Grant application form

1. Project title	Strengthening the Capacity and Information Exchange for Food Quality and Export Promotion in West Africa: A Regional Perspective
2. Requesting government/agency or private body	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin
3. Collaborating government(s)/agency Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana	(i) National Agricultural Research, Health and Extension Systems ; (ii)Farmers and Consumers' organizations, private companies involved in food processing and export in member countries; (iii) FAO (Benin, Ghana) ; (iv) Purdue University, USA; (v)University of Legon, Ghana, (vi) Food Research Institute (FRI) Ghana; (vii) IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)
4. Project objectives Attach description of project background and rationale.	Build capacity to empower stakeholders and exchange information at local, national and regional level and across various socio-professional categories for food quality with a focus on Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade
5. Project activities Itemise main elements here and attach a detailed work plan, dissemination plan and evaluation plan.	1. Curricula compiling/adapting: for food safety control methods, food quality systems, regulation, best agricultural practices and trade promotion 2. Training and empowerment: Local, national and regional training sessions and workshops in all food safety areas according to the curricula developed to meet sanitary and phytosanitary standards and TBT. Three levels of training: ➢ Empower farmers and processors using participatory capacity building methods like Farmer Field Fora (FFF) approach on post-harvest techniques and best agricultural practices, microbiological and chemical hazards, with a focus on hygiene along the food chain; ➢ Train laboratory technicians, food quality inspectors, NGO, extension agents and industry quality controllers on HACCP and in modern food quality control; ➢ Train for scientists, high-level managers and policy makers for optimal policy options aimed to promote exports for food security, poverty reduction and environment protection 3. Information exchange on food quality management, policy options and trade:

	➢ Collect data and create database and information on country and regional needs, priorities, capabilities and present mechanisms of implementation of food control systems; ➢ Collect data and disseminate information on existing and new sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, norms and standards; ➢ Develop linkages for information exchange on protocols on food safety, food production, processing, post harvest and food quality technologies; ➢ Diffuse information on the expected impacts of optimal trade policy decisions; ➢ Develop Web sites.
6. Private/public sector co-operation Detail the arrangements for public/private sector co-operation, if any, in the project.	Stakeholders' workshops and conferences will be the primary plate-form for collaboration and exchange on production, marketing and trade intelligence between private and public sector. Field days, formal and informal visits, and training private sector agents will also be organised by public institutions. Campaigns of awareness on food safety risks organized by public regulatory institutions for groups of stakeholders.
7. Partner institutions involved If appropriate, identify STDF partner institutions which will be involved and describe the nature of that involvement.	• University of Abomey-Calavi, Benin, University of Legon, and Food Research Institute (FRI) Accra, Ghana for curricula compiling and adapting and training of technicians in quality control and HACCP and laboratory equipments • University of Purdue, USA: Curricula compiling and adapting of food safety economics and trade policy analysis • UEMOA: for institutional support and experiences in organizing in-country and regional workshops on some laboratory equipments, norms and in modern food quality control • FAO and World Bank: backstopping • WECARD (West and Central Africa) : institutional support and help in dissemination
8. Project outputs Specify outputs clearly and in detail and show relationship to key STDF objectives including capacity enhancement, improved market access and trade opportunities, poverty reduction, linkages to country or regional program	• Training materials on food safety and quality systems, best agricultural practices, environmental standards are developed • Training manuals on impact assessment of food quality control and food safety on international trade are available • Policy briefs and scientific papers for information

development priorities, public-private co-operation, innovativeness, demonstration effects, etc.	dissemination and awareness to regulatory services and policy makers are published • About 1,500 farmers, extension agents and food processing technicians will be trained and empowered on best agricultural practices through the farmer field fora approach • 120 extension agents and technicians will be trained and empowered • 90 scientists, high-level managers trained on analytical tools and will be able to identify and discuss impact/evaluation concepts (ex-ante, ex-post) • 150 policy makers participate in various training and awareness workshops • 2 Networks (national and regional) are established for information gathering and sharing across the West African region
9. Project Impact Specify the expected impact the project will have on market access, the SPS situation and poverty reduction. Identify how the project will fit with existing bilateral or multilateral donor projects and programmes, examine the sustainability of the proposed action and, where possible, suggest where the project may be replicated	• Production of safe food and low health costs as result of disseminating best agricultural practices to benefit world consumers (food security, reduced poverty through saved opportunity costs on health) • Increased incomes from agricultural product exports for farmers, processors, traders and lower food prices for consumers (reduced poverty) • Increased economic growth linkages, job opportunities, on-farm and off-farm incomes at local, national and regional levels (reduced poverty) • Competitiveness of private sector for better quality and increased exports and spill-over into other sectors at national and regional level (efficient allocation of resources) • Higher effective demand for food and services due to increased incomes, diversified opportunities and effective business management (reduced poverty) • Effective management, leadership and optimal choices due to capacity building • Contribution to effective partnerships through backstopping and shared experiences with similar projects financed by STDF, World Bank, AfDB, IFAD, EU and bilateral programs. • Contribution to national, regional and international database on food, trade, business opportunities, capacity building which will lower the costs of potential similar projects (secondary data)

10. Project inputs Specify total project cost. Attach detailed breakdown of proposed uses of funds.	*US $783,000*
11. STDF contributions requested for the project	**US $543,500**
12. Non-STDF contributions If appropriate specify any financial contributions expected from sources other than STDF.	NARES contribution: **US $85,500** IITA contribution: **US $154,000**
13. Timetable Show proposed commencement and conclusion dates (maximum project duration two years)	January, 2006 – January, 2008

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Project title:

Strengthening the Capacity and Information Exchange for Food Quality and Export Promotion in West Africa: A Regional Perspective

Theme 2: Capacity building for public and private organizations, notably with respect to market access

Summary

Producing competitive and good quality products for export is a challenge for West African countries and world-wide. Human health and safety concerns have resulted in technical barriers to trade (TBT) and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and standards. SPS and TBT are non-tariff restrictions used by governments to protect consumers' health, but also to recognize citizen preferences in labelling and packaging and product quality. Application of SPS and Agreement on TBT provide quality insurance to consumers but may isolate producers from international markets. SPS and TBT provide guidelines to government agricultural and food policies and can quickly become barriers to trade. Negotiations to reduce them are difficult and especially for African countries seeking access to international markets.

Applied research to comply with quality standards and the capacity for West African countries to understand and with these technical barriers are important for their access to international trade and exports. More specifically, developing good agricultural, laboratory and manufacturing practices will be key to the promotion of exports through higher production efficiency and the supply of demand-driven products for regional and international markets. Capacity is also required to strengthen public-private dialogue and partnerships in food safety, plant and animal health and the regulatory sector for compliance with norms and standards. Both public and private institutions and NGOs will be associated in the capacity building, as targets or suppliers of training services or facilities to improve the technical, regulatory and institutional capacity to engage in market access related to food safety, animal health and plant health. The West African needs for technical assistance in building the capacity for compliance with norms and standards are high at all levels. The various levels of capacity building include training of managerial and technical staff in implementation, regulations, laws and impact assessment of food quality along the

commodity chain. The training methods along the commodity chain includes farmer field fora and workshops (local, national and regional) for the awareness of food quality including pesticides residues, aflatoxins and other quality affecting elements, and also post-harvest techniques which can improve product quality. Higher level training will include market access and monitoring of the quality, laboratory quality control regulatory frameworks and enforcement functions in a systematic, transparent and fair manner, and protocols on international trade. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture has excellent partnerships with its national, regional and international research-for-development to build capacity of private, public partners and NGOs in standards, product quality and trade promotion in West Africa. It will link with specialized institutions like universities in West, East and Central Africa, US, Europe according to comparative advantage for food quality and trade promotion.

The long term goal of this project is to establish national or regional centres of excellence for food quality control and its impact on trade in West Africa with appropriate equipment, capacity (technical, institutional and regulatory) and information systems.

Background

Consumer demand has increased for quality-differentiated food products with specific attributes for food safety, nutritional composition, convenience and hygiene. This change is shaping the whole sector including input supply, food production, post-harvest and processing, labelling and packaging with a focus on compliance with norms and standards including Sanitary and PhytoSanitary measures (SPS). International trade is dominated by the promotion and adaptation of food safety and sanitary standards. Knowledge, information and the capacity to comply with SPS and other non-tariff barriers to trade will be fundamental in promoting exports in West Africa.

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture has a long and diversified experience in capacity building for food production, post-harvest, processing and food quality (free of aflatoxins and pesticides residues), policy analysis, impact

assessment of agricultural technologies and food quality on food security, poverty reduction and environment protection.

Justification

Poverty or the lack of sustainable incomes, and malnutrition are major constraints to improved livelihoods in West Africa. Producing more food, itself, is not sufficient to combat poverty and malnutrition. Export of food products will increase the demand for food and also reduce nutritional deficits through income generation. Food quality (nutrient content, market characteristics and access) and its related price premium or discount plays a key role in providing incomes. Potentials for export earnings are negatively impacted by barriers. While traditional trade barriers continue to decline, technical and regulatory barriers such as appropriate levels of sanitary and phytosanitary standards are increasing, and impact developing nations access to markets (Wilson, 2000). The European Union (EU) food safety rules for products to enter the European market are becoming more rigorous starting in 2005. More than 50% of African agricultural products are subject to rejection due to microbiological contamination (FAO, 2001). The lack of effective capacity to meet such standards and other non-tariffs barriers in West Africa is illustrated by the following:

- Poorly, out-dated and incomplete SPS legislation which is barely enforced;
- Lack of recognized label and certification by the importing country for West African products which impede market access;
- Poorly staffed regulatory agencies and inappropriate infrastructure leading to poor food quality inspection, monitoring and certification;
- Lack of impact studies to demonstrate the technical, financial and economic implications of new standards and their application and problems related to be sharing of responsibilities between the public and private sector;
- Lack of information on export market SPS requirements in both the public and the private sector;

- Insufficient awareness of international food standards and poor institutional capacity to implement and comply with these standards, e.g. Codex general standard on food hygiene and related hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP) and good agricultural practice (GAP), good manufacturing practices (GMP), etc.;

- Lack of institutional capacity to engage in market access negotiations, provide data for importing country risk assessments and to exercise rights and obligations under the SPS Agreement.

West African countries are therefore facing the need to understand and build the capacity for food safety. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in collaboration with national and international universities and research-for-development institutions in West Africa, USA and Europe will facilitate this capacity building for the National Agricultural Research and Extension Systems (NARES), government agencies, private sector and NGOs. Staff at all levels should be trained to conform to food control requirements (good quality of plant and animal food products for exportation/importation) and to evaluate their impact on trade.

Objective

Build capacity, empower and exchange information at national and regional level and across various socio-professional categories for food quality and mainly Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures and technical barriers to trade.

Specific objectives

More specifically, the project will:

1. Compile and adapt existing manuals/documents on quality control methods, food safety regulations, food quality control systems, best agricultural practices and food safety economics at national, regional and international level
2. Build capacity of partners on quality control methods, food safety regulations, food quality control systems, best agricultural practices and food safety economics at three levels (farmers and processors; technicians, NGOs and private sectors; scientists, policy markers and high level managers)

3. Develop national and regional networks among partners and disseminate information on food safety and quality control systems.

Logical Framework			
Specific objectives	**Activities**	**Expected outputs**	**Indicators**
1. Compile and adapt existing manuals/documents on quality control methods, food safety regulations, food quality control systems, best agricultural practices and food safety economics at national, regional and international level	1.Curricula Compiling/Adapting	- Training materials on food quality, safety, best agricultural practices, environmental standards, packaging and labelling (manuals, flyers, guides, extension posters etc.) are developed - Documents related to food safety regulation, food quality control, best agricultural practices and market access are produced - Training manuals on food safety economics analysis and impact assessment are developed	6 modules compiled in the training manual by 2007
2. Build capacity of partners on quality control methods, food safety regulations, food quality control systems, best agricultural practices and food safety economics at three levels (-farmers, processors, -NGOs, technicians, private sectors, - scientists, policy markers, high level managers)	2. Training and Empowerment	- Farmers, processors and consumers from the partner countries are trained - Extension agents and food processing technicians are trained - Researchers, management staff, senior technical staff from agriculture, health, processing, international trade agencies, will be trained and empowered in food quality and safety analysis and best agricultural practices. - Policy makers have participated in various training and awareness workshops	• 1,500 farmers, processors trained and consumers sensitized • 120 extension agents and technicians trained • 90 scientists, high level managers trained • 150 policy makers are fully informed and sensitized by 2008
3. Develop national, and regional networks among	3. Information Exchange on food	- Database on food safety control systems at national and regional levels is established and disseminated	• One (1) National and one (1) regional

partners and disseminate information on food safety and quality control systems	quality management, optimal techniques and policy options	- Linkages for information exchange between national, regional and international institutions are established - Expected impact of optimal techniques and policy options on national and regional food security and poverty reduction are assessed - Functional web sites, newsletters, policy briefs, proceedings, working papers and CD ROMs are produced and disseminated	database on food safety and quality control are built by 2008 • One (1) national and one (1) regional food safety and quality control-based networks are developed by 2008 • Two (2) – four (4) scientific papers related to food safety and quality control are published by 2008 • One (1) web site, One (1) quarterly newsletter, One (1) bi-annual policy brief, Ten (10) leaflets, Two (2) proceedings and Five (5) CD ROMs based on activities are produced by 2008

Project Activities

The activities of the project will be implemented in three phases during two years.

1. Curricula Compiling/Adapting

This activity concerns the elaboration of all modules; it will group experts in the domain and take about one (1) month. Find below the different themes which will be developed:

- Using HACCP methods to build capacity for the control of mycotoxins, pesticides residues, microbial and heavy metal contaminants throughout the production process;
- Compiling and adapting existing food safety regulations and how to access regional and international markets;
- Preparing guidelines on food quality control system implementation, according to international protocol, specific to each product and adapting to producers, processors and packaging/labelling level;
- Compiling and adapting existing curricula related to best agricultural practices including healthy seeds supply, environmentally-friendly integrated pest management, improved post-harvest techniques to reduce mycotoxins, pesticides residues, microbial and heavy metal contaminants;
- Compiling and adapting existing curricula related to food safety economic analysis using standard analytical tools like Farm-to-Table Risk Analysis, consumers' preferences analysis, impact assessment.

2. *Training and Empowerment*

Three levels of training will be held during this project focusing on public, private sectors and NGOs:

First level: farmers and processors;

Second level: mid-level technicians and managers, NGOs agents, Inspectors on quality control and private sector;

Third level: Scientists, policy makers, high-level managers.

3. *Information Exchange on food quality management, optimal techniques and policy options*

- Collect data and information on national and regional needs, priorities, capabilities and present mechanisms of implementation of food control systems;
- Disseminate information on existing and new sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, norms and standards;
- Develop linkages for information exchange on protocols on food safety and food control systems between national, regional and international institutions;
- Diffuse information on the expected impacts of optimal techniques and policy options on national and regional food security and poverty reduction;
- Create web site, newsletters and organization of workshops and conferences to strengthen the capacity and information exchange for food quality, and export promotion.

Expected Outputs

1- Curricula Compiling/Adapting

- Training materials on food quality, safety, best agricultural practices, environmental standards, packaging and labelling (manuals, flyers, guides, extension posters etc.) are developed;
- Documents related to food safety regulation, food quality control, best agricultural practices and market access are produced;
- Training manuals on food safety economics analysis and impact assessment are developed.

2. Training and Empowerment

- About 1,500 farmers and processors from the partner countries are trained;
- About 120 extension agents and food processing technicians are trained;
- 90 scientists, high-level managers, senior technical staff from agriculture, health, processing, international trade agencies, will be trained and empowered in food quality and safety analysis and best agricultural practices;

- 150 policy makers participate in various training and awareness workshops.

3. Information Exchange on food quality management, optimal techniques and policy options

- Database on food safety control systems at national and regional levels is established and disseminated;
- Linkages for information exchange between national, regional and international institutions are established;
- Expected impact of optimal techniques and policy options on national and regional food security and poverty reduction are assessed;
- Functional web sites, newsletters, policy briefs, proceedings, working papers and CD ROMs are produced and disseminated.

Implementation/ Methodology

1. Curricula Compiling/Adapting

Each country partner will be responsible for collecting existing documents related to food safety regulations, food quality control systems, best agricultural practices and food safety economics.

The collected documents will be sent to Regional coordination leads by IITA Benin. Additional documents will be collected from UEMOA, STDF, FAO, WTO, WHO, World Bank, IMF, etc. by the regional coordination.

A regional stakeholders' workshop will be organised by IITA to plan and discuss the training program. In total, twenty five (25) participants from partner countries will attend this workshop for two weeks.

2. Training and Empowerment

Farmers and processors will be trained on post-harvest techniques and best agricultural practices, microbiological and chemical hazards, with a focus on hygiene along the food chain using Farmer Field Fora (FFF) approach. FFF is an effective learning by doing, participatory capacity building approach. It empowers farmers to face new challenges and changes. FFF approach will also be used in households to diffuse information linked to food quality and safety.

National extension agents will be trained in a central pilot site (Training of trainers). They will implement two training sessions in two pilot sites per country.

Training food quality inspectors and laboratory technicians on HACCP, including audit and verification in modern food quality control, accreditation process, and data analysis will be organized in each country through one (1) session per year. Participants will be informed on sanitary and phytosanitary standards and TBT required by international market especially related to EU market.

Scientists, high level managers and senior technical staffs from partner countries will be trained and empowered on food quality and safety analysis and best agricultural practices. Socio-economic impact assessment of food safety and control systems on food security, poverty reduction and environmental protection will be organised at regional level. Thirty five (35) participants from partner countries will be trained through an annual session.

3. Information Exchange on food quality management, optimal techniques and policy options

Each national team will establish a database on food safety and quality control systems that will be managed according to international standards by the regional coordination. Based on their field of expertise, different committees will be established to edit newsletters, extension leaflets, policy briefs, proceedings, CD ROMs and scientific papers. These technical supports will be published and linked to the STDF web site. Public awareness using radio, TV, meetings, etc will be also provided in each involved country.

Monitoring and impact assessment:

The following activities will be carried out by IITA.

- Back-stopping for different activities in the partner countries,
- Monitoring of activities every six (6) months,
- Impact assessment studies of expected outcomes of optimal techniques and policy options on national and regional food security and poverty reduction at the end the project.

Partners

The principal partners are public, private and NGOs staff and farmers who will be trained and empowered to make sound decisions on food quality control and safety in Benin, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, with spill over effect on Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea Bissau, Gambia Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. Consumers are also the potential beneficiaries through good health, job opportunities and incomes generated from enhanced international trade. This project will help mainly the competitiveness of the private sector to produce for better quality products and increase exports (food producers, agro-processors, etc.) and to meet regulatory standards and improve the economic environment for business. The national food production systems are empowered to meet requirements for international trade and to reduce poverty through increased income.

Role of each stakeholders involved in project activities

Activities		Responsible institution	Partners	Year 1				Year 2			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Curricula compiling/adapting		IITA, NARES	World Bank, WTO, UEMOA, WHO								
Regional Workshop		IITA	NARES, Universities World Bank, FAO, UEMOA, STDF								
Training and empowerment	**Farmers, processors, etc.**	IITA	NARES, FAO								
	Technicians, Inspectors, Managers	NARES	Universities, IITA, UEMOA, World Bank								
	Scientists, High-level managers, Senior technical staffs	IITA	NARES, UEMOA, STDF, World Bank								
Information Exchange on food quality management, optimal techniques and policy options	**Database establishment**	IITA, NARES	FAO, World Bank, STDF								
	Reports and Publications	IITA	NARES, STDF								
	Linkage establishment	IITA, NARES	Private sector, NGO, STDF, WTO								
Backstopping		IITA	NARES, FAO, World Bank, Universities								
Monitoring		IITA, NARES	STDF								
Impact assessment studies		IITA	NARES								

Professional experiences

International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA) has a longstanding experience in capacity building of the National Agricultural Research and Extension Services (NARES), development project staff, managerial staff, farmers and farmers organizations' empowerment. IITA has been developing and disseminating food production, food safety, post-harvest and processing technologies and related information. IITA has also modern research-for-development infrastructure and highly qualified scientists and technicians working in multidisciplinary and multicultural teams. IITA has also a standard documentation and information networks liked to its partners throughout the region and at international level for promoting food production and safety and related capacity building. Purdue University (USA) has developed many partial and general equilibrium models for comparative and competitive advantage of trade including regional and country level trade analysis. Purdue University will contribute time and training materials for the curricula compiling/adapting and capacity building in this project. NARES through the national different partners (especially decision makers) will help with their laboratories and facilitate the diffusion and exchange of information, data and experiences across the region.

Management plan

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) will manage the funds, backstop the technical activities and will ensure an effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation of the project in collaboration with the steering committee (SC). IITA will also carry-out all the administrative duties of reporting financial and management information to the steering committee (SC) and STDF. IITA will assign a regional coordinator who will provide the overall supervision, leadership and day-to-day management of the project activities. The regional coordinator will also provide specific leadership and management of the various technical components and resources. He/She will work closely with a small team of part-time assistants who will assist in specific areas of curricula compiling/adapting, training, information exchange and related data collection by NARES, as well as critical IITA staff for training in food processing, human and animal health and plant protection.

STDF will be adequately informed about financial allocations and records over time. Project will be implemented within the policy umbrella afforded by the sub-regional research coordinating body, WECARD (West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development). Strong linkages already exist with key partners including FAO, AfDB (African Development Bank), World Bank and Universities of Abomey-Calavi, Accra and Purdue.

The SC includes 5 representatives: 1 from francophone countries, 1 from Anglophone country, 1 representative of STDF and 2 of IITA who is the regional coordinator of the actual project. The members will be selected during the first regional workshop in Cotonou. The steering committee will hold meetings to exchange ideas, plan activities, and discuss the results of activities, lessons learnt and perspectives.

Budgets ($)

1. CONTRIBUTION OF PARTNERS IN THE PROJECT

Items	Year 1				Year 2				GRAND TOTAL			
	NARES	IITA	STDF	Total1	NARES	IITA	STDF	Total2	NARES	IITA	STDF	TOTAL
Compiling/Adapting Curricula	3,000	2,000	20,000	25,000					3,000	2,000	20,000	25,000
Training & Empowerment:												
- Farmers, Processors, etc	750	5,000	30,000	35,750	750	5,000	25,000	30,750	1,500	10,000	55,000	66,500
- Technicians, Inspectors, etc	9,000		26,000	35,000	9,000		19,000	28,000	18,000		45,500	63,000
- Scientists, High-level managers		5,000	25,000	30,000		5,000	18,000	23,000		10,000	43,000	53,000
- Training manuals		5,000	18,000	23,000		2,000	13,000	15,000		7,000	31,000	38,000
Computers & printers		5,000	20,000	25,000		5,000		5,000		10,000	20,000	30,000
Software		6,000	10,000	16,000						6,000	10,000	16,000
Laboratory Consumables	3,000	2,000	10,000	15,000	3,000	2,000	10,000	15,000	6,000	4,000	20,000	30,000
Information Exchange												
- Database establishment	1,000	5,000	15,000	21,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	10,000	2,000	7,000	22,000	31,000
- Awareness program/Policy makers	3,000		5,000	8,000			7,000	7,000	3,000		12,000	15,000
- Related documents			5,000	5,000			7,000	7,000			12,000	12,000
- Public awareness(radio, TV, meeting)			5,000	5,000			7,000	7,000			12,000	12,000
Monitoring and impact assessment												
- Backstopping		5,000	20,000	25,000		5,000	15,000	20,000		10,000	35,000	45,000
- Monitoring	2,000	5,000	15,000	22,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	14,000	4,000	10,000	22,000	36,000
- Impact assessment studies	2,000	5,000	13,000	20,000	3,000	5,000	25,000	33,000	5,000	10,000	38,000	53,000
Logistic												
- Transport		5,000	15,000	20,000		5,000	20,000	25,000		10,000	35,000	45,000
- Fuel, lubricant		3,000	5,000	8,000			7,000	7,000		3,000	12,000	15,000
Workshops & Seminars												
- National stakeholders workshops	4,500		15,000	19,500	4,500		12,000	16,500	9,000		27,000	36,000
- Regional workshop		5,000	20,000	25,000		5,000	18,000	23,000		10,000	38,000	48,000
- Seminars/Conferences attendance						2,000	8,000	10,000		2,000	8,000	10,000
Staff												
- Regular staff (3 countries)	15,000	20,000		35,000	15,000	15,000		30,000	30,000	35,000		65,000
- Casual staff		3,000	10,000	13,000		3,000	8,000	11,000		6,000	18,000	24,000
Communication / Correspondences	1,500	1,000	5,000	7,500	2,500	1,000	3,500	7,000	4,000	2,000	8,500	14,000
TOTAL	44,750	87,000	307,000	438,750	40,750	67,000	236,500	344,250	85,500	154,000	543,500	783,000

2. ALLOCATION OF STDF FUNDS TO PARTNERS (IITA, BENIN, COTE D'IVOIRE AND GHANA)

ITEMS	YEAR 1			YEAR 2			TOTAL		
	NARES	IITA	Total1	NARES	IITA	Total2	NARES	IITA	TOTAL
Compiling/Adapting Curricula	15,000	5,000	20,000				15,000	5,000	20,000
Training & Empowerment:									
- Farmers, Processors, etc	20,000	10,000	30,000	15,000	10,000	25,000	35,000	20,000	55,000
- Technicians, Inspectors, etc	18,000	8,000	26,000	10,000	9,000	19,000	28,000	17,000	45,000
- Scientists, High-level managers, etc		25,000	25,000		18,000	18,000		43,000	43,000
- Training manuals		18,000	18,000		13,000	13,000		31,000	31,000
Computers & printers	8,000	12,000	20,000				8,000	12,000	20,000
Software		10,000	10,000					10,000	10,000
Laboratory Consumables	6,000	4,000	10,000	6,000	4,000	10,000	12,000	8,000	20,000
Information Exchange									
- Database establishment	8,000	7,000	15,000		7,000	7,000	8,000	14,000	22,000
- Awareness program/Policy makers	5,000		5,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	10,000	2,000	12,000
- Related documents		5,000	5,000		7,000	7,000		12,000	12,000
- Public awareness(radio, TV, meeting)	5,000		5,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	10,000	2,000	12,000
Monitoring and impact assessment									
- Backstopping		20,000	20,000		15,000	15,000		35,000	35,000
- Monitoring		15,000	15,000		7,000	7,000		22,000	22,000
- Impact assessment studies		13,000	13,000		25,000	25,000		38,000	38,000
Logistic									
- Transport		15,000	15,000		20,000	20,000		35,000	35,000
- Fuel, lubricant		5,000	5,000		7,000	7,000		12,000	12,000
Workshops & Seminars									
- National stakeholders workshops	12,000	3,000	15,000	12,000		12,000	24,000	3,000	27,000
- Regional workshop		20,000	20,000		18,000	18,000		38,000	38,000
- Seminars/Conferences attendance					8,000	8,000		8,000	8,000
Staff									
- Regular staff (4 countries)									
- Casual staff	5,000	5,000	10,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	18,000
Communication / Correspondences	1,500	3,500	5,000	1,500	2,000	3,500	3,000	5,500	8,500
TOTAL	103,500	203,500	307,000	58,500	178,000	263,500	162,000	381,500	543,500

The total cost of the project is estimated at Seven hundred eighty three thousands dollars (*US $783,000*). The requested fund from STDF is five hundred forty three thousand and five hundred dollars (**US $ 543,500**). IITA and national partners will make in-kind contributions of professional and administrative staff time, and laboratory and office space equivalent to approximately Two hundred thirty nine thousands and five hundred dollars (**US $239,500**).

Budget justification

Compiling/Adapting curricula: includes cost of information collection from different sources in each partner country, regional and international institutions such as National services, UEMOA, FAO, World Bank, STDF, EU, etc**.** This information is related to food safety and quality control systems, food economics and best agricultural practices

Training and empowerment of farmers and processors, technicians and inspectors, scientists and high-level managers, etc. include costs of accommodation, subsistence, transport and other facilities of participants and resource persons

Training manuals cover the cost of all support document edited: photocopy, print, document translation; this fund is managed by regional coordination

Computers and printers: one (1) desktop + one (1) printer and accessories will be allocated to each country for data back up and analysis. Three (3) laptops + one (1) printer and accessories to complete IITA existing informatics logistic for backstopping, regional training and database management.

Software: Costs of licenses (new version) for SAS, SPSS, Epi-Info, STATA for the regional training and data analysis

Laboratory consumables: include cost of consumables, Petri dishes, Elisa tests and other materials for technician training practices

Workshops: include costs of two regional and two in-country workshops (beginning and end). The costs cover accommodation, subsistence, transport and other facilities of stakeholders and resource persons.

Permanent Staff: includes costs for part-time (10%) spent by NARES and IITA staff providing technical backstopping related to all activities.

Casual staff: includes costs for technicians and field workers preparing training materials and data collection.

Transport cost: include car hiring and driver for field activities

Monitoring and backstopping: include costs of coordinating team travelling for monitoring activities in partner countries.

Impact Assessment studies: cost of surveys (development of questionnaires, photocopies, investigators, supervision, data entry and analysis). This activity will be carried out at the beginning and the end of the project.

Seminars and conferences attendance: coordination of the project and other collaborators will attend to international seminars/conferences to present scientific papers.

Communication: includes cost of telephone, fax, e-mail, internet and mails.

Administration support: Administrative costs for the project management.

Information Exchange: includes publication related costs and information exchange (scientific and development articles, newsletter for information on food system control, public meeting, TV, radio, etc)

Database establishment: include cost for a database manager for developing and feeding the database

References

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