The international trade of fishery products is subject to certification requirements and export conditions that cannot always satisfy the FCWC Member States. In addition, the FCWC Member States are also importers of fishery products intended for human consumption. They therefore have a duty to protect their consumers by ensuring that products released on the market conform to the standards.

In several countries, export of fish to the global market, particularly to the EU, contributes significantly to the national economy. However, trade in these products among African countries remained marginal. HACCP and WTO agreements TBT and SPS are requirements to access to the international fish market. Countries of the region but Liberia have been certified by the EU; therefore, their fish inspection system are equivalent to those in the EU.

In FCWC region, Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana have developed a well-established tuna industry whose products are marketing in the developed world. Whereas Benin and Nigeria export shrimp and Liberia with Togo specialized in fresh fish export.

Africa currently produces 7.31 million tonnes of fish each year, of which 4.81 million tonnes from marine fishing. Capture fisheries recorded strong increase during the 1980s and 1990s. Despite this trend, the population growth lowered the per capita fish consumption in Africa which is low and stable. In a recent study by IFPRI and the WorldFish Center, shows that future evolution of fish demand and supply indicates that per capita consumption will remain at the current levels until 2020.
The situation of both exporters and importers of fishery products of the FCWC Member States requires important infrastructural, institutional capabilities and quality human skills to respond effectively to market quality and sanitary requirements.

Exports of fishery products to the European Union are subject to a formal certification issued by the competent authorities formally recognized by the European Commission. Unfortunately, the competent authorities of the States do not always have the capacity required to meet the provisions of their missions. The competent authorities are not always able to inspect and control due to lack of logistical means. The national legal framework is not updated to meet the rapid evolution of international regulations. It is quickly outdated. As a result, international regulations are seen as barriers to international trade which excludes States with low adaptive capacity.

Moreover, Quality Control laboratory for sample analysis need to be accredited. This is not the case in many countries of the sub region States and the private sector must develop all the instruments and means to maintain their market shares in the international markets.

The project aims at strengthening the capacity of administrations especially the competent authorities, to improve the level of the technical support centre of the laboratories, to accredit them and network them.
1.1 Assess laws and regulations concerning hygiene and food safety
1.2 Validate the results of the study

Product 2:
The capacity of the competent authorities is strengthened

2.1 Organize training sessions on the following themes: techniques for inspection of institutions, laws and regulations (internal and external), proceedings, SPS, HACCP, hygiene and food safety
2.2 Organize training sessions on the labelling and the eco-labelling
2.3 Develop a program of refresher course for each competent authority

Product 3:
FOOD hygiene laboratories strengthen their technical capacities and their skills

3.1 Assess the laboratories of the 6 FCWC Member States
3.2 Validate the results of the study
3.3 Organize training session for chemical analysis of fishery products
3.4 Organize training sessions on the bacteriological analysis of fishery products
3.5 Develop and implement a refresher course program for staff
3.6 To network laboratories of the 6 States
3.7 Hold an annual meeting of the laboratories

Product 4:
A framework for sub regional cooperation in inspection and control of fisheries products is set up

4.1 Develop a framework for cooperation
4.2 Sign, adopt and implement
4.3 Evaluate the cooperation

Product 5:
Exporters are legally and technically upgraded

5.1 Hold training courses on HACCP
5.2. Organize training session on health regulation
5.3 Organize training session on food hygiene and good health practices

Product 6:
Lessons learnt from the implementation of the project are dissiminated

6.1 Organize the project supervision
6.2 Organize the project evaluation

Product 1:
Laws and regulations governing inspections and monitoring of fishery products are updated

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3.2 Validate the results of the study

Product 3:
FOOD hygiene laboratories strengthen their technical capacities and their skills

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PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES
At the end of the project, the competent authorities of the 6 FCWC States with enhanced capabilities normally fulfill the terms of their mandate. States, through a plan of support, are committed to providing the resources (human and material) for the effective functioning of the competent authorities.

Accredited laboratories provide quality services to regulatory agencies. Networked Laboratories benefit from the comparative advantages of others and increase their efficiencies through exchanges of information and the complementarity of their technical capabilities.

Finally, the quantities of fishery products exported increase with the formal recognition of all competent authorities and the considerable improvement in technical support centre of the laboratories.

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The public sector (fisheries administration) and the private sector (importers and exporters of fishery products) are the first beneficiaries of the project as well as laboratories (public or private) involved in the analysis of fishing products. International institutions and NGOs will intervene in the project as technical partners.