

## "CocoaSafe": Capacity building and knowledge sharing in SPS in cocoa for South East Asia and the Pacific

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2017 International Symposium on Cocoa Research (ISCR), Lima, Peru, 13-17 November 2017

(b) CABI



# Compliance with European Legislation and International Food Safety Standards

Current SPS and food safety issues include:

- Pesticide residues
- Heavy metals (particularly cadmium)
- Mycotoxins (ochratoxin A)
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- Mineral oil hydrocarbons
- Microorganisms (bacteria)









#### Why "CocoaSafe"?

- The project was developed with ICCO for SE Asia and the Pacific – a sister project to the SPS Cocoa Africa project
- Participating countries included Indonesia (ICCRI), Malaysia (MCB) and Papua New Guinea (PNG-CCI Ltd)
- Partner organisations: Mars and CropLife Asia
- Implemented 2013-2016
- Aims of the project:
  - Raise awareness about food safety and SPS issues with different stakeholders in the supply chain
  - Improve food safety and SPS practices through GAP and GWP
  - Create a platform to allow knowledge sharing within the region





### The Approach

- Target beneficiaries: small-holder cocoa farmers, post-harvest processors/traders, input suppliers and national & regional authorities
- Developed a training curriculum which was adapted specifically for each countries needs and translated into local language
- The manuals includes not only information on SPS/Food Safety but integrated all best practices for cocoa production – not a stand alone tool
- Training of 'Master Facilitators' who went on to train 'Facilitators'
- MF: agricultural officers, researchers and extension officers
- F: local extension officers, lead farmers, processors/traders and input suppliers









#### **Training**

 Training of MF and F was carried out in 11 cocoa growing provinces in Indonesia (in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Java) and 3 in Malaysia (Perak, Sarawak, Sabah)

	Indonesia	Malaysia
MF	20	27
F (lead farmers)	100	112
F (extension)	100	40
Input suppliers	40	17
Processors	180	0

 No training activities were initially carried out in PNG although the manual developed has been used during Cocoa Pod Borer Management Training funded by ACIAR





Other resources and materials

 A series of posters and videos were produced and distributed:

- Safe pesticide use
- Harvesting and processing
- Pod breaking
- Fermentation
- Storage of beans
- Grading for export

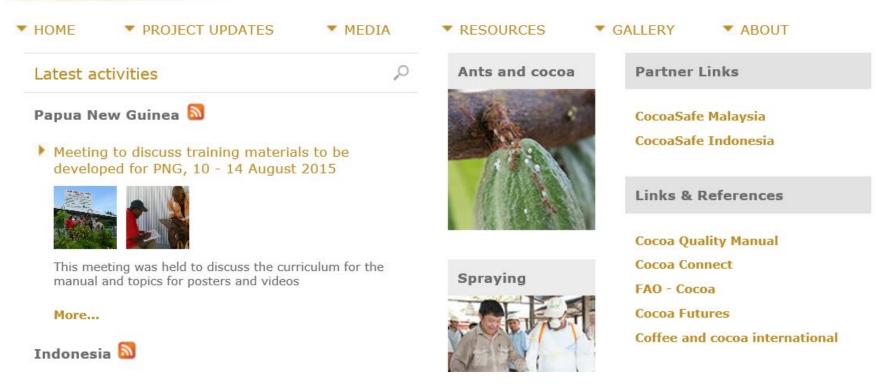








#### Capacity building and Knowledge Sharing in SPS for Cocoa in Southeast Asia



- www.cocoasafe.org
- www.koko.gov.my/cocoasafe
- www.cocoasafeindonesia.id/





#### Impact!!!!

- Very difficult to assess within the life of the project
- Only MF and F were trained within the scope of the project
- FFS expensive and time consuming method for training farmers especially problematic in Indonesia
- Assumption made that this knowledge would be passed onto farmers and other stakeholders – and there is some evidence to support this
- Carried out pre and post-training questionnaires (post-training = 18 months after training)
- Analysis of the data suggests that practices improved for the 3 groups but results were dependent on the province





http://cocoaquality.eu/

#### **General findings**

- Knowledge and practice of GAP amongst farmers in Malaysia was generally higher than that in Indonesia
- Practices showing significant increase include:
  - Phytosanitation/harvesting practices for management of BP and CPB – reduction in pesticide use
  - Timely pod breaking
  - Fermentation
- Lead farmers indicated they have passed on information to other group/cooperative members
- Processors have improved methods of storage and reduction of fungicides during storage
- Input suppliers felt they could offer better advice to farmers on management of pests and diseases and safe use of pesticides



### We gratefully acknowledge the support and collaboration of the donor and partner organisations:



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CABI is an international intergovernmental organisation, and we gratefully acknowledge the core financial support from our member countries (and lead agencies) including:



Ministry of Agriculture, People's Republic of China









Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

