. The information collected in Activity 1 on national legislation and regulations from the requesting countries will be digitized for electronic access and included. This will be linked to the FAOLEX international legislation data base for future updating. It will also include the current Codex Alimentarius standards and codes of practice for fish and fishery products (including links to Codex documentation). A wide array of relevant links to information sources, including but not limited to tariffs, statistics, prices, country profiles and news will also be made available. When the database is complete it will be tested by consultation with competent authorities and at the regional workshops and feedback incorporated. The database will be an enduring output of the project and will be one of the major vehicles for regionalization of the results as other countries can easily join and input their data once the database is online. This will add value to the subsequent efforts of INFOPECHE in replicating project advances in their other member countries by encouraging them to contribute. It will also be used as the centrepiece of a network of African fish inspectors and experts in the quality assurance of fish products. The need for such a network has been voiced at regional meetings and can be launched in the requesting countries through the planned regional workshops and when mature incorporated in the International Association of Fish Inspectors (IAFI), as are other regional networks. In the future the technology and trade database could be linked with the database developed for Asia by the sister organization INFOFISH² and eventually other initiatives.

Output from Activity 4.

This activity will result in a comprehensive technical and trade database of immediate and direct value to government and industry in the participating countries, where up-to-date hard copies of regulations, analytical methods, information on fish markets and prices as well as other documents are often difficult to obtain. When the database for the requesting countries is active other countries in the region will be encouraged to contribute their own information thus building a powerful and valuable regional information tool. A longer term output will be a network of African fish inspectors linked to the International Association of Fish Inspectors and coordinated by INFOPECHE.

Inputs for Activity 4

² <http://fishtradenet.com/>

US\$

Consultants for software development and database population 5 p/m	45,000
Travel and DSA for field testing	9,000
Total Activity 4	54,000

Activity 5: Internal and External Evaluation

At the close of the project an internal impact evaluation of project activities, including evaluation of all workshops, will be undertaken by FAO and a report prepared for discussion with the national authorities on future implementation of recommendations.

Concurrently an external evaluation of project implementation will be made by a consultant as required by the STDF.

Output from Activity 5

Activity 5 will produce a report with a set of recommendations together with a commentary on discussion of the recommendations with the national authorities.
There will also be a stand-alone report of the external evaluation.

Input for Activity 5

US\$

Internal evaluation by FAO	4,000
Consultant for external evaluation 0.5 p/m	6,000
Travel and DSA for travel to the region	6,000
Total Activity 5	16,000

Implementation Schedule

Activity	3 Month	6	9	12	15	18	21	24
National Assessments (1)								
Database Creation (4)								
Regional Workshops (2)								
National Workshops (3)								
Impact Evaluation External Evaluation (5)								

STDF 134 rev.1

Activity 2:	4,000	
Activity 3:	5,000	
Subtotal supplies		9,000
General Operating Expenses		27,000
Sub-total		469,000
Project Servicing Costs (13%)		61,000
Grand Total		530,000

Non-STDF Contributions

FAO Staff time and services:

For technical inputs 3.5 p/m (P3/4 level) 52,500

For implementation and evaluation
1.5 p/m (P5/D1 level) 29,000

Support for data/literature search and monitoring
Technical and Trade Database development 9,000

Total FAO Inputs 90,500

Requesting Government inputs:

Staff time for organization and conduct of national workshops 3p/m 7,500

Office and workshop accommodation 3,000

Local transport, communications,
Secretarial support and database input. 4,000

Travel and DSA for national participants at workshops 3,500

Contribution per requesting country 18,000

Total Requesting Countries Contributions 108,000

Total Non-STDF Contributions 198,500