



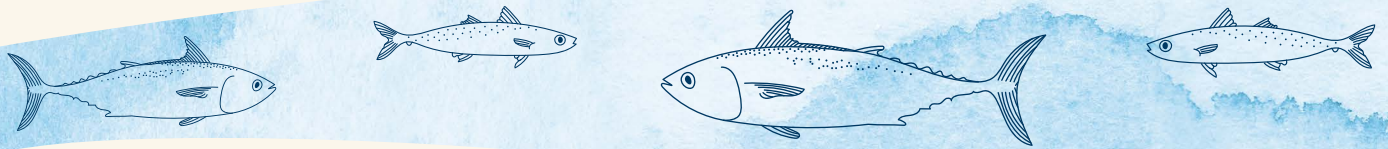
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Towards sustainable value chains for mackerel scad and tuna-like species in Cabo Verde A ten-year upgrading strategy (2023–2033)

Sustainable Fish Value Chains for Small Islands Developing States (SVC4SIDS) project



Tuna and mackerel play a vital role in the fisheries of Cabo Verde. Their value chains underpin the livelihoods and socioeconomic well-being of Cabo Verdeans.



To achieve the vision

By 2033, Cabo Verde will have a value chain of fisheries products whose quality and quantity guarantee food security, socioeconomic well-being and the sustainability of ecosystems.

the upgrading strategy works towards



Environmental sustainability



Financing, investment opportunities and socioeconomic sustainability



Economic performance of MSMEs, value addition and improved quality

on a wide range of activities by implementing

10 projects



10-year upgrading strategy in Cabo Verde

Outcomes



Environmental sustainability

Projects



Institutional
support



Monitoring,
control
and surveillance



Climate change
adaptation and
mitigation



Ecolabelling



Promotion and

24 outputs



Financing, investment opportunities and socioeconomic sustainability



Economic performance of MSMEs, value addition and improved quality



Formalisation of operators and creation of MSMEs



Environmental, socio-economic and financial sustainability capacities



Technical and professional services



Modernisation of fleet and improvement of supporting infrastructure and equipment



Value addition and PPP initiative



Food safety and quality control

communication

36 activities

Project outputs



Institutional support for improved fisheries management:

- ▶ conduct biological and economic assessment, modelling and training;
- ▶ strengthen national capacity for research and management; and
- ▶ update and ensure compliance with the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)-based Fisheries Resources Management Plan (FRMP).



Monitoring, control and surveillance:

- ▶ purchase and install vessel monitoring system (VMS) beacons on semi-industrial vessels; and
- ▶ enhance capacity for analysis, interpretation and use of data.



Climate change adaptation and mitigation:

- ▶ improve efficiency in the use of water and energy on vessels, in processing infrastructure, support infrastructure and for the distribution of products, in particular cold storage facilities and ice making; and
- ▶ compile existing information in relation to vulnerability to and impacts of climate change and the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures.



Ecolabelling:

- ▶ establish a sustainability certification system for mackerel scad and tuna-like species.



Formalization of operators and creation of MSMEs:

- ▶ support alternative income-generating activities within and outside value chains;
- ▶ improvement of performance and efficiency of existing organizations (associations and cooperatives); and
- ▶ improvement of financial and technical capacities of fishing operators.



Environmental, socio-economic and financial sustainability capacities:

- ▶ establish bilateral and/or multilateral agreements and protocols with neighbouring countries for expertise, knowledge exchange and learning; and
- ▶ train fishing operators in technical and operational management of semi-industrial and industrial fishing vessels, and in the areas of environmental and socioeconomic sustainability.



Technical and professional services:

- ▶ equip operators and service providers with technical and professional capacity and knowledge; and
- ▶ increase the local supply of qualified personnel to provide support services to value chain actors.



Modernization of the fleet and improvement of the supporting infrastructure and equipment:

- ▶ support infrastructure of semi-industrial fleet operational and modernized;
- ▶ develop proposals for the diversification of target species and fishing locations;
- ▶ analysis and support for solutions to increase the supply of raw materials to the national processing industry; and
- ▶ support the implementation of an auction system in the ports of semi-industrial and industrial landing in Cova de Inglesa and Tarrafal de São Nicolau.



Value addition and public-private partnership initiative:

- ▶ establish small-scale processing units for increased value addition and to guarantee food quality and safety;
- ▶ promote a circular economy through utilization of food/fish loss and waste; and
- ▶ support the establishment of incentives for job-creating private investment and PPP initiatives for the management of infrastructure and processing facilities.



Sanitary and quality control:

- ▶ implement new specific and scale-adaptable regulations/standards; and
- ▶ ensure food quality, certification and food safety systems.



Cross-cutting:

- ▶ promote and communicate the upgrading strategy of the value chains.

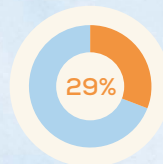
Investment for implementation

To ensure the successful implementation of the outcomes, an investment of approximately USD 6 million¹ is deemed essential. This figure covers a range of needs, including services, infrastructure, training, software, equipment and communication activities. The SVC4SIDS project will contribute around USD 705 000² until 2025 and additional investment partners are actively being sought to support the project's endeavours.



Facilitation, studies, and software

- ▶ Biological and economic assessment;
- ▶ update the FRMP based on the EAF;
- ▶ develop MCS procedures manual;
- ▶ update the existing software for MCS;
- ▶ collect and compile existing information on vulnerability to and impacts of climate change;
- ▶ climate change adaptation and mitigation for mackerel scad and tuna-like species;
- ▶ set up and launch fishery improvement projects (FIPs);
- ▶ implementation of FIPs;
- ▶ support to enter ecolabelling certification;
- ▶ creation and encouragement of alternative income-generating activities;
- ▶ diagnosis and capacity needs assessment of existing organizations;
- ▶ creation of exchange protocols or agreements;
- ▶ technical and market studies on potential fish species or products for diversification;
- ▶ proposals or scenarios to meet long-term sustainability of existing processors;
- ▶ feasibility studies for auction systems;
- ▶ review of existing legal and policy frameworks in food safety and quality; and
- ▶ development of a simplified manual to adapt to quality standards and food safety.

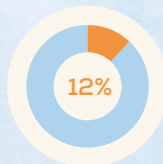


^{1,2} Excluding technical, administrative and operational costs.



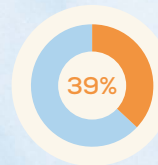
Training

- ▶ Ecosystem approach to fisheries;
- ▶ use and analysis of data from MCS software;
- ▶ financial and technical education of fishing operators;
- ▶ technical and operational management of semi-industrial and industrial fishing vessels;
- ▶ capacity building for fishers, fish handlers and sellers in the areas of environmental sustainability and socioeconomic education;
- ▶ training for crew and service providers (ship repair, electronics and refrigeration);
- ▶ fishing and fish technology;
- ▶ maintenance of renewable energy equipment; and
- ▶ capacity building in the areas of organizational, operational and financial management.



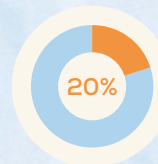
Equipment

- ▶ Procurement of “beacons” for semi-industrial vessels;
- ▶ solar energy and seawater desalination equipment;
- ▶ water recycling system;
- ▶ laboratory equipment;
- ▶ introduction of selective technology to modernize 60 active semi-industrial fishing vessels; and
- ▶ procurement and set-up of laboratory equipment.



Infrastructure

- ▶ Facilitate the creation of small-scale processing units;
- ▶ facilitate the creation of small units for food/fish waste and loss processing or treatment;
- ▶ support and facilitate the promotion and/or creation of incentives for job-creation and investment through PPP; and
- ▶ support the implementation of infrastructure for MSMEs to comply with quality and food safety requirements.



Path to strategy development

The strategy is developed to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and is aligned with the National Policy Charter for the Blue Economy, the National Strategy for the Sea (2023–2033), and the Instituto do Mar's Strategic Plan for Marine Research (2023–2030), among other initiatives.

It is also aligned with FAO's Country Programming Framework (2023–2027) and Strategic Framework (2022–2031) which seeks to transform agrifood systems "for better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life, leaving no one behind".

National partners' collaboration

Ongoing since 1 February 2022

Workplan, species and site selection, partner roles and information gathering

Value chain workshop

31 May to 2 June 2022

Value chain mapping validation, actor engagement and data collection

Field mission and surveys

28 June to 8 July 2022

Stakeholder engagement, project briefing and data collection

Project launch event

6–7 December 2022

Project inception, discussion on upgrading strategies and National Value Chain Task Force dialogue

National Value Chain Task Force formation and progress

Established in January 2023

Regular meetings

Strategy development workshop

9 June 2023

Official launch and adoption of a ten-year strategy

2023

Kick-start of the strategy implementation

2023–2025

Period with SVC4SIDS

2033

End of implementation



Better production



Better nutrition



Better environment



Better life

Fisheries in Cabo Verde



Production

Fish landings by volume

11 651
tonnes



Vessels

Number of fishing vessels



1 463
Artisanal

1 626



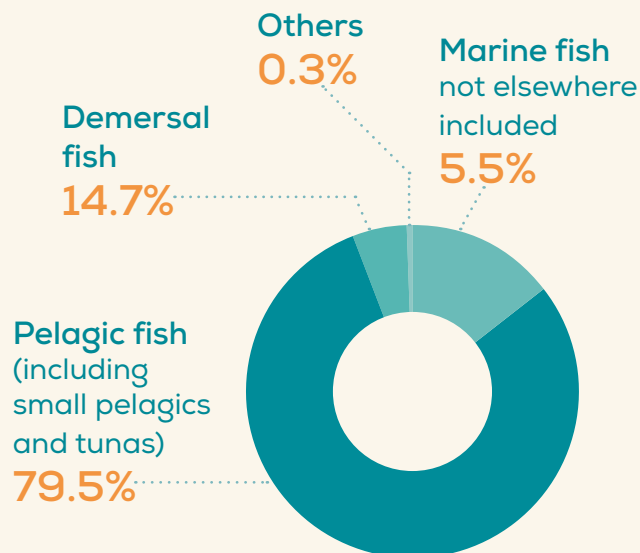
127
Semi-industrial/
industrial



36
Recreational



Species



Resources

FAO. 2024. Fishery and aquaculture statistics. Global production by production source 1950–2021 (FishStatJ). In: FAO. Rome, FAO. [Cited 28 March 2024]. www.fao.org/fishery/en/statistics/software/fishstatj

IMAR/INE (Maritime Institute/National Institute of Statistics). 2022. *Fifth general fisheries census 2021*. Mindelo, Cabo Verde.

ITC (International Trade Centre). 2022. Trade Map. In: ITC. Geneva, ITC. [Cited 28 March 2024]. www.trademap.org



GDP

From the primary sector:



24%
Fisheries
and aquaculture
contribution



Trade

Fish export represents

75%
of the country's trade, with mostly
processed mackerel and tuna



Employment

Number of fishers, processors,
vendors

+9 000



Fishers **55%**
Processors **25%**
Vendors **20%**

UNSD (United Nations Statistics Division). 2022. UN data. In: *UNSD*. New York, UNSD. [Cited 28 March 2024]. <https://data.un.org>

Macías González, J., Ichibane, M., Inejih, C. & Oliveira Almada, E. 2024. *Value chains of mackerel scad and tuna-like species caught by the semi-industrial fishing fleet of Cabo Verde - Summary report*. Rome, FAO. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cd0355en>

Glossary

EAF	ecosystem approach to fisheries. An EAF seeks to improve all fishery management processes by adopting risk management principles that recognize complete knowledge is never available and is not essential to start a process. Implementing EAF helps to develop comprehensive fishery management systems that seek the sustainable and equitable use of the whole system (ecological and human) to best meet a community's needs and values.
FRMP	Fisheries Resources Management Plan (<i>Plano de Gestão dos Recursos da Pesca</i>). A strategic document prepared by the Government of Cabo Verde. It establishes the basis and guidelines for the sustainable management of resources.
GDP	gross domestic product. The sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for the depreciation of fabricated assets or for the depletion and degradation of natural resources.
IMAR	Instituto do Mar (Maritime Institute). Established by the Government of Cabo Verde in 2019 to promote and coordinate applied scientific research (fisheries research) and technological development, including knowledge transfer, innovation and provision of expert and advisory services in the maritime domain and its resources, ensuring the implementation of national strategies and policies in their areas of activity, contributing to economic and social development.
MCS	monitoring, control and surveillance.
MSMEs	micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.
PPP	public-private partnership. A formalized partnership between public and private entities designed to address sustainable development objectives, where the public benefits anticipated from the partnership are clearly defined, investment contributions and risk are shared, and active roles exist for all partners at various stages throughout the PPP project lifecycle.
VMS	vessel monitoring system. As part of MCS, a vessel monitoring system is a tracking system (usually satellite-based) which provides management authorities with accurate information on the position, course and speed of fishing vessels at regular time intervals.

Resources

For further information, please visit:



[Black mackerel factsheet](#)



[Small tuna factsheet](#)



[Summary report](#)





BOOSTING FISHERIES VALUE CHAINS IN SIDS

Learn more:



KOFAP



SVC4SIDS

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Ministry of Oceans
and Fisheries



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