



ANNEX C1: Twinning Fiche¹

Project title: Support to improve the sanitary and phytosanitary quality monitoring and control system and compliance of agricultural and agri-food products in Madagascar.

Beneficiary administrations: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAL) and National Scheme for Sanitary and Phytosanitary Risk Assessments (NSRA, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research - MHESR)

Twining reference: MG 19 FED AG 01 21

Publication notice reference: EuropeAid/173682/DD/ACT/MG

EU funded project

TWINNING TOOL

¹ The French version of the Fiche takes precedence over the English version.

Abbreviations

CA	Competent Authority
EA-SA-IO	Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean
ALF	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
PRA	Phytosanitary Risk Analysis
FHA	Fisheries Health Authority
TA	Technical Assistance/Technical Assistant
AGLS	Agricultural Growth and Land Security
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
DISAL	District Agriculture, Livestock
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
COLEACP	Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee
COMESA	Common Market Eastern and Southern Africa
PL	Project Leader
RTA	Resident Twinning Advisor
THTC	Tamatave Horticultural Technical Centre
LALD	Legal Affairs and Litigation Department
CISD	Communication and Information Systems Department
IAVCDP	Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme
NSRA	National Scheme for Sanitary and Phytosanitary Risk Assessments
PE	Programme Estimates
PPD	Plant Protection Department
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
MS	Member State
FMD	Foot and mouth disease
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FFM	Fit for Market
INSTAT	National Institute of Statistics
IPM	Institut Pasteur of Madagascar
FEHL	Food and Environmental Hygiene Laboratory
MRL	Maximum Residue Limits
MINAL	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MHESR	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MLND	Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease
MMAV	Mpiompy Manampy amin'ny Asa Veterinera
HP	Harmful Organisms
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
RNQP	Regulated non-quarantine organisms
LASAP	Landscape Approach to a Sustainable Agriculture Project
PANSPSO	Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-Setting Organisations
NCP	National Contact Point
PIP	Phytosanitary Inspection Post
PEM	Plan Emergence Madagascar
DIP	Direct Intervention Plan
HIPFAP	Health Inspection Post for Fisheries and Aquaculture Products
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
RPFNS	Regional Programme for Food and Nutritional Security
ERISP	Employment and Regional Integration Support Programme
PROSPERER	Support Programme for Rural Microenterprise Hubs and Regional Economies
RASFF	Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed
ISARD	Institutional Support for Agricultural Resilience Development

SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
RSAPP	Regional Service for Agriculture and Plant Protection
AU	African Union
EU	European Union
RUFNS	Regional Unit for Food and Nutrition Security

1. Basic Information

- 1.1 Programme:** Regional programme to support food and nutritional security – Decision No. RSO/FED/2019/040-081. This programme is managed directly by the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Mauritius and to the Republic of Seychelles.

***For UK applicants:** Please be aware that following the entry into force of the EU-UK Withdrawal Agreement² on 1 February 2020 and in particular Articles 127(6), 137 and 138, the references to natural or legal persons residing or established in a Member State of the European Union and to goods originating from an eligible country, as defined under Regulation (EU) No. 236/2014³ and Annex IV of the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement⁴, are to be understood as including natural or legal persons residing or established in, and to goods originating from, the United Kingdom⁵. Those persons and goods are therefore eligible under this call.*

- 1.2 Twinning Sector:** Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) areas of the Agriculture and Livestock sector.
- 1.3 EU funded budget:** EUR 2 000 000.
- 1.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** SDG 2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”; SDG 16 “Peace, justice and strong institutions”.

2 Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective

The overall objective of the Twinning Project is to contribute to improving food security in Madagascar.

It is important to note that this Twinning Project forms part of a regional programme intended to support food and nutritional security in the Indian Ocean, the aim of which, amongst others, is to encourage and promote agricultural exchanges between Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). The Twinning Project will therefore indirectly contribute to improving food security in the other countries in the region that are partly dependent on imports to cover the food needs of their citizens.

2.2 Specific objective

The specific objectives of the project are:

SO1 – Secure and increase levels of trade in agricultural and agri-food products between Madagascar and the islands of the Western Indian Ocean Region, as well as with the EU.

SO2 – Improve the Madagascan agricultural sector's performance in terms of quality, and the sanitary and phytosanitary compliance of agricultural and livestock products

² Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community.

³ Regulation (EU) No. 236/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action.

⁴ Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, as revised by Decision 1/2014 of the ACP-EU Council of Ministers (OJ L196/40, 3.7.2014).

⁵ Including the Overseas Countries and Territories having special relations with the United Kingdom, in accordance with Part Four and Annex II of the TFEU.

2.3 Contribution to regional/national development plan/ cooperation agreement/association agreement/action plan

2.3.1. Contribution to the implementation of the regional food security and nutrition strategy of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

Member States of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) are dependent – to a greater or lesser extent depending on the respective country – on imports to cover their food needs (for example, Mauritius' dependency rate on cereal imports was 93.9% in 2016 compared to 13.2% in Madagascar, *FAO, 2018*). Intra-regional agricultural trade, however, only accounts for 4% of these imports. Imported products predominantly arrive from far-distant countries (Brazil, South-East Asian countries), thereby negatively impacting the trade balance of countries in the region. A significant proportion of the population of some of these countries is also subject to chronic undernourishment and malnutrition. Projections have illustrated a growth in food needs of about 4.4% each year in relation to an estimated population growth of 2.4%. However, there is considerable agricultural potential within those IOC countries, particularly in Madagascar, which alone accounts for 99% of the surface area of the islands in the region, and a potential 98% of the cultivable land – 2.2 million hectares.

The strategy adopted by the IOC in addressing this challenge has been defined through the development of a Regional Programme for Food and Nutritional Security (RPFNS), the objective of which is to “*promote higher levels of productivity, production, competitiveness and inter-island trade in agricultural products of regional interest, as well as food and nutritional security within IOC countries*”. One particular aim of the programme is to improve the coverage rate of food needs through local production on each of the islands, as well as at IOC level. In view of this, the following commodities have been deemed to be of regional interest at IOC level: rice, cassava, maize, onion, dried beans, red meat (zebu and goat), poultry, and fruits and vegetables. Given the importance of Madagascar's agricultural potential, the aim is to transform this country into the “granary of the Indian Ocean”, while also supporting the other islands in improving their production in terms of quantity and quality, as well as the income of family farmers. The programme also aims to encourage the population to maintain a balanced diet and good nutrition.

RPFNS is founded on three areas of intervention, one of which, area 2, concerns “Intra-regional trade in agricultural products of regional interest”. This specifically aims to promote exports of foodstuffs produced in Madagascar and other islands with agri-ecological potential, to those islands in need of them. The three intervention priorities identified within this framework are: (1) harmonisation of quality standards and certification procedures; (2) strengthening of market infrastructure; (3) facilitation of agricultural trade agreements and contracts concluded between key players in Member States.

A situational analysis looking at the harmonisation of SPS standards and control and certification systems within the IOC area, which was carried out by RPFNS, has resulted in the establishment of a Regional Scientific Committee (RSC) for the assessment of (zoo)-sanitary and phytosanitary risks within the IOC. The committee objective is to provide scientific support in an advisory capacity for the purposes of promoting regional trade in foodstuffs between IOC Member States, specifically and non-exclusively in relation to the priority value chains as currently defined under the RPFNS framework.

The SPS Twinning Project will therefore form part of RPFNS's objectives of harmonising quality standards and certification procedures.

2.3.2. Contribution to the implementation of Plan Emergence Madagascar (PEM)

There is a national development plan for Madagascar – Plan Emergence Madagascar (PEM, 2019–2023) – which is expected to be formally approved in the coming weeks; (following the COVID-19 crisis, preparation of the PEM was delayed since the Government was drawing up a Multisectoral Emergency Plan that was adopted on 1st July 2020). Food self-sufficiency is Commitment No. 9 of the PEM and the strategic objectives include (i) *increased levels of production and improvements to the quality of agricultural products (including livestock)* and (ii) *development of exports of agricultural and agri-food products within regional and international markets* with the intention of contributing to economic growth. Beyond national food self-sufficiency, Commitment No. 9 also aims to transform Madagascar into a granary for the Indian Ocean area, complete with a modernised production system. The Twinning Project should contribute to the achievement of this commitment, which remains valid even in the context of post-Covid economic recovery.

2.3.3. Contribution to the implementation of EU bilateral and regional cooperation

Under the framework of the Regional Indicative Programme 2014–2020 for Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO), the EU is working with the IOC to implement a regional programme (RSO/FED/2019/040-081), which aims to contribute to the improvement of food and nutritional security of vulnerable populations and the strengthening of regional integration. This programme is in line with the IOC's food and nutrition security strategy. The Twinning Project will contribute to the achievement of the set objectives and expected outcomes of the Regional Programme, specifically: Specific Objective 3 “*improving food safety and health security at a regional level*” and Outcome 4 “*strengthening and harmonisation of SPS standards within the region*”. The project will also complement a number of activities developed under Outcome 5 “*Development of a network of quality control and monitoring laboratories in IOC Member States*”. In order to carry out the planned activities to achieve these two outcomes, it is not just this current twinning for the benefit of Madagascar that is needed, but also technical assistance and the acquisition of equipment for the four beneficiary countries of the programme (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles).

The project will also contribute to achieving the objectives of the EU-Madagascar bilateral cooperation under the 11th EDF, which aims, among other things, through the ISARD Programme (Institutional Support for Agricultural Resilience Development), to support the operationalisation of public and parapublic institutions within the Agricultural – Livestock – Fisheries – Environmental sector. See also Chapter 3.3

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification

3.1.1 Opportunities and challenges

In Madagascar, the agricultural-livestock sector, is characterised by low productivity, is unable to meet the population's food needs, and therefore maintains a situation of high food and nutritional insecurity. Moreover, according to the latest population census undertaken in 2021, the population is expected to double over the next 23 years if the current rate of population growth remains the same. Food security is therefore a priority for the country.

However, despite significant assets, the agricultural-livestock sector does not manage to generate significant income through the export of agricultural products. The regional market between the islands of the Indian Ocean (including Reunion Island and Mayotte) offers great potential for the export of Malagasy agricultural and agri-food products, which is highly under-exploited as the data in the table below shows.

Export status of Agricultural-Livestock products to EU and IOC markets over the period 2016–2018

Groupes de produits	Marchés de destination	Valeurs des exportations annuelles en milliers d'Ariary et en % (2016-2018)					
		2016		2017		2018	
		MGA	%	MGA	%	MGA	%
Végétaux (bruts et transformés)	UE	1,127,374,292	42	1,425,277,855	36	1,299,257,649	32
	COI	163,681,881	6	227,411,450	6	219,125,884	5
	Autres destinations	1,381,704,089	52	2,250,430,912	58	2,559,660,063	63
	Sous total	2,672,760,262	100	3,903,120,217	100	4,078,043,596	100
Elevage (bruts et transformés)	UE	23,466,521	65	22,223,284	84	26,434,526	83
	COI	1,766,285	5	997,334	4	2,462,710	8
	Autres destinations	11,091,654	31	3,254,326	12	3,104,789	10
	Sous total	36,324,460	100	26,474,944	100	32,002,025	100
Totaux	Total UE	1,150,840,813	43	1,447,501,139	37	1,325,692,175	32
	Total COI	165,448,166	6	228,408,784	6	221,588,594	6
	Total autres destinations	1,392,795,743	51	2,253,685,238	57	2,562,764,852	62
	Total général	2,709,084,722	100	3,929,595,161	100	4,110,045,621	100

Source: INSTAT 2020

In order to increase these exports, major efforts must be made to bring agricultural products into line with IOC regional standards and European standards, particularly following the entry into force of the new European phytosanitary and sanitary regulations. Two French departments are located in the Indian Ocean (Reunion Island and Mayotte) and are subsequently governed by European regulations; the regulations in force in Mauritius and the Seychelles are also similar to those of the EU.

In terms of livestock, even though the sector is free from major infectious diseases that can be found on the African continent (foot and mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, peste des petits ruminants and avian influenza), the prevalence of some endemic diseases (such as anthrax, bovine tuberculosis, Teschen disease, swine fever and bovine fasciolosis) has a strong impact on productivity. Due to the lack of resources of the veterinary departments, any epidemiological monitoring undertaken thus far is reduced (limited to a few diseases). As a result, it no longer allows for early detection of the emergence of new epidemic outbreaks at an early stage and rapid intervention in case of emergency. The lack of slaughter facilities that meet regulatory standards means that it is not possible to carry out sanitary inspections of animal carcasses destined for the national market. This in turn leads to public health risks due to the poor application of hygiene measures along the production chain.

In terms of agriculture, the monitoring system for phytosanitary standards is not sufficiently functional and the dilapidated condition of existing diagnostic laboratories and greenhouses does not enable early detection or early warning, thereby continuing to promote conditions that favour attacks by diseases and pests that strongly impact production levels, particularly for fruit, vegetables and cereals (e.g. locusts). The means of detection and information are limited; nonetheless, a laboratory for the analysis of micro-pollutants was set up in 2021 at the Institut Pasteur of Madagascar (Laboratory of Food and Environmental Hygiene). The legal framework is insufficient and outdated in most case, which does not allow the application of phytosanitary measures in line with international standards. The increase

in recent years in the number of RASFF alerts⁶ related to the presence of pesticide residues or aflatoxins poses a risk of diversion by importers of products of Malagasy origin.

The modernisation and development of the agricultural-livestock sector requires strengthening in the **sanitary** and **phytosanitary** fields, by (i) supporting the development and/or updating of legal and regulatory frameworks (compliance with international standards, etc.), (ii) supporting mechanisms to ensure their effective application; (iii) providing specific support for risk analysis, the establishment of financing mechanisms and equipping the services involved in priority value chains; (iv) supporting laboratories identified for accreditation and their operationalisation; (v) supporting the national mechanism responsible for evaluating sanitary and phytosanitary risks. For these purposes, it will be necessary to build and strengthen the capacity of competent authorities.

The actions undertaken within the framework of the Twinning Project should contribute to the improvement of food security in Madagascar, as well as to the increase of trade towards IOC member countries and the European market, in particular by promoting improvements to be made to the monitoring and control of sanitary and phytosanitary risks in order to achieve better quality and conformity of products.

3.1.2 Beneficiary institutions

As part of this Twinning Project, support will be provided to two Competent Authorities in charge of SPS measures for agricultural products, namely the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) and the Plant Protection Department (PPD) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAL). Support is also requested for (i) MINAL's Legal Affairs and Litigation Department (LALD) so that it can work on the legal reforms required to enable Madagascar to have a legislative and regulatory framework for SPS that complies with international standards; (ii) MINAL's Communication and Information Systems Department (CISD), so that it can provide the necessary support to the PPD and DVS in implementing the information system at their respective levels; and (iii) the National Scheme for Sanitary and Phytosanitary Risk Assessments (NSRA) in order to guarantee its administrative and technical operationality.

Equally, in light of the modernisation of the technical directorates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, the support provided by the EU to the competent Malagasy Authorities within the framework of the Twinning Project will assist the latter in adopting EU regulations on SPS. This will also facilitate the requirement to transpose European regulations into national regulations to ensure the compliance of Malagasy products.

Details of the beneficiary structures are set out in Annex 3.

3.2 Ongoing reforms

The Competent Authorities in charge of SPS issues relating to agricultural products (DVS, PPD) have developed multi-year strategies and programmes to help them comply with the international standards relevant to their activities, including:

- A multi-year programme to ensure Malagasy Veterinary Services comply with the international standards developed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), following an evaluation of the Department of Veterinary Services carried out between 2007 and 2008 and subsequently in 2013 using the "Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS)" tool.
- A Phytosanitary Strategic Plan developed by the PPD following a self-assessment conducted in 2017 using the "Phytosanitary Capacity Assessment (PCA)" tool developed by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). The latter was developed with the support of IPPC and FAO experts through an SADC project intended to benefit seven Member States by

⁶ Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed: European tool created in 1979 to ensure the cross-border sharing of information to enable rapid responses when risks to public health are detected in the food chain.

building their SPS capacity and thereby increasing intra-regional trade and achieving food security in the region. This project was funded by the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund.

The Twinning Project should contribute to the implementation of the institutional reforms recommended in these strategic and programmatic documents.

3.3 Linked activities

The project complements the ***Institutional Support for Agricultural Resilience Development programme (ISARD)*** – Decision EDF/2017/038-662, implemented in Madagascar under the 11th European Development Fund (National Indicative Programme). This programme specifically provides support to improve the legislative and regulatory framework as well as the development of sanitary and phytosanitary control and monitoring functions in the Agricultural – Livestock – Fisheries – Environmental sector.

For several years, MINAL has benefited from other support from the EU and various technical and financial partners for the implementation of institutional reforms in the agricultural and livestock sector.

With regard to the Livestock sub-sector:

The Inclusive Agricultural Value Chains Development Programme (IAVCDP, IFAD funding) supports the DVS in ensuring the compliance of beekeeping products, especially honey for export to the EU.

The Agricultural Growth and Land Security Project (AGLS, financed by the World Bank) and the IAVCDP programme provide financial support to the DVS for establishing veterinary networks. This is achieved by training local animal health agents called Mpiompy Manampy amin’ny Asa Veterinera (MMAV), as well as carrying out sampling and analysis to maintain the disease-free status for foot and mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR).

With regard to the Agricultural sub-sector:

An IOC Regional Plant Protection Programme has supported the PPD of Madagascar by working on the harmonisation of phytosanitary regulations at regional level (2003–2008). This initiative was not completed because Madagascar did not benefit from the second phase of the project. The PPD currently benefits from national and regional projects and programmes designed to ensure part of its governing powers.

Regional SPS projects/programmes common to the ALF sector

COMESA and SADC regional projects/programmes have meant that public and private sector officials can benefit from training programmes (including the Better Training for Safer Food in Africa Programme/BTSFA, subsequently renamed BTSF) and that they are able to participate in SPS committee meetings at regional level. EU funding through the AU PANSPSO Project (and the new project) has enabled the National Negotiator to take part in SPS issues and to attend SPS Committee meetings in Geneva, Switzerland, between 2015 and 2018. Ministries in charge of the ALF sector and those stakeholders involved in food safety for the 2013–2015 period have also been granted access to the EDES Programme implemented by COLEACP. The actions undertaken have made it possible to train national trainers, executives from the relevant ministries (ALF, Health, Trade), scientific experts in assessing SPS risks, and managers of agri-food companies. Following numerous cases of products being refused due to exceeding the sulphur content levels in samples of consignments analysed on arrival at their destination, the Pesticides Initiative Programme (PIP) implemented by COLEACP has helped lychee exporters to draw up a self-checking guide.

The ERISP Programme, which was financed by the EU to provide support to the private sector in Madagascar, has supported the accreditation of two national laboratories, FEHL/PIM and THTC, in accordance with ISO 17025 standards, following a request made by agri-food exporter groups.

The IOC project entitled “Support for the Integration of Regional Agricultural Markets in the Indian Ocean Commission” was financed by the IFAD and drew upon technical support provided by

the FAO. The aim of the project was to contribute to the implementation of the IOC RPFNS through knowledge creation, consultations and the establishment of institutional mechanisms intended to harmonise policies and quality standards; this has resulted in the establishment of the Regional Scientific Committee and the two specialist expert groups (on maize and poultry).

3.4 List of applicable *Union acquis*/standards

Over recent years, and particularly after the 1997 embargo, the EU has provided support to the DVS to enable it to comply with the current EU regulations, notably the Food Safety Act No. 172/2002 and its implementing legislation. These efforts are being continued under the framework of the ISARD Programme, through the integration of the PPD and the LALD.

Tables are set out in Annex 4 to illustrate the level of compliance of national regulations with EU regulations in relation to the Agricultural and Livestock sub-sectors. In fact, within the framework of compliance with EU regulatory requirements, each relevant directorate is working with the directorate in charge of legislation to develop new legislative and regulatory texts.

3.5 Components and results per component

The implementation of the project is based on **five components**. The components and corresponding expected results are as follows:

Components	Results	Sub-results
1. Legislative and regulatory framework	R1: The legislative and regulatory framework for SPS has been updated	<p>R1.1 – The capacity of the administration in terms of drafting legislation and methods used for transposing European regulatory texts into national SPS legislation are improved</p> <p>R.1.2 – The priority texts (orders, decrees and laws) for updating the legislative and regulatory framework pertaining to SPS are drawn up</p>
2. Improvement of the internal administration of services	R2: The internal administration of SPS services/competent authorities is improved	<p>R2.1 – The services responsible for SPS have put in place a quality management system</p> <p>R.2.2 – The structures benefiting from Twinning have drawn up an action plan to improve their internal administration based on a better knowledge of how similar structures within EU Member States function</p> <p>R2.3. Competent Authorities are provided with training on how to manage funding and how to develop a business plan for pesticide and veterinary drug control laboratories</p> <p>R2.4. – The audit looking at the administration and organisation of the Phytopharmacy Service and the</p>

		National Committee for the Registration of Pesticides is effective
3. Strengthening operational capacity for SPS monitoring	R3: The operational capacities of the Malagasy Competent Authorities for SPS monitoring are strengthened	<p>R3.1 – Areas free from and/or of low prevalence of regulated harmful organisms are established to facilitate export</p> <p>R3.2 Capacities to manage emergency phytosanitary and harmful organism eradication operations are improved</p> <p>R.3.3 – Monitoring and risk management systems looking at plant health are established and/or strengthened</p> <p>R3.4 – Capacities (skills, tools, mechanisms) used to identify and control priority and/or emerging animal diseases are strengthened</p> <p>R3.5 – Health monitoring systems are established or strengthened</p> <p>R3.6 – The national system of official checks on the safety of plant-based food is improved</p>
4. Establishment and/or strengthening of information systems	R4: SPS information systems are set up and/or strengthened	<p>R4.1 – Information systems about plant health are set up and/or strengthened.</p> <p>R4.2 – Information systems about health are set up and/or strengthened.</p>
5. Communication and regional integration	R5: Communication and the sharing of information and experiences between IOC member countries is strengthened	<p>R5.1 – Sharing of SPS information and experience of SPS with other countries in the region is encouraged.</p> <p>R5.2 – The progress made in Madagascar in terms of SPS within the Twinning framework is promoted at regional level</p>

3.6 Means/input from the EU Member State (MS) Partner Administrations

The project will be implemented in the form of a Twinning contract between the EU Delegation and EU Member State(s).

Implementation of the project requires there to be a Twinning Project Leader (PL), a Resident Twinning Adviser (RTA), Component Leaders and Short-Term Experts (STE). The PL, RTA and Component Leaders must meet the minimum criteria as specified in the Twinning Fiche. Any interested Member State(s) must include the following in their proposal: CVs of the designated Project Leader (PL) and Resident Twinning Adviser (RTA), as well as the CVs of any designated Component Leaders.

The Twinning Project will be implemented by means of a close cooperation between partners with the objective of attaining the required results in a sustainable manner. The proposed set of activities and indicators will be developed in conjunction with the Twinning Partners during the drafting of the initial work plan and the successive rolling work plan to be drafted every three months; the fact that the final list of activities will be decided in cooperation with the Twinning Partner shall also be taken into account.

Proposals submitted by a Member State should be concise and focus on the strategy and methodology and the indicative timetable underpinning this, the proposed administrative model, the quality of the expertise to be mobilised and the administrative structure and capacity of the Member State entities. Proposals shall be detailed enough to adequately respond to the Twinning Fiche, but are not expected to contain a fully developed project. They should contain enough detail about the strategy and methodology and indicate the sequencing and key activities during the implementation of the project to ensure the achievement of overall and specific objectives and mandatory results/outputs.

3.6.1 Profile and tasks of the Project Leader (PL)

According to the Twinning Manual (section 4.1.3), the Member State Project Leader (PL) must be an official or assimilated agent with a sufficient rank to ensure an operational dialogue at political level. This should guarantee the capacity to lead the implementation of the project and the ability to mobilise the necessary expertise to support of its efficient implementation.

Involvement of the Member State PL is expected during the preparation of the Member State proposal and the PL's attendance at the selection meeting is obligatory, as well as their participation in the quarterly meetings of the Project Steering Committee (subject to any restrictions related to the health crisis). The Member State PL is supported by the RTA, who works on-site with the Beneficiary administration.

Profile

- He/she must hold a master's degree in the field of veterinary medicine, public health, agricultural sciences or any other field relevant to this Twinning Project **or** a bachelor's degree in a field relevant to this Twinning Project **and** an additional two years of relevant professional experience in a public administration (in addition to the specific experience required below) **or**, in the absence of a bachelor's degree or a degree in a field that is relevant to this Twinning Project, an additional eight years of relevant professional experience in a public administration (in addition to the specific experience required below) **(required)**
- He/she must have a minimum of three years professional experience in the food safety/sanitary and/or phytosanitary sector **(required)**. Having at least six years of experience is **desirable**;
- Have proof of a contractual relationship with a public administration or a mandated body (see Twinning Manual, section 4.1.4.2) **(required)**;
- Experience in an EU-funded Twinning Project **(desirable)**;
- Have a good knowledge of European SPS legislation **(desirable)**;
- Have a good command of French (spoken and written) with a minimum level of B2 **(required)**;
- Proficiency in standard computer tools/software (Word®, Excel®, PowerPoint®, Outlook®, video-conferencing, etc.) that are necessary to implement the project **(required)**.

Tasks

- Design, supervision and coordination of overall project preparation;
- In collaboration with the PL of the Beneficiary country, ensure the overall management and coordination of the Twinning Project;
- Monitoring the overall implementation of the project;
- Coordinate the work of the RTA;
- Ensure effective use of project resources and inputs to achieve the expected results;
- Liaise with the Project Leader of the Beneficiary institution, particularly in respect of making any changes to the project work plan that are necessary during the life of the project;

- Together with the Beneficiary country's Project Leader (and relevant EU delegations), co-chair the regular meetings of the Project Steering Committee;
- Carry out administrative tasks within his/her area of responsibility (e.g. signing cover letters, etc.);
- Take responsibility for interim and final reports together with the PL of the Beneficiary country;
- Ensure a robust steering policy;
- Participate in communication and visibility activities (see Twinning Manual, section 5.7).

3.6.2 Profile and tasks of the Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA)

According to the Twinning Manual (section 4.1.6), the RTA is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the Twinning Project throughout its duration.

The RTA is the backbone of the Twinning Project. The RTA must provide advice and technical assistance to the representatives of the Beneficiary administration. He/she keeps the Beneficiary PL informed of the implementation and reports regularly to the Member State PL. During the project implementation, the RTA regularly updates the work plan to be transmitted to the Project Steering Committee. The RTA will play a key role in coordinating contributions to the project. The RTA will be supported by short-term experts.

The RTA is the only Member State Expert to work full time in Madagascar. He/she will be based at the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in Antananarivo. He/she will work on an ongoing and daily basis in the Beneficiary country for the duration of the project. If deemed necessary and justifiable in order to implement the project, he/she may be required to carry out some short-term missions in the country (in accordance with the provisions of the Twinning Manual).

Profile

- He/she must hold master's degree in the field of veterinary science or phytosanitary (veterinary medicine, public health, agricultural sciences or equivalent) for this Twinning Project **or** hold a bachelor's degree and have an additional eight years of relevant professional experience (in addition to the specific experience required below) (***required***);
- He/she must have a minimum of three years professional experience in the food safety/sanitary and/or phytosanitary sector (***required***). Having at least six years of experience is ***desirable***;
- Have experience in supporting the transposition or approximation of the *Union acquis* (***desirable***);
- Have experience in managing a project in a similar field, preferably an international project ***desirable***;
- Have good knowledge of SPS-related European legislation and regulations (***desirable***);
- Have good negotiation/administration skills (***desirable***);
- Fluency in spoken and written French (minimum level C1)(***required***) Proficiency in standard computer tools/software (Word®, Excel®, PowerPoint®, Outlook®, video-conferencing, etc.) that are necessary to implement the project.

Tasks of the RTA

The RTA must support the implementation of the different components of the project. He/she provides assistance to the different Beneficiary structures with regard to the management and implementation of the project. The RTA's role specifically includes:

- Ensuring the daily implementation of the Twinning Project in the Beneficiary country with contact points for the Beneficiary structures (PPD, DVS, LALD, CIRD and NSRA);
- Drafting the work plan in close cooperation with all actors and based on the expected results of the project;
- Working together with the MS Project Leader and the Project Leader of the Beneficiary administration to mobilise and supervise short-term experts;
- Coordinating the interventions of other experts;

- Providing technical advice and support to representatives of the Beneficiary administration of the Twinning Project;
- Ensuring the proper implementation of the various activities that are carried out;
- Organising all project activities, such as workshops, study visits, training and short-term expertise, etc.;
- Preparing regular project monitoring meetings/briefings;
- Preparing quarterly and monthly reports (to be signed off by the Project Leaders);
- Making recommendations to ensure optimum project results;
- Regularly updating the work plan and transmitting project updates to the Project Steering Committee under the authority of the Member State and the Project Leaders.

3.6.3 Profile and tasks of Component Leaders

For each component, a Key Expert or Leader will be appointed, as well as a national counterpart. Each Key Expert will monitor all activities of his/her component in relation to the defined Results from the first through to the last month of the Twinning Project. By getting involved through a series of short-term missions, and by working closely with the RTA, the Component Leaders will be responsible for the essential programming, organisation, monitoring of activities, management of teams and experts, and reporting for the duration of the project and for each component. It is recommended that they attend the quarterly Steering Committee meetings.

The Key Experts also act as technical experts, as well as their responsibilities as Component Leaders.

The candidate profiles for Component Leaders/Key Experts are described below. With regard to language, it is hoped that a significant part of the activities carried out by these experts will be conducted in French, which is the working language of the Malagasy administration.

Components	Profile of key experts
Component 1: Legislative and regulatory framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He/she must hold a higher education degree (minimum bachelor's degree) in legal sciences or an additional eight years of relevant professional experience (in addition to the specific experience required below) (required). Having a master's degree in public law is desirable. ▪ He/she must have a minimum of three years of general professional experience in the legal sector (required). ▪ Have a minimum of three years of specific professional experience in a veterinary or phytosanitary administration (required). Having at least six years of relevant professional experience is desirable. ▪ Experience in EU-funded Twinning or technical assistance projects (desirable). ▪ Good knowledge of the European SPS legislative and regulatory framework (required). ▪ Working language: a good command of spoken and written French (level C1) (desirable); if not, a good command of English (minimum level B2) with appropriate interpreting and translation services.
Component 2: Improvement of the internal administration of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He/she must hold a higher education degree in veterinary medicine or an additional eight years of relevant professional experience (in addition to the specific experience required below) (required). ▪ He/she must have a minimum of three years of general professional experience (required). ▪ A minimum 3 years of specific professional experience in implementing a Quality Management System in a public administration in accordance with ISO 17020 (required). Having at least six years of professional experience in implementing a Quality Management Systems is desirable.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least two years of specific professional experience in a management position (required). Experience in EU-funded Twinning or technical assistance projects (desirable). Working language: a good command of spoken and written French (minimum level C1) (desirable); if not, a good command of English (minimum level B2) with appropriate interpreting and translation services.
Component 3: Strengthening operational capacity for SPS monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/she must hold a higher education degree (minimum bachelor's degree) in veterinary medicine or agronomy (specialisation in plant health) or plant biology or applied entomology or an additional eight years of relevant professional experience (in addition to the specific experience required below) (required). Having a master's degree or higher is desirable. He/she must have a minimum of three years of general professional experience (required). Minimum three years of specific professional experience in sanitary and/or phytosanitary risk monitoring and management (required). Having at least six years of professional experience in this field is desirable. Experience in EU-funded Twinning or technical assistance projects (desirable). Good knowledge of communications and sanitary and/or phytosanitary risk assessment (required). Experience in EU-funded Twinning or technical assistance projects (desirable). Working language: a good command of spoken and written French (level C1) (desirable); if not, a good command of English (minimum level B2) with appropriate interpreting and translation services.
Component 4: Establishment and/or strengthening of information systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/she must hold a higher education degree (minimum bachelor's degree) in IT or an additional eight years of relevant professional experience (in addition to the specific experience required below) (required). Having a master's degree or higher is desirable. He/she must have a minimum of three years of general professional experience (required). Minimum three years of specific professional experience in establishing and/or managing an information system for a veterinary or phytosanitary administration (required). Having at least six years of professional experience in this field is desirable. Experience in EU-funded Twinning or technical assistance projects (desirable). Working language: a good command of spoken and written French (level C1) (desirable); if not, a good command of English (minimum level B2) with appropriate interpreting and translation services.
Component 5: Communication and regional integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/she must hold a higher education degree (minimum bachelor's degree) in a relevant field (either related to sanitary and phytosanitary issues or related to communication and/or international cooperation) or an additional eight years of relevant professional experience (in addition to the specific experience required below) (required). He/she must have a minimum of three years of general professional experience (required). He/she must have a minimum of three years of specific professional experience in organising activities to build capacity (workshops, seminars, training), communications or cooperation for a veterinary or phytosanitary administration (required). Having at least six years of professional experience in this field is desirable. Experience in regional or international cooperation activities (desirable).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working language: a good command of spoken and written French and English. Attainment of C1 level in both languages is <i>desirable</i>. Otherwise, a good command of one of the two languages (C1) and a minimum level of B2 in the other language, with appropriate interpreting and translation services.
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3.6.4 Profile and tasks of other short-term experts

For each activity that is linked to a Component Result, MS Experts shall be mobilised in the form of short-term missions, with each Expert acting within his/her own field of speciality. These missions will be scheduled and initiated by the RTA, in consultation with the Key Expert, and defined on a quarterly basis according to the work programme.

The general tasks of short-term experts are specified below:

- Provide technical input in specific areas of project implementation including technical and institutional support, organisation of training workshops, drafting of training materials, drafting of required documents and other activities mentioned in their respective references;
- Provide support to Beneficiary Departments in implementing activities and provide specific recommendations in their role as specialists;
- Provide the RTA with an activity report and the deliverables planned for the end of each mission.

The qualifications and experience *required* for short-term experts are as follows:

- He/she must hold a bachelor's degree in a field relevant to the mission **or** an additional eight years of relevant professional experience (in addition to the specific experience required below). Having a master's degree in a relevant field is *desirable*.
- Minimum three years of specific professional experience in the mission field.
- A good command of spoken and written French (C1) (*desirable*); if not, a good command of English (B2) with appropriate interpreting and translation services.
- Proficiency in standard computer tools/software (Word®, Excel®, PowerPoint®, Outlook®, video-conferencing, etc.) that are necessary to implement the project.

4. Budget

The maximum budget available for the grant is EUR 2 000 000.

6. Implementation Arrangements

5.1 Project Contracting Authority

The Contracting Authority is the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Mauritius and to the Republic of Seychelles, based in Mauritius.

Contact person:

Stéphanie Druguet
Programme Officer

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Since the Twinning Project is financed under the regional food and nutrition security support programme (11th European Development Fund), it will be implemented in close consultation with the Indian Ocean Commission (based in Mauritius), which will be the Beneficiary of the programme. It

will be ensured that there is close coordination with the Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Madagascar and the Union of the Comoros (based in Antananarivo) as well as with RUFNS in order to guarantee both coherence and complementarity of EU and IOC support in the SPS field in Madagascar and at a regional level.

5.2 Institutional framework

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is the main Beneficiary administration of the Twinning Project. Four technical departments of MINAL will also be particular Beneficiaries of the project, including:

- The Legal Affairs and Litigation Department, attached to the General Secretariat;
- The Plant Protection Department, attached to the Directorate-General of Agriculture;
- The Communications & Information Systems Department,
- The Department of Veterinary Services, attached to the Directorate-General of Livestock, and

The National Scheme for SPS Risk Assessments (NSRA) is the 5th national structure to benefit from this project. It is attached to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

6.3 Counterparts in the Beneficiary administration

5.3.1. National Contact Point (NCP)

Mr Hery Mandimby Rajoelina
 Director of the Bureau d'Appui à la Coordination Extérieure (BACE) [Support Office for External Coordination]
 Ministry of Economy and Finance
 Antananarivo 101
 Madagascar

5.3.2. Project Leader (PL)

Mr Andritiana Luc Randrianaivomanana
 Director of Planning and Evaluation Monitoring
 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
 Anosy, Antananarivo 101
 Madagascar

5.3.3. Counterpart to the Resident Twinning Advisor (RTA)

Dr Ilo Tsimok'Haja Ramahatafandry
 Head of Veterinary Public Health and Veterinary Medicines
 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
 Anosy, Antananarivo 101
 Madagascar

5.3.4. Component Leader counterparts

The counterparts of the Component Leaders are designated by MINAL. They play (i) the role of permanent interlocutor of the Responsible Officer for the Member State component who coordinates the activities with the intention of attaining a specific mandatory result/output and (ii) an interface role between their home department and the RTA and his/her national counterpart. The national Component Leaders are:

Components	Contact	Department/Institution
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Legislative and regulatory framework	Mr Rabeony VoaraAmbinintsoa, Director of Legal and Litigation Affairs	LALD - MINAL
Improvement of the internal administration of services	Mr Rakotoarinome Vincent Michel, Director of Veterinary Services	DVS - MINAL
Strengthening operational capacity for SPS monitoring	Mrs Ramiliarijaona Saholy, Director of Plant Protection	PPD - MINAL
Establishment and/or strengthening of information systems	Rambolarimanana Herintahina, Director of the Information System and Digitalisation (DSID) Unit	DISD - MINAL
Communication and regional integration	RTA counterpart	

For each component, ad hoc working groups will be set up at the level of the Beneficiary administration. They will be composed of 4-5 people, selected according to the subject and the matters needing to be addressed. Other members may be added to the working groups if necessary, in particular specialists on a specific issue (a partner from another institution, a professional representative or a producer association representative, a researcher-academic, etc.). The national Component Leaders will coordinate the activities to be undertaken within the relevant working groups.

7. Duration of the project

The duration of the project is 24 months.

7. Management and Reporting⁷

7.1. Language

The official language of the project will be French. All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in the language of the contract, French. It is still possible to draw up the contract in English; if so, all formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be written in English and accompanied by a French translation.

7.2. Project Steering Committee

A Project Steering Committee will be set up to oversee the implementation of the Twinning project and will meet quarterly throughout the duration of the project. Its main tasks are to check the progress of the project and the achievement of the results/outputs, ensuring good coordination between actors, finalising the interim reports and discussing further action.

The aforementioned committee, the final composition and operating procedures of which shall be defined in the Twinning Contract, will specifically include:

- The National Contact Point;
- The Project Leaders;
- The Resident Twinning Advisor;
- The Resident Twinning Advisor counterpart;
- The National Heads of Components (also representing the 4 technical departments of MINAL – DVS, PPD, LALD, CISD);
- The NSRA representative;

⁷ Items 7.1 to 7.3 must be kept unchanged in all Twinning Fiches.

- The representative of the Delegation of the European Union in Madagascar;
- The representative of the Delegation of the European Union in Mauritius;
- The representative of the Indian Ocean Commission;
- The Chair of the Regional Scientific Committee.

Short-term experts who are present in Madagascar at the time of a meeting held about an expert mission may attend the Steering Committee meetings as observers.

7.3. Reporting

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.5.2 (interim reports) and 5.5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part mainly reviews progress and achievements in relation to the required results, makes specific recommendations and proposes corrective measures to be considered to ensure progress in the implementation of the project.

8. Sustainability

The Twinning Project will make a substantial contribution to strengthening the institutional and technical capacity of the Beneficiary departments. It will make it possible to (i) strengthen current efforts to upgrade the national legislative and regulatory framework for SPS, and (ii) introduce a quality approach in accordance with the requirements of the ISO 17020 standard. This should make it possible to conduct official monitoring and control missions for all phytosanitary and sanitary activities in Madagascar in a sustainable and irreversible manner, and ultimately to obtain reliable information.

The Twinning Project will also contribute to the development of staff skills and, most significantly, will result in the entire national system working in a consistent manner and in accordance with international SPS standards.

At the end of the Twinning, the expectation is for acquired knowledge pertaining to the organisation, methods and procedures for the monitoring, control of diseases and/or harmful organisms and official checks – which was shared during the training of central and regional managers – to be progressively implemented and applied throughout the country.

The LALD will therefore undertake to work in consultation with the Competent Authorities on the gradual updating of the legislative and regulatory framework in Madagascar, in line with international standards and the requirements of trading partners. The NSRA will also commit to operationalising its structure in its entirety.

9. Cross-cutting issues

9.1. Gender parity

Madagascar is fully committed to gender issues as defined in the Millennium Development Goals. Ensuring access to public services without there being any differentiation or discrimination between men and women, is a fundamental principle that is also applied in the administration, particularly within MINAL and its central and regional structures.

This SPS Twinning project is neutral in terms of gender equality. No gender differentiation or discrimination is included in the results and activities of the project. Both male and female managers working at central and regional levels will benefit from the capacity building activities that are planned under the project. The terms in this document are to be understood regardless of gender.

9.2. Environment

The environmental impact of those SPS measures recommended as part of the implementation of the SPS Twinning project shall be considered in advance.

10. Conditionality and sequencing

No specific conditionality, requirement or sequencing, other than that which is included in the Twinning Fiche, is required.

11. Performance indicators

See Logical Framework – Annex I.

12. Available infrastructure

MINAL, as the relevant Ministry of the Beneficiary departments, will ensure that any European civil servants who are designated to work in Madagascar under the framework of the SPS Twinning project shall be provided with all necessary infrastructure required to carry out their duties in the country.

In particular, an equipped office must be made available to the RTA from the day upon which they arrive. The Beneficiary must provide meeting and training rooms to carry out project activities, as well as providing conference facilities.

Annexes

- Annex 1:** Logical Framework of the SPS Twinning Project in Madagascar
- Annex 2:** List of SPS activities to be carried out using funds from the EU and other Financial Partners
- Annex 3:** Information about the Beneficiary structures of the SPS Twinning Project
- Annex 4:** List of legislation and regulations (in force and being passed) linked to SPS and the level of compliance of regulations with EU regulations

Annex 1: Logical Framework of the SPS Twinning Project in Madagascar

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Baseline situation	Target data	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (factors external to the project)
Overall objective: impact	To contribute to improving food security in Madagascar and other IOC member countries	Level of agricultural products placed on the local market	Plant and livestock products and livestock products: data to be collected at the start of the project	Plant products: 4% increase Livestock products: 7% increase	MINAL annual reports INSTAT	Political commitment to support overall objective not effective	Political commitment and stability to support implementation of national SPS strategy documents.
Specific objectives: direct effects	SO1. Secure and increase levels of trade in agricultural and agri-food products between Madagascar and the EU, as well as with islands within the Western Indian Ocean Region.	Export levels for agricultural products	Plant and livestock products and livestock products: data to be collected at the start of the project	Plant products: IOC - 4% increase EU - 5% increase Livestock products: IOC - 5% increase EU - 8% increase	MINAL annual reports INSTAT	Low level of support from exporting companies	Political commitment and stability to support the process for ensuring compliance of competent Authorities with SPS requirements of trading partners with support of relevant actors (producers, exporters, etc.)
	SO2. Improve the results and achievements of the Madagascan agricultural sector in terms of quality, and the sanitary and phytosanitary compliance of agricultural and livestock products	Number of professional or inter-professional organisations that have been improved and provided with mains services for growth sectors	Plant sectors: 1 (Lychee) Livestock sectors: 1 (honey) Organic sector: 1	Plant sectors: 4 (lychee, black eyes, beans and peanuts) Livestock sectors: 3 (honey, beef, small ruminant meat) Organic sector: 1	Project reports MINAL reports	Low level of support from professional or inter-professional organisations.	Political commitment and stability to support professional restructuring of growth sectors

Results	<p>R1: The legislative and regulatory framework for SPS has been updated</p> <p><i>R1.1 – The capacity of the administration in terms of drafting legislation and methods used for transposing European regulatory texts into national SPS legislation are improved</i></p> <p><i>R.1.2 – The priority texts (orders, decrees and laws) for updating the legislative and regulatory framework pertaining to SPS are drawn up</i></p>	<p>Number of people in the Legal Affairs and Litigation Department who have benefited from at least one action intended to build capacity (training, study visit, etc.)</p> <p>Number of legislative and regulatory texts finalised and adopted (for decrees and orders) or have been tabled in Parliament (for laws)</p>	<p>0</p> <p>Texts in force in 2021:</p> <p><u>PPD</u>: Laws: 2; Decrees: 6; Orders: 6.</p> <p><u>DVS</u>: Laws: 2; Decrees: 15; Orders: 36</p>	<p>10 central managers trained in techniques required to transpose EU regulations.</p> <p>3 LALD managers trained externally</p> <p>New texts finalised and adopted (for decrees and orders) or tabled in Parliament (for laws) by the end of the project:</p> <p><u>PPD</u>: Law: 1 (pesticides); Decrees: 3; Orders: 16</p> <p><u>DVS</u>: Law: 1 (veterinary medicines) Decrees: 3; Orders: 7</p> <p><u>NSRA</u>: Decree: 1 Orders: 2</p>	<p>Activity report, attendance lists for training, workshops, study visits</p> <p>JORM</p>	<p>No change in acceleration of validation procedures for draft legislation and regulations at MINAL level</p> <p>Cumbersome adoption procedures</p>	<p>Streamlining of validation procedure for draft laws at the level of the Ministry of Justice before being presented to the Council of Government.</p> <p>Close monitoring by LALD of steps to be taken for adopting regulations and promulgating laws.</p>

	R2: The internal administration of services is improved					The prerequisites (annual budget, increase in staff numbers) were not met in time.	Political commitment and stability to support the Competent Authorities in the implementation of the quality management system.
	<i>R2.1 – The services responsible for SPS have put in place a quality management system</i>	Number of Competent Authorities that have implemented the quality management system.	0	3: PPD, DVS and NSRA	Annual reports by MINAL and the SPS Twinning Project.		
	<i>R2.2. The structures benefiting from Twinning have drawn up an action plan to improve their internal administration based on a better knowledge of how similar structures within EU Member States function</i>	Number of action plans drawn up and validated to improve the internal functioning of services	0	3 (DVS, PPD and LALD)	Action plans validated by the relevant Ministry		
	<i>R2.3. Training of Competent Authorities on how to manage funding and how to develop a business plan for pesticide and veterinary drug control laboratories is effective</i> <i>R2.4. – The audit looking at the administration and organisation of the</i>	Validated training reports	0	Autonomous budget status for laboratories for checking pesticides and drug control systems approved with their business plans Competent Authority funding secured 1	Decree adopted and published in the JORM Contract and Final Audit Report.	Lack of implementation of newly adopted regulatory measure	Government derogation to grant two laboratories an autonomous status in budgetary terms.

	<i>Phytopharmacy Service and the National Committee for the Registration of Pesticides is effective</i>	Validated audit report	0			Support from staff in the Phytopharmacy Service and members of the National Pesticide Registration Committee	Commitment by the relevant Ministry and the Government to implement the audit recommendations.
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Results	R3: Operational capacity for SPS monitoring is strengthened	Number of notifications of rejections/withdrawals of non-compliant exported products.	Number of rejection notifications & withdrawal notifications between 2015 and March 2021 - plant products to EU: 33 (banned pesticides, salmonella and aflatoxins) - livestock products in 2019 to EU: 2	Regression of rejection & withdrawal notifications at the end of the project: -- plant products to EU and IOC: 2 (Exceedance of MRLs for authorised pesticides) - livestock products to EU: 0	RASFF/EU website	The prerequisites (annual budget, increase in staff numbers and appropriate legal framework) were not met in time.	Political and institutional stability to ensure the continued utilisation of acquired training and internships.
	<i>R3.1 – Areas free from and/or of low prevalence of regulated harmful organisms are established to facilitate export</i>	Number of areas free from pests or areas of low pest prevalence being monitored	2 (fresh chilli)	Increase in areas free from pests or areas of low pest prevalence being monitored: 10 at the end of the project (chilli 3, lychee 3, black eyes & beans 4)	PPD and project reports Notifications on EUROPHYT	idem	Membership of exporting companies
	<i>R3.2 Capacities to manage emergency phytosanitary and harmful organism eradication operations are improved</i>	Number of health crises managed effectively and in a timely manner	0	Increase in the number of crises managed in a timely manner	PPD and project reports	No support from some key ministries in National Committees in charge of crisis management.	Commitment by the relevant Ministry and the Government to properly manage crises
	<i>R3.3 – Monitoring and risk management systems looking at plant health are established and/or strengthened</i>	Number of new plant diseases introduced	1	No new case	PPD and project reports	Lack of required equipment and personnel resources	Availability of the operating budget
	<i>R3.4 – Capacities (skills, tools, mechanisms) used to identify and control priority and/or emerging animal diseases are strengthened</i>	Number of cases of animal disease controlled		No new disease cases reported	DVS and project reports	Lack of required equipment and	Availability of the operating budget

	<i>R3.5 – Health monitoring systems are established and/or strengthened</i>	Number of monitoring systems established by the DVS and PPD that are implemented	1 1 (DVS – chemical residues in honey)	1 Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) monitoring plan established and implemented annually. A veterinary pharmacovigilance plan validated by EU or with stakeholders 1 pesticide resistance monitoring plan drawn up and validated with stakeholders	Reports from competent authorities/MINAL and the project	personnel resources Lack of required equipment and personnel resources	Availability of the operating budget
	<i>R3.6: The national system of official checks on the safety of plant-based food is improved.</i>	Number of batches analysed before export certification	0	Health certificates issued in compliance (no notification of rejections at borders)	RASFF notifications	Lack of rigour in the application of the newly adopted regulatory measure	Monitoring strengthened by the relevant Ministry for the proper implementation of the newly adopted regulatory measure.

R4: SPS information systems are set up and/or strengthened <i>R4.1 – Information systems about plant health are set up and/or strengthened.</i> <i>R4.2 – Information systems about health are set up and/or strengthened.</i>	Number of operational phytosanitary information systems	0	1 (DVS)	Annual reports by MINAL and the SPS Twinning Project.	The required equipment and/or personnel are not available	Political and institutional stability to ensure the sustainability of the information system that is being established or strengthened.
	Number of operational health information systems	0	1 (PPD)			
R5: Communication and the sharing of information and experiences between IOC member countries is strengthened <i>R5.1 – Sharing of SPS information and experience of SPS with other countries in the region is encouraged.</i> <i>R5.2 – The progress made in Madagascar in terms of SPS within the Twinning framework is promoted at regional level</i>	Number of SPS exchange networks at regional level	1 (animal health - between Competent Authorities)	3 (animal health, phytosanitary and food health safety including Competent Authorities and exporting companies)	Annual report of the PROSECUNI project	Lack of willingness of the parties involved	Strengthening lobbying at member country level
	Number of communication actions (event or dissemination of communication tools) carried out	0	2 (1 event, 1 communication tool)	Activity report, communication tools used		

Annex 2: List of activities planned within the framework of other interventions (except Twinning) financed by the EU and other Financial Partners

For ongoing EU funding, details are provided below in respect of national and regional projects.

At a national level, Madagascar benefits from the European Union's ISARD programme: the overall objective is "improving the governance of the ALFE (Agricultural – Livestock – Fisheries – Environmental) sector and the productivity and profitability of various ALF value chains in a sustainable manner; in other words, taking into account all social, environmental and economic issues". The two specific objectives of this programme are:

OS1: Supporting the operationalisation of public and parapublic institutions in the ALFE sector, at institutional and training levels;

OS2: Improve access to finance for producers in the ALFE sector.

This programme should support the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries in undertaking the necessary reforms that will contribute to the achievement of the set objectives. The Institutional Support for Agricultural Resilience Development (ISARD) programme includes, among other things, an Animal Health and Livestock component and an SPS component (to support Plant Health, Aquatic Animal Health and Food Safety); the activities in this are financed by the Programme Estimates on the one hand and by the Technical Assistance contract on the other.

With the exception of the ISARD programme, which is currently being implemented, the European Union has also committed to supporting the "Plan Emergence Madagascar" by means of various instruments, including a programme called "Fanjakana ho an'ny daholobe" which, roughly translated, means "a good administration for everyone". This is a programme that has been implemented over previous years to provide support to the country in enacting institutional reforms within the public administration with a view to establishing good governance.

At a regional level, EU funds from the 11th EDF made available to COMESA and SADC were used to finance regional projects/programmes, of which Madagascar is one of the Beneficiary member states. The project to support Trade Facilitation among COMESA Member States provides financing for activities that are related to plant health and food safety. It is implemented by the FAO.

The Regional Agricultural Programme provides support to SADC Member States so that they can increase their capacity in the area of plant and animal health. It is also implemented by the FAO.

At the level of Brussels, the EU-funded FIT for Market (FFM) programme, which was implemented by COLEACP, helps strengthen Madagascar's phytosanitary capacities.

PPD activities are to be financed from EU funds (excluding SPS Twinning project)

Planned activities for the period 2021–2023	European Union funds from 11 th EDF				
	ISARD DIP-TA	ISARD PE	FFM COLEACP	COMESA /FAO	SADC /FAO
Support the PPD in developing/updating regulatory texts in line with international standards (IPPC) and EU requirements	x				
Informing exporters of agricultural products and importers of pesticides about new EU SPS laws and regulations	x				
Training on techniques for creating and drawing up sectoral or commodity chain development policies and strategies.	x				
Training on assessing project quality.	x				

Training on methods for assessing the costs of preventive measures against attacks by harmful organisms and consequential losses from such attacks	x				
Training on how to carry out official sanitary controls on plant-based foodstuffs, develop a monitoring plan for plant-based foodstuffs and set up a traceability system for plant-based foodstuffs	x				
Training on the concept of Quality Assurance in agri-food companies.	x				
Training on SPS Risk Analysis	x				
Training on the World Trade Organization Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.	x				
Construction and renovation of infrastructure		x			
Acquisition of laboratory equipment, rolling stock and IT resources		x			
Establishment of a compulsory registration system for exporters of fruit, vegetables and dry grains destined for the European market.			x		
Draw up procedures and associated documentation for the registration and categorisation of exporters			x		
Devise sampling procedures for controlling harmful organisms in relation to targeted priority fruits and vegetables.			x		
Support the development of phytosanitary inspection and certification procedures for targeted priority products (fruits and vegetables)			x		
Support the development of control procedures for checking MRL risks in targeted priority products (dry grains)			x		
Support the creation of educational materials and tools to recognise and identify harmful organisms in relation to the targeted products			x		
Define benchmark technical itineraries for the targeted crops			x		
Define production good practice guides for targeted products (fruit and vegetables and dry grains)			x		
Formalise a protocol for the production and control of the false codling moth (FCM) on chilli			x		
Support the process of devising a package of control options for FCM on chilli in response to the requirements of the applicable Directive 2019/523			x		
Update procedures for monitoring, processing and disseminating interception notifications			x		
Establish an internal control and monitoring evaluation system for the inspection and certification system			x		
Strengthen the operational capacity of inspection and certification services (small equipment)			x		
Ensure there is an updated list of quarantine harmful organisms			x		
Meet additional declaration requirements for priority products exported to the EU			x		
Provide training to inspectors in following inspection and certification procedures for targeted products (fruit and vegetables and dry grains) – linked to operators' risk profiles			x		
Strengthen the capacities of plant protection agents and supervisory structures at decentralised levels in the technical itineraries and Good Practice Guides that are developed			x		
Prepare 4-5 COMESA Member States so that they can adopt IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention) electronic health certification as part of export certification systems				x	

Work closely with the international phytosanitary consultant to prepare a 4-5 year regional plan to gradually integrate the IPPC E-phyto system for comprehensive border management in other COMESA Member States.				X	
Work with the COMESA Secretariat to develop a special pact for emergency phytosanitary technical intervention between NPPOs of COMESA Member States				X	
Conduct a joint simulation exercise for proactive and voluntary monitoring of up to two regulated or quarantine-relevant plant organisms, identified at the level of the COMESA bloc of countries.				X	
Training of PPD staff on CODEX Alimentarius standards for food import control				X	
Other food safety activities				X	
Monitoring of the five priority plant pests and diseases (trapping, delimitation of areas free from pests or low pest prevalence areas, management and eradication control, detection of quarantine harmful organisms and measures)					X
Training to strengthen the identification and diagnostic capacity of the National Laboratory for Monitoring Harmful Organisms and Quarantine Organisms					X
Training of sanitary and phytosanitary inspectors on phytosanitary control and certification procedures					X
National Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) training					X
Establishment of databases based with the NPPO (validation and drawing up of HP lists)					X
Acquisition of computer equipment (2 desktop computers)					X
Training to strengthen the identification and diagnostic capacity of the National Laboratory for Monitoring Harmful Organisms and Quarantine Organisms					X
National workshops to validate and disseminate harmonised regional and national strategies and guidelines on the control/detection, management and/or eradication of five target harmful organisms (<i>Tuta absoluta</i> , Fall armyworm, fruit fly, Maize Lethal Necrotic Disease (MLND), <i>Fusarium banana</i> (Foc TR4) disease)					X
Supply of laboratory equipment and reagents for MLND and <i>F. oxysporum</i> wilt					X
Acquisition of monitoring equipment and consumables (traps, lures, spore sensors, etc.)					X
Provision of a phytosanitary kit for Plant Protection Control Stations and a sampling kit for monitoring					X

DVS activities to be financed from EU funds (excluding SPS Twinning project)

Planned activities for the period 2021–2023	European Union funds from 11 th EDF			
	ISARD DIP-TA	ISARD PE	COMESA/FAO	SADC /FAO
Develop and update the regulatory framework for veterinary public health, animal health and animal welfare	x			
Training on techniques for creating and drawing up sectoral or commodity chain development policies and strategies.	x			
Training on assessing project quality.	x			
Training on SPS Risk Analysis	x			
Training on the World Trade Organization Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.	x			
Collaborate in the updating of the legal framework (decree) for the traceability of cattle		x		

Devise a legal framework (decree) for animal welfare		x		
Update the legal framework (decree) for veterinary Pharmacy and Marketing Authorisation		x		
Develop the legal framework (order) on the use of antimicrobials		x		
Develop an AMR Monitoring Protocol Order		x		
Ensuring the safety of food of animal origin	x			
Assisting managers within the Animal Disease Monitoring and Control Service with updates to existing databases		x		
Training on zoning and compartmentalisation	x			
Training on managing post-entry quarantine stations and the safety of imported animal products				
Training on "Standards and regulations for slaughterhouses"	x			
Training on quality assurance and quality control of veterinary medicines	x			
Feasibility study on establishing a quality control laboratory for veterinary medicines	x			
Upgrading of DVS building B	x			
Train central and regional officials on the WTO agreement on applying SPS measures in relation to EU regulations		x		
Train central and regional managers on health risk analyses		x		
Train central and regional managers on the concept of quality assurance in agri-food companies		x		
Monitoring of antibiotic, heavy metal and pesticide residues in honey	x			
Support the establishment and operationalisation of a veterinary medicine quality control laboratory	x			
Train DVS managers to assess the quality of a project		x		
Train DVS managers in techniques for drawing up sectoral or commodity chain development policies and strategies		x		
Training of government veterinarians in analysing health risks involved in trading pets and animal products			x	
Implementation of monitoring of animal diseases in slaughter facilities			x	
Integration of private veterinarians in disease monitoring			x	
Carrying out FMD and PPR sero-monitoring (collection mission)				x
Simulation exercise on implementing responses in case of FMD detection				x

LALD activities to be financed from EU funds and other partners (excluding SPS Twinning project)

Planned activities for the period 2021–2023	European Union funds		Own resources of the State
	ISARD DIP-TA	ISARD PE	
Training on the World Trade Organization Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	x		
Training on the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement	x		
Ensure legislative and regulatory texts are accessible		x	
Operationalisation of activities			x

CISD activities to be financed from EU funds (excluding SPS Twinning project)

Planned activities for the period 2021–2022	European Union funds	
	ISARD TA	ISARD PE
Support for the implementation and operationalisation of the DMM system in the 4 target regions: - Implementation of the national platform for managing information - Making and distribution of Producer Cards in the 4 regions		
Operationalisation of a digital platform for monitoring the distribution of seeds and fertilisers; provision of digital advice intended to support farmers in their use (farm account simulation, training, follow-up and coaching)		
<i>“Support for the development of an information system for the Agricultural, Livestock and Fisheries sectors in Madagascar”</i> - Design and/or improvement of information systems and IT master plans - CISD, Platform: Creation and/or improvement and follow-up of global IT tools; 1st interventions of MINAL departments (BDD) and follow-up elements of master plans for information and IT systems. - MINAL intervention (CISD & departments / OR): implementation of global IT tools & specific and follow-up elements of master plans for information and IT systems.	x	
Establishment and operation of an online system		x
Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry's entities on data management		x

Annex 3: Information about the Beneficiary structures of the SPS Twinning Project

1. The Plant Protection Department (PPD)

This department, which is attached to the Directorate-General of Agriculture, carries out the missions of the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) defined as the National Competent Authority for Phytosanitary matters in accordance with the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) (Phytosanitary Law No. 86-017 of 17 September 1986. A new phytosanitary law is being adopted.

The mission of the NPPO is to ensure the application of legislative and regulatory provisions relating to the organisation of phytosanitary protection, both at borders and within the national territory.

Through its 3 core services⁸, 13 border control posts and 22 Plant Protection Divisions (attached to the Regional Agriculture Service), the NPPO is responsible for ensuring, among other things:

- the issuance of import permits, phytosanitary export certificates or phytosanitary re-export certificates that comply with the respective models laid down by the IPPC;
- the organisation of controls for organisms that are harmful to plants and plant products throughout the national territory;
- the monitoring of growing plants, including cultivated land, fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories; wild flora, plants and products that are stored or transported, with particular reference made to the reporting of the presence, occurrence and spread of harmful organisms and the control of such pests, including drawing up reports;
- the phytosanitary inspection of crops and propagating establishments, as well as imported, exported, in transit, quarantined and, if required, other regulated items, particularly to prevent the introduction and/or spread of harmful organisms;
- the disinfection or disinfection of consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated items that are traded internationally in order that they meet phytosanitary requirements;
- the protection of endangered areas and the designation, maintenance and monitoring of pest-free areas and areas of low pest prevalence;
- the analysis and evaluation of phytosanitary risks;
- ensuring, by means of appropriate procedures, that the phytosanitary safety of consignments once they have been certified is maintained until export, in order to avoid any change in composition, substitution or re-infestation;
- the training and development of staff;
- the distribution, country-wide, of information on regulated and unregulated harmful organisms and means of prevention and control;
- research and investigations in the field of plant protections;
- the development of phytosanitary regulations and making them accessible;
- the dissemination by all appropriate methods – including radio broadcasting or any other form of publicity – of the state of alert resulting from a plant health emergency.

At the central level, the NPPO is spread over three sites:

- Located on the first site, which is based in Nanisana, is the office of the National Directorate, the office of the Phytopharmacy, Pesticide and Mineral Fertiliser Control Service together with the Pesticide Control Laboratory, the office of the Phytosanitary and Pest Control Service together with the Phytopathology Laboratory, and the administrative offices in charge of accounting and personnel, etc.
- On the second site, which is also based in Nanisana, is the office of the Plant Inspection and Quarantine Service, together with their laboratory and 7 greenhouses.
- On the third site, which is based in Ambatobe, is the office that houses the managers and technicians in charge of the plant pathology laboratory.

⁸ Plant Quarantine and Inspection Service,
Plant Protection and Pest Management Department
Department of Phytopharmacy, Control of Pesticides and Mineral Fertilisers

The total number of NPPO staff at the central level is 62, and their grades are as follows: 14 managers, 10 technicians and 38 administrative and support staff.

Border control posts are located at international ports and airports and are manned by plant health inspectors; in some instances they are assisted by phytosanitary controllers.

Number of PPD plant health inspectors and controllers

Regions	Cities	Operational staff		Border control posts	
		Inspectors	Controllers	Airports	Ports
Analamanga	Antananarivo, Ivato	6	2	x	
Antsinanana	Toamasina	1	0	x	x
Boeny	Mahajanga	2	1	x	x
Antsiranana	Diego Suarez	1	0	x	x
	Nosy Be	0	0	x	x
SAVA	Vohémar/Antalaha	1	2		x
Atsimo Andrefana	Toliara	1	2		x
Anosy	Taolagnaro	1	0	x	x

Source: PPD

The number of technical staff working in Plant Protection as part of the Regional Services is estimated to be a total of 22 managers and technicians.

It should be noted that in accordance with Article 4 of DECREE No. 2018-592 of 28 June 2018, which governs official health controls for foodstuffs of plant origin, the PPD is designated as the Competent Authority for the safety of foodstuffs of plant origin.

The legislative and regulatory texts in force that govern PPD missions relating to phytosanitary and sanitary matters are included in Annex 3, as well as the draft legislative and regulatory texts that are in the process of being adopted and/or validated.

2. The Department of Veterinary Services (DVS)

According to the international standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the DVS is the only Veterinary Administration in the country

This department, which is attached to the Directorate-General of Livestock, is designated as the competent veterinary authority for animal health (Article 4 of Decree No. 2004 – 041, which establishes the regime applicable to the import/export of animals, animal products and foodstuffs and seeds, fodder and foodstuffs intended for animal feed) and food safety (in accordance with Article 5 of Decree No. 2018-591 of 28 June 2018 governing official controls of animals, foodstuffs of animal origin, animal feed and other products of animal origin).

The competent veterinary authority shall be responsible for:

- devising programmes, strategies and policies for the protection of animal health in the livestock sector and ensuring their implementation;
- devising regulations pertaining to animal health and the traceability of land animals, as well as the safety of land-based livestock products and monitoring of their application;
- participating, in conjunction with the other relevant ministries, in defining and steering initial and continuing professional training policies, in particular those intended for veterinarians, para-veterinarians and assistant helpers in the field of animal health and food safety;
- directing and promoting, in conjunction with the other relevant ministries, a research and development policy for the sanitary field looking at land-based livestock products;
- applying sanitary measures for protecting the health of consumers of foodstuffs of animal origin, other products of animal origin not intended for human consumption, animal feed and animal health;
- ensuring (i) the monitoring of animal diseases within the country, (ii) analysing sanitary risks (animal health and food safety), (iii) implementing measures to control animal diseases, (iv) authorising the marketing of veterinary medicines and biological products, (v) inspecting the slaughter of animals and other products of animal origin (e.g. honey or by-products) before they are placed on the market;

- ensuring compliance with the health standards laid down in the Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Code of the World Organisation for Animal Health; and
- ensuring the control, monitoring and supervision throughout the country of any activities necessary for achieving this purpose;
- applying the necessary procedures for the issue of official documents used for international trade in veterinary matters, including:
 - o Imports: (i) ensuring that the borders and the national territory are protected, (ii) issuing health import authorisations together with the related sanitary conditions, (iii) controlling imports of animals, by-products and processed products of animal origin at the borders
 - o Exports: ensuring that any requirements imposed by importing countries are met before export: (i) issuing approvals to establishments who undertake export activities, (ii) carrying out inspections at controlled farms and markets, at approved establishments and at border inspection posts, (iii) certifying goods for export.

The DVS is made up of:

- Three core services: Border Inspection Service, Animal Disease Surveillance and Control Service and Veterinary Public Health and Veterinary Medicines Service.
- Border Inspection Posts (BIPs) and
- 22 divisions responsible for animal health and veterinary public health at the level of the Regional Departments in charge of livestock.

The number of staff in the DVS is estimated to be:

- At central level: a total of 43 agents comprising of the following: **15** Veterinary Inspectors, **4** para-veterinarians, **9** accounting and personnel managers and **15** support staff.
- At regional level: **32** Veterinary Inspectors.
- Border control posts are located at international ports and airports and are manned by Veterinary Inspectors; in some instances they are assisted by para-veterinarians.

Number of Veterinary Inspectors and Para-Veterinarians in service

Regions	Cities	Operational staff		Border control posts	
		Veterinary Inspectors	Para-veterinarians	Airports	Ports
Analamanga	Antananarivo, Ivato	4	0	x	
Antsinanana	Toamasina	2	0	x	x
Boeny	Mahajanga	1	1	x	x
Antsiranana	Diego Suarez	1	1	x	x
	Nosy Be	1	0	x	x
Atsimo Andrefana	Toliara	1	0	x	x
Anosy	Taolanaro	0	0	x	x

Source: DVS

In carrying out its tasks, the DVS collaborates with State or private entities such as the National Laboratory for Veterinary Diagnostics (NLVD), the Zootechnical and Veterinary Research Department (ZVRD) of FOFIFA, the Malagasy Institute for Veterinary Vaccines (MIVETVA), the Laboratory of the Food Safety and Quality Control Agency (FSQCA) of the Ministry of Public Health, the Laboratory of Food Hygiene and the Environment of the Institut Pasteur of Madagascar (FEHL/PIM), the National Order of Malagasy Veterinary Doctors (NOMVD), the Department of Science Education and Veterinary Medicine of the University of Antananarivo and analysis laboratories that are based abroad.

The current laws and regulations governing the DVS's tasks are listed in Annex 3.

3. The Legal Affairs and Litigation Department (LALD)

This Directorate is attached to the General Secretariat of MINAL and is responsible for:

- the drafting and study of legislative and regulatory texts;
- the preparation of dossiers for the Council of Government and the Council of Ministers;

- defending the interests of the Ministry in terms of litigation (contentious).

The LALD consists of two core services:

- the Legislation and Legal Studies Department; and
- the Contentious Litigation Department.

The number of staff in the LALD is estimated to be 14, including six lawyers and eight support staff.

4. The Communications and Information Systems Department (CISD)

The Communication and Information Systems Department (CISD) reports directly to the Minister. It is responsible for managing communications, the information system and IT. Three services are attached to the CISD:

- the Communication Service (SCom),
- the Information Service (IS),
- the Documentation and Archives Service (DAS).

5. The National Scheme for Sanitary and Phytosanitary Risk Assessments (NSRA)

Created in accordance with Article 63 of Law No. 2017-048 of 8 February 2018, the NSRA is a new and independent structure due to be established this year with the remit of ensuring the Evaluation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Risks in Madagascar. It will be composed of three Scientific Committees (plant health (phytosanitary), animal health and food safety) and its members – scientific experts – will be selected from national research centres and universities.

These scientific experts are among the target Beneficiaries of the technical assistance as foreseen in the framework of the SPS Twinning project, specifically in relation to expected Result 3.

Annex 4: List of legislation and regulations (in force and being passed) linked to SPS and the level of compliance of regulations with EU regulations

1. The Plant Protection Department

Ordinance No. 86-013 of 17 September 1986 on phytosanitary legislation in Madagascar, ratified by Law No. 86-017 of 3 November 1986

Decree No. 86-310 of 23 September 1986 on the application of Ordinance 86-013 Nov. 1986

➤ Phytopharmacy Service

- Decree No. 92-473 of 22 April 1992 on the regulation of agri-pharmaceutical products
- Decree No. 95-092 of 31 January 1995 establishing penalties for offences that relate to the marketing, distribution and use of agri-pharmaceutical products
- Order No. 0467/93 of 3 February 1993 regulating the import, manufacture, marketing and distribution of agri-pharmaceutical products
- Order No. 6225/93 of 30 November 1993 suspending and restricting the use of some agri-pharmaceutical products
- Order No. 7452/92 of 14 December 1992 regulating the storage and repackaging of agri-pharmaceutical products

➤ Quarantine and Inspection Service

- In terms of plant health
 - Order No. 4735/2002 establishing quarantine measures and detention conditions for plant quarantine.
 - Order No. 4736/2002 regulating the import of plants and plant products.
- In terms of food safety
 - Law No. 2017-048 of 8 February 2018 governing health safety of foodstuffs and safety of animal feed
 - Decree No. 2018-592 of 28 June 2018 governing official health controls for foodstuffs of plant origin
 - Decree No. 2018- 593 of 28 June 2018 setting down general hygiene rules applicable to foodstuffs of plant origin

Draft phytosanitary law in the process of being adopted by the Government

➤ Draft regulations in the process of being validated by the PPD & LALD/MINAL

- Decree fixing the organisation, attributions and administration of the National Plant Protection Organisation
- Decree on inspection and certification systems for plants and plant products
- Decree pertaining to Monitoring of Harmful Organisms
- Decree pertaining to the analysis of phytosanitary risks
- Order on the designation of border control posts
- Order pertaining to diagnostic protocols for regulated harmful organisms.
- Order on the establishment of pest-free areas and areas of low prevalence of harmful organisms
- Order on the establishment of lists of regulated harmful organisms.
- Order on Phytosanitary Risk Analysis for Quarantine Harmful Organisms (PRAQHO)
- Order pertaining to Phytosanitary Risk Analysis for regulated non-quarantine organisms
- Order establishing phytosanitary mitigation measures to be taken in the event of confirmation of *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* in chilli plantations where fruits are exported to the European market.

- Law on pesticides in Madagascar
- Decree creating the National Pesticides Commission, the National Committee for the Homologation of Pesticides and setting of provisions governing the management of pesticides and the approval of applicator equipment
- Decree regulating the marketing of pesticides
- Decree regulating the transport of pesticides
- Decree regulating the use of pesticides
- Decree regulating the storage and repackaging of pesticides
- Decree on procedures for managing and disposing of pesticide waste and empty containers
- Interministerial order standardising the labelling of pesticide packaging

2. The Department of Veterinary Services

- Law No. 2017-048 of 8 February 2020 governing health safety of foodstuffs and safety of animal feed.
- Law No. 2006-030 of 26 November 2006 on livestock
- Decree No. 2018-591 of 28 June 2018 governing official controls on animals, foodstuffs of animal origin, animal feed and other products of animal origin
- Decree No. 2018-594 of 28 June 2018 setting down general hygiene rules applicable to foodstuffs of animal origin and animal feed
- Decree No. 2004-041 of 20 January 2004 establishing a regime applicable to the import and export of animals, products and foodstuffs of animal origin, seeds, fodder and foodstuffs intended for animal feed
- Decree No. 97-1109 of 4 September 1997 pertaining to the veterinary approval of various establishments engaged in the slaughter of animals, the preservation, preparation, processing and transport of meat, offal, products and foodstuffs of animal origin destined for human consumption
- Decree No. 93-844 of 16 November 1993 on the hygiene and quality of food and products of animal origin
- Decree No. 92-285 of 26 February 1992 on animal health requirements in Madagascar
- Decree No. 92-284 of 26 February 1992 regulating veterinary pharmacy, amended by Decree No. 99-898 of 17 November 1999, etc.
- As well as a series of orders implementing the above-mentioned laws and decrees

Level of compliance with regulations governing SPS activities for plant products

EU legislation and regulations in force		Equivalent national laws and regulations in force		New national legislation to be developed or adopted in order to achieve compliance with EU regulations	
Headings (titles)	References	Headings (titles)	References	Headings (titles)	
Food safety					
Food Law	172/2002	Law governing health safety of foodstuffs and safety of animal feed.	Law No. 2017-048 of 8 February 2018		
Regulation (EC) on maximum residue levels of pesticides in food	396/2005			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory texts setting maximum residue levels for pesticides in foodstuffs of plant origin - Regulatory texts setting maximum levels in aflatoxin in foodstuffs of plant origin - Regulatory texts setting maximum levels of cadmium in foodstuffs of plant origin 	
Regulation (EU) setting maximum levels of aflatoxin in food	165/2010				
EU Regulation on maximum levels of cadmium in foodstuffs	488/2014				
Regulation on official controls	625/2017	<p>Regulations on official health controls on foodstuffs of plant origin</p> <p>General hygiene rules applicable to foodstuffs of plant origin</p>	<p>DECREE No. 2018-592 June 2018</p> <p>DECREE No. 2018-593 June 2018</p>	<p>Regulatory texts establishing official analysis laboratories for foodstuffs of plant origin.</p> <p>Regulatory texts governing the inspection and certification of foodstuffs of plant origin.</p> <p>Regulatory texts governing official border controls</p>	
TRACES	625/2017			Regulatory texts on electronic certification	

RASFF	172/2002			Regulatory texts governing non-conformities and notifications.	
Plant health and phytopharmacy					
Phytosanitary law	2031/2016			Draft Phytosanitary Law (in the process of being adopted)	
EUROPHYT	2031/2016			Decree on electronic certification	
TRACES NT					
Delegated Regulation (EU) establishing a list of priority quarantine organisms	1702/2019			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Order on the establishment of lists of regulated harmful organisms. - Order on Phytosanitary Risk Analysis for Quarantine Harmful Organisms (PRAQHO) - Order pertaining to Phytosanitary Risk Analysis for regulated non-quarantine organisms 	
EC Directive setting down new requirements for mangoes	523/2019			Regulatory texts on compliance with phytosanitary requirements in relation to fruit flies, false codling moth and <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> .	
Implementing guidelines setting down the requirements for False Codling Moth (FCM).	1279/2017			Establishing phytosanitary mitigation measures to be taken in the event of confirmation of <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> in chilli plantations where fruits are exported to the European market.	
EU implementing decision setting down emergency measures for <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> . -	1598/2019			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory texts on emergency measures pertaining to harmful organisms of economic importance - Decree regulating the phytosanitary monitoring system for harmful organisms of plants and plant products. - Order pertaining to diagnostic protocols for regulated harmful organisms. - Order on the establishment of pest-free areas and areas of low prevalence of harmful pests - Decree pertaining to Monitoring of Harmful Pests 	
Regulation on official controls	625/2017			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree fixing the organisation, attributions and administration of the National Plant Protection Organisation - Decree on inspection and certification systems for plants and plant products - Order on the designation of border control posts 	

Regulation setting down the conditions for placing plant protection products (pesticides) on the market	2009/1107			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on pesticides in Madagascar - Decree creating the National Pesticides Commission, the National Committee for the Homologation of Pesticides and setting of provisions governing the management of pesticides and the approval of applicator equipment - Decree regulating the marketing of pesticides - Decree regulating the transport of pesticides - Decree regulating the use of pesticides - Decree regulating the storage and repackaging of pesticides - Decree on procedures for managing and disposing of pesticide waste and empty containers - Interministerial order standardising the labelling of pesticide packaging - Decree on endocrine-disrupting pesticides 	
Regulation on official controls	625/2017			<p>Update of: ORDER on the different methods for controls and sampling of agri-pharmaceutical products.</p> <p>DECREE Establishing penalties for offences that relate to the marketing, distribution and use of agro-pharmaceutical products</p> <p>Order on the management and control of empty pesticide packaging</p>	

Level of compliance with regulations governing SPS activities for livestock products

EU legislation and regulations in force		Equivalent national laws and regulations in force		New national legislation to be developed or adopted in order to achieve compliance with EU regulations	
Headings (titles)	References	Headings (titles)	References	Headings (titles)	
Food safety					
Food law	172/2002	Law governing health safety of foodstuffs and safety of animal feed.	Law No. 2017-048 of 8/02/2018		
Regulation (EC) on maximum residue levels of pesticides in food	396/2005				
Regulation (EU) setting maximum levels of aflatoxin in food	165/2010				
Regulation on official controls	625/2017	<p>Regulation on official health controls on food of animal origin</p> <p>Regulation on general hygiene rules applicable to foodstuffs of animal origin</p>	<p>DECREE No. 2018-592 of 28/06/2018</p> <p>DECREE No. 2018-593 of 28/06/2018</p>	<p>Order governing the dumping of DAOA and veterinary products</p> <p>Order governing the performance of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption</p> <p>Decree governing Microbiological Safety Criteria for DAOA</p> <p>Decree governing the Information Management System for Official Controls</p> <p>Order governing the Operation of the Information Management System</p> <p>Order governing the establishment of rapid alert warning systems for DAOA and animal feed</p>	

TRACES	625/2017			Order/Decree governing electronic certification	
RASFF	172/2002				
Animal health and veterinary pharmacy					
Regulation on official controls	625/2017			<p>Order governing the identification and traceability of small ruminants, pigs and poultry</p> <p>Decree governing compartmentalisation and zoning in relation to cross-border diseases</p> <p>Order governing the control of vector-borne diseases.</p>	
Veterinary Medicines Act	<u>6/2019</u>	Regulation (EU) 2019/6 of the European Parliament and of the EU Council of 11 December 2018 pertaining to veterinary medicinal products and repealing Directive 2001/82/EC		<p>Draft law on veterinary medicines.</p> <p>Decree on Marketing Authorisations for Veterinary Medicines.</p> <p>Decree regulating the organisation of the distribution of veterinary medicines</p> <p>Decree regulating the control of veterinary medicines</p> <p>Order regulating the use of antibiotics</p> <p>Order regulating the import of vaccines</p>	