

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE SAFE USE OF PESTICIDES IN COCOA AND HARMONIZED LEGISLATION FOR FOOD SAFETY

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PRODUCER COUNTRIES' PERSPECTIVES ON LEGISLATION AND OTHER MEASURES ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES AND FOOD SAFETY

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MAIN POINTS

I. COCOA PRODUCTION IN AFRICA

- Production structure
- Pesticide use

II. REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS : IMPACTS

- Regulations/standards international on pesticide residues
- Benefits / Problems facing farmers for African growers

III. PERSPECTIVES

I. CACACO PRODUCTION IN AFRICA

1. Cocoa Production structure

Cocoa is grown in Africa mostly by smallholders : 90% of cocoa production

- Traditional type of practices : no or very little use of pesticides (less than 20% of treatments, small holders;
- Industrial type of production : agro-industrial companies intensive use of input, pesticides.



2. Trade and Economy

Cocoa from African : exported worldwide

European market is the main destination, 53% of the global cocoa market

Cocoa : an important role in the economy and socio-life of many countries

Côte d'Ivoire : 40% of national income, employs one million farmers, subsistence for over six million people

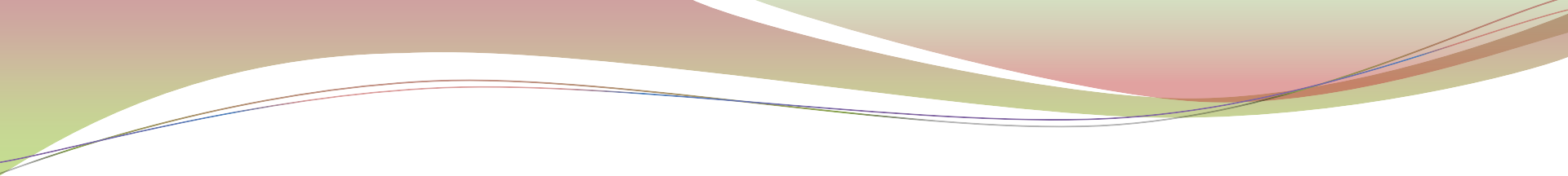
1.2. Pesticides for cocoa production

Many harmful plant pests :

- insects (mirides, leaf feeder, stem borers,
- fungal diseases black pod and brown pod caused by Phythophthora

High losses : 50% and up

Pesticides are used : several active ingredients / various chemical groups



Côte d'Ivoire : 15 insecticide active ingredients, 7 herbicides, 2 fungicides (2009)

Appropriate use of good quality pesticides: positive impacts

Non compliance with good agricultural practices (phytosanitary treatments) : problems

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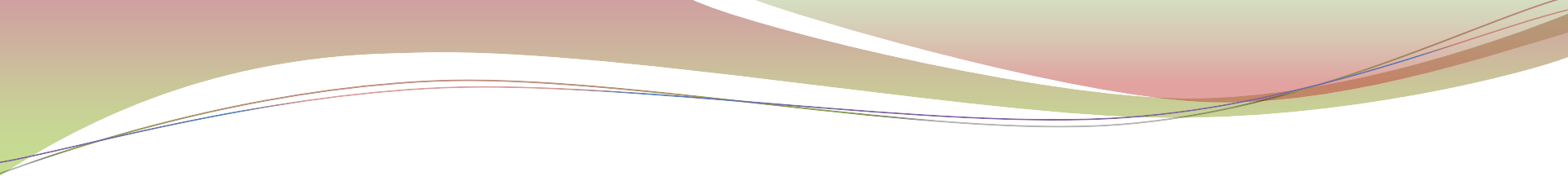
➔ High level pesticide residues in cocoa.

II. REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS: THEIR IMPACT

1. Regulations and standards on pesticide residues

International regulation / standards : more stringent for food quality and food safety, use of pesticides and potential residues in foodstuffs

A large number regulations and standards have been adopted.



International organisations (Codex, ISO, etc);

EU 178/2002 of 28/01/2002 (food safety authority, procedures); 882/2004 of 29/04/2004 (official controls); 396/2005 of 23/02/2005 (pesticide MRLs in food and feed);

USA, Japan

“Private” market driving standards/certification systems

National standards and regulations : NI 33-100 « Café – cacao Guide pour le stockage et le transport

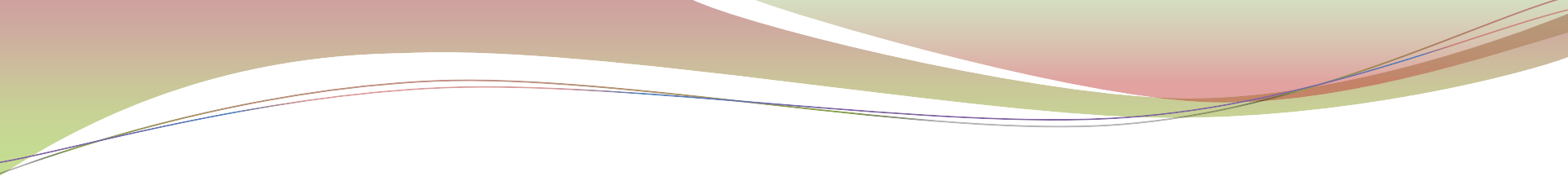
2. African producers and international regulations

Positive / Negative

- Specific criteria to follow defined & transparent practices : common understanding, common methods for product description, proof of compliance with regulations, harmonized practices confidence to consumers and official authorities

e.g: Regulation (EC) n° 396/2005) : harmonized MRLs in Europe, eliminates differences of MRLs between EU countries

➔ Facilitates exports of cocoa to different EU countries..

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- Significant improvement in the quality of the products from the producers, ➔ Facilitate market access
 - Many standards take into consideration also several aspects of the supply chain/ producers' well-being, health, social and cultural life, environmental, production sustainability aspects, etc.

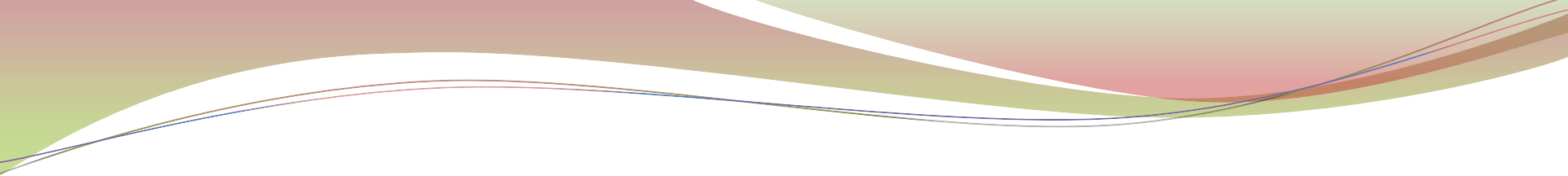
Problems facing farmers

- Too many standards and specifications; too diverse and disparate

➔ smallholders : what to do ??

Because no the appropriate tools and knowledge to get the good information, and to adequately comply with the requirements

Most of cocoa producers do not read/write, limited knowledge on good agricultural practices, including phytosanitary practices.

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- Some of the trade related standards : some requirements not always realistic & doable in producing conditions
 - LOD MRLs for no-defined-MRL pesticides
 - Existence of long time banned pesticides in some producing areas : fraud and use of non recommended pesticides by some producers.

III. PERSPECTIVES

- **Harmonization of international regulation:**
Essential, with clear principles based on realistic approaches and feasible practices in the production conditions
- **Capacity building stakeholders in the supply chain :** many producers & stakeholders have limited phytosanitary and storage knowledge. appropriate capability building activities smallholders and SMEs (training, awareness rising and sensitization)

Adaptation of private standards to local conditions : to enable requirement adaptation to local conditions

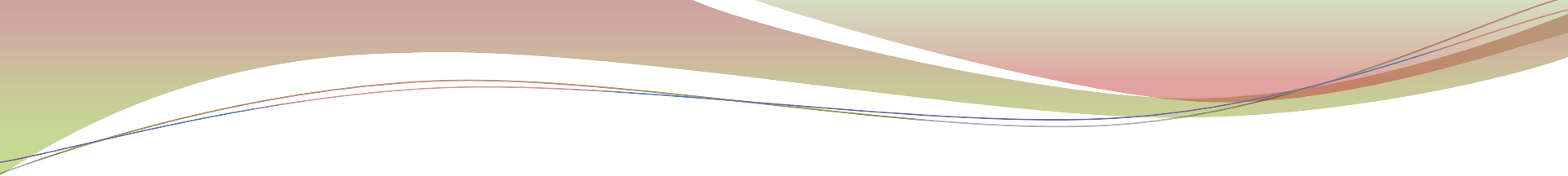
Determination of LOD MRLs: There is a need for determining MRLs for pesticides which still do not have MRLs? avoid the LOD MRL (0.01 mg/kg) requirement

Ban on the production of prohibited pesticides : pesticide industry/regulatory authorities to take actions to stop production and distribution of prohibited pesticides.

STEP TAKEN AT REGIONAL LEVEL

- Regional and sub regional economic communities in Africa have initiated actions to develop local regulations and standards
- Trend is the harmonization of regulations on food safety, pesticide registration, pesticide use and management

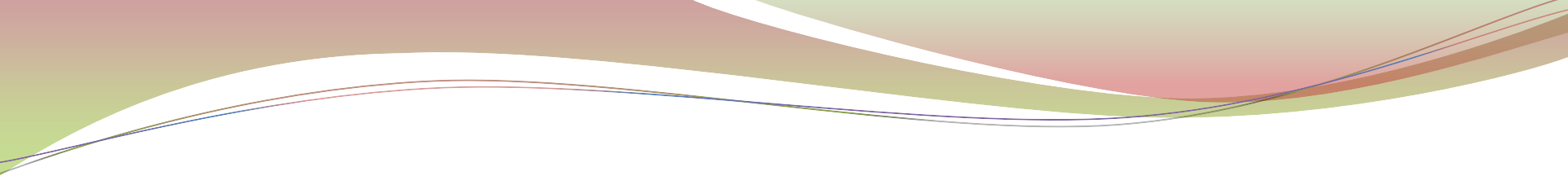
ECOWAS : Regulation establishing the West African registration committee (COAHP/WACPR);



Sahel Region : Common regulation for pesticide registration through CSP;

Central Africa REC (CEMAC) : CPA; FAO a TCP to include CEAC countries

Southern countries of Africa (SADC) are also very active in this field



Expectation : Harmonize food safety regulations, pesticide registration procedures, regulate pesticide use and management (obsolete, non-registered, fake/poor quality, prohibited, and pesticide illicit cross-border movements, etc.)



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