

STDF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

APPLICATION FORM

The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) provides Project Preparation Grants (PPGs), up to a maximum of US\$50,000, for the following purposes (or a combination thereof):

- application of SPS-related capacity evaluation and prioritization tools;
- preparation of feasibility studies that may precede project development to assess the potential impact and economic viability of proposals in terms of their expected costs and benefits; and/or
- preparation of projects proposals that promote compliance with international SPS requirements, for funding by the STDF or other donors.

Applications that meet the STDF's eligibility criteria are considered by the STDF Working Group, which makes the final decision on funding requests. Complete details on eligibility criteria and other requirements are available in the *Guidance Note for Applicants* on the STDF website (www.standardsfacility.org). Please read the *Guidance Note* before completing this form. Completed applications should be sent by email (as Word documents) to STDFSecretariat@wto.org.

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| PPG Title | Piloting the use of Third Party Assurance (TPA) Programmes to improve food safety outcomes for public health and trade |
| Budget requested from STDF | US\$50,000 |
| Full name and contact details of the requesting organization(s) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda: Directorate of Fisheries Resources, Department of Aquaculture Management and Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries • Senegal: Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Équipement Rural • Mali: Agence National de la Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments |
| Full name and contact details of contact person for follow-up | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Doris Kiconco, Assistant Commissioner, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, P.O. Box 102, Entebbe, Tel: + 256 772 344217 / +256 414 3200097, email: kiconcod@gmail.com • Mr. Paul Omanyi, Principle Fisheries Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, P.O. Box 102, Entebbe, Tel: +256772630661, email: paulomanyi@yahoo.co.uk • Dr. DIAKITE Oumou Soumana MAIGA, Director General, Agence Nationale de la Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments, Mali, Tél.: +22366741504, Email: dkiteoumou24@yahoo.fr • Mme Mame Diarra FAYE LEYE, Codex Contact Point, Senegal, e-mail: mamediarrafaye@yahoo.fr • Pr Amadou Diouf, President of the National Codex Committee, Senegal |

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1. What is the purpose of this PPG? Explain whether it is requested to: (i) apply an SPS-related capacity evaluation or prioritization tool; (ii) prepare a feasibility study (prior to project development) to assess the potential impact and economic viability of proposals in terms of their expected costs and benefits; and/or (iii) prepare a project proposal for consideration by the STDF or other donors?

The purpose of this PPG is to develop a project to test and assess how voluntary Third-Party Assurance (TPA) programmes may be used in practice by government authorities in developing countries to improve food safety outcomes for protection of consumers health and fair practices in the food trade, based on public-private collaboration. The project to be developed would pilot the use of TPA programmes in selected developing countries. It would be based on a collaborative approach involving food safety regulatory authorities, other relevant government agencies and the private sector.

The PPG would be used to develop this project proposal. It would enable government agencies and private sector stakeholders in the developing countries submitting this application to discuss and agree, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders with expertise to share on this subject, on the substance and details of a regional project.

The PPG would provide a means to have in-depth discussions with these stakeholders on the design and implementation of a project to pilot the use of TPA programmes, based on a public-private collaborative approach. It would enable these stakeholders to: (i) discuss the context, needs and opportunities that exist for regulatory authorities in their countries to make use of voluntary TPA programmes to improve food safety outcomes; (ii) discuss and agree on the key elements of a regional project proposal including the objective, approach, logical framework, budget and timeframe, specific roles and responsibilities, assumptions and risks, implementation and management, monitoring and evaluation, etc.; and (iii) agree on the specifics of their expected role and involvement in a regional project.

The intention is to submit the project application developed through this PPG to the STDF.

2. Explain the key SPS problems and/or opportunities to be addressed. Clarify why these issues are important, with attention to market access and poverty reduction. Describe, if relevant, how these issues relate to SPS priorities in the Enhanced Integrated Framework's Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS), the findings of SPS-related capacity evaluations, national poverty reduction strategies, sector development strategies or policies, etc. See Qn. 7. (b) – (d) of the Guidance Note.

Voluntary third-party assurance programmes are formal, documented food safety systems to improve food safety outcomes. In most cases, the private sector develops and manages these programmes though in some countries (e.g. India, Thailand) government authorities responsible for private sector and industrial development also develop and promote the use of TPA programmes focused on food safety.

The STDF/IDB publication on the role of PPPs to strengthen SPS capacity (2012), and STDF PPP seminar (in collaboration with The Netherlands and World Bank Institute in 2010), identified and analysed the use of TPA programmes in some countries (UK, the Netherlands) to inform official risk management decision-making processes and better target scarce resources. Since then, the trend towards increased collaboration across regulatory authorities and the private sector has continued, for instance in Canada, the United States, Mexico, etc. This was also recognized in the STDF PPP concept note, discussed by the STDF Working Group in March 2018.

Making use of information and data from TPA programmes is expected to provide a means for competent authorities to improve food safety practices in a particular sector, which may allow them to focus their limited inspection resources on areas of higher risk. TPA programmes have the potential to deliver other benefits, such as flexibility to respond to changing conditions, greater efficiency, increased buy-in by the private sector, improved compliance, etc.

Historically, developing countries have raised concerns that TPA programmes do not take into account the unique circumstances of developing countries and producers in their countries. They have pointed to risks and challenges associated with the use of TPA programmes, including their accountability and legitimacy, affordability for small and medium-sized food business operators, and the risk that etc.

FAO has highlighted these opportunities and challenges in a paper discussed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission in 2010. This paper notes: "Certification to private sector schemes has been shown to provide a driver for improved hygienic practices by food chain operators and it has been shown to create opportunities for developing country producers to access markets that would otherwise not have been open to them. Furthermore, some developed countries are considering ways of integrating private standard certification into overall national systems of food control to strengthen public health protection. A major concern about the standards, however, is that they are disproportionately burdensome to small-scale operators and sometimes unnecessarily so."¹

The PPG would be used to develop a full proposal for a regional project that engages relevant public and private sector stakeholders in the applicant countries to pilot the use of TPA programmes in a specific commodity/sector/supply chain in each of their countries.

The Codex Committee on Food Import & Export Inspection & Certification Systems (CCFICS) is currently developing Guidance on Regulatory Approaches to Third Party Assurance (TPA) to strengthen national food control systems.² This work is at a very early stage and the timeliness of the PPG and the pilot project (to be developed through the PPG) would provide practical experiences and lessons to inform and support the ongoing development of this Codex Guidance. Given the limited overall experience in this area, the pilot project (to be developed through the PPG) would be of value to ensure that the resulting Guidance developed by CCFICS is as relevant and practical as possible for developing countries.

The applicant countries have each selected specific commodities, products or supply chain, based on local demand and the specific context, that would be the focus of work under the PPG:

Fisheries in Mali

In Mali, the STDF-funded regional Total Diet Study Project identified contamination with pesticide residues as a serious food safety issue affecting fish. Small-scale inland fishing activities are important for livelihoods and incomes in Mali. The sector involves a large number of women in fishing, as well as in processing/smoking fish. Smoked fish from Mali are consumed domestically by the entire population, and also exported to regional markets. While the focus in Mali would be on the small-scale fisheries sector, the government sees the TPA approach as also potentially relevant to other sectors (cereals, fruit and vegetables).

The Food Safety Authority of Mali is interested to join this PPG and the resulting project to gain experience and learning that can help the regulatory authority to address key difficulties that exist in the food safety control and certification system. These include gaps in national laws and standards for food safety and quality, weaknesses in the national food control and inspection system that prevent government agencies from effectively meeting the needs of the local industry, challenges related to the insufficient number (and aging) of food inspectors, challenges related to inadequate coordination and complementarities in food control and inspection activities.

Horticulture in Senegal

Horticulture is the most successful component of the Senegalese agriculture sector. Senegal mainly exports green beans, cherry tomatoes, mangoes, sweet corn and melons. Exports for the 2015 crop year reached 90,635 tonnes, an average annual growth of more than 17% from 2000 to 2015. As of December 2016, the total export volume was 91,105.64 tonnes, an increase of almost 500 tonnes compared to 2015. This increase was due to the improved organisation of operators in the horticultural sub-sector and the improvement of phytosanitary control services interventions,

¹ FAO. 2010. Private Food Safety Standards: Their Role in Food Safety Regulation and their Impact. Paper prepared by Renata Clarke for presentation and discussion at the 33rd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. See: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/ap236e/ap236e.pdf>

² The UK Food Standards Agency is chairing this work, together with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and Mexico as co-chairs.

which led to improved compliance with SPS regulations in the destination export markets. Horticulture production is important for jobs, economic development and also contributes to food security. However, production still faces various constraints including plant pests. Excessive use of pesticides is another major challenges with consequences for trade, the health of producers and consumers, and the environment.

For Senegal, this PPG and the resulting project is seen as providing an opportunity to improve food safety control and compliance for horticulture exports by addressing specific capacity building needs, strengthening producer organisations and moving towards a risk-based system for food safety control and inspection (including by updating the database of fruit and vegetable operators). The Senegal food safety authority believes that improved knowledge about private certifications and self-monitoring systems of companies would help the regulatory authority to optimise the development and implementation of a risk-based food safety inspection and certification system.

Aquaculture value chains (seed, feed, production systems and post-harvest) in Uganda

Uganda is implementing a commodity value chain approach where fish is one of the key priority commodities targeted in order to contribute to the country's social and economic transformation agenda. The Cabinet recently passed a new Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy and the goal is to increase fish production to million tons to contribute food security, nutrition and economic growth.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal industries and Fisheries views this PPG and the resulting project, as a means to help build capacity of the official controls, private sector players and overall improve food safety management measures that will guarantee safety of fisheries and aquaculture products from Uganda, which will then increase competitiveness, market access and trade to regional and international markets.

In the participating countries, the project may build on an existing TPA programme or develop a new TPA programme, depending on the specific context and needs. For instance, Uganda already has some TPA programmes which could be used as a basis. In Mali, third party assurance programmes do not yet exist.

The project to result from this PPG would provide a practical way to improve understanding about how different approaches to TPA programmes (including information and data generated by TPA auditors) may be used in developing countries to bolster compliance and build confidence in the country's national food control system (NFCS). Specifically, the resulting project would help to analyze and assess:

- the feasibility, practicability, challenges (e.g. costs, affordability for SMEs, legal aspects) and different types of models of using voluntary TPA programmes in developing countries; and
- outcomes and benefits for government and private sector stakeholders. For instance, how can TPA programmes support regulatory authorities (e.g. by improving risk-profiling of food businesses, better prioritization of resources) and the private sector (increased confidence in levels of compliance with regulatory requirements, improved food safety outcomes at industry / sector level)?

3. Which government agencies, private sector, academic or other organizations support this PPG request? Letters of support from each of these organizations would be advantageous (Appendix 1). See Qn. 7. (e) of the Guidance Note.

This application is based on demand from the public and private sector in selected developing countries. Implementation of the PPG (and the resulting project) would be based on a public-private partnership model, between the competent authorities within the selected countries and selected producer associations or cooperatives.

The following organizations support this request:

Mali

- Agency Nationale de la Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments

- Direction Nationale de la Pêche
- Direction Nationale des Services Vétérinaires
- Direction Nationale des Productions et Industries Animales
- Direction Nationale de l'Industrie
- Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture,
- Direction Générale du Commerce et de la Concurrence
- Filière poisson secteur privé
- Fédération Nationale des Transformateurs secteur privé
- L'Association Malienne pour la Qualité

Uganda

- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
- Directorate of Fisheries Resources, Department of Aquaculture Management and Development
- Uganda Fish Processors and Exporters Association
- Uganda Fish Farmers Association / Uganda Commercial Fish Farmers Association
- Walimi Fish Farmers Cooperative
- Egypt-Uganda Food Security Company

Senegal

- Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Équipement Rural
- Coopérative Fédérative des Acteurs de l'Horticulture du Sénégal (CFAHS)

In addition to the countries requesting this application, the proposal has the support of:

- UNIDO / Food Safety Authority Egypt: The new food safety authority in Egypt, with UNIDO's support, is collaborating with industry associations representing the fruit and vegetable and dairy sectors. UNIDO is supporting this work and has offered to facilitate and support the participation of Egypt in the project to be developed through this PPG.

This application has been discussed with Kenya, which is the Coordinator of the FAO/WHO Codex Coordinating Committee for Africa (CCAFRICA). Subject to further discussions, Kenya's involvement in work carried out under the PPG would help to ensure that: (i) the project to be developed through the PPG is clearly linked to ongoing and future work of CCAFRICA; and (ii) the experiences and lessons learned through the PPG – as well as the resulting project – would be disseminated to other African countries via CCAFRICA.

STDF partners (FAO, OIE) were consulted in a meeting on the margins of the CCFICS TWG in Edinburgh in May 2017, to discuss a possible application to the STDF, and the application seeks to reflect their comments.

The development of this PPG application has benefitted from technical inputs provided by the UK Food Standards Agency (UKFSA), chair of the CCFICS TWG on TPAs, and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), co-chair of the CCFICS TWG on TPAs.

UKFSA and CFIA have offered in-kind support in the form of technical expertise to support work under this PPG and the resulting project. The expertise and guidance provided by CFIA and UKFSA would draw on, and be informed by, relevant initiatives and experiences in Canada and the UK (e.g. Red Tractor programme³), as well as elsewhere. Subject to further discussions, and based on the country demand and context, support from UKFSA and CFIA may include:

³ Red Tractor was established in 2000. It is now the UK's biggest farm and food standards scheme, covering all of animal welfare, food safety, traceability and environmental protection.

- Guidance to create, develop and/or use sector-specific TPA programmes for food safety and to integrate these TPA programmes into food safety regulatory oversight mechanisms in the participating countries; and
- Expert advice, including guidance and training on implementation, maintenance and auditing of food safety practices in accordance with national and/or international standards adopted by the Codex Alimentarius.

The application has the support of the Global Food Safety Initiative.

Implementation of the PPG would draw on and seek to ensure synergies with relevant work of STDF partners (including FAO) and other members of the STDF (e.g. IICA, UNIDO), as well as other relevant ongoing work by food safety regulatory authorities in STDF donor countries. This would include linkages and synergies to the related PPG application (STDF/PPG/682) which has been submitted by Belize and Honduras.

4. How does this PPG complement and/or build on past, ongoing and/or planned national programmes and/or donor-supported projects? See Qn. 7. (f) of the Guidance Note.

The PPG is also closely linked to the ongoing work within CCFICS – endorsed by the 40th session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (July 2017) – to develop guidance for Codex members on the use of third party TPA programmes by competent authorities. The PPG is very timely in view of this ongoing work by CCFICS. The resulting project will help to prepare the beneficiary countries to integrate the approach proposed in the Codex guidance into their newly-strengthened National Food Control Systems.

This PPG would help to inform future STDF work on PPPs (discussed at the STDF Working Group meeting in March 2018). It also complements and builds on previous STDF thematic work on PPPs including:

- “Public-Private Partnerships to enhance SPS capacity” which addresses how some governments are making use of third party assurance to inform food safety risk profiling and risk management; and
- “The implementation of SPS Measures to facilitate safe trade - Selected Practices and Experiences in Malawi, South Africa and Zambia,” which recommended exploring options to further enhance risk-based SPS inspection systems through the development of authorized trader schemes that enable traders certified to voluntary standards to be subjected to fewer inspections, compared to traders without third-party certification.

Various projects have already been implemented or are ongoing in the applicant countries to promote agriculture production and trade in the selected value chains, including attention to address SPS challenges. This PPG and the resulting project would build on other relevant activities and initiatives, and work to ensure complementarities and synergies. For instance, in Uganda there are likely to be linkages to the EU-supported programme "Promoting Commercial Aquaculture in Uganda". In Senegal, there are linkages to other donor-supported initiatives supporting the horticulture sector.

5. Have you discussed this PPG request – or funding for the project proposal which would result from it – with any potential donors (bilateral, multilateral, Enhanced Integrated Framework, etc.)? If so, provide details below and indicate potential sources of funding for the resulting project. See Qn. 7. (g) of the Guidance Note.

It is expected that the project to be developed through this PPG would be submitted for consideration by the STDF.

As indicated above, this PPG request has also been discussed with relevant government authorities in some STDF donor countries (i.e. Canada, UK), as well as selected STDF partners (FAO, OIE) and other organizations (UNIDO, IICA, GFSI).

There may be opportunities to mobilize resources or in-kind support / expertise (e.g. to share experiences from developed countries, and/or guide and coach stakeholders on TPA programmes) for the resulting project. This would be actively explored during the PPG process.

6. Briefly explain how cross-cutting issues (e.g. related to gender, the environment) are relevant for this PPG and, if appropriate, how they will be addressed.

Women have an important role in the value chains to be covered by this PPG and the resulting project (insert details depending on the value chains, countries). The resulting project would therefore take into account gender aspects, and would provide relevant and useful experiences and findings on the gender-related aspects of TPA programmes. The evaluation and analysis of different TPA approaches in different countries would consider gender and analyse the gender-related aspects. For instance, do TPA programmes have a positive benefit on women including members of female, women producers, etc.? Does the use of TPA programmes have any unintended consequences for gender? Under what conditions, can women engage and/or benefit more from TPA programmes?

It is expected that the project to be developed through this PPG would benefit women in Uganda, Mali and Senegal, by helping to strengthen the cooperative action of women involved in the selected value chains, building their capacity to improve food safety and quality in the selected value chains, and improving their access to information, technology and equipment.

For instance, in Uganda, women are engaged in beef production activities and in beef cottage industries. These activities need both technical and technological support to increase compliance with SPS measures in order to be able to expand trade, from which women would benefit. In addition to their responsibility for raising livestock, women are employed in meat processing plants and meat sales outlets. Women are also main care givers to the vulnerable groups such as the young, elderly and the sick will benefit from having safe and wholesome beef that positively contribute to the health of these individuals in their households and communities.

The gender dimensions of the entire aquaculture value chain, beyond women as traders in capture fishery products and women as consumers, is well-recognized in Uganda. There is evidence from within Uganda and the region that interventions that increase household incomes can erode women's positions within household decision-making. Therefore, a gender-responsive aquaculture value chain intervention must seek to identify and close gender gaps along all stages of the chain, a precondition to empower the vulnerably low-income segment of the population. To strengthen gender-responsiveness along the aquaculture value chain, in Uganda the PPG will consult and explore the cooperation with women's organizations (e.g. Women Fish Network Uganda & Kiyindi Women Fish Processors Association). In Uganda, youth also constitute a significant proportion (57%) of the total labour force (UBOS, 2015) and a major proportion of rural youth are involved in fish farming, fishing and fishing related activities. Implementation of the PPG should also analyze how the resulting project would improve the status of youth employment in fisheries and aquaculture the value chain, including through capacity building on TPAs programmes.

In Mali, women play an important role in agri-food value chains including the fisheries sector. Women represent approximately 50% of employees of SMEs involved in the transformation of food.

II. IMPLEMENTATION & BUDGET

7. Who will take the lead in implementing this PPG? If particular national experts and/or international consultants are proposed, attach a copy of their Curriculum Vitae and record of achievements (Appendix 2). If no names are provided, the STDF will provide a shortlist of consultants if the PPG request is approved.

Implementation of the PPG would be led by experienced consultant(s) with expertise in the use of TPAs, working in close partnership with the concerned public and private sector stakeholders in the three applicant countries. Close cooperation with the concerned national stakeholders will be

essential to ensure that the resulting project meets their needs, has strong national (public and private sector) ownership, and reflects the local context.

Given the involvement of English and French-speaking countries, it is likely that two international consultants (English-speaking and French-speaking) with expertise in TPA programmes would need to be involved in implementation of the PPG. These consultants would visit the beneficiary countries to consult relevant in-country government and private sector stakeholders, collect necessary information from the government authorities and the private sector, analyse the issues and constraints facing the selected value chains, obtain the views of local stakeholders on the design and scope of the project to be developed, including its logical framework.

The STDF is requested to provide a short-list of qualified consultants. The CV of John Barnes (UK) who may be considered as a possible consultant is attached in Appendix 2.

8. In the table below, briefly describe the main activities to be carried out under this PPG and specify who would be responsible. Provide an estimate of the budget required (e.g. for national/international expertise, travel and DSA of consultants, stakeholder meetings or workshops, general operating expenses, etc.).

The requested budget is USD50,000.

| Activity | | Estimated Budget (US\$) |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| Uganda | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International expert | 8 days @ 600/day = 6,000 Travel/DSA = 3,000 | 7,800 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-country information collection on the selected value chains Consultations with national stakeholders including stakeholder workshop to explain the concept of TPAs and to discuss and agree on a framework for public-private collaboration in the selected value chain as part of the resulting project | | 3,000 |
| Mali: | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International expert | 8 days @ 600/day = 6,000 Travel/DSA = 3,000 ⁴ | 7,800 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-country information collection on the selected value chains Consultations with national stakeholders including stakeholder workshop | | 3,000 |
| Senegal | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International expert | 8 days @ 600/day = 6,000 Travel/DSA = 3,000 | 7,800 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-country information collection on the selected value chains Consultations with national | | 3,000 |

⁴ Cost savings may be realized if the missions to Mali and Senegal are organized back-to-back.

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| stakeholders including stakeholder workshop | | |
| Project development and writing | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project development workshop (involving interested STDF partners, Kenya/CCAfrICA, consultants, UKFSA and CFIA) | Travel/DSA for participants (Mali, Senegal, Uganda, Kenya) and international experts: 12,000 Honorarium for international experts (6 days @ 600/day): 3,600 Venue: 2,000 | 17,600 |

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Letters of support from each of the organizations supporting this proposal.

Appendix 2: Curriculum Vitae and record of achievements for any consultants proposed to implement this PPG.

SENEGAL : Soutien à la filière fruits et légumes

Eléments de contexte du PPG STDF orienté vers les filières F&L d'exportation

Importance du sous secteur horticole :

Depuis quelques années, l'horticulture constitue la composante la plus performante du sous-secteur agricole. Ce dynamisme s'explique par une production qui s'étend sur toute l'année dans des zones à conditions pédoclimatiques favorables (zone des Niayes, Vallée du fleuve Sénégal).

Une place importante est accordée au développement des cultures horticoles. En effet, les fruits et légumes contribuent de façon considérable à la sécurité alimentaire. Contrairement aux cultures pluviales dépendantes des aléas climatiques et qui représentent environ 95% des superficies emblavées, les cultures maraîchères du fait de la maîtrise de l'eau, permettent aux producteurs d'intensifier leurs activités agricoles grâce à une réduction très sensible du temps de production.

Le Sénégal exporte principalement le haricot vert, la tomate cerise, la mangue, le maïs doux et le melon. Les exportations de la campagne 2015 ont atteint 90 635 tonnes, soit une croissance annuelle moyenne de plus de 17% de 2000 à 2015. Au 18 décembre 2016, le volume total des exportations était de 91 105,64 tonnes, soit un écart positif de presque 500 tonnes par rapport à 2015 ; cela du fait de l'organisation des opérateurs du sous-secteur horticole, et de l'amélioration des interventions des services de contrôle phytosanitaire qui se traduisent par le respect des exigences normatives des marchés de destination.

Pour 2017 et 2018, le volume des exportations est estimé respectivement à 106 200 tonnes et 110 000 tonnes avec plus de 35 000 tonnes de mangue.

Cependant, la promotion des productions horticoles se heurte toujours entre autres contraintes, à une kyrielle d'ennemis des cultures et des récoltes qui limitent la production et la productivité. En effet, l'utilisation souvent abusive des pesticides dans la zone des Niayes affecte la qualité des fruits et légumes et menace ainsi la santé des producteurs et des consommateurs et les équilibres écologiques.

Toute action dans ce sous secteur doit s'inscrire dans le cadre d'une démarche globale qualité (amont et aval de la production) en vue de diversifier et d'augmenter nos parts de marché. Faut-il signaler que le Sénégal fait partie des rares pays agréés par l'Union européenne pour le contrôle de la conformité des normes commerciales applicables aux fruits et légumes (Règlement CE 430/2006), qu'il faut consolider et renforcer. A la différence de ce règlement, qui relève d'une démarche volontaire et qui concerne exclusivement les fruits et légumes d'exportation, la maîtrise des risques sanitaires et phytosanitaires est une exigence fondamentale qui s'applique à tous les produits alimentaires frais exportés vers le marché européen (Règlements 882/2004 et 852/2004).

Pour réussir à établir sur ce marché des partenariats d'affaires durables et profitables, il est de la responsabilité des professionnels de satisfaire à la fois aux obligations réglementaires en matière SPS et aux exigences commerciales des acheteurs. L'Etat quant à lui, doit s'assurer et pouvoir attester que les denrées alimentaires mises sur le marché et exportées sont conformes à la réglementation SPS. Pour y parvenir, le système national d'évaluation des risques et de contrôle SPS doit être renforcé et disposer des capacités et moyens permettant de vérifier que chaque filière maîtrise les risques SPS identifiés tout au long de la chaîne, allant de la production au consommateur final. L'appui d'un tel système permettrait par ailleurs de protéger la santé des consommateurs nationaux et régionaux.

Le renforcement des capacités des opérateurs des filières de produits frais et des services officiels en matière d'analyse et de gestion des risques SPS constitue un impératif pour le développement

des marchés export. De nombreux projets et programmes ont été mis en œuvre dans les zones horticoles du pays, mais celui-ci s'appuiera sur leurs acquis pour être efficace et performant.

Dans cette perspective, une meilleure connaissance et la valorisation des certifications privées et des systèmes d'autocontrôles des entreprises contribuerait à optimiser la mise en œuvre d'un système d'inspection et de certification phytosanitaire basé sur le risque

Ainsi bénéficiaire de ce projet pilote du STDF constitue une opportunité pour parfaire l'organisation des producteurs (mise à jour de la base de données des opérateurs F&L ; identification des besoins spécifiques en renforcement de capacités ; catégorisation selon le niveau de risque de non-conformité ; un plan de contrôle fiable...) afin de pouvoir tirer un maximum d'avantages.

Appendix 2

John Barnes

john.barnes@enmoore.co.uk - 07525 126013

63 Kingsmead Ave, Worcester Park, KT4 8UZ

- Former UK Senior Civil Servant with extensive experience developing public health partnerships and implementing national and international Official Controls for food safety and quality.
- Proven track record of successful collaboration to deliver high profile food safety projects and leading multi-million pound change programs in all UK food sectors.
- UK Head of Delegation at the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene. Chair, WHO Consultation on Strategies for Implementing HACCP in Small and/or Less Developed Businesses
- Extensive experience handling national media (primetime TV and radio) interviews and presenting at national and international meetings.
- Currently providing strategic advice to a number of national and international food consultancy businesses and to the UK's Central Competent Authority, the Food Standards Agency.

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RECENT WORK EXPERIENCE

Enmoore Ltd – Managing Director, from April 2016 – present

Providing strategic support to the food industry, consultancies and competent authorities on food safety and food quality regulatory issues, including:

- Strategic Adviser to Shield Safety Group. Shield are the leading provider of food safety, health & safety, and fire safety regulatory advice to the UK Hospitality Sector
- Member of NSF International's Certification Impartiality Board. NSF are the largest food safety consultancy in the world, carrying out approximately 90K supplier audits across the globe annually
- Reviewing, on behalf of the FSA, the UK Operational Policy and Procedures for the Approval of Meat Establishments and making recommendations for change (Nov 2017 – March 2018)

UK Food Standards Agency (FSA) - Head of Local Delivery, from 2012 – July 2015

Led a multi-disciplinary Division of 55 with a budget of £10m. Responsible for ensuring effective UK food and feed safety controls in 700K UK food and feed businesses operating in the catering, retail, manufacturing and primary production sectors. Responsible for the FSA's

Enforcement & Compliance Strategy and relevant research streams; for developing national enforcement approaches, local authority and industry statutory guidance and associated national training programs; and delivering the UK's Food Hygiene Rating Scheme (FHRS).

- Member of the FSA's and Operation Group's Senior Management Team
- Part of the FSA Senior Team coordinating the Government response to the 2013 UK horsemeat incident

FSA - Head of Local Authority Audit & Liaison Division (2007–2012)

Led a multi-disciplinary Division and managed the FSA's Regional Offices strengthening FSA links with local authority, industry and consumer organisations. Responsible for the FSA's performance management of the 434 UK local authorities (LAs) delivering day to day UK food and feed Official Controls.

- Project lead for the roll out the UK national Food Hygiene Rating Scheme to over 450K UK food businesses
- Senior Responsible Officer (SRO) for FSA non-meat (shellfish, dairy, feed and egg) UK Service Delivery Contracts. Introduced over £3m annual savings for the FSA as SRO
- Policy architect and lead officer on the introduction of 3rd party industry assurance into the UK enforcement approach and the regulatory use of private audit\inspection data from Recognised Assurance Schemes in the UK animal feed and dairy hygiene sectors

FSA - Head of Branch and Unit posts (2000-2007)

Various posts at the newly launched FSA including Head of Food Standards (food labelling and authenticity), Unit Head in the Imported Food Division and Head of UK HACCP Implementation.

- Developed the FSA's HACCP Implementation Strategy and relevant guidance material.
- Part of the FSA's negotiating and implementation team for relevant EU hygiene and safety legislation such as the Official Feed and Food Control Regulations

Department of Health - Head General Food Hygiene Branch (1990-2000)

Led DH's General Food Hygiene Branch providing support and official guidance to the Public Health Minister, local authorities and the food industry on UK food hygiene and safety controls.

- Developed the UK Framework Agreement on Food Law Enforcement, introducing new statutory Government audit and monitoring arrangements for LAs.
- Head of the UK Delegation at the Codex Committee on Food Hygiene, and led the development of the Codex General Principles of Food Hygiene and HACCP Guidelines.
- Lead Officer on the successful implementation of HACCP based food safety management controls and the annual Licensing of UK butchers as part of a £5m public health project in collaboration with the meat industry.

Food Hygiene Bureau Ltd – Director (1986-1990)

Founder member and Executive Director Food Hygiene Bureau Ltd providing food safety consultancy services in the UK and EU. In 1989 was City listed as the 14th best performing UK private company – FHB Ltd was subsequently incorporated into CMI plc, now part of NSF International.

Borough of Southwark - Head of Commercial Services (1979-1985)

Various local enforcement roles and, before leaving, was Head of Commercial Services responsible for food safety and health & safety compliance in local businesses

RELEVANT QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

- BSc (Hons) 2:1, Environmental Health - Aston University (1973 – 77)
- MSc Business Management - Imperial College, London University (1984 – 85)
- Member, Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH)
- Honorary Fellow, Society of Food Hygiene Technology (SOFHT) – 2015
- Visiting Lecturer (MSc Food Safety) University of Birmingham (2010 – present)
- Strategic Advisor, Hallmark Veterinary Compliance Services (Nov 2016 – Mar 2018)
- Brand Ambassador, Addmaster Ltd (Antimicrobial Technology) (Jan 2017 – Present)
- Private contractor to the Food Standards Agency (Oct 2017 – present)

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Married - 24 year old son and 22 year old daughter
- Full UK driving license
- Hobbies - open water swimming, cycling and reading or watching rubbish thrillers
- Played water polo at national and international level.
- World Record (Guinness Book of records 1987)