Capacity evaluation of the national food control system in Cape Verde, with particular attention to the fisheries sector

Final report

by

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for the

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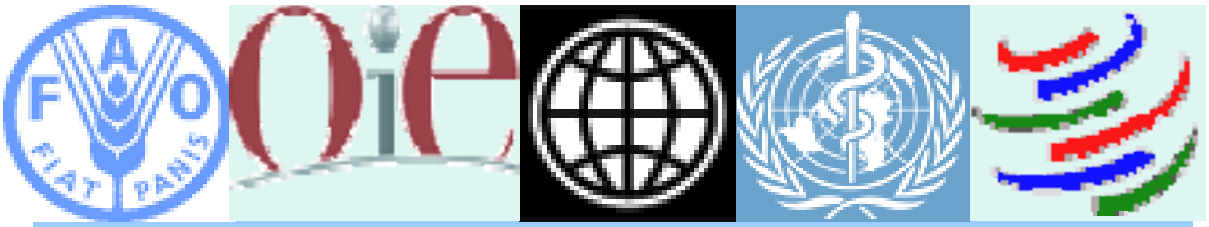

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Finally, the author would like to note that it was a great pleasure to work with colleagues in this friendly country.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AECI	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation
ARFA	Regulatory Agency of Drugs and Food
CA	Competent Authority
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
DAJFQ	Directorate of Legal Matters, Inspection and Quality
DGASP	General Directorate of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock
DGP	General Directorate of Fisheries
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFPI	Fish and Fishery Product Industry
GAP	Good Agriculture Practices
GHP	Good Hygiene Practices
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
INDP	National Institute of Fishery Development
INIDA	National Institute of Agrarian Research and Development
IPIMAR	Portuguese Institute of Sea Research
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISSB	International Standard Setting Bodies
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LOPP	Fish and Fishery Products Official Laboratory
MAA	Ministry of Environment and Agriculture
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Cooperation
MECC	Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness
MITM	Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Sea
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PPG	Project preparation grant
QC	Quality Control
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
UN	United Nations
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WATH	West African Trade Hub
WTO	World Trade Organization

Executive summary

- The fisheries sector has significant importance for Cape Verde and together with tourism are priority areas for the Cape Verde Government. Fish and fishery products are the unique relevant items exported and the national consumption of these products is increasing due to tourism activities.

- Legislation: The fish and fishery product sanitary control, certification and sanitary license activities are based on a solid legal structure which covers the production for national and international markets. The legislation can be considered as equivalent when compared to the legislation of the main importing countries. However, it is necessary to update the legislation on some aspects of the new EU Regulations in force since 1 January 2006, for instance with respect to traceability (Regulations 852/2004, 853/2004 and 854/2004).

- Institutional framework: Decree No. 9/2002 of 11 March defines the responsibilities of DGP as the Competent Authority in Cape Verde, identified for the purposes of verifying and certifying compliance of fishery products with the requirements of the national and importing countries. It operates through the DAJFQ, which is responsible for seafood safety for both domestic consumption and export.

- Additional training is needed for CA staff on Good Manufacturing Practices (operational layout, pest control, identification and storage of toxic products, cross-contamination control, product contact surface hygiene, etc.); Good Vessel Practices; fish and fishery product inspection, quality assurance and technology (with emphasis on canned products); HACCP system development, implementation and audit; actual worldwide situation and trends in fish and fishery product inspection, quality assurance and technology; laboratorial analysis; labelling and sampling plans to raw materials and products.

- Laboratories: In general terms, the LOPP in Praia is equipped to perform microbiological, chemical and physical analysis of fish and fishery products, as well as water. However, continued investments in (the repair of) equipment are necessary, as well as the introduction of some additional analyses (lead and cadmium). At times, Cape Verde faces problems on energy supply and the LOPP would benefit from having its own generator to be used exclusively for laboratory activities (INIDA already has its own generator). The LOPP also faces difficulties in purchasing some reagents (all of them being imported from Spain and Portugal). The LOPP building infrastructure needs to be upgraded to improve its layout.

- Private sector: The FFPIs authorized to export are applying the main tools for fish and fishery product quality assurance as GMP and the HACCP system. A good knowledge level of the managers and technicians was also verified on these matters. However, additional training is needed for the private sector as well to update personnel on the issues outlined above for the CA.

- To address the needs and priorities identified, a project proposal was drafted (Annex 1), which establishes short term actions (to be undertaken within one year) - including

different training activities (theoretical-practical courses and workshops, with emphasis on practical activities at CV producing establishments or, whenever it is necessary, abroad), for both public and private sector covering different technical aspects. Also, longer term actions are proposed (to be undertaken within three years) related to restructuring of the LOPP, equipments for the FFPIs, etc.

- Various donors have implemented or are currently developing projects or other activities in Cape Verde in the SPS area, some of these directly relevant to fish and fishery products. The proposed project focuses on strengthening the CA and the FFPIs and would complement ongoing efforts through specific training and activities directed to improvements of the LOPP and FFPI infrastructure. It is recommended to share this report and the project proposal with all donors, including, in particular, the representative of the European Commission in Cape Verde and GTZ, in order to further explore if the project could be picked up for funding. Another possibility are the counterpart funds available under the Fisheries Partnership Agreement, which was recently agreed between the EC and Cape Verde.

- While the focus of the assignment was on fish and fishery products, an urgent need to revise legislation in all other SPS areas was observed, in particular animal and plant health, and products of animal origin. Regulations should be harmonized with the standards, guidelines and recommendations of the ISSB. In addition, the inspection surveillance system for animals and products of animal origin should be improved through training activities (e.g. HACCP system development, implementation and audit) and a functioning laboratory for the analysis of animal (and plant) products.

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Chapter I

Introduction

In September 2005, the Working Group of the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) approved a project preparation grant entitled "Capacity evaluation of the national food control system in Cape Verde, with particular attention to the fisheries sector" (document STDF 100). The purpose of the project preparation grant, which was requested by the Government of Cape Verde, was to assess the country's technical assistance needs – in particular in relation to the fisheries sector – and to draft a sustainable and fully-costed project proposal that corresponds to the country's needs as expressed in the assessment.

Following the approval of the STDF Working Group, the author was selected by the Government of Cape Verde – in collaboration with the STDF Secretariat – to perform this assignment. A first mission to Cape Verde was conducted from 7 to 19 December 2006 and an assessment of Cape Verde's technical assistance needs was made. The author submitted an interim report to the STDF Secretariat with preliminary findings and recommendations in mid-January 2007. A second mission to Cape Verde took place from 27 January to 5 February 2007 to present and discuss the findings of the first mission with a wide group of selected stakeholders and to finalize recommendations on follow-up actions to be taken – including the project proposal. Mr Melvin Spreij from STDF/WTO participated in the second mission.

Chapter I of the report contains the introduction. **Chapter II** provides general country background information and **Chapter III** outlines the main findings of the missions in terms of the role and importance of the fisheries sector, legal and institutional framework, laboratory services, private sector, and artisanal / small scale fisheries. In accordance with the author's terms of reference, special attention was paid to past and existing donor initiatives. **Chapter IV** summarizes the author's observations regarding other areas where SPS-related technical assistance is required, notably in the areas of animal origin product (other than fish and fishery products) inspection, animal and plant health. **Chapter V** contains the conclusions and recommendations. Additional information, including the project proposal, terms of reference, the schedule of missions, and a list of persons met and references are confined to **ANNEXES 1-7**.

Chapter II

Country background[1]

Cape Verde is an archipelago lying in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean at the latitude of Senegal, 450 km off the coast of West Africa**.** The archipelago is made of ten rugged, volcanic islands, plus five islets, for a total surface of 4033 km^2. The islands are divided into the Windward (Barlavento) and Leeward (Sottovento) groups and belong to the geographic *ensemble* of Macaronesia, together with the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands. The capital is Praia on the island of Santiago.

The ***population*** amounts to approximately 475,000 inhabitants (half of which live on the main island Santiago) and enjoys relatively high living conditions. Per capita income in 2004 was about 2090 US$, about four times the average for sub-Saharan Africa. Population growth is relatively high (2,6%) and life expectancy at birth is 70 years (2004). The country gained independence from Portugal in 1975 and the languages spoken are Portuguese and Crioulo (a blend of Portuguese and African words).

The ***climate*** is dry and temperate and the country suffers from periodic droughts. Average precipitation in Praia is 240 mm per year. Most islands do not have water sources. The terrain comprises mangrove swamp vegetation along the costal areas, wooded hills in the immediate interior and mountainous plateaus in the interior. Arable land is scarce, forming approximately 10% of the total land area. Only four islands (Santiago, Santo Antao, Fogo and Brava) can support significant agricultural production. About 80% of the food is imported.

Cape Verde's ***economy*** is mainly service-oriented. Trade, transport, tourism and public services account for more than 70% of GDP (959 million US$ in 2004). Although nearly 70% of the population lives in rural areas, agriculture and fisheries contribute only 11,4% of GDP. Agriculture (9,6 %) includes bananas, corn, beans, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, coffee and peanuts, mainly for domestic consumption. Fish and fishery products (1,8 %) include tuna and lobster, and the European Union (EU) is the main export market. Occasionally, fish and fishery products are exported to Africa and the United States (US). Light manufacturing accounts for approximately 15% of GDP and includes the fish processing sector.

The economy is characterized by its insular nature, limited domestic market and remoteness from most trade partners. Given the country's plentiful marine resources, its comparative advantage is in fish and fishery products. In addition, Cape Verde has seen an average annual growth rate of 25% in the tourist market over the last years. Both the fisheries sector and tourism are priority areas for the Cape Verde Government.

Trade and tourism are supported by two international airports (Praia and Sal). Two other international airports (Sao Vicente and Boa Vista) are under construction and should commence operation within months. The country has three international harbours (Praia, Sal and Sao Vicente). The existence of several independent entry points poses serious challenges to the authorities in terms of controlling food safety, animal and plant health.

[1] Source: EU country profile

The country is highly decentralized, with provinces and municipalities playing major roles. The latest parliamentary and presidential elections took place in 2006 and the party currently in power is the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV). Cape Verde is a member of various international organizations and in the process of becoming a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In addition, it is a member of various regional bodies including *inter alia* the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Community of Lusophone Countries (CPLP), the African Union (AU)**,** the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP), the Commission Sous-Régionale des Pêches (CSRP), and the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

Although Cape Verde is currently classified as a Least Developed Country (LDC), in December 2004 the UN General Assembly decided not to classify Cape Verde as an LDC as of 2008, in view of its per capita income.

Chapter III

Main findings

Based on the information obtained throughout the course of technical visits and meetings during the two missions in CV, the following findings should be reported:

1. Role and importance of the fisheries sector

The Cape Verde fishing resources are exploited by an artisanal fishing fleet, composed in 1999 of 1.267 boats (929 motorized), with a length of 3.5 to 8m and poor safety structures. Over the years, the number of non-motorized vessels has gradually decreased. On the other hand, the number of motorized vessels is increasing. The main species caught by artisanal fishing are big pelagic species (41%), the small pelagic species (40%), the demersal species (13%) and lobsters (0,5%). In 1999 the artisanal fishing sector employed 4.283 fishermen.

The industrial fleet is composed by a heterogenic group of ships, 6 to 25 meters long, for a crew composed by 5 to 14 fishermen. The fishing effort measured taking into account the number of days at the sea tripled between 1990 and 1999 but decreased in 2000 and 2001. On the other hand, productivity has shown an inverse tendency, with numbers around 1 ton per day at sea.

According to information received, the artisanal fishing sector contributes approximately 60% of the total catch and the industrial fishing sector 40%. Sixty percent of the catch is unloaded in the City of Praia. The artisanal catch is mainly intended for sale (fresh) at the local fish markets. Only a small amount (less than 3%) is sold dried, salted or in brine. The industrial catch is mainly intended for export.

The main fish and fishery product industry is the canning industry. Its production was reasonably stable during the 90s, varying between 217 and 390 tons (237 in 1999). Two additional FFPIs located at the Sal Island are about to start operating.

The social and economic role of the fisheries sector for the country is important, contributing to employment and food security. In 2000, the fishing sector contributed around 5,2% of the active population employment and 2,1% of the total population. Fish and fishery products are important for Cape Verde in terms of animal protein supply. According to received information, the fish and fishery product “per capita” consumption in CV is around 26 Kg/year. This figure varies when the different islands are individually considered.

Fish and fishery products are the only food products exported by CV (apart from some exports in niche markets such as coffee) and represent an important income resource which contributes to the country balance of payment stability. In addition, tourism is increasing rapidly in CV, which in turn increases the demand for safe and high quality fish and fishery products in the country, in particular the demand for frozen fish.

There is also some fish and fishery products import activity. Tuna is mainly imported from India and Spain. Shrimp and octopus are mainly imported from Senegal. No live fish are imported.

Table 1: Food balance sheet of fish and fishery products:

35 CAPE VERDE			- FOOD BALANCE SHEET OF FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS IN LIVE WEIGHT AND FISH CONTRIBUTION TO PROTEIN SUPPLY -									
YEAR	PRODUCTION	NON-FOOD USES	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	STOCKS VARIATIONS	TOTAL FOOD SUPPLY	POPULATION	PER CAPUT SUPPLY	FISH PROTEINS	ANIMAL PROTEINS	TOTAL PROTEINS	FISH/ANIMAL PROTEINS
	(..... tonnes in live weight .....)						(thousands)	(kilograms)	(grams per caput per day)			(%)
1961	1,600	0	0	590	0	1,010	202	5.0	1.4	4.1	45.2	34.3
1962	1,500	0	0	400	0	1,100	208	5.3	1.5	4.1	44.9	36.1
1963	2,000	0	0	820	0	1,180	215	5.5	1.6	4.4	43.4	35.5
1964	2,500	0	0	1,170	0	1,330	222	6.0	1.7	4.5	45.9	37.2
1965	3,500	0	0	1,950	0	1,550	229	6.8	1.9	4.8	49.1	39.4
1966	4,000	0	0	2,200	0	1,800	237	7.6	2.1	5.1	46.3	42.1
1967	5,900	0	0	3,200	0	2,700	245	11.0	3.1	6.1	45.2	51.0
1968	4,900	0	0	2,310	0	2,590	254	10.2	2.9	5.9	39.9	49.7
1969	4,000	0	0	2,150	0	1,850	261	7.1	2.1	5.5	40.5	38.7
1970	5,181	0	0	2,178	0	3,003	267	11.3	3.4	7.0	41.9	49.1
1971	4,153	0	0	1,700	0	2,453	271	9.1	2.8	7.9	43.6	34.8
1972	4,078	0	200	1,700	0	2,578	274	9.4	3.0	7.8	48.7	38.4
1973	8,333	0	0	5,250	-540	2,543	275	9.3	2.9	6.8	50.2	42.3
1974	3,428	0	200	1,681	300	2,247	277	8.1	2.6	6.4	48.0	40.1
1975	3,900	0	200	1,125	0	2,975	278	10.7	3.3	9.9	53.4	33.1
1976	3,800	0	441	1,481	125	2,886	279	10.3	3.1	9.3	49.7	33.0
1977	6,000	0	16	981	125	5,160	281	18.4	5.2	13.9	55.4	37.4
1978	7,000	0	10	598	-99	6,313	283	22.3	6.6	22.9	70.9	28.9
1979	7,476	0	7	1,149	0	6,334	286	22.2	6.3	12.9	61.7	49.0
1980	8,837	0	5	1,348	-899	6,595	289	22.8	6.6	13.7	70.6	48.5
1981	14,730	0	3	278	-1,500	12,955	293	44.2	14.0	24.5	71.8	57.2
1982	12,453	0	1	3,703	1,801	10,552	298	35.4	11.0	21.8	68.5	50.5
1983	11,863	0	78	2,487	500	9,954	304	32.7	10.4	21.4	66.2	48.6
1984	10,730	0	73	2,182	198	8,819	310	28.5	8.8	20.6	70.2	42.7
1985	10,190	0	34	1,847	0	8,377	316	26.5	7.9	16.8	69.8	47.3
1986	7,335	0	833	2,251	0	5,917	322	18.4	5.5	16.3	71.9	33.9
1987	7,312	0	29	3,621	0	3,720	328	11.3	3.4	14.8	78.0	23.2
1988	6,387	0	48	1,172	0	5,262	335	15.7	5.0	17.5	74.4	28.8
1989	8,614	0	70	3,037	0	5,648	342	16.5	5.0	15.8	73.0	31.4
1990	6,579	0	88	1,674	0	4,993	349	14.3	4.3	16.7	70.1	25.6
1991	7,378	0	80	189	0	7,270	357	20.4	6.4	18.8	69.5	34.0
1992	6,573	0	60	2,300	0	4,333	365	11.9	3.4	22.7	72.2	15.0
1993	7,000	0	90	1,768	0	5,322	374	14.2	4.2	24.4	73.5	17.1
1994	8,256	0	103	1,989	0	6,370	383	16.6	4.9	20.6	65.7	23.7
1995	8,495	0	430	1,279	-1,000	6,646	391	17.0	5.0	25.9	67.1	19.2
1996	9,155	0	198	2,936	1,000	7,417	400	18.5	5.3	20.7	68.2	25.7
1997	9,705	0	1,759	3,197	-20	8,247	409	20.2	6.5	22.0	69.0	29.6
1998	9,424	0	512	2,274	0	7,662	418	18.3	6.0	23.2	72.3	25.8
1999	10,360	0	261	2,031	5	8,595	427	20.1	6.8	25.1	73.1	27.0
2000	10,586	0	221	862	5	9,950	436	22.8	7.5	24.8	73.9	30.0
2001	9,653	0	818	429	10	10,052	445	22.6	7.2	26.1	74.6	27.7

2. Breakdown of key stakeholders in the sector

The following key stakeholders were identified and visited during the missions:

Government:

- **DGP** - Competent Authority (CA) responsible to guarantee and to control the application of the Decree law nº 9/02 of March. It belongs to the MITM

- **DAJFQ –** Directorate which operates for the DGP in fish inspection, quality control and technology for fish and fishery products produced for national and international markets. Among other duties, it has the responsibility to audit fish and fishery product vessels, plants and markets.

- **Agriculture Representative in Sao Vicente –** Office which represents the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture in Sao Vicente Island. This office also houses the staff responsible for the fish and fishery product inspection.

- **LOPP –** Official institution located in Praia and recognized by the EU which supports the laboratorial analysis that are made to verify safety and quality aspects of the fish and fishery product produced at the FFPIs as well as safety aspects of the water and ice used in those industries, among other functions.

- **INIDA –** Official institution located in Praia responsible, among other duties, for developing agrarian research. It works with a group of laboratories as follows: Laboratory of Ground, Water and Plants Analysis; LOPP; and Laboratory of Phytopathology. It also plans to analyse alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

- **INDP –** Public institution located in Sao Vicente which works with different aspects related to the fisheries sector such as research, training, projects in cooperation with international institutions, technical and management aspects related to fisheries, etc.

- **ARFA –** National authority, located in Praia, of food, feed and drug quality as well as certification and accreditation. Its purpose is to regulate, technically and economically, as well as to supervise and verify the food, feed and drug sectors.

- **"Complexo de Pesca Cova de Inglesa" -** FFPI located at the Sao Vicente island. It works with fresh and frozen fish and fishery products, as well as live lobsters. It belongs to the Government of CV.

- **"Interbase" –** FFPI located at the Sao Vicente Island. It has a significant importance for CV in terms of frozen storage capacity and belongs to the Government of CV. According to information received, it has 5,400 ton of storage capacity and the possibility of privatizing the structure is currently under discussion in the CV Government.

Private sector:

- **"Sal Sesimbra, Lda." –** FFPI located at Sal Island, which processes fresh and frozen products for national and international markets. It is one of the plants authorized to export to the European Union.

- **"Sociedade Palmeira e Pesca Lda" -** FFPI located at Sal Island. The construction of this plant, which will process fresh and frozen fishery products, and which also intends to export to the European Union, is almost concluded.

- **"Frescomar Luso-Cabo Verdeana de Conservas S.A." -** FFPI located at the Sao Vicente Island. It produces canned fish products and is authorized to export to the EU. As well as the other enterprises authorized to export to the EU and other foreign markets, it applies HACCP.

- **Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Services – "Sotavento"** – Represents the private sector of its region and supplies its membership, among other things, with services and products to promote and develop the competitiveness and strengthening of the private sector, including the fisheries sector.

- **Chamber of Commerce of Barlavento -** Represents the private sector of its region and reportedly has 400 enterprises as members. Available to support different kind of activities such as, for instance, research, training, technical assistance, etc.

Donor community

- **MCA –** The Millennium Challenge Account – Reportedly, MCA is developing a major project with the World Bank support covering three main areas that have links with the fisheries sector: tourism, transhipment and processing, and yellow-fin tuna export.

- **FAO** – The FAO Office in CV has collaborated in the past with the CV Government in different activities related to the fisheries sector. Two projects were elaborated for the fishing industrial and artisanal sectors in 2005 but they are still awaiting financial support.

- **Representative of the European Commission** - The EC is interested in the project and wishes to be kept informed.

3. Legal and institutional framework

The fish and fishery product sector, including the sanitary control, certification and sanitary license activities in Cape Verde fall under the responsibility of General Directorate of Fisheries within the Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Sea. The legal framework includes:

- ***Decree law nº53/05 of August –*** Defines the general principles for sustainable use of the fishing resources.
- ***Decree law nº 89/92 of July*** – Establishes the general basis for the quality control of food produced within the country, imported or exported.

- ***Act nº 6/01 of April*** – Approves the Regulation on sanitary standards applied to fish and fishery products on the market and intended for human consumption.

- ***Decree law nº 9/02 of March*** – Identifies the Competent Authority and defines its responsibilities for fish and fishery product inspection, sanitary control and certification.

- ***Act nº 9/02 of June*** – Establishes limits for certain contaminants in the fish and fishery products as well as sampling and analyzes methods for official control.

- ***Act nº 10/02 of June*** – Defines the conditions for sanitary authorization and licensing of establishments and fishing and factory vessels to produce and process fish and fishery products intended for human consumption, for the local market, import and export.

- ***Resolution nº 3/05*** **–** Approves the Management Plan of Fishery Resources.

In addition, two ***Protocols*** were signed between the DGP and other institutions to facilitate fish and fishery product inspection activities:

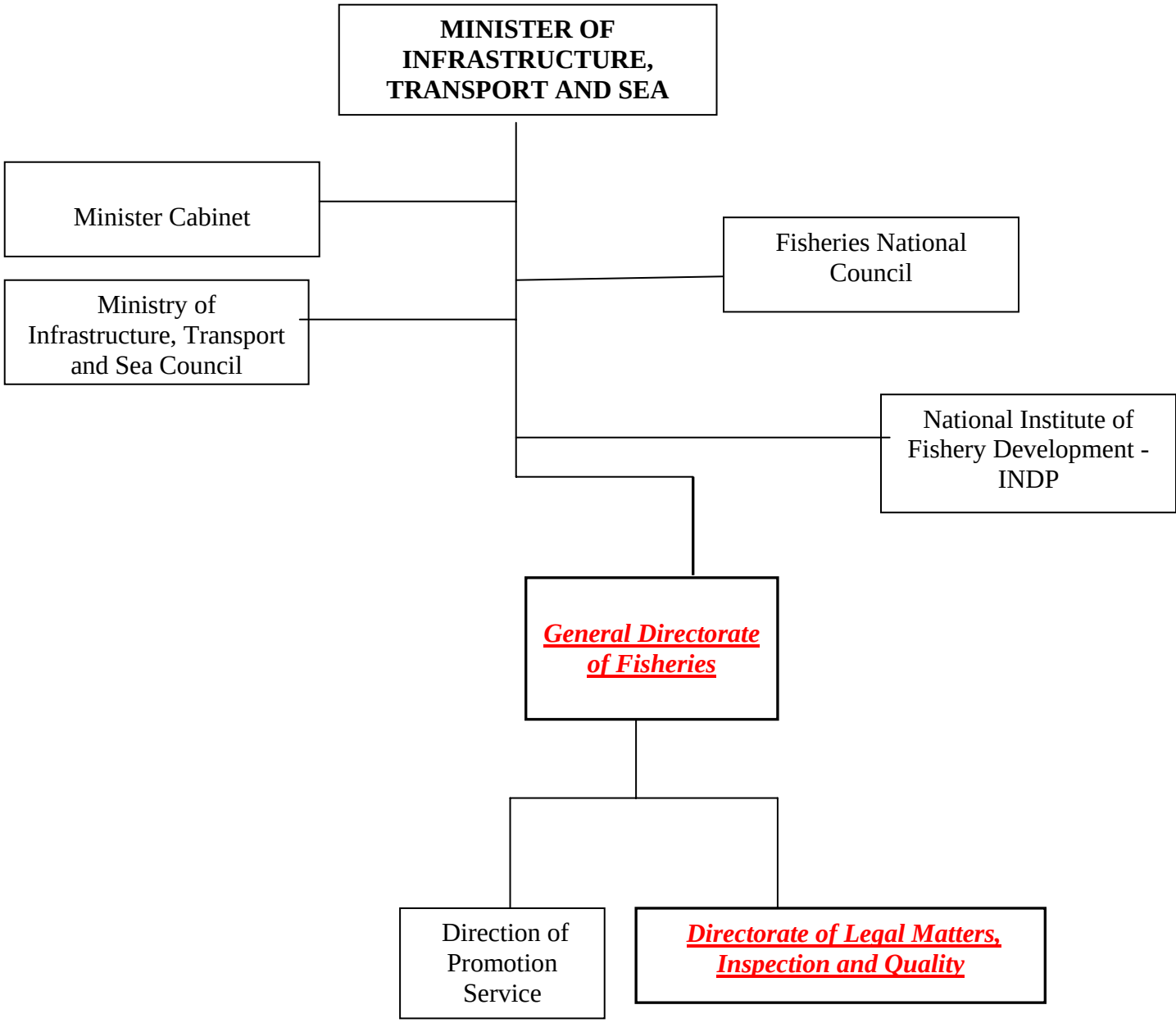
- Cooperation Protocol signed in April 1999 with the DGASP to regulate cooperation on fish and fishery product sanitary inspection and quality control. **NB:** Reportedly, there is no overlap in inspection tasks and responsibilities. The Protocol delineates those responsibilities between MITM and MAA and allows the CA to use inspectors of the MAA to inspect fish and fishery products. There is no role of ARFA in this regard.

- Cooperation Protocol signed in May 1999 with the INIDA on fish and fishery product sanitary inspection and quality control. An Addendum to this Protocol assigns INIDA with the task to perform chemical, physical and microbiological analysis for fish and fishery products.

The legal framework provides rules for fish and fishery production, marketing, processing, inspection procedures, as well as the quality assurance process. It also provides powers of inspectors and agents, penalties, legal proceedings, and the authority to make regulations. The legislation can generally be considered as equivalent to the legislation of the main import markets, including the EU, with regard to fish and fishery product inspection, quality control, technology, and certification.

In 2006, however, a package of three new EU Regulations on food hygiene entered into force. This package modernises, consolidates and simplifies the previous EU food hygiene legislation, applies effective and proportionate controls throughout the food chain, focuses controls on what is necessary for public health protection, clarifies that it is the primary responsibility of food business operators to produce safe food and feed safety. The general hygiene requirements for all food business operators are laid down in Regulation 852/2004. Regulation 853/2004 supplements Regulation 852/2004 in that it lays down specific requirements for food businesses dealing with foods of animal origin. Regulation 854/2004 relates to the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption. Updating the Cape Verde fisheries legislation on some aspects (for instance traceability) of this package appears necessary.

Diagram 1: Organization chart of the MITM with emphasis to fish and fishery products



As in many other countries, a fee system is in place to finance the activities of the DGP, based on Decree law No. 9 /2002 of 11 March. Reportedly, a part of these resources is destined for the activities developed by the DAJFQ on fish and fishery product sanitary control. Also the Fisheries Partnership Agreement ("Acordo de Pescas") with the EU - agreed in 2005 - and the first Protocol attached to this Agreement, which runs from 1 September 2006 until 31 August 2011, contains financing provisions for the CV fisheries sector. According to information received, only a limited part of these financial resources is reserved for the DAJFQ.

Competent Authority

Decree law No. 9/2002 defines the DGP responsibilities as the Competent Authority, identified for the purposes of verifying and certifying compliance of fish and fishery products with the requirements of national and import country legislations. It operates through its Directorate of Legal Matters, Inspection and Quality (DAJFQ), which is responsible for seafood safety and quality for both domestic consumption and export.

In particular, the DAJFQ:

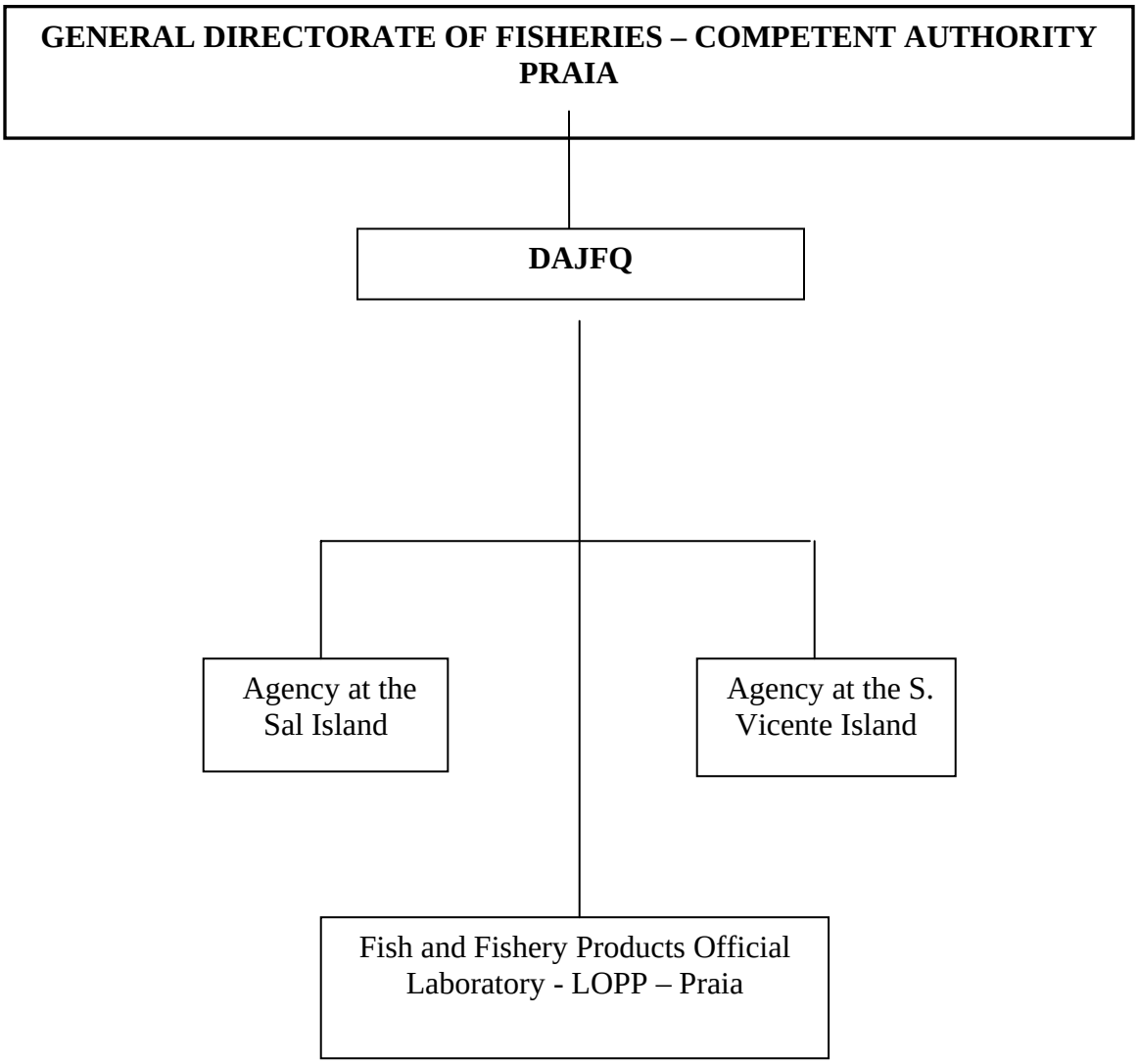
a) Proposes the creation of sanitary rules applicable to fish and fishery products and assures its dissemination.
b) Decides about the issuance or withdrawal of sanitary authorizations, licenses and sanitary numbers.
c) Conducts the sanitary inspections and controls
d) Observes non-compliance with the regulations in force and ensures the application of penalties.
e) Enhances the cooperation with public and private institutions interested in fish sanitary aspects.
f) Carries out other functions that might be defined within the scope of fish inspection and quality control.

The DAJFQ is in charge of the technical elaboration of sanitary rules applicable to fish and fishery products. For this purpose, it can carry out studies or sign protocols with other public and private services. In the elaboration of sanitary rules, the DAJFQ considers the work done by other national and international organizations responsible to promote the sanitary protection of fish and fishery products - as well as the sanitary rules of Cape Verde's main trading partners.

The DAJFQ guarantees the prevention of hygiene standards and sanitary rules violations by informing the operators about the existence of these standards and rules, their content, and advises about ways of complying with these requirements. The DAJFQ verifies the implementation of the HACCP system by those FFPIs authorized to export. Overall, the DAJFQ work on sanitary inspection and certification is recognized as a key activity for the development of the industrial fishing sector.

The "Competent Authority Activity Manual" is a very important tool for the CA's work. It describes the legal, administrative and technical procedures which should be followed by the fish and fishery product inspectors. The Manual is currently being revised by the CA itself – in line with importer requirements. Public awareness and broadcasting information related to fish sanitary rules is also a task of the DAJFQ. To disseminate information, it collaborates with various public and private institutions of the fisheries sector.

Diagram 2: Organization chart of the Competent Authority



The CA works with 5 fish and fishery product inspectors. Among them, two inspectors are located in Praia, two at Sao Vicente Island and another one at Sal Island. Within its possibilities, the DGP has invested in training activities for its staff responsible for fish and fishery product inspection and handling. Table 2 below shows the effort made by the DGP on training activities for its staff (from 2000 to 2006).

According to information received, the ARFA has planned, as one of its work agenda items for the biannual 2007/2008, to develop training activities on food safety and quality for its staff as well as for consumers and producers. These activities will focus on food safety in general but it is understood that some fish inspectors might be included in the programme.

Table 2: List of training activities for CA staff (2000-2006)

Training	Number of participants	Length/year	Institution/Country
Fish and Fishery Product Inspection and Quality Control	3	15 days/00	General Direction of Veterinary, General Direction of Fisheries and Aquaculture and CA / Portugal
HACCP Implementation	1	5 days/00	Commercial Association / S. Vicente – Cape Verde
FED-EU Procedures	2	5 days/00	City of Praia, Cape Verde
Fishery Products QC and hygiene	1	30 days/02	Institut Spécialisé de Technologie des Pêches Maritimes / Morocco
Food Safety and Quality	1	2 days/02	ARFA / Cape Verde
Fish and Fishery Product Inspection	2	3 months/03	General Direction of Veterinary – Portugal
Fishery Product Quality Management	1	6 months/ 05/06	United Nations University – Reykjavik, Iceland
Fishery Product Risk Analysis	1	5 days/06	Infopeche Saly – Senegal

4. Laboratory Services

The DAJFQ uses the LOPP for the laboratorial analysis to verify the safety and quality of fish and fishery products. This laboratory is housed by INIDA and recognized by the CA and importers as official laboratory. It is important to underline that the FFPIs can also use the LOPP services to verify the effectiveness of their quality assurance systems as well as safety and quality aspects of their products.

According to Decree Law No. 9/2002 the CA is able to establish protocols with other public or private institutions, at national or international level, to perform the necessary laboratorial analysis for fish and fishery products.

The LOPP has its own "Quality Manual" which provides information on the policy, structure and procedures which support and facilitate laboratory quality system recognition. This Manual is also used as a basis for quality system conformity evaluation with reference standards. Appropriate methods used for microbiological, chemical and physical analysis are based on official and scientific criteria. Moreover, they also comply with the import country technical requirements on laboratorial analysis. On the basis of information received and evaluation performed, there is no need to update the Manual.

Although the LOPP has been equipped in order to perform microbiological, chemical and physical analysis of fish and fishery products as requested by the DAJFQ and FFPIs (as well as water and ice), these analysis could be further improved. In particular, it is necessary to continue investing in the construction of the LOPP, in some additional equipment, and in the introduction of some additional analysis (lead and cadmium).

Improvement is also necessary for reagent purchasing logistic by the LOPP, as well as for the analytical checking methods. Also, the LOPP needs to purchase more sterilized bags for sampling. Some investment is necessary to allow for the periodical technical calibration of equipments (thermometers and scales). During the technical visit to the INIDA, a detailed budget covering infrastructure, equipments and utensil needs was requested but not obtained.

There is some technical support by the Portuguese Institute of Sea Research (IPIMAR) concerning the LOPP needs (facility improvement, staff training, and improvement of the technical work activities, inter-laboratorial verification, and improvement in applying international directives).

The staff at the LOPP includes two laboratory technicians, three assistants and one cleaning lady. Table 3 below shows different training activities for LOPP staff from 2000 to 2006.

Table 3: List of training activities for technical LOPP staff (2000-2006)

Training	Number of participants	Length/year	Institution/Country
Laboratorial analyse techniques for fish and fishery products (physical, chemical and microbiological)	1	15 days/00	Official Laboratory / Senegal
CA Organization and Functioning	1	15 days/00	CA(BCPH) and Official Laboratory / Senegal
Laboratorial analyse techniques for fish and fishery products (physical, chemical and microbiological)	6	3 weeks/02	IPIMAR – Cape Verde
Fishery Product Analysis Methodology and Laboratory Accreditation Related Aspects	2	15 days/04	IPIMAR - Portugal

According to information received at the Agriculture Office in Sao Vicente, it is necessary to improve laboratorial support on the island to meet all verification demands. During the second mission, the INDP representative gave information on the intention to build a laboratory in Sao Vicente for INDP needs and to give support to the CA in some analysis which require rapid results.

5. Private sector

The FFPIs authorized to export apply the main tools for fish and fishery product quality assurance such as GMP and the HACCP system. During the missions it was observed that the FFPIs have

registers that document the monitoring procedures and corrective actions taken during the application of the HACCP system. Good hygienic conditions in the processing establishments - in accordance with CV and import country requirements – and a good knowledge level of the managers and technicians on these matters were verified.

However, it is necessary to continue investing in equipments for FFPIs. Improvements should also be made in the fish and fishery product transport and distribution sectors, from landing points to final destination, in order to maintain the cold chain. According to information received, it is necessary to improve the ice commercial policy. Considering the demand for ice for human consumption and the amount of ice sold to meet this demand, the fisheries sector can sometimes not be supplied with the amount of ice needed.

According to information received, CV also needs to improve its industrial cold storage capacity for refrigerated products. Reportedly, in the City of Praia there is cold storage capacity for fish and fishery products. However, in effect it is also and increasingly being used to store other kind of products.

The infrastructure and operational arrangements, as well the technical, hygienic and sanitary conditions of **Interbase** at Sao Vicente Island need to be improved. It is important to underline that this FFPI has an important cold storage capacity (according to information received 5,400 t). At present, only 1500 t is being used.

Improvements are necessary at the **Complexo de Pesca Cova de Inglesa** to facilitate gutting operations during fish processing. Suggestions on operational layout arrangements to facilitate this operation were given by the consultant during the mission. According to information received, the plant is not being used as it could for freezing and frozen storage operations. It also needs a fresh fish receiving storage room. Reportedly, the Complexo de Pesca Cova de Inglesa also faces difficult in purchasing spare parts.

Finally, technical, hygienic and sanitary condition improvement needs for the local fish market of Mindelo City (Sao Vicente) were observed.

6. Activities of other donors

Various donors have implemented or are currently developing projects or other activities in Cape Verde in the SPS area. The following initiatives are particularly relevant to the fisheries sector:

- **FAO** recently finished a regional project funded by **SIDA** to build capacity in West Africa in fish trade related issues. The project's main focus was training through a series of five regional workshops, the conduct of studies, support to participation in international events and the production of training materials. One three-day workshop was held in Praia in July 2005. Topics included the WTO and fisheries, fisheries subsidies, the EU- ACP Economic Partnership Agreements, quality and safety aspects for fish trade, eco-labelling and trade-related capacity building.

- In July 2005, **FAO** in collaboration with **NEPAD** and the Cape Verde Government finalized the preparation of a medium term public investment program for the agriculture and fisheries sectors, including a series of five project proposals. One proposal, which aims to develop the artisanal and coastal fisheries sector, has a total value of 10,6 million

US$ of which 10% is to be contributed by the Government of Cape Verde.[2] Proposed activities include *inter alia* the improvement of existing infrastructure, the establishment of a Fund to finance the repair and acquisition of equipment, development of a safety system at sea and strengthening existing fisheries associations.

Another proposal - with a total value of 6 million US$ - aims to enhance the industrial fisheries sector.[3] Proposed activities include the establishment of Funds to finance the repair and acquisition of equipment and of infrastructure, and the creation of a centre to raise small fish for bait. Training would focus on several areas – including fish processing (in particular filleting in accordance with the regulations of importing countries, notably the EU) and maintenance and functioning of cold storage systems. Again, the Cape Verde Government would be expected to contribute 10% of the total project value.

Both proposals encompass a series of interventions in the areas of training, infrastructure, processing, trade and quality control that would significantly enhance the development of both sectors. However, both proposals were drafted in 2004 / early 2005 and are still awaiting financial support. Donors - including the World Bank and the African Development Bank - were approached but so far no funding support has been identified.

- According to information received, the Portuguese Institute of Sea Research (**IPIMAR**) has provided technical support concerning the needs of the LOPP in Praia (facilities improvement, staff training, and improvement of technical work activities, inter-laboratorial verification and improvement in applying international standards).

- The Millennium Challenge Cooperation (**MCC**) signed a 110 million US$ Compact with Cape Verde in July 2005. The MCC, with support of the World Bank, included the fisheries sector among the sectors which are to be developed and financed in the country. With respect to the fisheries sector, the MCC reportedly emphasizes three main aspects:

    - Marketing practices and infrastructure needs in relation to the tourism sector;
    - Improvement of transhipment and processing activities; and
    - Improvement of tuna (yellow fin) exports.

  According to information obtained via internet, a consultancy company - Poseidon – conducted a pre-preparation mission, with visits made to key fishing islands to interview stakeholders and identify key sector constraints. A copy of the mission report could not be obtained. One specific problem of the country regards the internal transport of goods between islands, in particular those goods that need cold storage facilities such as meat and dairy products, and also fish and fishery products. Boats are generally not adequately equipped to perform these services and inspection of the shipments is often lacking. It was mentioned during the mission that MCC will most likely perform a study as to how to improve internal transport between the islands.

[2] Cap Vert, Profil de Projet d'Investissement Bancable, "Ameloration integree et durable de la peche artisanale et cotiere" (TCP/CVI/2905 (I), Volume V.
[3] Cap Vert, Profil de Projet d'Investissement Bancable, "Ameloration de la productivite de la peche industrielle" (TCP/CVI/2905 (I), Volume VI.

- According to information received, a project financed by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (**AECI**) is implemented by the AECI office in Dakar (Senegal) and INDP. This project, with a total value of 172,000 €, covers the creation of a laboratory within INDP on the island Sao Vicente. The main function of the laboratory will be to assist INDP in its research activities. However, the laboratory will also be used to perform some analysis with respect to the safety and quality of fish and fishery products, in particular those analysis that need to be performed quickly (such as to detect histamine). The laboratory will also be used for the analysis of the Island Sea and drinking water.

  During the mission, it was mentioned by the Director of INDP that the amount of 172,000 € would probably not be sufficient to cover the establishment of the laboratory and that additional funds would be needed for training of staff etc. He also mentioned that INDP's request originally included two other components, one related to training on quality control aspects for government institutions as well as the artisanal and industrial fisheries sector, and one on development of new or "value-added" products such as smoked fish. These components, however, were not chosen for further development and funding is still being sought.

- With support of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (**JICA**), the Cape Verde Government established the "Complexo de Pesca Cova de Inglesa". Recently, the Government requested additional assistance to JICA in order to a) expand the complex; b) improve the quay; and c) establish an ice-factory. The first request was refused since this FFPI is not using its all capacity. However, some improvements were made in terms of better protecting the quay and an ice-factory was established.

- The West African Trade Hub (**WATH**) prepared a technical report on SPS Capacity in Cape Verde in April 2006 for review by **USAID**. The report covers the areas of general food safety, animal and plant health, and contains a specific section on fish and seafood safety. Although the report contains some minor inaccuracies, and reportedly the CA was not consulted, it proved to be a valuable document in preparing this report.

- The **EU** supported the organization of several workshops in Cape Verde on WTO accession as part of its programme to support the integration of ACP States into the multilateral trading system. In addition, the EU supports Cape Verde in the framework of the Cotonou Agreement and the EDF. Under the 9th EDF covering the period 2002 – 2007, Cape Verde initially received an allocation of 38,5 million €, which was mainly dedicated to the sectors of water and sanitation. An additional allocation of 12,5 million € was received in 2004, which was committed to the budgetary programmes of macroeconomic support and good governance / security. A strategy paper for the 10th EDF, the implementation of which is expected to commence in 2008 / 2009, was recently concluded but does not cover the fisheries sector.

  During the mission, the representative of the European Commission in charge of programmes in Cape Verde was contacted, who highlighted that the Commission was nevertheless interested in projects in the fisheries sector given its importance for the country. The representative wished to be kept informed on the final report in order to assist in exploring further funding possibilities. One such possibility could be the counterpart funds available under the Fisheries Partnership Agreement, which was recently agreed between the EC and Cape Verde.

In 2003, Cape Verde requested support under the EC's Programme "Strengthening Fishery Products in ACP Countries" (SFP Programme).[4] The Programme's Project Management Unit (PMU), however, never followed up on this request. Although the Programme is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2007, according to information received it might be extended for another two or three years - given that a large amount of the Programme's budget is still not disbursed. The project report and proposal should be shared with the PMU.

- A large regional project to support fishery management in West Africa is currently implemented by the **Commission Sous-Régionale des Pêches (CSRP)** in Senegal in collaboration with and support from **GTZ**. This project runs from January 2005 and December 2009 and includes Cape Verde. The objective of the project is to contribute to securing the sustainable use of fishery resources, which is of benefit to both the people working in the fisheries sector and the domestic economies of the member states. Activities include training of employees of the CSRP and of other relevant institutions in CSRP member states for their various activities with a focus to strengthen the CSRP institutional framework and related national institutions. It is recommended to share the report and the proposal with representatives from GTZ to explore funding possibilities under this initiative.

- It should be noted that Cape Verde is also one of Luxembourg cooperation's 10 privileged partners countries. All projects formulated and implemented by Lux-Development are part of the Indicative Cooperation Programme (ICP) signed in October 2005 between the governments of Luxembourg and Cape Verde for 2005-2010. Within that programme, priority is given to the following social sectors: education and vocational training; health, and water and sanitation. Reportedly, however, Lux-Development has supported Cape Verde in the past in building laboratories, also for the fisheries sector. Sharing this report with Lux-Development should be considered.

[4] See http://www.sfp-acp.eu

Chapter IV

Other areas

Animal and plant health

Reportedly, 80% of the food consumed in CV is imported, thus inspection at the entry points is important to verify the safety and quality of the products. However, only sensory checks are carried out by the inspectors in CV, due to lack of laboratory support, inspectors and equipment. The inspectors also check the product origin in order to avoid introduction of diseases or pests into the country such as for instance foot and mouth disease (FMD).

Entry points are currently located in Praia City (airport and port), Sao Vicente Island (port) and Sal Island (airport and port). Two other international airports (Sao Vicente and Boa Vista) are under construction and should commence operation within months. The existence of several independent entry points poses serious challenges to the authorities in terms of controlling food safety, animal and plant health.

Almost 90% of the animal origin products are imported, except the “in natura” meat that usually originates from non-inspected local plants. There is an urgent need to establish and improve legislation for animal origin products (except for fish and fishery products), as well as phytosanitary, animal health, feed, plant inspection, and agriculture/livestock surveillance regulations. These regulations should be harmonized with the standards, guidelines and recommendations of the International Standard Setting Bodies – as recommended by the WTO SPS Agreement.

It is necessary to improve industrial and sanitary inspection for products of animal origin and feed. In this regard, training activities (e.g. HACCP system development, implementation and audit) and creation of a laboratory to analyze animal (and plant) products are key points. It is also necessary to establish physical areas to facilitate quarantine procedures in ports and airports and increase the number of inspectors. Additional training activities in the animal and plant health sectors are also needed. One way to address these and other key issues in the animal and plant health area is through close collaboration between the CV’s government representatives and the local FAO Office in CV. To this end, a meeting was held at the local FAO Office where the possibility of so-called TCP projects to assist in meeting the needs and priorities was discussed.

WTO accession

The Government of Cape Verde stressed its interest in adhering to the WTO this first 2007 semester. During the missions, the issue was raised by Cape Verde's lead negotiator on WTO accession and with the Director-General of MAA who mentioned that there is interest in establishing one single enquiry point for both SPS and TBT measures - given the country's limited resources. Cape Verde's participation in a regional seminar on the implementation of the SPS Agreement in Bamako (Mali) in February 2007 was highlighted. It was also agreed to send 10 more copies of the "SPS Notification Handbook" to MAA.

Various donors have supported projects on WTO accession. The Agency for International Trade Information Cooperation (**AITIC**) organized a national seminar on the WTO and the Doha Programme in September 2006, as part of its programme on the accession of LDCs to the WTO.

Also the **EU** supported the organization of several workshops in Cape Verde on WTO accession as part of its programme to support the integration of ACP States into the multilateral trading system. Finally, various technical assistance activities funded by the United States generally supported Cape Verde in its accession process to the WTO in terms of *inter alia* gathering and processing legal and technical information, actions plans and responses to questions raised by other WTO Members.

In particular relevant is a recent report (August 2006) prepared by a consultant – Mr. Richard White - for **USDA** on the Development of a WTO-Consistent Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Regime in Cape Verde. The report stresses that discussions on SPS related technical assistance in Cape Verde tend to focus on the country's needs to improve various aspects of its domestic SPS programs rather than WTO obligations *per se*. Similar observations were made during the two missions and the author agrees with the report's recommendation that the linkage between any future SPS-related technical assistance and direct and indirect improvements to domestic food safety programs should be emphasized. According to the report, the primary focus of technical assistance should be on establishing a functioning SPS enquiry point.

Finally, the report of Mr Richard White discusses a previous report on SPS implementation of another consultant – Mr. Willem Marsman – prepared for USAID in May 2005. This report was problematic for several reasons, mainly because it advocates activities that are far in excess of Cape Verde's needs or capacity. In particular, the levels of investment proposed by Mr Marsman are not appropriate since the country does not intend, at this moment, to export agricultural commodities other than seafood. The author agrees with these observations.

Chapter V

Conclusions and recommendations

Taking into account the request made by the Government of Cape Verde to have a capacity evaluation of the national food control system in Cape Verde, with particular attention to the fisheries sector, and based on the information obtained throughout the course of technical visits and meetings with different stakeholders in that country, the consultant understands that the following conclusions should be registered:

- The fisheries sector has a significant importance for Cape Verde and together with tourism are priority areas for the Cape Verde Government. Actually, fish and fishery products are the unique relevant items exported and the national consumption of these products are increasing due to tourism activities. Fish and fishery product are also extremely important for Cape Verde in terms of animal protein supply.

- The fish and fishery product sanitary control, certification and sanitary license activities are based on a solid legal structure which covers production for national and international markets. The legal basis can be considered as equivalent when compared with the main import country legislations. However, according to information received during technical meetings with the CA, it appears to be necessary to update the legislation on some aspects of the new EU Regulations (e.g. traceability).

- Decree Law No. 9/2002 of 11 March defines the DGP responsibilities as the Competent Authority in Cape Verde. It operates through DAJFQ, which is responsible for food safety with respect to fish and fishery products for both domestic consumption and export. The CA verifies the implementation of HACCP systems by the FFPIs authorized to export. Overall, the DAJFQ work on sanitary inspection and certification is recognized as a key activity for the fishing industrial private sector development.

- Within its possibilities the DGP has invested in training activities for its staff. However, continuation of training on key fish and fishery product safety and quality aspects is necessary.

- The LOPP has materials and equipment in order to attend the microbiological, chemical and physical analysis of the fish and fishery products, as well as water. However, it is necessary to continue investing in the LOPP build arrangements, in some materials and equipment, as well as in the introduction of some analysis.

- The FFPIs authorized to export are applying the main tools for fish and fishery product quality assurance as GMP and the HACCP. A good knowledge level of the managers and technicians on these matters was also verified. However, training activity investments are needed for private sector as well.

- In addition, Interbase needs infrastructure and operational arrangement improvements, as well as improvement of technical, hygienic and sanitary conditions. It is important to underline that this FFPI has an important cold storage capacity in Cape Verde. The "Complexo de Pesca Cova de Inglesa" is not being used as it could be for freezing and

frozen storage operations. It also needs a fresh fish receiving storage room and other layout arrangements in order to improve processing activities. Generally, it is necessary to invest at the fish and fishery product transport and distribution sectors, from landing points to final destination in order to maintain the cold chain.

- Various donors have implemented or are currently developing projects or other activities in Cape Verde in the SPS area. Some of these projects are particularly relevant to the fisheries sector. IPIMAR, MCC, AECI, the United Nations University Fisheries Training Programme in Iceland, GTZ and the EC, among others, are important institutions involved with activities on fish and fishery product safety and quality in the country.

- In terms of import control, the existence of several independent entry points poses serious challenges to the authorities in terms of controlling SPS issues, as food safety, animal and plant health.

- There is need in establishing and improving regulations for products of animal origin and feed, except for fish and fishery products, as well as phytosanitary, animal health, plant inspection and agriculture/livestock surveillance regulations. These regulations should be harmonized with ISSB recommendations. In addition, it is necessary to improve industrial and sanitary inspection and quarantine for products of animal origin. In this regard, training activities (e.g. HACCP system development, implementation and audit), a laboratory to analyze animal (and plant) products, and an increase in the number of inspectors are key points.

- Cape Verde might benefit from the establishment of a single SPS/TBT enquiry point. An analysis of the SPS/TBT legal and institutional set-ups in other countries would be useful. The consultant submitted all the Brazilian legislation on these issues to the relevant Cape Verde government representative at the MAA as an example and for further analysis.

In light of the above, the consultant recommends implementing the actions described in Annex 1 to improve the country's SPS capacity in the fisheries sector. The consultant also recommends that the actions be implemented by the CA itself, while oversight should be provided by a donor or other international organization, i.e. FAO. Finally, it is recommended to share this report and the project proposal with the donor community, including in particular the European Commission and GTZ, to further explore whether and how the project could be picked up for funding by one of them. Another possibility that should be pursued by the CA itself is using the counterpart funds available under the Fisheries Partnership Agreement, which was recently agreed between the EC and Cape Verde.

ANNEX 1

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT PROPOSAL

1. PROJECT TITLE

Capacity evaluation of the national food control system in Cape Verde, with particular attention to the fisheries sector.

2. OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Fish and fishery products are among the most traded food commodities today and this trade is likely to increase to meet the ever increasing-demand for fish and seafood.
International trade in fishery commodities reached US$58.2 billion in 2002 (export value), a 5 percent improvement relative to 2000 and a 45 percent in crease since 1992. In volume terms, exports were reported to be 50.0 million tonnes (live weight equivalent), having grown by 40.7 percent since 1992. Many countries, developed and developing, export some fishery products with revenues often a major source of foreign currency.[1]

As it was mentioned before, he social and economic role of the fisheries sector for Cape Verde is important, contributing for employments and food security. The fish and fishery product export represents a financial income resource which contributes for the country balance of payment stability.

The overall objective of this project is to make the best use of fish resources in Cape Verde, to improve the country's fisheries sector in terms of enhancing its access to international markets and improving the safety and quality of fish and fishery products for the domestic market.

3. REQUESTING GOVERNMENT AGENCY

As already mentioned in the report, in September 2005, the Working Group of the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) approved a project preparation grant entitled "Capacity evaluation of the national food control system in Cape Verde, with particular attention to the fisheries sector" (document STDF 100). The project preparation grant was requested by the Government of Cape Verde, specifically by The Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness and the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture.

Due to administrative changes in the Cape Verde's government, nowadays the Competent Authority responsible to verify and certify compliance of fishery products with the requirements of the national and import country legislations takes part of the Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport and Sea structure. The CA, General Directorate of Fisheries, operates through its Directorate of Legal Matters, Inspection and Quality – DAJFQ.

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4. PRIVATE/PUBLIC SECTOR CO-OPERATION

Accordingly the evaluation made and take into account the technical meetings with the stakeholders mentioned in Chapter III – item 2, the consultant understands that there is a clear position to collaborate with the development of the project in CV.

In this regard, it is possible to underline, e.g., the National Institute of Fishery Development – INDP, which remarked its interest in collaborating with the project. This institution has an excellent infrastructure and a good technical staff dealing with different aspects related to the fisheries sector.

Before to prepare this project proposal, the consultant presented for relevant stakeholders and discussed with them, during the second mission in CV, the following aspects as a result of the capacity evaluation of the national food control system in that country, developed in the first mission, with particular attention to the fisheries sector. This presentation was done at the Sal, Santiago and Sao Vicente Islands. The main points shown and discussed were:

a). activities developed during the first mission (technical meetings and visits);
b). role and importance of the fisheries sector;
c). information on the food sector in CV;
d). used methodology during the assessment;
e). legal framework;
f). Competent Authority;
g). other governmental institution dealing with verification of food and drugs;
h). fish and fishery product industries;
i). training;
j). laboratory services;
k). import control;
l). fish market;
m). international cooperation and agreements;
n). WTO accession process;
o). recommendations during the first mission;
p). recommended actions for the project proposal (fisheries sector);
q). recommendations for other technical sectors.

5. PROJECT ACTIVITIES

5.1. SHORT-TERM ACTIVITIES (UNTIL FEBRUARY/2008)

5.1.1. Training activities

a). Development and adoption of the HACCP System

- **Period –** October/2007, from 22 to 26
- **Place –** Mindelo, Sao Vicente Island
- **Number of hours -** 40
- **Number of participants –** 20
- **Participants profile –** fish and fishery product inspectors of the CA (governmental sector) and industry quality controllers (private sector)

- **Trainers –** two Portuguese speaking international specialists speaking and a national trainer
- **Coordination –** project coordinator
- **Curriculum:**
    - Prerequisites to HACCP
        - The processing plant
            - Plant location, physical environment and infrastructure
            - Buildings, construction and layout
            - Facilities
            - Utensils and equipment
        - Operational condition including GHP
            - Safety of water and ice
            - Cleanliness of food contact surfaces
            - Prevention of cross-contamination
            - Maintenance of facilities for personnel hygiene
            - Protection of food from adulterants
            - Proper labelling, safe storage and use of toxic compounds
            - Control of employee health condition
            - Pest control
            - Waste management
            - Storage and transportation
            - Traceability and recall procedures
            - Training
    - The HACCP System
        - Development and adoption of the HACCP principles
        - The basic seven principles of HACCP
        - Application of the HACCP principles
        - HACCP implementation in the fish industry
    - Considerations in the application of the HACCP principles to seafood production
        - Hazard analysis of raw material
        - Molluscan shellfish
        - Raw fish – to be consumed raw
        - Fresh/frozen fish and crustaceans – to be fully cooked before consumption
        - Heat-sterilized fish products packed in sealed containers (canned fish)
        - Seafood risk categories
    - Application of HAPPC principles in the management of other quality aspects
        - Microbiological aspects
        - Chemical aspects
        - Physical aspects
    - The HACCP System and the main import country's requirements
    - In plant practical classes on the development and adoption of the HACCP System (practical classes in 2 plants)
- **Costs:**
    - Participants DSA: 4,060

- International specialists: 10,140
- National trainer: 2,030
- Airplane tickets: 5,412
- Miscellaneous: 900
    - **Total: US$ 22,542**

b). Fish and fishery product inspection, quality control and technology, with emphasis on canned products

- **Period –** November/2007, from 19 to 23
- **Place –** Mindelo, Sao Vicente Island
- **Number of hours -** 40
- **Number of participants –** 20
- **Participants profile –** fish and fishery product inspectors of the CA (governmental sector) and industry quality controllers (private sector)
- **Trainers –** two Portuguese speaking international specialists speaking and a national trainer
- **Coordination –** project coordinator
- **Curriculum:**
    - Aquatic resources and their utilization
    - Biological aspects
        - Classification
        - Anatomy and physiology
    - Chemical composition
        - Principal constituents
        - Lipids
        - Proteins
        - N-containing extractives
        - Vitamins and minerals
    - Post-mortem changes in fish
        - Sensory changes
        - Autolytic Changes
        - Bacteriological changes
        - Lipid oxidation and hydrolysis
    - Quality changes and shelf life of chilled fish
        - The effect of storage temperature
        - The effect of hygiene during handling
        - The effect of anaerobic conditions and carbon dioxide
        - The effect of gutting
        - The effect of fish species, fishing ground and season
    - Improved fresh fish handling methods
        - Basics of fresh fish handling and use of ice
        - Fish handling in artisanal fisheries
        - Improved catch handling in industrial fisheries
    - Assessment of fish quality
        - Sensory methods
        - Biochemical and chemical methods
        - Physical methods
        - Microbiological methods
    - Assurance of fresh fish quality

    - Fish and fishery product technology
        - Fresh products
        - Frozen products
        - Cured products
        - Other products
    - Canned product technology and inspection
        - Technological aspects
        - Inspection and quality assurance procedures
    - In plant practical class on the canned product technology and inspection (practical class in 1 plant)
- **Costs:**
    - Participants DSA: 4,060
    - International specialists: 10,140
    - National trainer: 2,030
    - Airplane tickets: 5,412
    - Miscellaneous: 800
        - **Total: US$ 22,442**

c). the HACCP System Audit

- **Period –** December/2007, from 17 to 21
- **Place –** Sal Island
- **Number of hours -** 40
- **Number of participants –** 20
- **Participants profile –** fish and fishery product inspectors of the CA (governmental sector) and industry quality controllers (private sector)
- **Trainers –** two Portuguese speaking international specialists speaking and a national trainer
- **Coordination –** project coordinator
- **Curriculum:**
    - The HACCP System (brief revision)
    - General concepts
        - Definitions
        - Terminology
    - Audit objectives and classification
    - The auditor
        - Auditor profile
        - Auditor attributes
        - "The ten commandments" of the effective communication
        - Training
    - Pre audit procedures
        - Audit programme
        - The audit team organization
        - Audit planning and preparation
        - HACCP plan audit
        - Check lists
    - Audit procedures
        - Behaviour problems during audit
        - Audit "step by step"
            - Opening meeting

- Facilities and layout preliminary verification
- Audit of GIMP
- Audit of CCPs
- Audit of documentation (records)
- Final report preparation
- Closing meeting

  - Improved catch handling in industrial fisheries
  - In plant practical class on HAP Audit simulation (practical class in 1 plant)

- **Costs:**
  - Participants DSA: 4,060
  - International specialists: 10,140
  - National trainer: 2,030
  - Airplane tickets: 5,412
  - Miscellaneous: 800
    - **Total: US$ 22,442**

d). Good Vessel Practices

- **Period –** January /2008, from 21 to 25
- **Place –** Praia City
- **Number of hours -** 40
- **Number of participants –** 20
- **Participants profile –** fish and fishery product inspectors of the CA (governmental sector), industry quality controllers (private sector) and vessel's captain and crew
- **Trainers –** two Portuguese speaking international specialists speaking and a national trainer
- **Coordination –** project coordinator
- **Curriculum:**
  - Types of catching
  - Types of vessels
  - Vessels' layout, equipments and utensils
  - Types of contamination
    - Dirty storage bin or containers
    - Lubricants
    - Used brine solutions
    - Dirty ice
    - Fuel
  - Good Hygiene Practices
  - Dockside and off-loading guidelines
  - Additives and other chemical substances used on board
    - Storage
    - Handling
  - Records
  - On board practical classes (practical classes in two vessels)
- **Costs:**
  - Participants DSA: 4,060

- International specialists: 10,140
- National trainer: 2,030
- Airplane tickets: 5,412
- Miscellaneous: 900
  - **Total: US$ 22,542**

e). Laboratorial analysis (fish and fishery products)

- **Period –** February/2008, from 25 to 29
- **Place –** Praia City
- **Number of hours -** 40
- **Number of participants –** 20
- **Participants profile –** fish and fishery product inspectors of the CA (governmental sector), industry quality controllers (private sector) and laboratorial staff
- **Trainers –** two Portuguese speaking international specialists speaking and a national trainer
- **Coordination –** project coordinator
- **Curriculum:**
  - Validation of Laboratory Methods and Technology
  - Quality Control Practices for Laboratory Tests
  - Quality Planning for Laboratory Testing Processes
  - Quality Assurance Practices in Fish and Fishery Product Laboratories
  - The import country laboratorial analyse requirements (EU, USA, Japan, Canada)
  - Chemical and toxicological laboratory tests
    - Total volatile basic nitrogen (TVB-N)
    - Trimethylamine (TMA)
    - Dimethylamine (DMA)
    - Histamine
    - Antibiotics
    - Hg, Cd, Pb, and the PCBs
  - Microbiological tests
    - *Salmonella* spp.
    - *Shigella* spp.
    - *Staphylococcus aureus*
    - *Coli bacteria*
    - *Escherichia Coli*
    - *Vibrio cholerae*
    - *Vibrio parahaemolitycus*
    - *Vibrio vulnificus*
    - *Listeria monocytogenes*
    - TVC
  - Chemical and microbiological control of water quality
  - Ice microbiological and chemical safety (sea water or fresh water ice)
  - Practical classes in the laboratory
- **Costs:**
  - Participants DSA: 4,060
  - International specialists: 10,140
  - National trainer: 2,030

- Airplane tickets: 5,412
- Miscellaneous: 800
  - **Total: US$ 22,442**

5.1.1.1. Materials, equipments and utensils needed for the training activities

Items	Units	Unit/Price (US$)	Total
1. Complete industrial uniforms	30	55.37	1,661.10
2. Dischargeable gloves	500	2.90	1,450
3. Cotton/Nylon gloves*	50	5.95	297.5
4.Thermometers	6	658.35	3,950.10
5. Chlorine and pH Monitor	12	75.79	909.48
6. Sterilized plastic bags	200	1.37/100 units	2.74
7. Sterilized gloves	50 pairs	0.82	1.64
8. Small pincers	12	3.57	42.84
9. Big pincers	12	7.85	94.2
10. Blades (scalpel)	12	15.67	188.04
15. Magnifying glasses	3	4.95	14.85
16. Insulated boxes	6	380	2,280
18. Ice-Pack **	10	52.8	528
19. Water sampling recipients	50	6.18	309.10
20. Electronic scales	2	217.80	435.6
21. Stainless kit – hammer and drill ***	4	110	440
TOTAL	----------	----------	**12,605.19**

* To handle live lobsters
** For insulated boxes
*** for frozen fish

5.1.2. Arrangement of the FFPI "Complexo de Pesca Cova de Inglesa" in order to make possible gutting operation

a). Technical assistance

- **Period –** November/2007, from 26 to 30
- **Place –** Mindelo, Sao Vicente Island
- **Number of hours** - 40
- **Consultant profile –** Portuguese speaking international fish and fishery product technology, inspection and quality control expert.

The consultant should give the necessary technical assistance and work together with the C.A., plant manager(s) and quality controller(s) in order to analyse the plant layout and necessary equipments in finding the best way to make possible gutting operation.,

- **Costs:**
  - International consultant – 5,070
  - National participants (CA and coordinator) – DSA 2,500
  - Miscellaneous: 400
    - **Total: US$ 7,970**

5.1.3. Infrastructure arrangements and functioning, technical, hygienic and sanitary improvements of the Interbase

a). Technical assistance

- **Period –** December/2007, from 10 to 14
- **Place –** Mindelo, Sao Vicente Island
- **Number of hours -** 40
- **Consultant profile –** fish and fishery product technology, inspection and quality control expert.

The consultant should give the necessary technical assistance and work together with the C.A., plant manager(s) and quality controller(s) in order to decide and implement improvements and arrangements on the needs found.

- **Costs:**
  - International consultant – 5,070
  - National participants (CA and coordinator) – DSA 2,500
  - Miscellaneous: 400
    - **Total: US$ 7,970**

5.2. LONG -TERM ACTIVITIES (UNTIL JUNE/2009)

5.2.1. LOPP improvements

a). Technical assistance for structure/equipment improvements and other analytical method implementation

- **Period –** March/2008, from 03 to 07
- **Place –** Praia City
- **Number of hours –** 40
- **Consultant profile –** Portuguese speaking international fish and fishery product laboratory specialist.

The consultant should give the necessary technical assistance and work together with the C.A., laboratory manager and technical staff in order to make possible improvements in the laboratory structure and equipments, as well as to implement other necessary analytical methods. Also, the consultant should give the technical and commercial information to make easier the reagent purchase logistic and the periodical technical calibration of equipments (thermometers and scales).

- **Costs:**
  - International consultant – 5,070

- Miscellaneous: 400
  - **Total: US$ 5,470**

5.2.2. Fish and fishery product industrial equipments to improve the processing flow and to facility the residue removal from the processing areas

- 7 stainless tables for fish and fishery product processing with residual removal structure
  - **Costs:**
    - Unit – 1,210
    - **Total: US$ 8,470**

5.2.3. Insulated structures (boxes) to keep the fish temperature and hygiene during transport and distribution

- 3 insulated containers for fish and fishery product transport and distribution

  - **Costs:**
    - Unit – 12,100
    - **Total: US$ 36,300**

6. BUDGET SUMMARY

The following figures were expressed in US$, as the values mentioned above:

1. PROJECT COORDINATION/SUPPORT:

- **In-country Coordinator** **33,162 (per year)**
- **Administrative support** **8,290 (per year)**

TOTAL PROJECT COORDINATION/SUPPORT COSTS ***41,452 (per year)***

i. TRAINING ACTIVITIES:

- **Development and adoption of the HACCP System** **22,542**
- **Fish and fishery product inspection, quality control and technology, with emphasis on canned products** **22,442**

The HACCP System Audit **22,442**

- **Good Vessel Practices** **22,542**
- **Laboratorial analysis (fish and fishery products)** **22,442**

2.1. Materials, equipments and utensils needed for the training activities **12,605.19**

TOTAL PROJECT TRAINING ACTIVITIES COSTS ***125,015.19***

3. INVESTMENTS AT THE FFPI:

- **"Complexo de Pesca Cova de Inglesa"** **7,970**
- **Interbase** **7,970**

TOTAL PROJECT INVESTMENTS AT THE FFPI COSTS ***15,940***

4. LOPP IMPROVEMENTS:

TOTAL PROJECT LOPP IMPROVEMENTS COSTS	***5,470***
5. FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCT INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENTS:	
TOTAL PROJECT FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCT INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT COSTS:	***8,470***
6. INSULATED STRUCTURES:	
TOTAL PROJECT INSULATED STRUCTURE COSTS:	***36,300***
GRAND TOTAL:	***232,647.19***
TOTAL PROJECT GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION COSTS (Provision of meeting rooms, vehicles/transportation, office supplies and communication during the project execution)	***23,264***

7. PROJECT EXPECTED RESULTS

Due to the improvement of the technological, safety and quality aspects of the fish and fishery products offered to international and local market and the best use of the fisheries resources based on the activities described above, it is expected, among other results that the fish and fishery product sector in Cape Verde can be updated in terms of the main tools on inspection, quality control and technology used worldwide, making easier its maintenance in the export market and also giving to the country the opportunity to access other international markets. Local consumers also will be supplied with higher quality level products.

It is expected that the mentioned improvement will cover the whole fish and fishery product chain, since the vessels activities until the final consumer.

It is also expected an improvement of the verification procedures under the laboratory activities, as a toll to verify the dynamic control established at the whole fish and fishery product chain on safety and quality aspects.

Finally, other important result is the improvement of industries on their technological aspects in order to make more dynamic and easier their processing operations and facilitating to keep and improve safety and quality of their products.

ANNEX 2

CONSULTANT TERMS OF REFERENCE (STDF 100 - CAPE VERDE)

Background

In September 2005, the STDF Working Group approved a project preparation grant entitled "Capacity evaluation of the national food control system in Cape Verde, with particular attention to the fisheries sector" (Appendix 1). The purpose of the project preparation grant, which was requested by the Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness and the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, is to assess Cape Verde's technical assistance needs – in particular in relation to the fisheries sector – and to draft a sustainable and fully-costed project proposal that corresponds to the country's needs as expressed in the assessment.

Following the Working Group's approval, Mr Guilherme Antonio da Costa Junior was selected by the Cape Verde Government - in collaboration with the STDF Secretariat - to assess the technical assistance needs of the country and to draft a project proposal. In addition, the STDF Secretariat contacted the Programme Management Unit (PMU) of the Programme "Strengthening Fishery Products Health Conditions in ACP/OCT Countries" (SFP Programme) to explore the possibility of cooperation and subsequent funding for the resultant project.

Description of tasks

Under the overall supervision of the STDF Secretariat, and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness, the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, the PMU of the SFP Programme, as well as other relevant stakeholders, the consultant shall:

- conduct a first field mission to Cape Verde in December 2006 (**10 days**);
- review country specific information and literature (FAO and World Bank data, specific documents from previous technical assistance projects etc.) and dialogue with other STDF partners (FAO, OIE, WHO and World Bank);
- conduct desk and field research on, and document, past, present and planned multilateral (FAO, World Bank, UNDP etc.) and/or bilateral (EU, USAID etc.) technical assistance activities in Cape Verde related to fish and fishery products - in order to ensure full synergy with these activities;
- identify key public and private sector stakeholders and establish a programme of in-country contacts with these stakeholders;
- make an assessment of Cape Verde's capacity building needs for strengthening its national fishery product sector and report on findings in this regard;
- draft a sustainable and fully-costed project proposal that builds on previous technical assistance efforts, corresponds to the needs identified in the assessment and corresponds to the requirements of the SFP Programme;

- conduct a second field mission to Cape Verde (**one week**) in January 2007 to present the assessment findings and the draft project proposal with all relevant stakeholders and to take their comments and suggestions into account where appropriate;

- draft a final report containing the assessment and the project proposal;

Project design

The project proposal shall be drafted in accordance with the formats, templates and other requirements of the SFP Programme in order to facilitate and increase possibilities of future funding for the resultant project. The overall objective of the SFP Programme is to make the best use of fish resources in ACP countries by strengthening their production and external marketing capacities. Project activities should particularly aim to set up a sustainable legislative, institutional, social and financial framework in order to facilitate access for Cape Verde's fishery products to the global market. Thus, expected project results would focus on *inter alia*:

- improved national health conditions and control capacity for fishery products;
- the inspection services, testing laboratories and technical support institutions running autonomously;
- improved level of fishery industry (vessels and processing units) compliance with health conditions for export;
- Improved handling practices and infrastructures for small-scale fisheries.

Detailed information and further guidance on the SFP Programme can be found on the Programme's website [5] and shall be further elaborated by the consultant through contacts with the Programme's PMU.

Output

The output shall be a final project report in English to be submitted to the STDF Secretariat before 31 January 2007 and consisting of:

- an assessment of Cape Verde's capacity building needs for strengthening its national food control systems – with particular attention to the fisheries sector;
- A sustainable and fully-costed project proposal as outlined above.

The consultant shall submit to the STDF Secretariat an interim progress report in English before 31 December 2006.

Work plan

The consultant shall undertake the aforementioned activities in accordance with the work plan.

[5] More information on the SFP Programme can be obtained at http://www.sfp-acp.org/

Appendix 1
PREPARATION GRANT APPLICATION FORM

1. Prospective project title	Capacity evaluation of the national food control system in Cape Verde, with particular attention to the fisheries sector.
2. Requesting government/agency or private body	The Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness and the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture.
3. Collaborating government(s)/agency	
4. Project objectives Describe the objectives of the proposed project in general terms. Attach description of project background and rationale.	The objective of the proposed project is to technically and financially assist Cape Verde in evaluating its capacities in its national food control system and prepare a suitable follow-up project which meets Cape Verde's requirements. Particular attention should be paid to the process of WTO accession and the needs of the fisheries sector.
5. Preparation activities Describe the means by which the project proposal is to be prepared e.g. in-house activity, consultant study, etc	The project preparation grant activities would be undertaken in the following steps: *(a) Recruitment of consultant* On the basis of recommendations from FAO, a suitably qualified and knowledgeable consultant would be selected from a short list of names. The consultant should preferably be Portuguese speaking. *(b) Preparatory work* The consultant will review country specific reports and literature (World Bank data, FAO information, project specific documents from previous in-country technical assistance etc.) and dialogue with STDF partners (World Bank, FAO, OIE, WHO) on country or product specific topics. Through contacts with the Ministry of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness and the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture, World Bank, UNDP and FAO offices, and other donor technical assistance projects (EU, USAid etc.) the consultant will identify key stakeholders in the public and private sector and establish a programme of in-country contacts with these stakeholders. Contacts with stakeholders will also be structured around the application of the FAO/WHO developed "Guidelines to assess Capacity Building Needs in Official Food Control Systems". (*c) Application of the food capacity evaluation tool*

	The consultant is expected to apply the FAO/WHO Guidelines to assess capacity building needs for strengthening national food control systems on the basis of in-country interviews with relevant stakeholders and report on related findings. The consultant should seek guidance from FAO in how to apply this tool. *(d) Design of project application* From the capacity evaluation and contact with stakeholders, priority areas for technical assistance should become apparent. In conjunction with stakeholders, the consultant should prepare a technical assistance project which corresponds to priority needs identified by stakeholders. The project should command broad-based national support in both the public and private sector - as well among donors active in the country. **Outputs** ➢ *Capacity evaluation review to be submitted as part of final project report; and* ➢ *Project proposal to STDF.*
6. Private/public sector co-operation Detail the role, if any, that will be played by the private sector in the preparation of the project	The project proposal will be prepared in consultation with the all relevant stakeholders in the private and public sectors.
7. Partner institutions involved If appropriate, identify STDF partner institutions that will be involved and describe the nature of that involvement.	Consultant and consultant terms of reference to be designed in collaboration between WTO and FAO.
8. Preparation project inputs Specify total cost of preparing project proposal (maximum US$20,000). Attach breakdown of proposed uses of preparation grant funds.	A total budget of $20,000 is requested for this activity. Actual expenditure (e.g. on travel) may fall below this figure.
9. Non-STDF contributions If appropriate specify any financial contributions expected from sources other than STDF.	Not applicable.
10. Timetable Show proposed commencement and conclusion dates	Preparation activities to be undertaken in time for a project to be considered at the next meeting of the STDF Working Group.

ANNEX 3: **Schedule of missions**

Mission 1

07/12/06 – Thursday	Travel from Brasília to Fortaleza
08/12/06 – Friday	Travel from Fortaleza to Sao Paulo Travel from Sao Paulo to Paris
09/12/06 – Saturday	Travel from Paris to Lisbon Travel from Lisbon to Sal
10/12/06 – Sunday	Visit to "Sal Sesimbra, Lda." Visit to the "Sociedade Palmeira e Pesca Lda." Meeting at the DAJFQ office
11/12/06 – Monday	Travel from Sal to Santiago (Praia) Meeting at MEA Meeting at the DAJFQ office Meeting at ARFA Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Services – "Sotavento"
12/12/06 – Tuesday	Meeting at the DAJFQ office Visit to the Fishery Product Official Laboratory (LOPP) Technical meeting at INIDA Technical meeting at MCA
13/12/06 – Wednesday	Travel from Praia to Sao Vicente Meeting at the office of the Agriculture Representative Meeting at the Commercial Association of Barlavento Meeting with the Fish and Fishery Product Inspector Visit to the "Complexo de Pesca Cova de Inglesa"
14/12/06 – Thursday	Visit to "Frescomar Luso-Cabo Verdeana de Conservas S.A." Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce of Barlavento. Visit to the fish market of Mindelo Visit to the "Complexo de Pesca Cova de Inglesa" Visit to the fishing vessel "Orca"
15/12/06 – Friday	Meeting with the Livestock Product Inspector Meeting at and visit to INDP Visit to "Interbase" Visit to "Frescomar Luso-Cabo Verdeana de Conservas S.A." Travel from Sao Vicente to Praia
16/12/06 - Saturday	Preparation of the interim report
17/12/06 – Sunday	Preparation of the interim report
18/12/06 – Monday	Meeting at the General Direction of Agriculture, Forestry and Livestock (DGASP) Visit to the Veterinary Laboratory Meeting at the FAO Office Visit to the Praia fishing quay Visit to the DGASP Inspection Office at the Praia Harbour Meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with members of the WTO Group Meeting with the Director-General of Fisheries

	Travel from Praia to Fortaleza
19/12/06 – Tuesday	Travel from Fortaleza to Brasília

Mission 2

27/01/07 – Saturday	Travel from Brasilia to Natal Travel from Natal to Lisbon
28/01/07 – Sunday	Travel from Lisbon to Sal
29/01/07 – Monday	Meeting at the DAJFQ office Preparation of the workshop
30/01/07 – Tuesday	Preparation of the workshop Workshop in Sal
31/01/07 – Wednesday	Travel from Sal to Praia Meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with members of the WTO Group Meeting with the Director-General of Fisheries
01/02/07 – Thursday	Workshop in Praia Meeting with the FAO representative Meeting with the representative of the European Commission Meeting with the Director-General of Planning and Budget (MEA)
02/02/07 – Friday	Travel from Praia to Sao Vicente Workshop in Sao Vicente Meeting with the Director of INDP Travel from Sao Vicente to Praia
03/02/07 – Saturday	Travel from Praia to Sal Preparation of the final report
04/02/07 – Sunday	Travel from Sal to Lisbon Travel from Lisbon to Sao Paulo
05/02/07 – Monday	Travel from Sao Paulo to Brasília

ANNEX 4: ADDITIONAL DATA ON THE FISHERY COUNTRY PROFILE

FISHERY COUNTRY PROFILE - 2004

THE REPUBLIC OF CAPE VERDE

DATA ON FISHING

Assessment of the products (2003):

	Production	Imports	Exports	Total Availability	Availability per inhabitant
	thousands of tons (live weight)				kg/year
Fish intended for direct human consumption	8,721	246	73	18,893	19,2
Fish intended for animal feeds and other uses	-	-	-	-	-

Employees (2000):	
Primary sector:	Primary sector: 34.490 (including 9.108 in the fisheries sector)
Industrial sector:	27 419
	82 401
Gross amount of the fishery products (price paid to the fishermen) 2001:	$EU 12 400 000
Trade (2003): Imports Exports:	 $EU 885 000 $EU 359 000

1$US = 110 ESCV (Cape Verde Escudos)

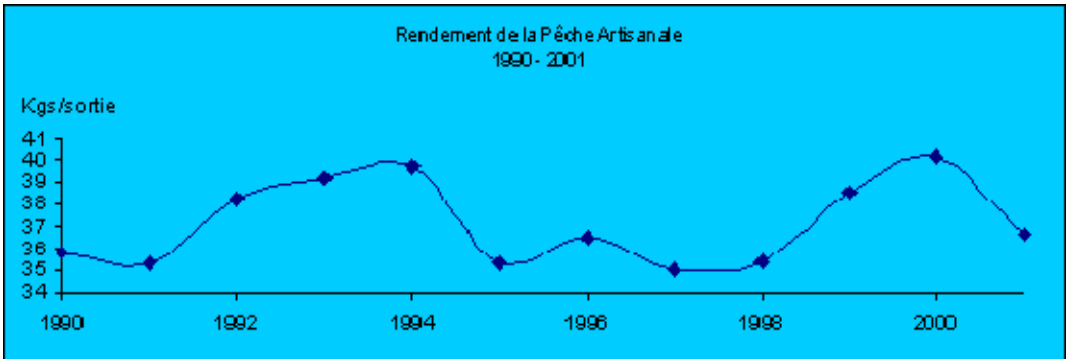
Marine fishing

Resources	Potential * (tons)	Average Catch ** (1990 - 2001)	Availability
Tune fish	25 000 – 30000	3 452	
Coastal Pelagic fish	4 500 – 6 500	3 540	960 – 2 960
Demersal	3 000 – 5 000	1 021	1 979 – 3 979
Red lobster	50 - 75	48***	42 – 67***
Green lobster	40		
Total EEZ		8 061	

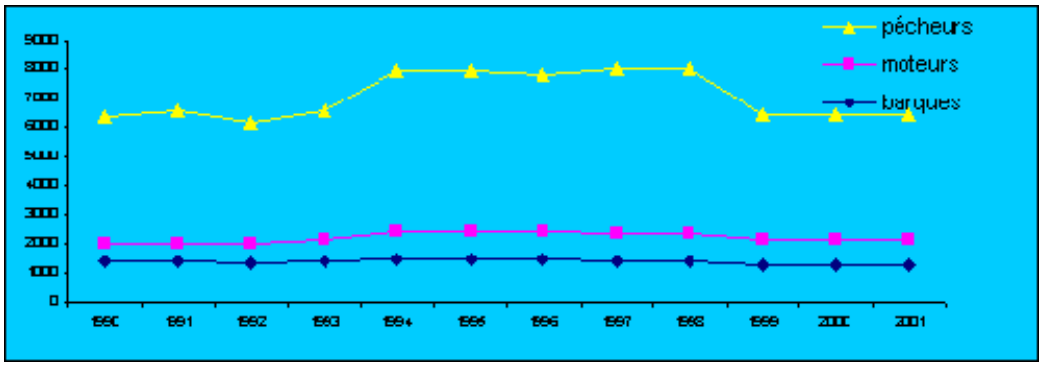
- source : Investigação e Gestão Haliêuticas em Cabo Verde Actas da Reunião realizada em Mindelo 10-11 de Dezembro de 1996, Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento das Pescas, INDP - Mindelo Julho de 1999 ** source : Boletim Estatístico Nº 10 - Ano de 2001 INDP - Mindelo *** Toutes espèces de langoustes confondues

National fisheries

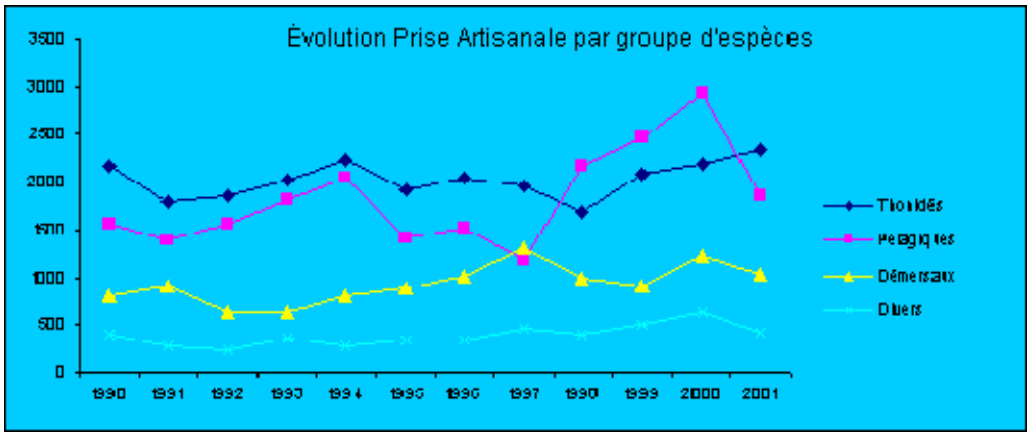
Artisanal fishing



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Rend	35,8	35,3	38,2	39,2	39,7	35,3	36,5	35	35,4	38,5	40,1	36,6

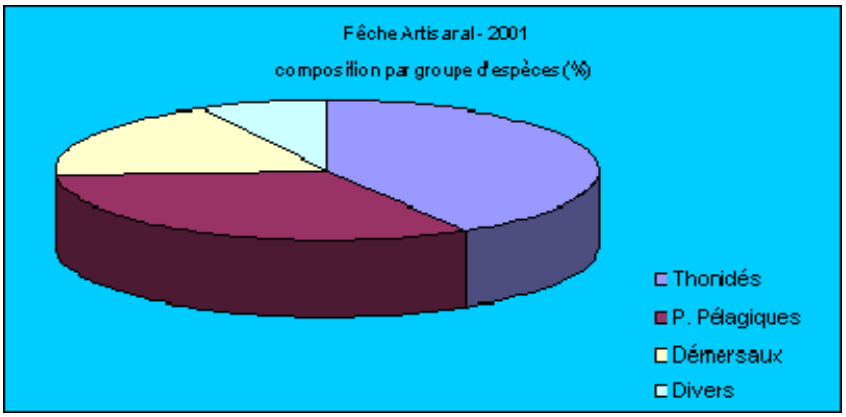


	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
barques	1363	1376	1328	1368	1455	1469	1424	1400	1400	1257	1257	1257
moteurs	634	628	675	801	1000	934	986	986	986	920	920	920
pêcheurs	4392	4576	4143	4376	5481	5538	5406	5675	5675	4283	4283	4283

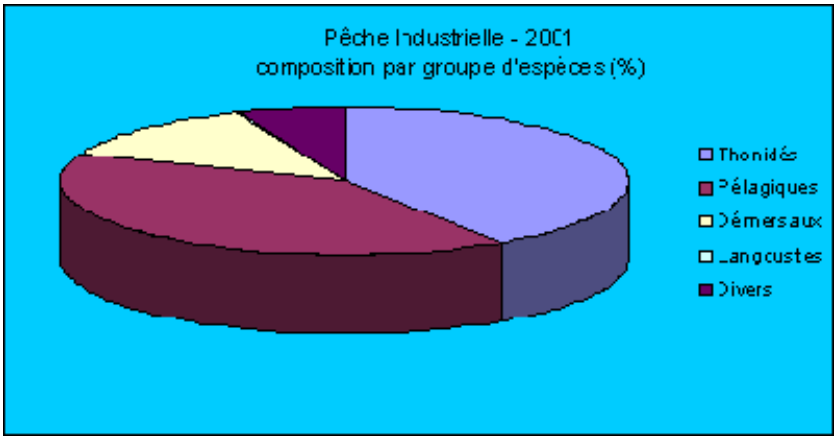


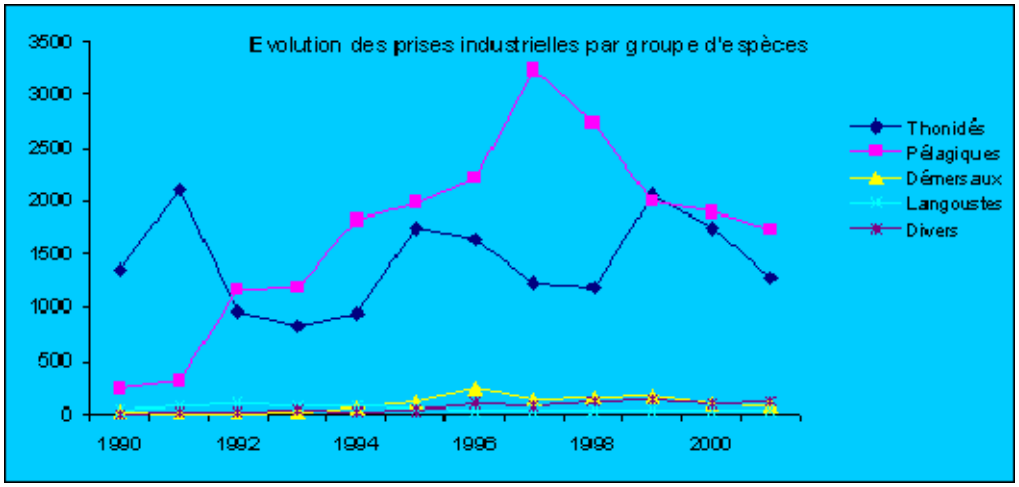
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Thonidés	2182	1796	1863	2032	2242	1919	2042	1967	1681	2089	2194	2335
Pélagiques	1560	1400	1567	1817	2040	1413	1527	1184	2165	2460	2931	1849
Démersaux	797	910	641	629	801	882	1013	1313	994	915	1224	1042
Divers	396	276	237	351	264	333	330	456	402	504	628	423

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Artisanal	4935	4382	4308	4829	5347	4547	4912	4920	5242	5968	6977	5649

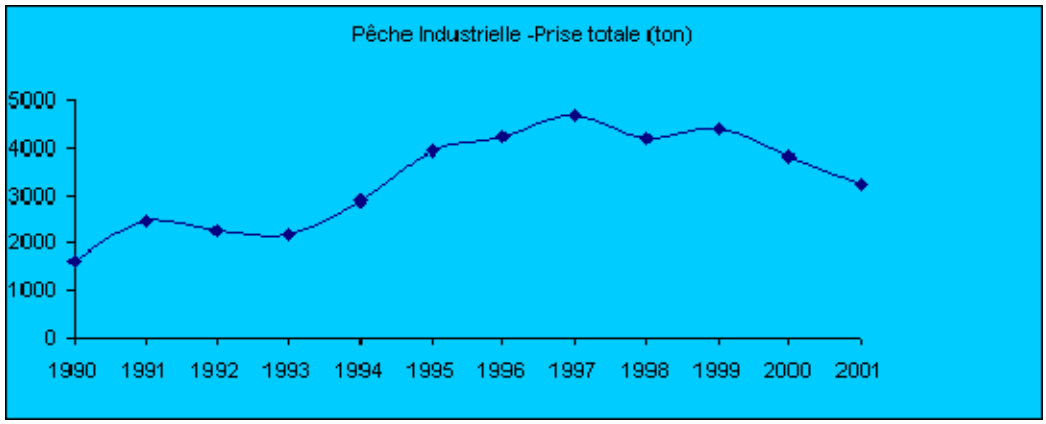


Industrial fishing





	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Thonidés	1351	2105	967	832	940	1737	1640	1233	1188	2065	1742	1284
Pélagiques	244	309	1179	1193	1823	1990	2230	3230	2734	2003	1892	1734
Démersaux	16	2	2	20	58	126	240	137	156	164	90	74
Langoustes	30	70	106	76	68	60	29	25	27	35	29	26
Divers	3	8	11	50	20	35	104	82	113	136	91	123



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Prise totale	1644	2494	2265	2171	2909	3948	4243	4707	4218	4403	3844	3241

Industry Situation

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Tonne	**3115**	**2448**	**1236**	**344**	**224**	**258**
Millions ESCV	**178**	**203**	**190**	**100**	**27**	**58**
Source: Institut National de Statistique						

Source: FISHERY COUNTRY PROFILE

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

ANNEX 5: List of stakeholders met

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5. Mr Luciano Dias da Fonseca
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6. Mrs Severine Arnal
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7. Mr. Isildo Gomes
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8. Mr Stahis Panagides
   Resident country Director Cape Verde (MCC)

9. Mr. Laurent Mehdi Brito
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10. Ms. Ronise Carla Pires Évora
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11. Ms. Fernanda Marinha Spencer – Executive Secretary
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12. Eng. P. Roma Ramos
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15. Mr. Domingos Gomez
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18. Mr. David Monteiro
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19. Ms. Balbina Veiga
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25. Dr. Francisco Correa
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ANNEX 6: List of technical documents provided

The following technical documents were provided to DAJFQ to complement Cape Verde's existing documentation on safety and quality of fish and fishery products:

- CONTROLE DE QUALIDADE DE PESCADO – ITAL – SBCTA – UNISANTOS – July 1998.

- SISTEMAS DE INSPECCIÓN Y CERTIFICACIÓN DE IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES DE ALIMENTOS – Recopilación de textos – CAC – FAO/OMS – Segunda edición – Roma, 2005.

- CODEX ALIMENTARIUS – FISH AND FISHERY PRODUCTS – Second Edition – Volume 9A – Rome, 2001.

- APPLICATION OF MODERN ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES TO ENSURE SEAFOOD SAFETY AND AUTHENTICITY - FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 455 – 2005

- ASSURANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF SEAFOOD SAFETY AND QUALITY – FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 444 – 2005

- HACCP – INSTRUMENTO ESENCIAL PARA LA INOCUIDAD DE ALIMENTOS – OPS – OMS

- CAUSES OF DETECTIONS AND REJECTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL FISH TRADE - FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 473 – 2005

- ACORDO SOBRE A APLICAÇÃO DE MEDIDAS SANITÁRIAS E FITOSSANITÁRIAS – ACORDO SPS DA OMC

- GARANTIA DE LA INOCUIDAD Y CALIDAD DE LOS ALIMENTOS – DIRECTRICES PARA EL FORTALECIMIENTO DE LOS SISTEMAS NACIONALES DE CONTROL DE LOS ALIMENTOS – Estudio FAO Alimentación y Nutrición 76

- TECNOLOGÍA DEL PESCADO – PROF. BERTULLO - URUGUAY

It was also provided to the Cape Verde's Group for Accession to the WTO the publication "SPS Notification Handbook" (English and Spanish versions).

ANNEX 7: References

1. Cap Vert, Profil de Projet d'Investissement Bancable, "Ameloration integree et durable de la peche artisanale et cotiere" (TCP/CVI/2905 (I), Volume V.

2. Cap Vert, Profil de Projet d'Investissement Bancable, "Ameloration de la productivite de la peche industrielle" (TCP/CVI/2905 (I), Volume VI.

3. EU Country overview

4. Development of a WTO-Consistent Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Regime in Cape Verde (August 2006), report prepared by Richard White for USDA

5. SPS Capacity in Cape Verde, WATH Technical Report 13 (April 2006), prepared by the West African Trade Hub for review by the United States Agency for International Development

6. Programme Strengthening Fishery Products in ACP Countries (http://www.sfp-acp.eu)

7. Parlamento Europeu – Cabo Verde – FED e Parceria Especial (http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+WQ+E-2007-1057+0+DOC+XML+V0//PT)

8. Plano de Gestão dos Recursos da Pesca - MINISTÉRIO DO AMBIENTE, AGRICULTURA E PESCAS – 2003 – Cape Verde

9. Manual de Funcionamento da Autoridade Competente - MINISTERIO DAS INFRAESTRUTUTAS, TRANSPORTES E MAR - Direcção Geral das Pescas – 3a. Versão – Cabo Verde – 2003

10. Decree law nº 9/02 of March – Defines attributions of the Competent Authority for fish and fishery product inspection, sanitary control and certification.

11. Relatório da II Missão do CDE – Apoio as industrias de processamento para implementação das Directivas Sanitárias da União Européia e a Autoridade Competente de Cabo Verde na Certificação Sanitária dos Produtos da pesca – Dra. Luisa Arthur - Cabo Verde – 2002

12. SFP Info – SFP ACP/OCT – Horizontal projects – working on the joint problems of ACP countries

13. Prospecto da Câmara Comércio, Indústria e Serviços – SOTAVENTO – Plano estratégico 2006/2010