



INSPECTION AND EVALUATION REPORT

(SUSTAINABLE FISHERY PROJECTS WITH ICS)

OPERATOR: Bukoba Sustainable Nile Perch Fishery Project

PROJECT NAME: Bukoba Sustainable Nile Perch Fishery Project

PROJECT NUMBER: VFL-020-2009

INSPECTION REPORT No: VFL-001-2010

INSPECTION DATES: 6th -14th April 2010 and 9th – 12th August 2010

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1 Project

<i>Project Name (Fisheries Group)</i> Bukoba Sustainable Nile Perch Fishery Project	<i>Mandator/Commissioner</i> Vicfish Ltd
<i>Operator's Mailing Address</i> P.O. Box. 1139, Bukoba. Tanzania.	<i>Operator's Physical Address (Village/Town, Country)</i> Bukoba, Tanzania
<i>Telephone:</i> 225 22 20541 <i>Fax:</i> 225 22 20566 <i>Email:</i> info@naturesbountytz.com	<i>ICS Project Manager:</i> S.N. Tiwari

2 Inspection Details

<i>Inspector</i> Charles Walaga (Lead Inspector) Leornad Mtama (Inspector)		<i>Inspection Date(s)</i> 6 th - 14 th April 2010 and 9 th - 12 th August 2010	
x	The ICS Manager was present during inspection	x	Announced visit
x	Exit discussion was concluded		Unannounced visit
	Risk assessment was done		Visit with focus re-inspections
Standards for which certification is requested: Naturland Standards for Sustainable Capture Fishery			
Fishery for which certification is requested: Lake Victoria Nile Perch fishery in a semicircular area stretching from Igabilo at 1°9' 55.5" South and 31°52' 32.3" East near the Ugandan Border to Nyaburo at 1°32'41.9"South and 31°54'10.1"East in Bukoba Urban, Bukoba Rural and Muleba Districts of Kagera region in Tanzania.			

2.1 Details of Inspection

Inspection Schedule

Date	Inspection Activity
6 th April 2010	Travel to project area, Bukoba, Tanzania (Charles Walaga from Kampala and Leonard Mtama from Dar es Salaam)
7 th April 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening meeting with project staff Records audit (ICS documents, traceability audit and processing records)
8 th April 2010	Inspection at Makibwa landing site: Inspection of fishing boats, fishing gear and fish handling facilities, landing site hygiene facilities, interview fishermen, collector, supplier and landing site monitor.
9 th April 2010	Inspection at Kelebe landing sites: Inspection of fishing boats, fishing gear and fish handling facilities, landing site hygiene facilities, interview fishermen, collectors, suppliers and landing site monitor, and records audit.
10 th April 2010	Inspection at Kelebe landing sites: Inspection of fishing boats, fishing gear and fish handling facilities, landing site hygiene facilities, interview fishermen, collectors, suppliers and landing site monitor, and records audit.

11 th April 2010	Inspection of processing and factory facilities, interviewing factory workers and check employee documentation
12 th April 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection at Rushara landing site: Inspection of fishing boats, fishing gear and fish handling facilities, landing site hygiene facilities, interview fishermen, collectors, suppliers and landing site monitor, and records audit • Travel back from project area, Bukoba, Tanzania (Charles Walaga)
13 th April 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview factory workers and check employee documentation • Travel back from project area, Bukoba, Tanzania (Leonard Mtama)

Follow-up inspection

Date	Inspection Activity
9 th August 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel to Makibwa (By Leonard Mtama) • Inspection at Makibwa • Travel to Kelebe
10 th August 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection at Kelebe • Inspection at Kelebe • Travel back to Bukoba
11 th August 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection at Bukoba
12 th August 2010	Travel Bukoba to Dar es Salama.

In the course of the inspection information was obtained from the following sources

Check box	Information Source	Details
x	Interview ICS Manager	S.N. Tiwari (Coordinator of the ICS);
x	Re-inspection of Fisheries activities (List them)	→ see 2.2
x	Interview(s) with other ICS staff	J. Maiseli (Project Manager); S. Kumar (Quality Assurance Manager); B.G. Nagaraj (Production Manager); George Daudi (Documentation Officer) and Yunus Kabyemela (Landing Site Supervisor)
x	Check of ICS records	Conflict of interest declaration forms for ICS staff, Sub-contracts with Suppliers, Collector's subcontracts with suppliers, Fishermen registration documents, Internal audit/inspection reports (for suppliers, for collectors, for fishermen/boats), fish delivery records, Fishermen's list
	Visit to other fisheries activities and storage areas	
	Visit to fishing grounds in neighborhood	
x	Visit to authorities, NGOs, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beach Management Units which are recognized stakeholder committees at each landing site
x	Interview responsible person(s) for the purchases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production Manager Nagaraj and the Quality Assurance Manager, Sunil Kumar Sachan
x	Laboratory analysis (e.g. of water, vegetation and fish, etc)	Factory laboratory was inspected and the Laboratory technician (Siraji Mugaye) was interviewed about the routine quality tests that are carried out at the laboratory
x	Others interviewed:	Suppliers, collectors, factory workers and fishermen

Language of inspection (if translation was used, give details):

English with project staff and Swahili with fishermen and factory workers. Translation (from Swahili to English) was sometimes done for the fishermen.

2.2 Overview of Inspection

<i>Inspected Landing sites and facilities</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Makibwa Landing site	No evidence that newly recruited fishermen are taken through the agreed conversion procedures. No clean drinking water
Kelebe landing site	Handling system broke down. Fish of the two suppliers (George Mulambo and Lamlath Majamba) is bulked before transportation to Vicfish Jetty yet recorded as being fish from one supplier The managers of the suppliers at the landing site have no idea about the handling procedures for sustainable fishery
Igabirolanding site (1 and 2)	New landing site at Igabirolanding site now has greatly improved hygiene
Rushalalanding sites	Storage bins for the sustainable fish are not properly labeled. Many of the labels are faded and not readable. This is confusing since the landing site has many other fishermen and fish dealers who are not part of the sustainable fishery project
Vicfish Jetty	Still in good condition. Site for delivery of fish by suppliers on Kerebe and Makibwa

<i>Inspected processing units as part of ICS project</i>	<i>Type of processor</i>	<i>Processed products</i>
Vicfish factory at Bukoba	Contracted processor	Nile perch fish fillet.
	x Own processing	
	Contracted processor	
	Own processing	

Comments: None

3 Project Description

3.1 Brief History and Background of Project (Only if the information in the ICS is not adequate)

The Bukoba Sustainable Nile Perch Fishery Project (previously called the Eco-labelling Project) is a project of Vicfish Ltd with a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) concept and a commitment to ensure sustainable artisanal fisheries of Lake Victoria perch in a pilot area that lies within a 'semicircle' encompassing fishing areas and landing sites within Bukoba Urban, Bukoba Rural and Muleba districts of Kagera Region in Tanzania. Details of the project are well described in annex 1. "Vicfish 'ICS Manual 2010'. There has been no change since the first inspection in 2009.

3.2 Activities of the Project

Overview of Project Sites

Geographical coordinates and map showing the location of the project sites are given in sub-section 2.3 of the annex 1. "Vicfish 'ICS Manual 2010'. There has been no change since the first inspection in 2009.

Description of all production & handling steps (until sales): (only if not adequately described in the ICS)

The production and handling steps are described in sub-section 2.4 and section 6.0 of the annex 1. "Vicfish 'ICS Manual 2010'.

Compliance Criteria		Cat.	OK	PF	NF
3.2.1	An overview of the sustainable fishery activities and facilities is available, (fishing grounds, fishing methods and tools, fish handling)	B	x		
3.2.2	There is a description of all steps that take place from fishing to final sales of processed fish products, including which entity and who is responsible for the product at each stage.	B	x		

OK= Fulfilled (ok), PF= partly fulfilled → comments needed, NF= not fulfilled → comments & measures needed, N/A = not applicable

Remarks:

- The ICS manual gives a good overview of the sustainable fishery activities and facilities for the Eco-labeling project.
- All steps from fishing through processing to final sale are described in the ICS manual

3.3 Basic Information about primary fishery production area

SHORT introduction to geographical location, climatic characteristics of the region, the economic activities in the catchment area of the fishery, the ecology of the fishery and fisheries activities. (Much of it will already be in the ICS document)

The project is located in the Kagera Region of Tanzania on the western part of Lake Victoria that lies in the Tanzanian Territory. Lake Victoria is a fresh water lake owned by the three east African states of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. Each country controls the main fisheries activities through their respective Fisheries Departments. Efforts at joint management of the resources of the Lake are currently being coordinated by the Lake Victoria Organization that was set up by the three east African countries (Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya).

Fish is one of the main economic activities in areas of Kagera region that are in the neighborhood of Lake Victoria. The rest of the region is dominated by small scale farmers growing a variety of cash and food crops like coffee, tea, bananas, beans, sweet potatoes. There is also substantial livestock (Cattle) farming under the traditional free grazing management systems.

3.4 Typical Fishing System of the Registered Fishermen

If necessary according to project site

The fishing system in the project area is simple. The fishermen operate on fishing boats and use fishing equipment owned by local fish entrepreneurs who are referred to as ‘Collectors’ or ‘Suppliers’. The fishermen go to the cast the nets between 3.00 – 5.00 p.m. and due to the high cost of fuel, the fishermen whose boats are powered by motor boat engines, spend the night on the lake. The fishnets are retrieved in the morning and the fish is landed between 7.00 a.m. – 11.00 a.m. at registered landing sites. At the landing sites, fish is checked for quality, weighed and placed in iced storage bins or iced transport boats for onward transportation to the Vicfish Landing Jetty in Bukoba.

3.5 Fishermen in the Project

The fishermen in the fishing group are (Tick in the boxes which ever is correct):

	In fishing grounds are scattered over the project’s area	x	Fishing grounds are closely located to each other/all in same area
	Scattered individual fishermen		Clusters of neighboring fishing grounds
	A couple of fishermen are registered per fishing area	x	Basically all fishermen in the certified fishery are registered

Project Status in April 2010

Total number of Suppliers:	Certified	16
	In conversion	2
	Passive/suspended, etc.	0
Total number of Collectors:	Certified	49
	In conversion	0
	Passive/suspended, etc.	0
Total number of fishermen:	Certified	698
	In conversion	78
	Passive/suspended, etc.	0

Comment:

Suppliers, Collectors and Fishermen are terms used in the project to describe the different types of actors in the lower fish chain that the operator works with. The Suppliers and Collectors own the fishing boats and gear that the fishermen use for fishing. Fishermen are therefore employees of the Suppliers and Collectors. Suppliers own the largest number of boats while the Collectors own a few boats. Collectors therefore operate on a small scale and can not supply Vicfish Ltd directly but sell their fish to the Suppliers who bulk it with fish from their own boats for delivery to Vicfish. Ltd.

Project Status in August:

Total number of Suppliers:	Certified	14
	In conversion	2*
	Passive/suspended, etc.	2**
Total number of Collectors:	Certified	44
	In conversion	0
	Passive/suspended, etc.	5
Total number of fishermen:	Certified	667
	In conversion	78
	Passive/suspended, etc.	31

* Two suppliers Nestroy Kulinda at Igabilo landing site with 26 fishermen and Projestus Ngirwa at Igabiro with 52 fishermen are in conversion

**Two suppliers George Mulambo and Lamalath Majamba were suspended together with their contracted collectors and fishermen due to fish handling violations as follows:

George Mulambo: 39 fishermen
Lamalath Majamba: 5 collectors and 31 fishermen

4 Risk Assessment

4.1 Risk Assessment by the ICS

Summary of most important risks identified by the ICS

RISK	PREVENTIVE MEASURES	INDICATORS
Lake level and collection		
Indiscriminate procurement of fish (sustainable and non sustainable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish suppliers to be sensitized on sustainable fisheries. Control by LSM Internal Inspection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports and attendance lists of the sensitization meetings and trainings Daily Catch analyses sheets Internal inspection forms/spot check lists
Fisherman buys other fish on the lake and sells it as his own fish and fish from illegal gear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of fishermen to explain the need for a traceability system in eco-labeling fishery LSM monitoring the amount of fish landed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report and attendance lists of sensitization meetings and trainings amongst the fishermen. Daily Catch analyses sheets Internal inspection forms for the lake
Fisherman uses illegal fishing gear.	Serious sensitization of fishermen on requirements of Fisheries Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report and attendance lists of sensitization meetings and trainings amongst the fishermen. Fishermen Register (both paper and digital copy) Internal inspection forms
Collection/procurement of non sustainable fish and selling it as fish from sustainable fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of collector Proper record keeping by Collector and suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily Catch analyses sheets Internal inspection forms
Collector level		
Sustainable and non sustainable fish is stored in the same truck/boat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful information to the Supplier and his staff on the requirements for handling of fish from sustainable fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport records(Movement permit from BMU) Daily Catch analysis sheet

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accurate record keeping of the catch data 	
Supplier level		
The supplier buys conventional fish and tries to sell it as fish from sustainable fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Careful information to the Supplier and their staff on the requirements for fish from sustainable fisheries. Accurate record keeping of the catch data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport records (Movement permit from BMU) Daily Catch analysis sheet
Use of raw materials from non sustainable fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up separate sustainable batch and put up small sign posts to make sure that everybody is aware. Check raw material at fish receiving before processing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily delivery notes for raw materials. Staff Interviews about procedures.
Factory (or processor) level		
Temperature abuse	Maintenance of cold chain, avoid delays along processing line.	Temperature check list
Contamination with cleaning chemicals	Proper Cleaning and rinsing pre-shift commencement	Daily cleaning and Hygiene checklist
Mixing of eco-labeled with Non-eco-labeled fish	Separation by time during processing Constant supervision during processing	Processing schedule
Labeling		
Wrong packing	Proper regular training of packers	Label on the product and training report
Wrong/illegible labels on packages	Proper regular training of labeling staff	Label on the product and training report
Export		
Temperature abuse	Maintain cold chain throughout transportation.	Temperature checklist

	Compliance Criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF	N/A
4.1.1	A detailed initial risk assessment has to be done by the ICS at the beginning of certification (risks at fishing level, buying & handling, transportation, storage and processing).	B	x			
4.1.2	The ICS takes all measures to minimize the identified relevant risks.	B	x			

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4.1.2: The risk of bulking of fish by the certified as happened for **XXXXXXXXXX** and **XXXXXXXXXXXX** had not been identified. This now needs to be included in the ICS with clear sanctions for violations

4.2 Risk Assessment by Certification Body for Determination of Re-inspection Rate

(if project sites are very different → separate risk assessments for different project sites)

Potential risk area	Identified major risks (yes/no)		Evaluation of risk and prevention of the risk by project
	Y	N	
Permitted fishing gear		x	Fishing with illegal methods and gear is common in the area Not common though it exists and the authorities are seriously fighting it with the cooperation of other stakeholders especially the Beach Management Units and the Fish Processors.
Fishermen		x	Contracted fishermen not well aware of sustainable fisheries standards, methods and tools
		x	Contracted fishermen not really convinced of sustainable fisheries
		x	Contracted fishermen also involved in non-sustainable fishing activities

Potential risk area	Identified major risks (yes/no)		Evaluation of risk and prevention of the risk by project	
	Y	N		
	x		Contracted fishermen also fish in same fishing areas as non contracted fishermen	The same fishing areas and landing sites are used by both contracted fishermen in the Sustainable Fish Ecolabeling project and non contracted fishermen who are not in the project
ICS & project organization		x	ICS staff not sufficiently qualified for efficient control	
		x	ICS does not have sufficient staff or lacks means for effective control (e.g. efficient transport)	
		x	ICS staff has changed	There have been only one new Landing Site recruitment. He was formally an assistant LSM
		x	Fist evaluation of the ICS → results automatically in medium risk category at a minimum	This is the first inspection of the project and the first evaluation of the ICS
		x	ICS has failed to detect major non-compliances → results automatically in highest risk category	
		x	High incentives for fishermen to sell fish from other sources as fish from sustainable fisheries	Appears that the fishermen are bound to the boat owners (their employers) who are in turn bound to the suppliers who fund their activities. This makes it almost impossible for fishermen to buy in fish from other sources.
Collectors	x		High incentives for suppliers to sell fish from other sources as fish from sustainable fisheries	Collectors could bring in fish from other sources (none certified fishing boats, fishermen and landing sites) in order to increase their income if the project starts to offer a premium price for sustainable fish
Suppliers	x		High incentives for collectors to sell fish from other sources as fish from sustainable fisheries	Suppliers could bring in fish from other sources (none certified fishing boats, fishermen and landing sites) in order to increase their income if the project starts to offer a premium price for sustainable fish
Suppliers	x		Bulking of fish catch by two or more certified suppliers	Certified suppliers bulking their fish and delivering it to the factory under a single suppliers name indicates that even the fishermen daily catch has been compromised
Sum of identified risk points: 4				

Overall Risk Evaluation and Risk Categorization:

	Low risk (1-3 risk)
x	Medium high risk (4 - 5 risks)
	High risk (> 5 risks OR major non-conformities not detected)

4.3 Determination of Inspection Procedures

Qualification for Group Certification under the sustainable fisheries standards

	Compliance criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF	N/A
4.3.1	The requirements for group certification of artisanal fishermen are fulfilled (homogeneity of members, similar fishing gear and methods, same marketing arrangements for sustainable fishery)	A	x			
4.3.2						

4.3.3	If big fishermen are certified as part of a small fishermen certification project, it has been ensured that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every fisherman inspected frequently under the ICS. • Each fisherman has to keep the most relevant documentation for the fishing activities. • Common marketing is under the responsibility of ICS operator (no fisherman markets sustainable fish elsewhere). 	B					x
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Remarks:

4.3.3: All fishing boats are of more or less of equal size with equal capacity and all the fish is marketed to collectors and suppliers who are contracted in the project.

Determination of re-inspection rates for the fishermen based on risk assessment

Square root N (or minimum number):	28
Risk factor (normal: 1, medium risk : 1.2 high risk: 1.4)	1.2
Resulting minimum re-inspection rate (no. of artisanal fishermen):	34
Effective number of re-inspected artisanal fishermen	
Effective re-inspection rate in % (No. re-inspected/No. total *100)	4%
Other comments regarding re-inspection rate/ re-inspection schedule	Suppliers and Collectors were considered as separate entities from fishermen.

Remarks:

In addition, Suppliers (18) and collectors (49) were grouped together to give a total of 67. Consequently the minimum number of 10 (3 Suppliers and 7 collectors) were re-inspected.

5 The Internal Control System

5.1 Structure and Organization of ICS

Brief Description

Name ICS Coordinator	S.N Tiwari
Name ICS Approval Manager	J Maiseli (Also project manager)
Centers of internal control:	1
No. of internal inspectors	14 (Referred to as landing site monitors and assistant landing site monitors in this project)
No. of field advisors	14 Are they identical with inspectors? Yes

Evaluation

	Compliance Criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF	N/A
5.1.1	The ICS operator has an organizational chart or table of responsibilities.	B	x			
5.1.2	One person is assigned to coordinate the ICS and interact/coordinate with the certification body.	A	x			
5.1.3	The ICS has assigned at least one person to make approval & sanction decisions	B	x			
5.1.4	There is a sufficient number of internal inspectors to perform frequent internal inspections each year.	B	x			

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Remarks:

5.1.1: There is an organizational chart and a table of responsibilities in the ICS manual

5.1.3: Two persons, the ICS Coordinator and Project Manager make approval and sanction decisions

5.2 ICS Manual

Brief Description of the ICS structure and main elements

The ICS of the project consists of the compliance requirements for the:

- fishermen, collectors and suppliers at the fishing level and their monitoring by the landing site monitors,
- the handling of sustainable fish at the landing site and its documentation,
- the processing, packaging, labeling and storage of sustainable fish at the factory.

	Compliance criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF	N/A
5.2.1	There is an ICS manual , i.e. a set of documented forms and procedures of the internal control measures.	B	x			
5.2.2	The ICS Manual covers , in principle, all relevant procedures (and their documentation): internal sustainable fishery standards (fishing and fish handling rules), fishermen registration, internal inspection, internal approval/sanctions, selling/buying, product handling.	B	x			
5.2.3	ICS staff has up-to-date forms at hand and is aware of the valid ICS procedures	C	x			
5.2.4	The ICS Manual is reviewed on a regular basis and updated when necessary	B	x			
5.2.5	The ICS procedures, policies (with related forms) are implemented essentially as outlined in the ICS Manual	B		x		

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Remarks:

5.2.4: This was the second inspection of the project conducted after the a Round Table Standards meeting held in March 2010 which had modified the standards. The operator had revised the ICS manual and was trying to implement the revised standards on the ground within a short time before the inspection in April. There were challenges due to inspection being carried out soon after the revision of the standards hence the need to complete the annual inspection with a follow-up inspection in August 2010.

5.2.5; The handling of fish by suppliers George Mulambo and Lamlath Majamba was in violation of the separation procedures. They bulked their fish at Kerebe landing site in one transport boat and were registering it under the names of one supplier. Secondly, some of their fish at Kerebe was being landed at unregistered smaller landing sites in the area.

5.3 Internal sustainable fishery Standard

Evaluation of Internal sustainable fishery Standard

	Compliance criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF	N/A
5.3.1	There is a documented internal sustainable fishery standard	B				
5.3.2	The internal sustainable fishery standard regulates the following aspects sufficiently (with regard to requirements of certification standard):	B				
	- Fishermen only involved in sustainable fishing (if required) or requirements for separation of sustainable fish from conventional fish		x			
	- Handling of by-catches of non-targeted species		x			
	- No forbidden gear on-board		x			
	- Permitted fishing gear		x			
	- Handling of damaged gear		x			
	- Storage of sustainable fish (clean and iced conditions)		x			
	- Documentation of fishing trips		x			
	- No use of paints containing tin on bottom of boats			x		
5.3.3	The internal sustainable fishery standard is written in a language and manner that is clearly understood by all ICS staff .	B	x			
5.3.4	The (summary of the) internal sustainable fishery standard is presented in a language/form that it can be understood by artisanal fishermen .	B	x			
5.3.5	All ICS staff is trained, knowledgeable, and competent in the implementation of the internal sustainable fishery standard and the internal approval requirements.	B		x		
5.3.6	The internal approval staff is familiar with the overall standard requirements of the Naturland-Standards Sustainable Capture Fishery	B	x			

OK= Fulfilled (ok), PF= partly fulfilled → comments needed, NF= not fulfilled → comments & measures needed, N/A = not applicable

Remarks:

5.3.2: Fishermen do not store fish in iced conditions because they are within the vicinity of landing sites where they deliver the fish to collectors and suppliers who have transport boats with iced storage facilities or storage bins with ice. The ice is provided by the operator to the suppliers

5.3.2: It was still not possible to establish the chemical composition of the paint used for the boats.

5.3.5: The Landing Site Monitor (XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX) at Igabiro 1 where the two suppliers in conversion (XXXXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXXXXXX) operate does not have adequate knowledge of the documentation system for the fish landing activities.

5.4 ICS Documentation

Brief Description of Documentation System

The documentation system consists of registration lists (forms) and contracts for Fish Suppliers, Collectors and Fishermen and a recording of landed fish and its movement to the factory and within the factory (processing, packaging, labeling and storage) to point of export (export records) and the records of the monitoring activities (fishing, fish catch and landed fish, landing site conditions) that are conducted by the landing site monitors and supervisors. All project documents are kept and are accessible at the Ecolabeling Project offices at the Vicfish Factory.

Evaluation

	Compliance criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF	N/A
5.4.1	For each fisherman to be certified there is a written commitment declaration between the ICS and the fisherman. The declaration must contain an obligation to meet the sustainable fishery standards.	A	x			
5.4.2	The agreement/contract (or enclosed documents) describes the applicable production standards and allows the inspector access to the fisheries grounds, boats, gear, transportation, storage and processing facilities. It must be clear that non-compliances will be sanctioned. For each fisherman there is such signed contract available before buying.	B	x			
5.4.3	For each fisherman to be certified, a basic data form is available.	A-B	x			
5.4.4	The basic data form describes contains information on the biodata of the fisherman, fishing grounds of the fisherman, fishing gear and methods, fishing boat.	B	x			
5.4.5	An overview map (of the fishing area) shows the location of main fishing areas with code numbers for each fisherman fishing from such an area. The map is dated.	A-B	x			
5.4.6	In cases where the contracted suppliers are also involved in non certified fishery the fishing facilities (the fishermen, collectors, fishing boats, fishing gear and handling containers are different and the records are also kept separate is parallel handling is permitted	C				x
5.4.7	All important advice given to the fishermen is documented.	C	x			
5.4.8	For each fisherman the following minimum update information on his fishing activities is available: - Fishing area where the fisherman fishes from - harvested quantities, - quantities and identification of by-catches	B	x			
5.4.9	The internal fisherman inspection form (checklist) sufficiently covers all relevant certification aspects: - clear separation of sustainable fish & conventional fish - Handling of by-catches of non-targeted species - No forbidden gear on-board - Permitted fishing gear - Handling of damaged gear - Storage of sustainable fish - Documentation of fishing trips - No use of paints containing tin on bottom of boats The form includes an evaluation of the compliance of the artisanl fishermen with the internal standard as well as necessary corrective measures/conditions or recommendations.	B	x			
5.4.10	All registered fishermen are listed in the fishermen list , which contains at least the following information: fishermen's name, fishermen's code, boat registration, fishing areas/landing site, type of fishing gear and method, last date of internal inspection, internal approval status (sustainable /conversion year)	A		x		
5.4.11	Sanctioned fishermen and Boat Owners and those that have left the project are recorded on a separate Sanctioned Fishermen and Boat Owners list . The reasons and duration of the sanction (or reasons for leaving the project) are recorded.	B	x			
5.4.12	All documents of the ICS are kept for at least 5 years and are available for inspection at any time.	B	x			
5.4.13	Information for each fisherman and boat owner is consistent in the various ICS documents.	B	x			

Remarks:

5.4.10: The revised version of the fishermen List is currently not available in electronic form

5.4.11: There is no 'Sanctioned Fishermen and Boat Owners list' which has started to be used (Annex 4)

5.5 Internal Inspections

Brief Description of Internal Inspections (frequency, who, average time per inspection)

Internal inspections of 5 fishing boats (and the fishermen who use it) per landing site are conducted twice a year by the landing site monitor, All landing sites are inspected twice a year and a monthly catch analysis for fish suppliers is conducted by the landing site supervisor. The inspection of the fishing boat and its fishermen takes about 30 minutes.

Evaluation:

	Compliance criteria	Cat	OK	PF	NF	N/A
5.5.1	100% of the registered fishermen are INTERNALLY inspected at least once a year under the ICS arrangements.	A	x			
5.5.2	Physical internal inspection visits have actually taken place and are documented	A	x			
5.5.3	The internal inspection includes a visit to the fishing areas of the fisherman as well as an interview with the fisherman .	A				
5.5.4	The internal inspection includes a check of fishing records, fishing boat and gear, storages as well as inspection of handling facilities and records at the fish landing sites	B	x			
5.5.5	The internal inspections are thorough. All non-compliances with the internal sustainable fisheries standard have been duly identified .	A	x			
5.5.6	If necessary, corrective measures have been communicated (during or shortly after the inspection) to the fishermen. ICS has followed up to ensure that the measures were implemented	B	x			
5.5.7	The results of the internal inspection are documented in the internal inspection report accurately and the report has been signed by the internal inspector .	A	x			
5.5.8	There is a system to estimate harvest quantities and a record of these estimates for each fisherman.	B-C	x			
5.5.9	Harvest estimates are trustworthy .	B-C	x			
5.5.10	Harvest estimates are made for each season.	B-C	x			
5.5.11	If any non-conformities are found at other times (not at internal inspection), this is also duly documented .	B	x			

OK= Fulfilled (ok), PF= partly fulfilled → comments needed, NF= not fulfilled → comments &measures needed, N/A = not applicable

Remarks: None

5.6 Internal Approval & Sanctions

Brief Description of Approval System

The ICS defines the steps for developing the Sustainable Fishery Eco labeling Project (ref section 6.2 in the ICS Manual). The approval procedures are now described in section 6.3.

Overview of non-compliances identified by ICS this year and applied sanctions

None

Evaluation

	Compliance criteria	Cat	OK	PF	NF	N/A
5.6.1	Policies and procedures in place to approve or reject (sanction) fishermen, collectors and suppliers	B	x			
5.6.2	The ICS sets the exact sustainable status of each fisherman	B	x			
5.6.3	The fishermen’s list reflects the internal approval status for each fisherman, i.e. OK, passive, suspended	A	x			
5.6.4	In case of minor non-compliances , appropriate corrective measures are taken by the ICS	B	x			
5.6.5	In case of major non-compliances , appropriate corrective measures & sanctions implemented by ICS	A		x		
5.6.6	If any fish that had already been bought as sustainable fish had to be de-certified , the ICS has followed up the product and taken appropriate corrective measures.	A	x			

OK= Fulfilled (ok), PF= partly fulfilled → comments needed, NF= not fulfilled → comments &measures needed, N/A = not applicable

Remarks:

No major non-compliance had been detected by the ICS. However, the major non compliance involving **XXXXXXXX** and **XXXXXXXXXX** which was detected during the April 2010 external inspection was promptly dealt with following the ICS procedures.

5.7 Qualification of ICS Personnel & Conflicts of Interests

Compliance criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF
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	Compliance criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF
5.7.1	Staff is aware of duties and responsibilities .	B-C	x		
5.7.2	The internal inspectors are sufficiently qualified to perform a thorough and objective inspection.	B	x		
5.7.3	Each internal inspector receives at least one training (participation & content documented).	C	x		
5.7.4	The ICS holds a conflict of interest declaration for each internal inspector and approval staff.	C	x		
5.7.5	Conflicts of interests should have been sufficiently avoided . No inspector or approval staff has inspected/approved his/her own fisherman , nor the fishing boats of his/her immediate neighbors, close friends, or family.	B	x		
5.7.6	If there have been conflicts of interest , it has not resulted in unfair assessment	A			x

5.8 Training of Fishermen, Collectors and Suppliers and Knowledge of Sustainable Fisheries standards

Brief description of fishermen training and extension activities

New trainings since the last inspection in 2009 were conducted in the month of March 2010 before and soon after the Standards Round Table workshop but before the second external inspection in April 2010. These trainings covered the eco-labeling standards for fishermen at Nyamukazi landing site (held on 17th March 2010), Eco-labeling standards, Fisheries Act, data collection and ICS implementation for all landing site managers and suppliers (held on 13th /24th March 2010). Training for the Suppliers and their fishermen who are in conversion at Igabilo landing site were taken through a series of trainings. On 25th March 2010, the training was for fishermen and covered the eco-labeling standards and fisheries act, on 27th March 2010, the training for fish suppliers covered Naturland standards, maritime safety, workers rights and ICS records. On 2nd April, the suppliers were sensitized about landing site hygiene, HIV/AIDs, mobile clinic, adult and child education. The training reports for these training activities were reviewed during the inspection in April 2010 and were found to be missing many details including training venue and list of participants.

Following the April 2010 external inspection and the inadequate knowledge detected among the fishermen, suppliers, the landing site managers of the suppliers and the project's Landing Site Monitors, the operator implemented a series of training activities to address these weaknesses. Reports of these trainings are presented in annex 11. Some of the reports, especially those involving the training of fishermen still lack attendance lists making it difficult to know how many fishermen are benefiting from this type of training

Evaluation

	Compliance criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF	N/A
5.8.1	Each fisherman has received at least one initial advisory visit or initial training course on sustainable fishing .	C		x		
5.8.2	The participation and content of training is documented .	C		x		
5.8.3	Fishermen are aware of the certification requirements (internal sustainable capture fishery standard).	B	x			
5.8.4	Fishermen are familiar with appropriate sustainable fishing methods .	C	x			

5.8.1 & 5.8.2: Some of the training reports (e.g. annex 11. Training report 6) still lack lists of participants making it difficult to know how many fishermen are benefiting from this type of training.

6 Fishing Operations

6.1 Fishing areas

Description	yes	no	Comments
ICS operator requires the each fisherman to fish from designated fishing areas	x		The fishermen can fish from the designed project fishing areas described in above in 4.1
Fishermen also fish conventionally (Parallel fishing)		x	Parallel fishing is not permitted in the project
Fishermen also fish from conventional fishing areas.		x	Fishing outside the limits of the eco-labeling project areas (identified and described in 4.1) is prohibited

	Control point if there is parallel fishing	OK	PF	NF	N/A
6.1.1	There is no parallel fishing .	x			
6.1.2	There is sufficient separation between sustainable fish and conventional fish.				x
6.1.3	Conventional fish is clearly labeled.				x

* Parallel fishing means that the fisherman also fishes conventionally (from non certified fishing areas)

6.2 Registration Period

- Description of requirements for registration and contracting of fishermen, collectors and suppliers under the ICS. How and When does a fisherman, collectors and suppliers qualify to be admitted to the project
- Overview of the process

The procedures for registration, contracting, conversion and certification of new suppliers, their collectors and fishermen are now described in the ICS manual (Annex 1) and are being followed.

6.3 Overall Production System

	++	OK	--	N/A	Comments
Fishermen only involved in sustainable fishing (if required) or requirements for separation of sustainable fish from conventional fish in case of parallel fishing		x			Only involved in sustainable fishing
Handling of by-catches of non-targeted species	x				These are recorded and put to domestic use by the fishermen
No forbidden gear on-board		x			
Permitted fishing gear	x				A below size fishnet (5 inches) was found on one of the boats at Igabilo 2 landing site
Handling of damaged gear	x				Damaged fish nets are used to make ropes that hold the boat metallic anchor and for fencing off of vegetable gardens (prevent free raging poultry for damaging the vegetables)
Storage of sustainable fish	x				
Documentation of fishing trips			x		Documentation of fishing trips at Kerebe landing site was compromised by recording of fish from two suppliers as coming from fish from one supplier
No use of paints containing tin on bottom of boats			x		Did not check this during this inspection

The bulking of fish from two suppliers at Kerebe landing site and its recording under one supplier's name meant that he was receiving fish from fishermen not registered under his names. Since this was not registered as so, it means that the fishermen's catch records at Kerebe were compromised.

6.4 Contamination

	Control point	OK	PF	NF	N/A
6.4.1	There is no pesticide drift from neighboring farms into the fishing areas. Appropriate measures taken to prevent drift	x			
6.4.2	No contamination by irrigation water or rain run off / appropriate measures taken to minimize risk	x			
6.4.3	Other contamination risks minimized (malaria prevention programs, heavy traffic, industry)	x			
6.4.4	There are no prohibited inputs used in the fishery and fishing	x			
6.4.5	There are no prohibited materials used in storage and preservations of fish	x			

OK= Fulfilled (ok), PF= partly fulfilled → comments needed, NF= not fulfilled → comments & measures needed, N/A = not applicable

Remarks:

6.4: The operator follows a protocol for the continuous quality monitoring that ensures that any presence of pesticides and chemicals would be detected (Annex 11). No contamination has been detected so far.

6.5 Post Harvest Handling (Fishermen, Collectors and Suppliers Level)

Description of fishing Procedures

Fishing is carried out at night by employed and contracted fishermen. Fishermen go out to the lake at between 3.00 – 5.00 p.m. to lay their gill nets. Nets are retrieved at between 6.00 – 9.00 a.m. the following day and the fish is delivered to the landing sites where the owners of the boats (collectors and suppliers) receive it from the fishermen.

Fishing period & average harvest estimates

Type of fish	Harvest period	Average yield of sustainable fresh
Nile Perch	All year round	345 tones per month

Remarks:

The average yield of 345 tones of catch per month is based on the average of the four months September to December 2008 during which the operator kept records for fish catch from the contracted suppliers, collectors and fishermen

Description of Post Harvest Processing Activities and Processing Ratio (if any processing is done at fishermen, collectors and/or Supplier levels)

There is no processing at fisherman, collector and supplier levels

	Control point	OK	PF	NF	N/A
6-5.1	No contamination during storage and processing				x
6.5.2	Only organic ingredients and/or permitted processing aids are used for processing				x
6.5.3	There is no risk of commingling with non-sustainable fish during post harvest processing				x

OK= Fulfilled (ok), PF= partly fulfilled → comments needed, NF= not fulfilled → comments &measures needed, N/A = not applicable

7 Buying, and Handling

7.1 Buying

Description of Buying Procedures

Fishing boats and gear are owned by collectors and suppliers (some suppliers do not own any fishing boats) who hire Fishermen to fish for them. The fishermen deliver caught fish to managers of the collectors and suppliers. The fishermen are paid according to an agreed percentage of the factory price which ranges from 30 – 40%. The collectors pass on the fish to the suppliers who ice it and transport it to the operators Jetty at Bukoba or directly to the operator's trucks. The suppliers fish is delivered to the factory in the operators collection trucks and offloaded at the factory, sorted and fish of acceptable size and quality is weighed in the presence of the supplier or his agent and recorded in the 'Raw material Receipt Note'. The supplier keeps his own records.

Evaluation

	Compliance criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF	N/A
7.1.1	At delivery/buying points the sustainable status of the fisherman is checked . Only the sustainable fish of certified sustainable fishermen is considered as "sustainable fish".	A		x		
7.1.2	The verification of the sustainable status is done on basis of the certified fishermen's list in possession of the Fish landing Site Monitor	A		x		
7.1.3	There is demonstrated evidence that fishermen only sell products from their own sustainable fish catch.	A		x		
7.1.4	The amount of sustainable fish supplied is compared with the estimated yield . In cases of doubt, the product is kept separate until clarification is made.	B	x			
7.1.5	Deliveries/purchase are registered in a buying record that states at least the date, the fisherman's code, delivered quantity and quantity of By-catches.	A	x			
7.1.6	The fisherman is issued a receipt , which indicates the fisherman's name (or code), delivered	B				x

	Compliance criteria	Cat.	OK	PF	NF	N/A
	quantities, and By-catches.					
7.1.7	Buying personnel are trained, knowledgeable, and competent in implementing the sustainable fisheries buying rules (as outlined in the manual).	B			x	
7.1.8	The inspection confirms that the product flow is traceable and consistent and that the purchase has been performed correctly, according to the certification status of the fisherman.	A	x			

OK= Fulfilled (ok), PF= partly fulfilled → comments needed, NF= not fulfilled → comments & measures needed, N/A = not applicable

Remarks:

7.1.1: XXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXX receive fish from unregistered landing sites

7.1.2: The landing site monitor at Kelebe does not use the fishermen's list to document landed fish while the Landing site monitor at Makibwa had an out of date fishermen's list.

7.1.3: The bulking of fish for suppliers XXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXX and landing of fish from unregistered landing sites has compromised the correctness of the records of fish landed by the contracted fishermen at Kelebe landing site.

7.1.6: No receipts are issued to fishermen for the harvested fish. The fisherman, collector, supplier and operator, each keeps his own record. However, the fishermen are contented with this type of record keeping and have not had any disagreements with the collectors and suppliers. These inspectors consider that the 'Catch analysis data per boat per trip' is an adequate daily record of the fish landed per boat.

7.1.7: The managers or agents of the collectors and suppliers at the landing sites were not recognized as key players in the sustainable fishery chain. These are the people responsible for fishing fleet management, social conditions of the fishermen, receiving and recording fish from the fishermen, its storage at the landing site and dispatch to the factory. These are key people but were found to be ignorant of the eco-labeling standards. They were responsible for the violations detected at Kelebe by the two suppliers, XXXXXXXX and XXXXXXXX as indicated in 7.1.1 and 7.1.3. This violation was out of ignorance.

7.2 Handling at certified landing sites (or landing sites to be certified)

Description of handling of the sustainable fish at landing site

At the landing site, each boat catch is recorded by the fishermen, the collector, supplier and the Operator's landing site monitor (The Landing site monitor records the details in the 'Catch Analysis data per Boat per Trip' form). The collectors then pass on the fish to the supplier who places it in his transport boat and ices it for transportation to the factory Jetty (landing site). In case of offshore landing sites, the transport boats may spend a number of days on the lake until a reasonable quantity of fish has been obtained before they deliver it to the Operator's jetty. In case of onshore landing sites, the supplier places the fish in large collection bins and ices it. When sufficient quantities have been obtained, the Operator's trucks collect it from the onshore landing sites. In some cases, the fish from the fishing boats is directly loaded on to the operator's truck.

Evaluation of handling procedures in general

	Compliance Criteria	Cat	OK	PF	NF	N/A
7.2.1	The sustainable fish is kept separate from any conventional fish and fish product. The separation system must be clear all through the production chain	A	x			
7.2.2	If in-conversion products are for sale as "in-conversion", then these products have to be kept separate from all Sustainable capture fish non- Sustainable capture fish (conventional) products at all times.	A	x			
7.2.3	During storage and transport the sustainable fish are labeled at all times as "sustainable fish".	B			x	
7.2.4	For transport to another unit the following additional information is stated on label/accompanying papers: name of owner of product, "certified by Naturland", and lot number (if applicable).				x	
7.2.5	Storage area labeled "sustainable fish". If conventional fish and or "sustainable fish" are stored unsealed in the same area, there has to be a clearly defined, well labeled, and physically separate section of the room allocated to the "sustainable fish".	B-C			x	
7.2.6	Warehouse personnel are trained, knowledgeable, and competent in implementing the "sustainable fish" storage rules.		x			
7.2.7	There is no fumigation, irradiation/ionization, of the products at any stage of the flow of the	A	x			

	Compliance Criteria	Cat	OK	PF	NF	N/A
	sustainable fish.					
7.2.8	Facility pest management is in compliance with the standards. The “sustainable fish” is not contaminated.	A	x			

OK= Fulfilled (ok), PF= partly fulfilled → comments needed, NF= not fulfilled → comments &measures needed, N/A = not applicable

7.3 Product Flow Verification all through from fishing grounds and through the landing site to the processing factory

Product & period	Documents used	Content	Comments
Freshly caught Nile Perch whole fish - daily	Catch Analysis Data Per Boat Per trip	Contains information of daily fish catch including by catch per registered boat	Does not contain name of the fishermen
Freshly caught Nile Perch whole fish – When there is movement of fish from landing site to factory	Beach Management Unit Certificate (BMU certificate)	Contains amount of fish loaded from a landing beach for transportation to the factory	It is some form of fish movement permit for fish being taken from a landing site to the factory

8 Compliance Assessment and Conclusions by the Inspector

8.1 Compliance with previous conditions

These were the non compliances identified during the inspection in 2009

Code	Identified non-compliance	Conditions that were given in the previous certification decision	Deadline	Status
5.4.4	The Basic data form does not contain details of age of each fisherman.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the structure of the basic data form to provide for recording of the age of each fisherman Record the age of each fisherman in the project. 	Before the next external inspection	Done
5.4.10	The fishermen 'List of Suppliers-Collectors-Fishermen' does not contain fisherman date of joining the project, fishing boat code number, landing site, last date of internal inspection, decision of internal inspection and approval status.	The 'List of Suppliers-Collectors-Fishermen' should be formatted and filled with the information about the fisherman date of joining the project, fishing boat code number, landing site, last date of internal inspection, decision of internal inspection and approval status.	Before the end August 2009	Done
5.4.11	There is no 'Sanctioned Fishermen and Boat Owners list'.	Create a 'Sanctioned Fishermen and Boat Owners list' and record in it details of fishermen and boat owners who are sanctioned including reasons for the sanctions.	immediately	Done
5.5.1	The number of boats (Only 10 boats, which is about 20 -30 fishermen) to be internally inspected every year is inadequate.	Each boat and fisherman should be internally inspected at least once every year.	Before the end August 2009	Done
5.5.9 & 5.5.10	The current system of estimating fish harvest per boat is unreliable.	Monitor and investigate any large divergences from the average daily deliveries of all boats at any landing site since boats delivering at the same landing site fish from the same fishing grounds and use then similar fishing gear and lay and retrieve their nets at almost the same time.	immediately	Done

5.6.1, 5.6.2, 5.6.3 & 6.2	There is no explicit policy and procedures for approving a fisherman, collector, supplier or landing site into the eco-labeling project.	Develop a policy and procedures for approving a fisherman, collector, supplier or landing site into the eco-labeling project.	Before any new fisherman, collector, supplier or landing site is accepted to participate in the eco-labeling project.	Done
7.1.2	Landing site monitors do not use list of approved fishermen to identify fishermen in the project. The 'Catch analysis data per boat per trip' that is used by the operator to document the fish catch does not contain the name of the fishermen who fished using the boat.	The Landing site monitors must be supplied with a list of approved fishermen at their respective landing sites and must use it to identify approved fishermen before landed fish is accepted in the project. The 'Catch analysis data per boat per trip' must also record the names of the fishermen landing the fish in the registered boat on that day	Immediately	Not well done

Remarks:

The Landing site monitor at Makibwa was found with an out of date fishermen's list. The operator has to provide all the Landing site monitors with the latest version of the fishermen's list. Secondly, it should be the responsibility of the landing site monitor to inform the project Landing site supervisor of any changes (additions and removals) in the lists of fishermen and the conversion process for the any fisherman.

8.2 Non-compliances found during this inspection and the proposed corrective Measures

Note to the operator and inspector: *The corrective actions set by the inspector are recommendations only and may be overturned, revised or added to by the Naturland*

Code	Identified non-compliance	Corrective measures	Deadline
4.1.2	The risk of bulking of fish at any point in sustainable fishery project chain is not been identified in the ICS	The risk of bulking at any point in the chain must be identified and preventive measures put in place. All these should be described in the ICS manual	By November 2010
5.2.5, 7.1.1, 7.1.3	The handling of fish by suppliers George Mulambo and Lamath Majamba was in violation of the separation procedures as their fish was bulked at the landing sites and some of it was coming from unregistered landing sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish from each supplier should not be bulked with that of another supplier No fish from unregistered landing sites should be accepted in the project 	Immediate
5.3.5	The Landing Site Monitor (XXXXXXX) at Igabiro 1 where the two suppliers in conversion (XXXXXXX and XXXXXXXXX) operate does not have adequate knowledge of the documentation system for the fish landing activities	The landing site monitor at Igabiro and all other landing sites must have adequate knowledge of the documentation system for fish landing activities	Before Aug 2010
5.4.10	The revised version of the fishermen's List is currently not available in electronic form	The fishermen's list should also be kept in electronic version	By the time of the external inspection in 2011
5.8.1 & 5.8.2	Some of the training reports (e.g. annex 11. Training report 6) still lack lists of participants making it difficult to know how many fishermen are benefiting from this type of training.	All training reports must include a list of participants	All future training reports
7.1.2	The landing site monitor at Kelebe does not	The Landing site monitors must have and	Immediate

	use the fishermen's list to document landed fish while the Landing site monitor at Makibwa had an out of date fishermen's list.	use the official updated fishermen's list as reference when monitoring compliance and when recording landed fish	
7.1.7	The landing site managers or agents of the collectors and suppliers at the landing sites were not recognized as key players in the sustainable fishery chain yet they are responsible for fishing fleet management, social conditions of the fishermen, receiving and recording fish from the fishermen, its storage at the landing site and dispatch to the factory. These key people were found to be ignorant of the eco-labeling standards and were responsible for the violations by the two suppliers (XXXXXXX and XXXXXXXX) at Kelebe, as indicated in 7.1.1 and 7.1.3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of the site managers/agents of the suppliers in the ICS and their competencies must now be described in the ICS manager All such staff employed by suppliers in such vital roles must undergoes the necessary training in the sustainable fishery standards and how to implement their roles and responsibilities Such staff of suppliers must be registered by the operator and their performance monitored 	Before August 2010

8.3 Certification Summary

→ Overview of certified Lake Victoria Nile Perch Sustainable Capture Fishery on Lake Victoria

Certified Fishermen, Collectors and Suppliers

No. of fishermen	Number of fishing boats	Number of collectors	Number of Suppliers	Estimated monthly fish catch (Maximum)	Recommended certification status
667	??	44	14	310,968 kg	Sustainable capture fishery and fish

This excludes the two suppliers, their collectors and fishermen who are under sanction and are considered to be in conversion and the two new suppliers who are under conversion

In-conversion fishermen, collectors and Suppliers

No. of fishermen	Number of fishing boats	Number of collectors	Number of Suppliers	Estimated monthly fish catch (Maximum)	Recommended certification status
109	??	5	4	88,848 kg	Sustainable capture fishery and fish

Remarks:

- It is difficult to determine the number of boats owned by each supplier and collector as the operator matches the boats with the fishermen yet the fishermen do not own the boats, moreover they are continuously being changed. Secondly, it is difficult to identify the boats that are certified. The codes are not easy to see and moreover the boats now carry so many code numbers. There is a need to use a color painting for the fishing and transport boats in the project
- The maximum monthly catch set for this production is estimated based on averages for the 11 months (May 2009 to March 2010).

8.4 Follow up of this inspection

These tables will be used for follow up on previous inspections (if applicable) and follow up on this inspection during future inspections. The actions are not recognized as conditions from the certifier. The inspector recommends the following issues, who should be responsible for them and when they should be carried out. Add pages in appendix if necessary.

No	Action	Section	Who	When
1	Check that the staff of the suppliers who are in charge of their landing site operations are knowledgeable manageable and are implement their roles properly	7.1.7	Inspector	At next inspection
2	The issue of the contents of the fishermen's contract and whether such a contract should actually be with the Beach Management Unit appears to be unresolved		Naturland	As soon as possible

<i>Charles Walaga</i>	Kampala	6 th August 2010
<i>Signature of the Inspector:</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Date</i>

9 Annexes

Annex No.	
1	Vicfish ICS Manual 2010
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of Suppliers and Collect • List of Fishermen
3	Procedures for Recruitment of new Fishermen-2010
4	List of Sanctioned Fishermen_April 2010
5	Bukoba Sustainable Nile Perch Fishery Project Deviation Report April-2010
6	Vicfish Fumigation-3_Certificate
7	Fumigation Contract
8	Fumigation Guidelines
9	Calculation of Flow of Goods-April 2010
10	Vicfish Processing Deviation Report-April 2010
11	Training report 1 to 7
12	Environment and Residual Analysis Protocol - Aug 2010