

# 11TH WORLD SEAFOOD CONGRESS

## Latin America and the Caribbean

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**SANIPES**  
Organismo Nacional de  
Sanidad Pesquera

# SOUTH AMERICA

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## National Fishing Health Body - Peru

We are a Specialized Technical Body appointed to the Ministry of Production, in charge of the research, regulation, supervision and control of fishing and aquaculture activities, aiming at safety and health, including those aspects related to inspection, sampling, tests and official sanitary certification



## MISSION

Research, rule, supervise and regulate all the productive chain to guarantee the fishing and aquaculture health and harmlessness, through the efficient and timeliness qualification and certification, aiming at protecting life and the public health.

## VISION

Being acknowledged as a worldwide benchmark on fishing and aquaculture health and harmlessness, through an efficient surveillance, control, authorization and certification service; and a continuous research promoting growth and sustainable development on the production and trade of fishing and aquaculture products and resources, under international standards.

## COMPETENCE

SANIPES has competence to do research, regulate, supervise and control fishing and water-related activities, feed, additives and veterinarian products used for aquaculture in all its stages, aiming at innocuousness and health of Hydrobiological resources, including aspects related to inspection, sampling, essays and tests and official sanitary certification.

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

SANIPES was created by means of **Law N° 30063**, in July 10, 2013, through which the sanitary fishing authority was raised to the level of technical and scientific competitiveness.

**D.S. N° 012-2013-PRODUCE**, approving the Regulations of the National Fishing Health Body, establishing regulations and general procedures for the application of the mentioned Law. Enacted on 27 December 2013

# BACKGROUND AND PRESENT STATUS

## BEFORE

SANIPES's General Direction was functionally dependant from the ITP.

The annual budget was US\$ 3 million dollars.

125 staff.

5 decentralized offices in all territory.

## TODAY

It has budgetary, technical and scientific **independence**.

Annual budget of US\$ **10** million dollars.

**243** staff.

**10** decentralized offices in all territory.

# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

## Sanitary and Regulation Management

In charge of designing and implementing scientific research; responsible for drawing up and proposing the sanitary legislation of the fishing and aquaculture sector, and the guidelines and health strategies.

## Supervision and Control Management

Responsible for establishing, conducting and developing supervision actions to verify the compliance of health regulations.

## Authorization and Certifications Management

Responsible for evaluating requests and the compliance of requirements and issuing documents, health certificates and health registry.

## Sanctions Management

In charge of the preliminary investigation and decision in the first instance of sanctioning administrative procedures due to failure to fulfill the health legislation.



# CHALLENGES OF PERU

Improve the inspection criteria, under ISO/IEC 17020 Accreditation.

Support for international cooperation programs to increase the competitive advantages of the Peruvian fishing and aquaculture industry.

Harmonize the sanitary conditions to export and import all kind of fishing and aquaculture products: market access.

Harmonize the sanitary certifications between Peru and other countries, such as: EEUU, Canada, China, and others: sanitary requirements.

Development projects about Risk Analysis to eliminate the restrictions for any fishing and aquaculture products.

Provide information, tools and know-how to SANIPES inspectors in all Peruvian territory to increase sanitary abilities: rapidly identify, control and others in inspection activities.

# Upskilling in the Fisheries Sector: The Insular Caribbean



**Myles Phillips**

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Vincent and the Grenadines



# Characteristics of Caribbean Fishing Sector

- Artisanal sector – Small scale, traditional and spatially dispersed
- Recreational fisheries sector - Largely unquantified
- Industrial fleet – high priced/value added species
- Developing processing, distribution and marketing sector
- Small, developing aquaculture sub-sector



# Economic Importance of Fisheries to the Region

Countries	Fish catch volume (in MT)	Fish nutrition (fish as % animal protein) (2009)	Fisherfolk as % national labour force	Number of Fishers engaged in marine fisheries	Number of processing sector workers	Number of fishing vessels
Antigua and Barbuda	3 500	23.6	3.8	1 521	50	388
Dominica	550	16.9	4.0	1 584	50	650
Grenada	2 974	28.1	6.2	2 805	75	770
St. Kitts and Nevis	19 304	21.2	4.2	756	50	254
St. Lucia	1 844	17.8	2.9	2 556	376	402
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	813	11.0	5.1	2 500	500	737

# Challenges Faced

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- Over-exploitation of reef/nearshore resources
- Degradation of coastal environment
- Conflicts of Interest: Tourism  
Development/Fisheries/Sustainable Management
- Land-based sources of pollution
- Undeveloped/partially developed capacity for sustainable management strategy implementation
- Insufficient information sharing infrastructure
- IUU fishing
- Limited Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Capabilities
- Limited co-management of fisheries processes
- Climate Change Impacts – Sea Level Rise, Rising Temperatures
- Limited capacity to comply with international quality standards
- Lack of approved fisheries policies and management plans
- Disorganised stakeholder groups and gaps in transboundary governance of shared resources
- Insufficient capacity for research and development for harvest and post-harvest sectors
- Reliance on fisheries imports to satisfy local demand
- Invasive Lionfish

# Regional Upskilling/Sectoral Enhancement

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## Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism

- Caribbean Community Common Fisheries Policy
- Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures Program

## Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project

- Strategic Action Plan for **Transboundary** Marine Resource Management



## Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations

## Caribbean Natural Resource Institute (CANARI)

## Climate Resilient Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Project (ECMMAN)



# Case Study: St. Vincent and the Grenadines

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## IUU Fishing

### Budgetary Constraints

- Public and Private Sectors

### Outdated Legislation

## Meeting EU & US Requirements/ Standards for fish export

### Inadequate Fisheries Data Collection frameworks

### Fisheries Cooperatives not functioning at full potential



# Sectoral Enhancement Efforts

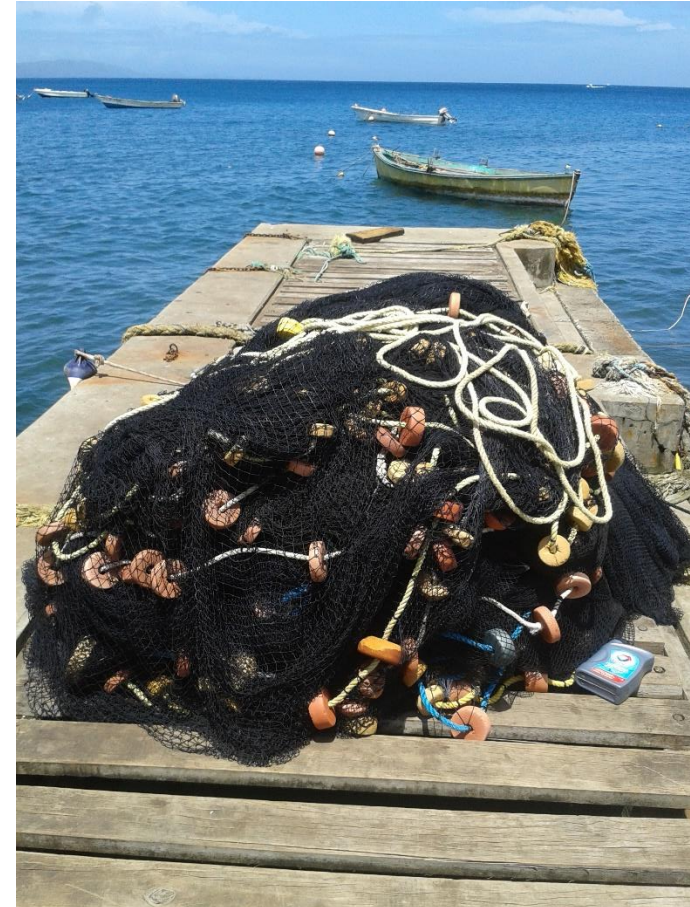
- New Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for High Seas
- Draft IUU Legislation, Fisheries & Aquaculture Policy (2013) not approved
- Establishment of High Seas Fishing Unit
- Revision Of High Seas Data Collection Forms & Licenses
- HACCP Training (Fish Processors)
- Fish, Fish Product and Processing Facility Inspection Training (SVG Fisheries Division)



# Sectoral Enhancement Efforts

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- Fish On Ice Project
  - (iceboxes for small boats through grant funds)
- Production of On-board Fish Handling Manual for Fishers
- Deployment of three Fish Aggregation Devices
  - (Caribbean Fisheries Co-Management Project; CRFM)
- Refurbishment of Fisheries Centres
  - (funded by Japanese government)
- South Coast Marine Managed Area Project
  - Tackling coastal/marine resource degradation in key fisheries/tourism area



# CENTRAL AMERICA

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The Central America region establishes policies and regulations for fisheries and aquaculture thru its Regional organization called OSPESCA.

OSPESCA gathers eight countries: Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, and the Dominican Republic.

Policies and regulations are born at the bottom of the decision level (this includes government officials, fishermen, and civil society) then go to the fisheries agencies, and finally the Ministers in charge of fisheries approve them.

On July 2015 entered in force the new regional policy for fisheries and aquaculture, which establishes the guidelines for the period 2015-2025.





# Some data (includes El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama only)

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Between 2000 and 2010 fisheries and aquaculture produced 422,210 metric tons valued in US\$ 2039 million per year.

Exports of fishery products average 221206 metric ton/year valued in US\$ 887.9 million with a projection of 23% regarding volume and 133% regarding value.

Imports increased faster, 241% regarding volume and 301% regarding value.

The balance between exports and imports was positive generally speaking for Central America: 84.5% exports and 15.5% imports.

Fisheries contributed with 4.4% of the total of goods exported by the region.

Average consumption was 9.1 Kg per person, in a population of 33.3 million.

Employment created by the sector: 250,524 jobs, 54% during fishing and 46% during processing and marketing.

# Thank You!

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