

THIRD AND FOURTH PROGRESS REPORT
(1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2012)

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| PROJECT NAME | SPS Capacity Building in Africa to Mitigate the Harmful Effects of Pesticide Residues in Cocoa and to maintain Market Access (STDF/PG/298) | | |
| EXECUTING AGENCY | Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricole (FIRCA) | PROJECT SUPERVISOR | International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) |
| PROJECT DESCRIPTION | <p>The main objective of the project is to maintain market access for cocoa beans from Africa through capacity building in SPS, in order to produce good quality cocoa that complies with the relevant international regulations and legislation on pesticide residues and other harmful substances.</p> <p>The specific objectives of the project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To collect information on Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) standards and other relevant issues and to ensure that it is available to all stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain (via websites, workshops, publications, <i>etc.</i>); 2. To take any necessary action to ensure that the relevant stakeholders (farmers, co-operatives, middlemen, warehouse managers and other agencies) use recommended procedures and practices such as Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP), both along the cocoa supply chain and in the supply of inputs such as pesticides. Emphasis will initially be placed on issues related to: (a) pesticide availability (in stores, cross-border movement, abatement of illegal products, <i>etc.</i>), quality, user-selection and application, (b) drying methods for cocoa beans. 3. To create/strengthen national laboratories (equipment, training, accreditation, <i>etc.</i>) for analyses and monitoring of pesticide residues and other harmful substances. 4. To raise awareness of farmers, middlemen and warehouse managers on suitable and unsuitable pesticides and their application (addressing concerns about cost effectiveness). 5. To strengthen intra- and inter-country capacity and expertise to adequately advice on SPS issues that might arise, thus reducing potential disruption to trade from non-compliance. <p>The project is being implemented in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo</p> | | |
| PROJECT START DATE | January 2011 | PROJECT END DATE | December 2013 |

GENERAL REPORTING**A. BROAD PROGRESS ACHIEVED TO DATE:**

The project has raised awareness at the regional level on the international SPS standards and regulations applied by the cocoa importing countries and their impact on cocoa trade with producing countries. This was achieved through the project launching workshop, country activities and regular discussions about the issue during the ICCO Executive meetings since September 2011 and the World Cocoa Conference held in November 2012.

EDES/COLEACP, the main project implementation partner has conducted training and workshop in Ghana on Self-Assessment Guide System (SAS), training of trainers on food safety and good agricultural practices (GAP). Similar activities were initiated in Cameroon and would be followed by the same in Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Togo. These activities have strengthened the commitment stakeholders to adhere to international regulations to enhance their access to export markets.

In Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon, there has been considerable progress in the training of law enforcement agents on anti-counterfeit measures on pesticides, and on cross border trade of illegal pesticides and other agrochemical products.

B. ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD:**➤ GHANA**

- A comprehensive list of pesticides and agro chemicals permitted for use in cocoa production was developed and approved by appropriate authorities. The list was distributed widely among all stakeholders including publishing in newspapers.
- From 21 – 24 May 2012, EDES/COLEACP conducted a workshop for stakeholders to launch the development of a self-assessment system (SAS) for cocoa in Ghana. The self-assessment system comprised a self-assessment guide for food business operators, and the control guide for the regulatory authorities. Both public and private stakeholders actively participated in the workshop which focused on food safety legislation, cocoa production and processing protocols, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication, official controls, and business operations. A brochure had been prepared for surveys in the major cocoa growing areas to collect and collate information on cocoa relating production, primary processing, transportation, etc.

C. ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD:**➤ GHANA**

- EDES engaged the National Resource Institute in Amsterdam to review legislations covering food safety system in Ghana and to review the legislations covering pesticide registration, application and use by stakeholders. From 3 – 5 October 2012 and 12 – 16 November 2012, EDES organized training workshop on pesticide registration and application, and risk management respectively.
- The Quality Control Company Ltd and other units of the Ghana Cocoa Board organized several campaigns in several districts of cocoa growing regions to sensitize professional agricultural organizations on the importance of right choice of pesticides and their use , effective methods of drying cocoa beans, and dissemination of essential information and awareness on SPS standards in cocoa.
- Five radio programmes each with an average of 200 participants were organized on food safety, safe use of agrochemicals and SPS standards.

➤ COTE D'IVOIRE

- A comprehensive list of all pesticides, herbicides and other agrochemicals used in the country was compiled and published as “Phytosanitary Catalogue 2011“. The catalogue was published in December 2011 and was widely distributed to all stakeholders during 2012.
- From 26 – 30 November 2012, CropLife Africa organized a workshop for stakeholders on training on pesticide use and phytosanitary laws and regulations. The workshop was held at Grand Bassam with 72 participants attending from Ministry of Agriculture, pesticide dealers, cocoa cooperative organizations and farmers.
- CropLife Africa also organized a workshop for 27 customs officers operating in San Pedro and south west coast cocoa growing area. The workshop took place on 19 December 2012 and focused on problems with pesticide products and anti-counterfeit measures and how to detect fake, obsolete and banned substances.
- National laboratories have been assessed to establish training and equipment needs to conduct tests on commercial lots of cocoa to determine Maximum Residue levels and other contaminants.

➤ TOGO

- The government published a presidential decree in May 2012 establishing a national SPS Committee and charged with the responsibility for adherence to international SPS standards.
- A list of approved pesticides and agrochemicals has been distributed to farmers' organizations, farmers and pesticide dealers.
- Demonstration plots to organize farmer field schools have been established and

arrangements are being made to commence training of farmers on good agricultural practices with respect to pesticide use and application.

- National laboratories have been assessed to establish training and equipment needs to conduct tests on commercial lots of cocoa to determine Maximum Residue levels and other contaminants.

➤ **NIGERIA**

- A list of permitted and approved pesticides and agrochemical has been produced and distributed among all stakeholders.
- In May 2012, the Cocoa Association of Nigeria (CAN) organized another national conference on “Institutional Responsibility for the Use of Pesticide”. The conference which was attended by all major stakeholders in the cocoa sector focused on food safety and harmful substances in cocoa.
- Two training sessions had been organized for the private sector and other stakeholders on pesticide formulation, labelling, storage and use.
- National laboratories have been assessed to establish training and equipment needs to conduct tests on commercial lots of cocoa to determine Maximum Residue levels and other contaminants.

➤ **CAMEROON**

- One national workshop has been held to disseminate information regarding SPS standards and to train farmers on good agricultural practiced and good warehouse practices.
- A comprehensive map of cocoa producing areas in Cameroon has been developed to indicate routes of cocoa movements and stakeholders involved in the supply chain.
- Posters, leaflets and flyers have been produced and distributed to farmers for sensitization and to improve their knowledge on pesticide use and application and drying of cocoa beans.
- Farmer Field School training modules developed by the Sustainable Tree Crops Programme (STCP) has been reviewed by incorporating more cocoa focus modules to be used for training. Preparations have started to carry out training of trainers on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP).
- All relevant domestic regulations and legislatives on SPS standards have been collated and would be reviewed to bring them in line with international standards.
- National laboratories have been assessed to establish training and equipment needs to conduct tests on commercial lots of cocoa to determine Maximum Residue levels and other contaminants.
- The CropLife Cameroon continued to work with the project to train pesticide retailers and farmers on anti-counterfeit measures. Two trainings were conducted in 2012 and

plans have been developed to conduct further trainings in 2013.

- The Ministry of Agriculture has trained several staff of the MINADER-Crop Protection Directorate with the support of CropLife Cameroon and CropLife Africa and Middle East.

➤ **REGIONAL ACTIVITIES, COORDINATION AND MONITORING**

- A scientific paper on “Use of Pesticide in Cocoa” is currently being finalized by the project consultant and it will be published in Pest management Science Journal. The draft publication is being reviewed by three peer reviewers before publication and distribution to the participating countries.
- A draft third edition of the “Manual on Safe Use of Pesticides” has been produced and will be finalized and released in early 2013.
- A project evaluation and monitoring mission was carried out from 13 – 30 May 2012 to the five participating countries. The mission team was comprised of the representative of the ICCO Secretariat, the Project Consultant and the Regional Coordinator. The objective of the mission was to assess the level of project implementation and to carry out troubleshooting measures for effective implementation of the project to achieve its goals. The team visited and discussed with all the stakeholders in each country and provided technical advice on all aspect of the project as necessary. The report of the mission is attached as annex.
- The Cocoa SPS Africa website (www.icco.org/sps) has been updated as well as the blog (http://dropdata.org/cocoa/cocoa_SPS_blog.htm)

D. ACTIVITIES REMAINING FOR NEXT PERIOD AND BEYOND:

Continue to create awareness among all the stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain about SPS standards in cocoa production and trade.

Continue to develop the capacity of the participating countries to develop and implement Self-Assessment Guide System for the cocoa sector.

Continue to enhance the capacity of cocoa farmers and trader to apply the concept of Responsible Use (RU) of pesticides through the application of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP). This activity will be carried out through Training of Trainers (ToT) and Farmers’ Field Schools (FFS).

Enhance the institutional capacity in each participating country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa through formulation of relevant domestic regulations and legislatives as well as enhancing the capacity of national laboratories to conduct SPS tests and analyses.

Strengthen regional collaboration and cooperation to control and eradicate illegal and adulterated pesticide products.

E. OTHER COMMENTS:

The PEA and ICCO are very grateful for the kind gesture by the STDF to grant the project a one year budget-neutral extension of project implementation period. The new project completion date is now 31 December 2013. Given the current level of project implementation, it is anticipated that all project activities in Ghana would be completed by that date. However, the late start of project activities in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Togo as a result late release of funds would require that some project activities continue after completion. ICCO is in consultations with the PEA and the Project Consultant to ensure that STDF funded activities are finalized by December 2013. A meeting with all parties involved is scheduled to take place on 7 March 2013 to review progress made in each country and to revise the programme of activities accordingly. Consultations with STDF will follow to agree on the way forward until the end of 2013.

Deliverable / Targets Table (Log-frame)

| Item ID | Activity No. | Item Description | Target Finish Date | Actual or Forecast Finish Date | Status: (% Complete) | Comments |
|---------|--------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Activity 1.0 | Contract signed | | | 100% | Completed |
| 2 | Activity 1.1 | A website network will be established within the first two months of the project, initially using the ICCO website as a hub. The various components of this Programme will be described via links to technical and National pages (thus enabling information to be disseminated in French and English). Both the hub and links will be “dynamic” and regularly updated throughout the course of the project. | February 2011 | June 2011 | 100% | The website is continuously being updated with global information on SPS and project activities in the countries |
| 3 | Activity 1.2 | One regional workshop will take place in order to launch the project and to raise the major SPS issues among key authorities. These will be followed by a series of national events (2 in each participating country). | April 2013 | April 2013 | 70% | The regional workshop was held in June 2011. National workshops have been held in Cameroon, Ghana and Togo. |
| 4 | Activity 1.3 | Publications will place information on pesticide efficacy and risks into the public domain, via relevant scientific papers, posters, flyers, <i>etc.</i> throughout the duration of the project. Press reports will be made available for radio & TV (National and rural) and newspapers; other means of communication will involve: local events via farmers’ organisations, extension workers, <i>etc</i> and mobile cinema vans | September 2013 | September 2013 | 50% | This activity is continuous throughout the duration of the project |
| 5 | Activity 2.0 | Develop a self-assessment system on cocoa production and trade along the value chain | December 2013 | December 2013 | 35% | This is a new project activity to be implemented by EDES/COLEACP. The exercise has been done for Ghana. Preliminary work carried out for Cameroon |
| 6 | Activity 2.1 | Raise awareness among farmer organizations about the importance of pesticide selection and application, and drying of cocoa beans | December 2013 | December 2013 | 50% | This activity is in progress in all countries |
| 7 | Activity 2.2 | Dissemination of and, where necessary, design of comprehensive, locally adapted training modules in SPS measures: specifically on pesticide selection, application and | September 2013 | September 2013 | 45% | This activity has been carried out in Ghana and it is progress in the other countries |

| Item ID | Activity No. | Item Description | Target Finish Date | Actual or Forecast Finish Date | Status: (% Complete) | Comments |
|---------|--------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | cocoa drying, for which existing training literature could be improved. This will be completed in the first half of the project and to be in place for the second cocoa growing season. Certain final alterations may be made in the light of feed-back from growers and trainers. | | | | |
| 8 | Activity 2.3 | Farmer Field Schools (FFS): further incorporation of rational pesticide use protocols into GAP/GWP syllabus in national and international programmes. | September 2013 | September 2013 | 30% | Activity is completed in Ghana and partly done in Cameroon |
| 9 | Activity 2.4 | Carry out Training of Trainers ToT) Programmes where required to validate activity 2.3 | June 2013 | June 2013 | 30% | Activity is completed in Ghana and partly done in Cameroon |
| 10 | Activity 2.5 | Training courses for warehousemen on GWP, especially relating to the selection and application of insecticides for stored products pests. It will probably be best to carry this out between cocoa season | September 2013 | September 2013 | 20% | Almost completed in Ghana |
| 11 | Activity 3.1 | ICCO will continue to assist in the formulation/ updating of relevant domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international requirements. Two resources that will continue to be updated are (a) <i>Guidelines on Best Known Practices in the Cocoa Value Chain</i> and (b) <i>Manual on the Safe Use of Pesticides</i> . | June 2013 | June 2013 | 70% | The third edition of the manual on the safe use of pesticides is being finalized |
| 12 | Activity 3.2 | Formulate/update relevant domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards and adapt them to international requirements | December 2013 | December 2013 | 5% | Activity has started in Ghana and Cameroon |
| 13 | Activity 3.3 | Provide technical material and conduct workshops on raising awareness on cocoa SPS among custom officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc., | December 2013 | December 2013 | 45% | Activity has been partly done in Ghana, Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire |
| 14 | Activity 3.4 | Focused training for key officials in problems with pesticide products. This will be especially important for eliminating fake, obsolete and banned substances | September 2013 | September 2013 | 50% | Activity carried out in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana |
| 15 | Activity 3.5 | Establishing and/or enhancing the capacity of national residue laboratories to carry out product and residue analyses. This | September 2013 | September 2013 | 30% | Activity is partly carried out in all countries |

| Item ID | Activity No. | Item Description | Target Finish Date | Actual or Forecast Finish Date | Status: (% Complete) | Comments |
|---------|--------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | will be accompanied by training of laboratory personnel in residue analysis techniques | | | | |
| 16 | Activity 3.6 | Strengthening of national licensing procedures for evaluation of new pesticide products | December 2013 | December 2013 | 0% | Not started |
| 17 | Activity 4.1 | Enhance harmonization and compliance with relevant regional and international SPS provisions | December 2013 | December 2013 | 20% | Activity has been partly done in Ghana, Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire |
| 18 | Activity 4.2 | Enforcement of relevant regulations in cross border trade in pesticide products (illegal, adulterated products etc) | December 2013 | December 2013 | 0% | Not started |
| 19 | Activity 4.3 | Create an appropriate framework where participating countries can address cross-border issues (e.g. smuggling). Organize two regional meetings of stakeholders to allow countries to gather information and implement joint border control measures | December 2013 | December 2013 | 0% | Not started |
| 20 | Activity 4.4 | Collaboration with key regionally-operating stakeholders (e.g. STCP and CropLife). | December 2013 | December 2013 | 80% | CropLife Africa is involved in the project in all countries |
| 21 | Activity 5.1 | Organize a workshop to evaluate and disseminate the results of the project to other relevant stakeholders | December 2013 | December 2013 | 0% | Not started |
| 22 | Activity 6.7 | Project inception report | January 2011 | March 2011 | 100% | Completed |
| 23 | | Project external evaluation | December 2013 | December 2013 | 0% | Not started |

Target. *The following information is not required if a target has been met and the information has been provided in a previous project report. If a target has not been achieved or is likely to be delayed, provide:*

- A) *Likely impact on the project.*
- B) *Reason for delay.*
- C) *Corrective action planned to be taken, if any.*

| Item ID | Activity No. | Target Delay Notes. |
|----------------|---------------------|--|
| 3 | Activity 1.2 | A) Delays in implementing other project activities B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project in 4 countries C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 4 | Activity 1.3 | A) Delays in implementing other project activities B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 5 | Activity 2.0 | A) Delays in implementing other project activities B) Decision by EDES to implement in Ghana first before other countries C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 6 | Activity 2.1 | A) Delays in implementing other project activities B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 7 | Activity 2.2 | A) Delays in implementing other project activities B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 8 | Activity 2.3 | A) Delays in implementing other project activities B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 9 | Activity 2.4 | A) Delays in implementing other project activities B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 10 | Activity 2.5 | A) No significant impact B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 12 | Activity 3.2 | A) No significant impact B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 13 | Activity 3.3 | A) No significant impact B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 14 | Activity 3.4 | A) No significant impact B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |
| 15 | Activity 3.5 | A) No significant impact B) Delays in securing all necessary funding for the project C) Likely reprioritization of project activities |