



DRAFT PROJECT PROPOSAL

**SPS CAPACITY BUILDING IN AFRICA TO MITIGATE THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF
PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN COCOA AND TO MAINTAIN MARKET ACCESS**

London, April 2010

GRANT APPLICATION FORM

1. Project Title:	SPS Capacity Building in Africa to Mitigate the Harmful Effects of Pesticide Residues in Cocoa and to Maintain Market Access
2. STDF themes	<p>The project will address all three STDF themes:</p> <p>Theme 1: SPS capacity evaluation and planning tools, including the need for and implications of international standards and their application.</p> <p>Project objectives 1 and 4 address the need for capacity building in various aspects of Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) standards in cocoa growing countries.</p> <p>Theme 2: Capacity building for public/private organizations, notably with respect to market access.</p> <p>Project objectives 2 and 3 are designed to build capacity for cocoa-related public and private organizations to monitor and enforce the relevant regulatory and legal provisions thus maintaining international market access for their cocoa.</p> <p>Theme 3: Information sharing on standards and co-ordination of technical cooperation activities</p> <p>Since both cocoa and pesticide products may cross national borders in the region, project objective 5 will address sharing of information and technical cooperation relating to SPS standards.</p>
3. Estimated starting date:	Within three to six months of the date of approval of the project by STDF Working Group
4. Duration:	Two years
5. Requesting organization	<p>The International Cocoa Organisation (ICCO) on behalf of five of its member countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo).</p> <p>Dr. Jean-Marc Anga Director, Economics and Statistics Division International Cocoa Organization Commonwealth House; 1-19 New Oxford Street London WC1A 1NU United Kingdom Tel: +44 (0) 207 400 5066 Fax: +44 (0) 207 421 5500 e-mail:dir.econ@icco.org</p> <p>Letters of support from the relevant governments in all five countries are attached under Appendix 1</p>

	<p>6. Implementing organizations</p> <p>Regional Project Executing Agency (PEA): <i>Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricole (FIRCA)</i> (Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice) 01 P.O. Box 3726 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire Telephone: +225 22 52 81 81 Fax: +225 22 52 81 87 Email: firca@firca.ci Dr. Lucien Kouame Regional Project Co-ordinator kouame_dpvcq@isysphyt.ci l_kouame@yahoo.fr Telephone: +225 07 90 37 54</p> <p>National Project Implementing Agencies:</p> <p>Cameroon: Direction de la Réglementation et de Contrôle de Qualité des Intrants et des Produits Agricoles Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Yaoundé, Cameroon BP Telephone : +237..... Fax : + 237 222 5091 Email:</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire: <i>Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricole (FIRCA)</i> (Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice) 01 P.O. Box 3726 Abidjan Telephone: +225 22 52 81 81 Fax: +225 22 52 81 87 Email: firca@firca.ci</p> <p>Ghana: Quality Control Company Ltd. (QCCL) Ghana Cocobod P. O. Box M.54 Accra, Ghana Telephone : +233 21 66 65 53 +233 24 42 50 85 7 Fax : + 233 21 66 31 93 Email: gorkehsekyim@yahoo.com</p> <p>Nigeria: Cocoa Association of Nigeria Ilesha-Benin Expressway P.M.B 720 Akure Ondo State, Nigeria Telephone : +234 34 24 32 08 Fax : + 234 34 24 32 08</p>
--	---

	<p>Email: cocoa@skannet.com</p> <p>Togo: Coordination Centrale des Filières Café-Cacao Immeuble Direction de la Qualité et de la Métrologie BP 8582 Lomé, TOGO Telephone : +228 227 09 45 Fax : + 228 227 09 65 Email: ccfcc@laposte.tg</p> <p>Letters of endorsement from all five implementing organizations are attached under Appendix 2.</p>
7. Project background and rationale	<p>Cocoa is of vital importance to the economies of the participating countries above, contributing to major proportions of their foreign exchange earnings and regionally, providing employment to millions of people. In all but one country (Togo), cocoa constitutes the largest part of the agricultural sector and for Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, it is the largest sector of the whole economy. It is therefore evident that threats to cocoa marketing would have a significant economic impact and this has led the authorities of all participating countries to prioritize access to consumer markets as being of national importance.</p> <p>In many cocoa importing countries, consumers are becoming increasingly aware of food safety concerns, with a perception that the use of chemicals and other substances in the production and processing of cocoa might be detrimental to their health. As a result, some countries have enacted legislative and regulatory measures and established SPS standards that have to be met for imported food or food substances. New regulations, in the EU, the USA and Japan have the potential, if not properly adhered-to, of disrupting cocoa trade and consequently depriving smallholder farmers and governments in producing countries, of much needed revenues. For example, in Japan, since new legislation on maximum residue limits (MRLs) came into effect in May 2006, several consignments of cocoa beans have been denied entry into the country. The rejected consignments were found to have exceeded the MRLs set by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). Considerable concern has been expressed by chocolate manufacturers in the EU and USA regarding reports of lots that exceeded permitted MRLs, including obsolete pesticides.</p> <p>Such disruption clearly has the potential to harm the welfare of the farmers and affect the countries' poverty alleviation programmes. After a thorough investigation in the SPS situation in the countries concerned, major gaps have been identified in: (i) quantification of the levels of risk from contaminants affecting the cocoa supply chain; (ii) specific information on pesticide science, at all levels, in producer countries and (iii) infrastructure to monitor and enforce SPS standards.</p> <p>The present project proposal is submitted to address these issues by strengthening national capacity in the five participating countries to address SPS standards and by developing regional co-operation, especially by collaborating with existing in-country and international initiatives in this area.</p> <p>While adequate resources would be required to sustain the SPS initiative over the long term, the proposed project would considerably strengthen the institutional framework and transfer of knowledge to the relevant stakeholders in the countries.</p> <p>Appendix 3 gives a more detailed description of the project background and rationale, including responsibilities and linkages with past, present and planned projects relating</p>

	to good practices and cocoa quality.
8. Project management	<p>The project will be managed at four levels as follows:</p> <p>at international level by the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO);</p> <p>at regional level by the <i>Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricole (FIRCA)</i> (Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice);</p> <p>and, at national level by the National Project Implementing Agency (NPIA) in each participating country.</p> <p>A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established, chaired by the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) and will comprise a representative from FIRCA, one representative from each NPIA and the International Project Consultant.</p> <p>The ICCO Secretariat has a vast experience in coordinating, monitoring, supervision and evaluation of projects. It is the designated Supervisory Body for all cocoa projects funded by the Common Fund for Commodities based in Amsterdam, The Netherlands.</p> <p>Further details are provided under Appendix 4.</p>
9. Project objectives	<p>Overall Objective</p> <p>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>Immediate Objectives</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 adequate advice on SPS issues that might arise, thus reducing potential disruption to trade from non-compliance.
10. Project outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced SPS awareness among key stakeholders in the cocoa supply chain. 2. Enhanced capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply GAP/GWP. 3. Enhanced institutional capacity to implement SPS measures in-country. 4. Increased regional collaboration to enforce the recommended SPS measures. 5. National laboratories created/strengthened with equipment and training as a result of project implementation.

11. Project activities (All main project activities will be grouped under the following components)	Component 1: Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain about SPS standards in cocoa. Component 2: Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP). Component 3: Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa. Component 4: Strengthening regional collaboration to support institutional capacity in individual countries to apply SPS standards in cocoa. Component 5: Result evaluation and dissemination workshop See Appendix 6 for detailed work plan indicating substantive activities under each component activity.
12. Timetable	Please see Appendix 7 . The timetable shown assumes a starting date of three to six months after approval of the project, preferably in October 2010 and indicates approximate “cocoa seasons”. Timing of activities may need to be adjusted with a different starting date.
13. Private/public sector co-operation	<p>The success of the project will depend on close and effective collaboration between the public and private sectors. The following organisations have been identified as suitable partners for regional and in some instances, national activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CropLife International (and its member countries) 2. Sustainable Tree Crop Programme (STCP) 3. Association of Chocolate, Biscuit and Confectionery Industries of Europe (CAOBISCO), 4. European Cocoa Association (ECA) 5. Federation of Cocoa Commerce (FCC) 6. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) 7. World Cocoa Foundation (WCF) 8. Cocoa Producers' Alliance (COPAL) <p>In each country, the following stakeholders have been identified as potential partners in the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National food safety agencies 2. Authorities responsible for the registration and use of pesticides 3. Authorities and laboratories responsible for the analysis of chemical residues 4. Country Cocoa Associations 5. Exporters 6. Licensed Buying Companies (or Agencies)
14. Budget	<p>The estimated total cost of the project is about US\$ 5,306,354 to be sourced as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-financing by countries (cash) = US\$1,724,749 2. Counterpart contributions by countries (in kind) = US\$601,650

	<p>3. STDF (Cash Grant) = US\$593,460</p> <p>4. External co-financing (cash) = US\$2,386,495</p> <p>See Appendix 8 for a detailed budget and sources of financing</p>
15. Non STDF contributions	<p>External Co-financing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural Commodity Programme (ACP) of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP Group); 2. Agro-chemical companies via <i>CropLife</i> International <p>See Appendix 8 for details</p>

APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING LETTERS

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE

CABINET DU MINISTRE

0383
N° _____ /MINAGRI/DGPDA/dpvccq

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union – Discipline – Travail

Abidjan, le 12 FEV 2010

Le Ministre,
à
Monsieur le Secrétaire,
Fonds pour l'Application des Normes
et le Développement du Commerce

Objet : Projet de renforcement des capacités SPS
en Afrique pour la réduction des résidus
de pesticides et le maintien de l'accès
du cacao au marché international

Centre William Rappard
Rue de Lausanne 1524
CH-1211, Genève

SUISSE

Monsieur le Secrétaire,

La Côte d'Ivoire, qui tire une grande partie de ses revenus du cacao, attache du prix à la production de cacao de qualité, respectant les exigences sanitaires et phytosanitaires, et les normes en matière de commerce international. C'est pourquoi, le Ministère de l'Agriculture a été fortement impliqué dans l'élaboration du projet ci-dessus nommé.

La République de Côte d'Ivoire appui cette initiative et est prête à y participer activement et collaborer pleinement avec l'organisation internationale du cacao (ICCO), les pays producteurs impliqués, ainsi que les autres partenaires, pour la mise en œuvre du projet. Elle souhaite par conséquent que la requête de financement qui est soumise au Fonds pour l'Application des Normes et le Développement du Commerce soit accueillie avec une bienveillante attention.

Veuillez agréer, **Monsieur le Secrétaire**, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

Pour le Ministre et Par délégation
Le Directeur de Cabinet



FEDERAL MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

FEDERAL SECRETARIAT
GARKI, ABUJA

COMMODITIES AND PRODUCTS INSPECTORATE DEPARTMENT

P. M. B. No. 88

Telegrams:

Telephone:.....



Ref. No..... TS. 1728/Vol. II/50

Date:..... 8th March, 2010

The Secretariat,
Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF),
World Trade Organisation (WTO),
Centre William Rappard,
Rue de Lausanne,
CH-1211 Geneva 21,
Switzerland.

PROJECT ON SPS CAPACITY BUILDING IN AFRICA TO MITIGATE THE HARMFUL EFFECT OF PESTICIDES RESIDUES IN COCOA TO MAINTAIN MARKET ACCESS

I am directed to refer to the above mentioned project and to inform you that Nigeria is in full support of the project on SPS Capacity Building in Africa to Mitigate the Harmful Effect of Pesticides Residues in Cocoa to Maintain Market Access. Nigeria is impressed with this project because it will help to enhance our efforts as we strive to produce cocoa that is free of all kinds of residues.

2. The purpose of this letter therefore is to kindly inform you that Nigeria will co-operate with the ICCO and will do everything possible to bring to bear the full implementation of this project in Nigeria, which we all know is for enhancement of our cocoa quality as well as for the benefit of the millions of small holder farmers and all the stakeholders along the cocoa chain.

3. Nigeria is set and ready to do everything possible leading to the commencement of the project in Nigeria.

4. Please, accept the Honourable Minister's best regards.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Usman M. D. Gwandu".

Usman M. D. Gwandu
Director, Commodities and Products Inspectorate Dept.
for: Honourable Minister

**MINISTÈRE DÉLEGUE AUPRES DU PRÉSIDENT
DE LA REPUBLIQUE CHARGE DU COMMERCE
ET DE LA PROMOTION DU SECTEUR PRIVE**

**REPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE
Travail – Liberté – Patrie**

CABINET

Tél : (228) 221.05 52/ Fax : (228) 221.05 72
B.P. 383 Lomé (Togo)

19 MAR 2010

Lomé, le

N° M11/MDPR-CPSP/CAB

LE MINISTRE

A

**Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif
de l'Organisation Internationale
de Cacao (ICCO)
Commonwealth House
1-19 New Oxford Street
Londres WC1A 1NU**

ROYAUME-UNI

Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif,

Suite à votre lettre référencée JV/SP du 01 mars 2010, relative à la mobilisation du financement pour la mise en œuvre du projet de « Renforcement des capacités de respect des Normes Sanitaires et Phytosanitaires (SPS) en Afrique pour atténuer les effets nocifs des résidus de pesticides dans le cacao et maintenir l'accès au marché »,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le projet sus-mentionné cadre avec des actions devant être mises en œuvre afin que les fèves de cacao commercialisées par mon pays répondent aux normes en matière de résidus de pesticides, élaborées par l'Union Européenne et adoptées en janvier 2008.

En effet, les activités de ce projet complèteront celles prévues pour la réalisation de l'état des résidus dans les fèves commercialisées et les mesures destinées à en assurer un meilleur suivi à moyen et long terme.

Compte tenu donc de l'importance que revêt ce projet pour l'économie cacaoyère nationale, j'apporte mon soutien à la requête de financement qui sera introduite auprès du Fonds pour l'Application des Normes et le Développement du Commerce de l'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce (FANDC/OMC) par l'Organisation Internationale du Cacao (ICCO).

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Pour le Ministre et P.O.
Le Directeur de Cabinet,



Mohamed Sad OURO-SAMA

CC :

Monsieur le Secrétaire du Standards and
Trade Development Facility (STDF) ;
World Trade Organisation (WTO) ;
Centre William Rappard
Rue de Lausanne, CH-1211 Geneva 21
Suisse

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Paix - Travail- Patrie

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION DE LA REGLEMENTATION ET DU CONTRÔLE
DE QUALITE DES INTRANTS ET DES PRODUITS
AGRICOLES

E-0 4561
N° 1/L/10/MINADER/SG/DRCQ(PURPCC)

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace - Work - Fatherland

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND CONTROL
OF INPUTS AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

04 MARS 2010

Le Vice Premier Ministre, Ministre de
l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural

A

Monsieur le Secrétaire du STDF (Standard and
Trade Development Facility), Organisation
Mondiale du Commerce, Centre William
Rappard, Rue de Lausanne 154 CH-1211
Genève, Suisse
Tél : +41 22 739 5747 Fax : +41 22 739 5760
Email : STDFSecretariat@wto.org

Objet : Lettre de soutien au financement du projet de Renforcement
des capacités Sanitaire et phytosanitaire (SPS) pour atténuer
les résidus de pesticides et le maintien de l'accès du cacao Africain
sur le marché mondial

Monsieur le Secrétaire,

Le Cameroun a participé activement à l'élaboration du projet régional pour le renforcement des capacités sanitaire et phytosanitaire en matière de résidus des pesticides et autres substances nocives dans le cacao en Afrique.

En effet, ce projet pourrait renforcer les capacités du Programme D'urgence pour la Réduction des Résidus des Pesticides dans les Cacao/Café Camerounais (PURPCC), programme que le Gouvernement du Cameroun a mis en place pour améliorer la qualité et l'accès de ces produits au marché international.

En conséquence, j'ai l'honneur, au nom du Gouvernement du Cameroun, d'apporter tout mon soutien à ce projet. Le Cameroun collaborera pleinement avec les autres pays africains et partenaires internationaux à la mise en place dudit projet.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire, l'assurance de mes sentiments distingués

Pour le Vice Premier Ministre
Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural

Le Secrétaire délégué



Mme ANANGA MESSINA Clémentine A.

In case of reply the
number and date of this
letter should be quoted

Our Ref. MOF/COCOBOD/045

Your Ref.

Tel No: 665587



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING
P. O. BOX MB 40
ACCRA

25 March, 2010

The Secretariat
Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF)
World Trade Organization (WTO)
Centre William Rappard
Rue de Lausanne
CH-1211 Geneva 21
Switzerland.

**SPS Capacity Building in Africa to Mitigate the Harmful Effect
of Pesticides Residues in Cocoa to Maintain Market Access**

We refer to the project proposal for the above and write to convey the support
of the Government of Ghana for the implementation of the project in Ghana.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kwabena Duffuor".
HON. DR. KWABENA DUFFUOR
MINISTER

APPENDIX 2: ENDORSEMENT OF IMPLEMENTING ORGANIZATIONS



Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles

DIRECTION EXÉCUTIVE

N° 5 / 5 /FIRCA/DE.2010

Abidjan, le 04 MAR 2010

Objet : Projet de renforcement des capacités
SPS en Afrique pour la réduction des résidus
de pesticides et le maintien de l'accès
du cacao au marché international.

A
Monsieur le Secrétaire
du Fonds pour l'Application des
Normes et le Développement
du Commerce

Centre William Rappard
Rue de Lausanne 1524
CH-1211, Genève

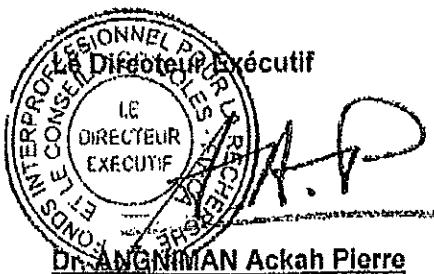
SUISSE

Monsieur le Secrétaire,

Suite à la séance de travail tenue le 09 février 2010 à la Direction Exécutive du Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricoles (FIRCA) avec le Directeur de la Division Economie et Statistiques de l'ICCO, relative au projet cité en objet, le FIRCA voudrait par la présente, marquer son intérêt pour assurer la fonction d'Agence fiduciaire dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre dudit projet aussi bien en Côte d'Ivoire que dans les autres pays producteurs impliqués.

Par ailleurs, le FIRCA est disposé à apporter les adaptations nécessaires à son dispositif opérationnel afin de répondre au mieux aux exigences de l'ICCO et des partenaires.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



Organisme reconnu d'utilité publique, et sujet à l'inscrition des programmes de recherche agronomique et forestière, de conseil agricole et d'appui aux organisations professionnelles agricoles, régi par la loi n° 2001 - 635 du 8 octobre 2001 et le décret n° 2002-620 du 11 décembre 2002
UG : N° 0404748 Z - Régime d'impôt : Type particulier - Centre d'Impôt : SAID Cocody II Plateau;
Siège : ABIDJAN - 01 BP 3720 Abidjan 01 - Tel. : (225) 22 52 81 81 - Fax : (225) 22 52 81 87
Site Web : www.firca.ci - E-mail : firca@firca.ci



GHANA COCOA BOARD

COCOA HOUSE
P. O. BOX 933
ACCRA
GHANA.

TEL: 233-21- 661732 / 661872 /
661757 / 678916 / 678972
FAX: 233 -21 - 667104 / 669808
E-mail: cocobod@cocobod.gh
WEB SITE: www.cocobod.gh
CABLE: COCOBOD, ACCRA.

IN YOUR REPLY
PLEASE QUOTE: DCE/A&QC/ICCO/4/8

DATE: 1ST MARCH 2010

THE DIRECTOR
ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION
ICCO
LONDON

Dear Sir,

LETTER OF SUPPORT

Following discussions at the Douala workshop on the above subject, we write to inform you of Quality Control Company Limited (QCCL) acceptance to undertake the project on Pesticide Residues in Ghana. This is to inform you that COCOBOD has approved the participation of Quality Control Company Limited in the ICOO project "SPS capacity building in Africa to mitigate pesticide residues and maintain cocoa market access."

COCOBOD will be fully committed to the proposed budget for the project.

You can count on our co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

DR. Y. ADU-AMPOMAH
AG. DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE (A&QC)

REPUBLICHE DU CAMEROUN
Pax - Travail - Patrie
MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT RURAL
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
DIRECTION DE LA REGLEMENTATION ET DU CONTROLE
DE QUALITE DES INTRANTS ET DES PRODUITS
AGRICOLE

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace - Work - Fatherland
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
GENERAL SECRETARIAT
DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND CONTROL
OF INPUTS AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

F 0 455
N° 7L/10/MINADER/SG/DRCQ (PURPCC)

04 MAI 2010

Le Vice Premier Ministre, Ministre de
l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural

A

Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif de
l'Organisation Internationale du Cacao
(ICCO)Commonwealth House, 1-19 New
Oxford Street. London WC1A 1NU
United Kingdom
Fax: +44 207 421 5500

Objet : Désignation de l'Agence d'exécution du projet
Renforcement des capacités Sanitaire et phytosanitaire (SPS)
pour atténuer les résidus de pesticides et le maintien
de l'accès du cacao africain sur le marché mondial

Monsieur le Directeur Exécutif,

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du projet sous –régional de « **Renforcement des Capacités Sanitaires (SPS) pour atténuer les résidus de pesticides et le maintien de l'accès du cacao africain sur le marché mondial** », votre institution a sollicité du Cameroun, la désignation de l'agence nationale d'exécution de ce projet.

A cet effet, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que la Direction de la Réglementation et de Contrôle de Qualité,des Intrants et des Produits Agricoles du Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural est la structure désignée pour abriter sur le plan national ce projet.

Veuillez, agréer, Monsieur le Directeur exécutif, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.



Mme ANANGA MESSINA Clémentine A.

APPENDIX 3: PROJECT BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

Cocoa is crucial to the economies of at least five West and Central African countries (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo), which together account for approximately 70% of the world's production. For the two largest producers, cocoa contributes approximately 28% of Ghana's foreign exchange earnings and 35% of exports for Côte d'Ivoire. Cocoa production is the main source of income to millions of smallholder farmers in Africa who depend on it for their livelihood. Through international trade, cocoa export also provides fiscal revenues to the government in producing countries and employment to several million people in the cocoa sector.

In the Central and West African regions, the most destructive cocoa disease is Black Pod (especially the invasive *Phytophthora megakarya* which can regularly cause more than 50% crop loss if left unchecked) and cocoa mirids (*Sahlbergella* and *Distantiella* spp.) are the most important insect pests. The damage, in terms of crop loss, caused by these two pests has forced farmers and governments to resort to spraying large quantities of fungicides and insecticides to control the situation. In addition, pests such as stem borers and cocoa swollen shoot virus have also become a matter of considerable concern: especially in the west of the region. Post-harvest pests also constitute a special threat, where infestations of species of beetles (e.g. *Cryptolestes ferrugineus*), warehouse moths (e.g. *Ephestia elutella*) and rodents can result in loss of quality, and if inappropriately treated, in a high risk of rejection of cocoa consignments due to pesticide residues. Both pests and moulds (which leave mycotoxin residues on produce) are likely to become serious if cocoa is poorly dried, especially in the rainy season when various artificial drying techniques are used. If these are inappropriate, other residues such as Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) may be deposited on cocoa beans.

The statistics in Table 1 indicate that cocoa beans constitute 80% of regional exports, which indicates that focus should be placed on this sector of the market, with the EU as the main consuming region. After the EU, NAFTA countries predominate, followed by exports to Asia and the Pacific.

	Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Nigeria	Togo	Region
Approx. % of exports	25	35	28	20	5	
Cocoa beans to:						
EU	162,966	396,752	395,186	184,647	82,115	1,221,666
Other Europe	1,000	31,982	26,175	2,290	2,468	63,915
Asia Pacific*	16,253	33,034	95,500	12,703	13,343	170,833
Japan	0	0	28,750	0	0	28,750
NAFTA	0	218,332	6,750	27,063	6,343	258,488
Other regions	0	45,790	11,590	0	3,189	60,569
Cocoa butter	5,939	59,431	17,531	9,015	0	91,916
Powder & cake	6,192	76,343	20,569	7,924	0	111,028
Products	2,869	43,187	0	0	0	46,056
Paste/liquor: EU	0	111,713	45,465	0	0	157,178
p/l other	0	29,771	10,535	0	0	40,306

Table 1 Regional exports (2008): cocoa beans & products (source: ICCO Quarterly Bulletin)

* Asia pacific: includes ASEAN, Australia, China, India

Consumers of cocoa and cocoa products all over the world are becoming increasingly aware of food safety concerns as related to the use of chemicals in the production and processing of cocoa and as related to other issues and procedures that may be detrimental to their health. As a result, an increasing number of countries have enacted legislative and regulatory measures and established

sanitary and phytosanitary standards that have to be met for imported food or food substances, in order to continue to have access to their markets.

In September 2008, a European Union Legislation on Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) in Pesticides (Regulation 149/2008/EEC) came into effect. The regulation sets maximum levels on the amount of pesticides permitted on imported foods, including cocoa beans. All cocoa beans imported into the EU from September 2008 have to conform to the new Regulation. However, a debate continues in the EU about the role of pesticides and which ones will continue to be permitted. The original 91/414/EC regulation was seen as just the start of a review process and in 2008 the European Parliament approved a proposal for even stricter controls, with a shift in emphasis from risk to hazard-based assessment of pesticides; in spite of intense debate, many elements of this proposed legislation will proceed (as EC 1185/2009, which replaces 91/414/EC). In the U.S.A, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 which regulates the amount of pesticide residues permitted on food for consumption. The EPA also requires that all approved pesticides are clearly labelled with instructions for proper use, handling, storage and disposal. In Japan, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) established new legislation that came into effect in May 2006, setting new MRLs for food products.

Cocoa production has been recognized as an effective tool to alleviate the poverty that is prevailing in the producing countries. However, the new regulations by the EU, the USA and Japan have the potential, if not properly adhered to, of affecting cocoa trade and consequently depriving cocoa smallholder farmers and governments of the producing countries, of the much needed revenues. This will harm the welfare of the farmers and affect the countries' poverty alleviation programmes. For example, in Japan, since the new legislation on MRLs came into effect in May 2006, several consignments of cocoa beans have been denied entry into the country. The rejected consignments were found to have exceeded the MRLs set by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). Considerable concern has been expressed by chocolate manufacturers in the EU and USA regarding reports of lots of cocoa that exceeded permitted MRLs, including obsolete pesticides.

The following country statements were recorded during surveys carried out in 2009-10 under a STDF Project Preparation Grant:

Cameroon: Cocoa remains the most important agricultural product, representing about 25% of the total value of non-oil revenues (although crude oil and petroleum products are the main export sector). The crop is grown in 8 out of 10 regions in an area estimated to average 450,000 hectares. The cocoa sector has around 600,000 cocoa producers, and involves "a total population of 5 million people living directly or indirectly on the cocoa economy". A national objective for Cameroon is to increase production of quality cocoa to 300,000 tonnes by the year 2015. As with all participating countries, cocoa in Cameroon suffers heavy attacks of black pod and insects (especially mirids) and the "uncontrolled use of fungicides and insecticides is a matter of great concern to the government". A national priority is therefore to ensure that the country complies with the European Union Regulation 149/2008/EEC on MRLs for pesticides in cocoa beans, in order to minimise the risk of rejection of cocoa that does not meet these limits. Furthermore, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehousing Practices (GWP) are seen as important for marketing of quality cocoa, under the label "Cocoa Made in Cameroon". Among the major constraints in the cocoa sector in Cameroon to achieve this objective, one can mention illiteracy that prevents the farmers to read the labels attached to pesticide packages and the poor understanding by small retailers of critical information about active ingredients. This, in the past, has caused serious problems including, in some instances, human poisoning.

Côte d'Ivoire: Cocoa is the most important export and represents 35-40% of the national earnings for the world's largest producer. The crop employs approximately one million farmers, and more than six million people rely directly and indirectly on it for a living. Phytosanitary issues are seen as one of the most serious threats to the sustainability of cocoa production and of the national

economy. Disease and insect problems compel producers to use many type of pesticides, but there is a general lack of knowledge and information about them. Experts agree that producers must be encouraged to use good agricultural practices in order to minimize the risk of pesticide residues, or other contaminants (OTA, PAH, etc.) in cocoa beans. In order to minimise threats to cocoa exports on the international market, the Government has resolved to strengthen compliance with international SPS standards, and develop strategies for producing quality cocoa. To this end, a number of governmental and non governmental initiatives promote quality cocoa production. There is strong support for the project as it fits in with these initiatives and supports the national policy for the production of quality cocoa for better access to the international market.

Ghana: Cocoa employs approximately 800,000 farm families, spread over six of the ten regions of Ghana. The crop generates about 1 billion US dollars in foreign exchange annually and is a major contributor to government revenue and GDP (26 %). Cocoa products like chocolate and cocoa powder feature prominently on the menu in many homes, restaurants and hotels. The processing of cocoa into various products also creates jobs for thousands of Ghanaians and there is a growing belief in the health benefits of cocoa. The Ghana government has therefore embarked on a vigorous campaign in various forms to ensure a healthy workforce by promoting the consumption of cocoa and its derivative products, thereby creating ancillary jobs. As in neighbouring countries, Ghanaian cocoa is attacked with Black Pod, mirids and other pests. In response, the Ghanaian government, through the Ghana Cocoa Board, regularly organized a centrally-co-ordinated nationwide spraying programme thus enabling recommendations for improvement to be implemented rapidly on a large scale. Maintaining its reputation for high quality cocoa is of paramount importance to the Ghana Cocoa Board and the Quality Control Company Ltd (QCCL) has been designated to implement SPS-related projects.

Nigeria: Cocoa contributes significantly to the economy of Nigeria and it is currently the largest non oil foreign exchange earner for the country and contributes substantially to the rural economy. In terms of employment, over five million people derive their income from cocoa as farmers, Licensed Buying Agents, Warehouse agents, processors and exporters. 95% of cocoa is grown in 21 out of the 36 States by small scale farmers working on farms of 1-3 hectares, providing low yields and facing high incidence of pests and diseases. The authorities are concerned about the “irrational use of pesticides and its associated risks for the environmental and potential damage on the health of cocoa farmers, consumers of cocoa and its by-products and others along the supply chain. In addition, Nigeria has a specific concern related to the widespread use of copper sulphate, from various sources, for black pod control and the risk of heavy metals contaminating produce. In terms of SPS standards in general, Nigeria attaches great importance to pesticide residues and strongly supports the full implementation of the project.

Togo: This relatively small economy is heavily dependent on both commercial and subsistence agriculture which provides employment for more than 60% of the labour force. The major crops are: cocoa, coffee and cotton (the most important), which together generate about 30% of export earnings. Cocoa provides a direct livelihood to some 11,000 households, with additional benefits to a substantial chain of collectors, transporters, traders and various exporters. At the time of independence, yields were low (150-200 kg/ha), but after a significant replanting programme with hybrids during the 1970s, yields improved to about 400kg/ha. The major concerns are decreasing areas and decline in production, with ageing tree stock and the resurgence of pest problems such as Black Pod, Swollen Shoot and mirids. Enthusiasm to participate in this project is driven by the need for compliance with EU directives and concerns that this may not be possible if the cocoa farmers and other stakeholders in the sector are not adequately informed and appropriately trained.

Concerns Raised in Participating Countries

The food safety concerns that affect cocoa are pesticides residues, mycotoxins such as ochratoxin A (OTA), Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Free Fatty Acid (FFA), heavy metals (e.g. lead, cadmium) and others substances. In the STDF sponsored survey of experts from key cocoa

producing countries, an International Cocoa Organisation (ICCO) consultant recorded the following ratings (scale of 0-5, with 5 representing “most concerned”):

	Cameroon	Côte d'Ivoire	Ghana	Nigeria	Togo
Rating of concerns					
Insecticide residues	4	5	5	5	4
Fungicide residues	4	5	2	5	2
Herbicide residues	2	5	1	4	1
Ochratoxin A and other mycotoxins	3	5	1	3	2
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	3	5	1	1	1
Free Fatty Acid (FFA)	1	1	0	0	1
Heavy metals	0	3	0	3	1
Contamination by allergens	4	1	1	1	0
Mineral oil contamination from jute bags	1	0	0	3	1
Non-dioxin like Poly Chlorinated Biphenyls	0	0	5	0	0
Other contaminants	0	0	0	0	0
Importance rating for pesticide standards					
EU MRLs for Pesticides (Regulation 149/2008/EEC)	5	5	5	5	5
US EPA Food Quality Protection Act 1996	2	4	5	1	0
EPA requirements for pesticide labelling	4	1	4	0	0
Japanese MHLW legislation (2006)	1	3	5	0	0

In general, pesticide (and specifically insecticide) residues raise the greatest levels of concern, with exports to the EU identified as the key market. However, there were significant country variations in emphasis. For example Ghana focuses on Japanese standards for pesticides, despite the relatively small proportion (4%) of its export market, since they represent the most stringent specifications. During the survey, QCCL representatives indicated that if they can conform to Japanese requirements (which currently include residue analysis with the husk still on the cocoa beans), then meeting the requirements of others countries would be relatively straightforward. In all markets Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), that includes optimised husk removal, can substantially alleviate the risk of harmful residues as analysis is made with de-husked samples.

Common concerns in all countries reviewed included the following:

- Officials in all countries are unsure about the scale of the problem and request the means to assess levels of potentially harmful residues in their growing regions, warehouses and trading points.
- To a certain extent, many were taken by surprise by the EU legislation (which became Regulation 149/2008/EEC) and there are concerns about further amendments leading to a loss of more active substances (*e.g.* certain pyrethroids and neonicotinoids in current use against mirids). There remains a specific request for lists of active substances, which are likely to remain suitable for use by growers and warehousemen, to be made easily available in the public domain. These are referred to as “strategic cocoa pesticides” and the rationale for their selection is described in the ICCO Manual *Pesticide Use in Cocoa* (see below).
- An extension of this issue is advice on the “next generations” of pesticides: *e.g.* what to include in efficacy tests and field trials against key cocoa pests. There is a growing realization about the need for more in-country expertise about pesticide science.
- Farmer training remains an enormous task, with a need to (a) raise awareness and requirements for improved SPS standards and (b) transfer the relevant Good Agricultural

Practice (GAP) knowledge and skills needed. Although training materials on GAP have been prepared by Government organizations, the international Sustainable Tree Crops Programme (STCP) and others, these need strengthened sections on SPS standards and specific recommendations for mitigation of residues.

- The high cost of substitute active substances, in comparison with the obsolete pesticides that they are intended to replace, is a common concern.
- Training of trainers (ToT) on timely and efficient application methods was also identified as a specific need.
- Cross border (and in-country) traffic in pesticide products that could result in inappropriate active substances being made available and applied by cocoa farmers.

The Project

Initial needs: In the light of the above concerns, the project proposal is submitted with the aim to achieve the following impact:

1. **Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain on the Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) standards via dissemination of information on pesticide use.**
 - A web-based network “Cocoa SPS” will be created, coordinated by the International Cocoa Organization in London but very much “owned” by participating countries. This will help cross the language barrier (mostly between English-speaking and French-speaking countries) in Africa and facilitate exchange of ideas and SPS techniques.
 - A series of workshops is described in the activities section.
 - Other publications, including updates of the ICCO Manual: *Pesticide Use in Cocoa: A Guide for Training Administrative and Research Staff*.
2. **Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to adequately apply the component on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP) during the production and post-harvest processing of cocoa in order to meet international SPS standards, as included in the ICCO Manual.** We need to create/strengthen an institutional framework for extension, research and other technical personnel, conversant with modern pesticides and their application. Besides research & development, these people will be involved in Training of Trainers (ToT) Programmes, etc. in order to obtain feed-back from stakeholders in the supply chain.
3. **Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa.** This includes strengthening regional and domestic regulatory & legislative provisions on SPS standards and setting-up and/or enhancing the capacity of national residue laboratories to carry out product and residue analyses. Currently, only the two largest producers, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, have laboratories that are actively monitoring residues on cocoa samples. Cameroon and Nigeria are currently planning to invest in analytical capacity for residues on cocoa, but need more technical support.

In Côte d'Ivoire, the *Laboratoire Central d'AgroEcotoxicologie du Laboratoire d'Appui au Développement Agricole* (LCAE/LANADA) is the main national laboratory responsible for food safety and for monitoring the quality of agricultural products. Its activities include: research, training and analyses in many aspects of food safety and as such, it checks residues on approximately 1200 cocoa samples per year. Analytical work is frequently carried out for commodity trading companies, with a current list of 6 active pesticide substances being checked. Intermittent analysis for mycotoxins is also carried out on cocoa. Established in 2004, it is now well established in its new premises on the outskirts of Abidjan, which are presently undergoing accreditation procedures. It is well equipped with clean-up facilities, HPLC, GLC

(3 detectors), etc., but space is limited and output could be improved (doubling the number of samples) by provision of a mass spectrometer and more laboratory space.

In **Ghana**, the Quality Control Company Limited (QCCL), a limited liability company wholly owned by the Ghana Cocoa Board, has a mandate to initiate, introduce and maintain quality standards in the operations of its mother company and to ensure compliance with international standards. To carry out this mandate, QCCL inspects, grades and seals cocoa, coffee, shea-nut and other agricultural products. Added to this, the company also disinfects all produce, storage warehouses, domestic and other premises. QCCL has a laboratory, equipment and trained personnel to provide back up support for its field operations. QCCL is gearing up to receive ISOIEC/17020 and ISOIEC/17025 accreditation: to enable it carry out inspection and all types of analysis on soft commodities for food safety and security. In this regard, QCCL has acquired the necessary equipment to enable it carry out pesticide residue analysis. QCCL has also a workforce of 1200 comprising highly qualified management personnel, skilled and motivated research, technical, accounting and administrative personnel who are poised to take up the challenge of this project. The company is governed by a Board of Directors, which is chaired by the Chief Executive of Ghana Cocoa Board. The day to day affairs of the company is run by a six member management team headed by a Managing Director.

4. **Developing regional collaboration** to aid institutional capacity in individual countries to SPS standards in cocoa. For example, it is important to address the issue of unofficial cross-border trade in pesticides - prohibition of importation of pesticides that might be used on the cocoa crop (either directly or indirectly). We would hope that the management and monitoring structures developed by the project would be sustained beyond the duration of the project.

Ongoing projects relating to good practices and cocoa quality.

This project fits into the broader programme of initiatives and past efforts by the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) and its member countries to achieve a sustainable world cocoa economy. Such efforts include the work on the use of food graded jute bags for storing and transporting cocoa beans. In this respect, the International Cocoa Council Resolution on International Jute Bag Standard has been in place and its implementation has been monitored with funding provided by the ICCO and the cocoa industry. Considerable work has been done on the safe use of pesticides and guidelines on best known practices in cocoa production. In this context, a document on *Guidelines on Best Known Practices in the Cocoa Value Chain* and a *Manual on the Safe Use of Pesticides in Cocoa: A Guide for Training Administrative and Research Staff* have been produced by the ICCO Secretariat and are available on its website for public use. The Manual is to be revised and updated at frequent intervals over the coming years. The funding for the Manual and its subsequent revisions is provided the Federation of Cocoa Commerce (FCC), the Association of the Chocolate, Biscuit, and Confectionery Industries of the EU (CAOBISCO), and by the European Cocoa Association (ECA).

In the same way, in the formulation of the project, ongoing initiatives such as the US\$23 million Gates/WCF *Cocoa for Livelihoods Programme* (CLP) on cocoa in Africa provides substantial resources to “reach” the enormous numbers of cocoa farmers in Africa. Other relevant initiatives pertaining to sustainability such as the Rainforest Alliance, Fairtrade, UTZ certified, IITA/STCP, etc., will be engaged with (underway in the case of STCP), to avoid any duplication of efforts. These initiatives, which are likewise supported by the chocolate and confectionery industries, provide traceability of produce and thus complement the educational, regulatory and infrastructural support provided by this project.

Projects involving pesticides are unlikely to be effective without engagement with the industry itself: most impartially, via the association of agro-chemical manufacturers/distributors, *Croplife International*. *Croplife* representatives have been enthusiastic about active collaboration with the project, via its international, regional and national agents. Mutually beneficial activities include: (i)

development of IPM/GAP training materials (ii) ToT development - *Croplife* has a trainer presently stationed in Ghana - and (iii) implementing technologies to thwart counterfeit products.

Conclusions

The proposed regional project would assist cocoa-producing countries in Africa to establish and strengthen Good Agricultural Practices, i.e., to grow and trade cocoa in a sustainable way. At the national levels, the project fits well into the strategy developed and adopted by the International Cocoa Council which seeks to implement measures at improving the physical and ethical qualities of cocoa to meet the demands of the international markets. It will improve the compliance level of countries with respect to SPS standards and requirements.

Projects involving pesticides are unlikely to be effective without engagement with the industry itself: most impartially, via the association of agro-chemical manufacturers/distributors, *Croplife International*. *Croplife* representatives have been enthusiastic about active collaboration with the project, via its international, regional and national agents. Mutually beneficial activities include: (i) development of IPM/GAP training materials (ii) ToT development - *Croplife* has a trainer presently stationed in Ghana - and (iii) implementing technologies to thwart counterfeit products.

Specifically, the project activities will contribute to:

- Quantification of the levels of risk from contaminants affecting the cocoa supply chain and complement other projects designed to increase cocoa production by reducing the incidence of pests and diseases. This will raise awareness about SPS issues and contribute to making cocoa a sustainable crop by growing and trading it in accordance with economic, social and environmental recommendations.
- Strengthening infrastructure to monitor and enforce SPS standards, specifically by providing technical and financial support to analysis laboratories, research stations.
- Providing specific information on pesticides and other SPS issues, to farmers, researchers and policy makers in cocoa producing countries, using websites, workshops, manuals and other training tools
- Successful implementation of the project will be important to sustain cocoa exports from Africa and thus help to alleviate poverty. By increasing confidence that SPS standards are adhered-to and collaborating with relevant certifying bodies, local and international organisations.
- More broadly, emphasis will always be placed on the opportunities, specifically the higher prices that may be gained by developing a reputation for quality cocoa, which the market increasingly commands.

APPENDIX 4: PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

The project will have four management structures as follows:

1. Supervision and overall responsibility for the project: International Cocoa Organization

The International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) will be the Project Supervisory Body (PSB) with overall responsibility for the project. In this capacity, it will ensure that the project is properly implemented by the National project Implementing Agencies (NPIA) and adequately coordinated by the Regional Project Executing Agency (RPEA). This includes accountability to the STDF and other donors regarding technical, administrative and financial management of the project.

The PSB will receive regular progress reports from the RPEA and after review, will submit a consolidated report to STDF and other donors.

2. Regional Coordination Agency: *Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricole (FIRCA)*

FIRCA will be the Regional Project Executing Agency (RPEA) responsible for the coordination of project implementation by individual National Project Implementation Agencies (NPIA). The RPEA will appoint a Regional Project Coordinator to be responsible for project coordination.

The RPEA will prepare the first report after the project inception workshop (Activity 1.2). In addition, the RPEA will collate the six-monthly progress reports prepared by the National Project Implementation Agencies and consolidate them into a single report. The RPEA will submit all reports to the Supervisory Body.

3. Project Implementation: National Project Implementing Agency (NPIA)

There will be a National Project Implementation Agency (NPIA) in each participating country. The NPIA will be responsible for the implementation of all project activities in the country and provides regular reports to the RPEA and to the PSB. The NPIA will appoint a National Project Coordinator to be responsible for coordinating and managing project implementation at country level.

The NPIAs will prepare six-monthly progress report of project implementation to be submitted to the RPEA.

4. Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be responsible for the overall coordination, monitoring, supervision and evaluation of the project. The PSC will provide strategic guidance, technical advice and, where necessary, backstopping to ensure smooth implementation of the project and efficient use of resources in the participating countries.

The members of the PSC will include:

- a. One representative of the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO);
- b. The Regional Project Coordinator on behalf of the Regional Project Executing Agency (PEA), *The Fonds Interprofessionnel pour la Recherche et le Conseil Agricole (FIRCA)*;
- c. An International Consultant on SPS and pesticides issues (Imperial College Consultants);
- d. The five National Project Coordinators from the participating countries

The PSC will meet at least once a year, as required.

Please refer to item 6 on page 2 (Implementing organizations) for the list of regional and national implementing agencies in the five participating countries.

APPENDIX 5: LOGFRAME MATRIX

	Project description	Measurable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions and risks
Overall objectives (goals)	To enhance the capacity of cocoa producing countries in Africa to meet the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) of cocoa consuming countries and thereby helping to maintain and improve market access for exported cocoa beans.	Production and trade of cocoa that meet the food safety regulations of the EU, USA, Japan and that of other cocoa consuming countries	Statistics from importing countries showing the absence of rejected cocoa consignments	Harmonized systems of analysing cocoa samples for adherence to SPS standards
Immediate objectives (purpose)	<p>1. To create awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain on the Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Standards (SPS) of the international cocoa market, including the issues of pesticide residues and other harmful substances.</p> <p>2. To enhance the capacity of cocoa farmers to apply Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehousing Practices (GWP).</p> <p>3. To enhance institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa. This would include strengthening domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international standards for better market access.</p>	<p>1. Increase in farmers' knowledge and understanding regarding the effect of the use of harmful substances in production</p> <p>2. GAP and GWP fully adopted and sustained by farmers</p> <p>3. Strengthened domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international standards</p>	<p>1. Survey of farmers' knowledge</p> <p>2. Survey of production and post-harvest practices by farmers</p> <p>3. Improved legislation and inter-country agreements; SPS working groups fully operational by year 2</p>	<p>Active involvement of stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain and key collaborators (e.g. ECOWAS, STCP and CropLife associates) in the project.</p> <p>Risks associated with supply, delivery and maintenance of expensive equipment.</p>
Expected results	<p>1. Enhanced SPS awareness among key stakeholders in the cocoa supply chain</p> <p>2. Enhanced capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply GAP/GWP</p> <p>3. Enhanced institutional capacity to implement SPS measures in-country</p> <p>4. Increased regional collaboration to aid institutional capacity in SPS measures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in farmers' knowledge and understanding regarding the effect of the use of harmful substances in production • GAP and GWP fully adopted and sustained by farmers • Strengthened domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of farmers' knowledge • Survey of production and post-harvest practices by farmers • Improved legislation and inter-country agreements; SPS working groups fully operational by year 2 	<p>Active involvement of stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain and key collaborators (e.g. ECOWAS, STCP and CropLife associates) in the project.</p> <p>Risks associated with supply, delivery and maintenance of expensive equipment.</p>
Activities	<p>1. Creating SPS awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain</p> <p>2. Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of GAP and GWP</p> <p>3. Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa</p> <p>4. Strengthening regional collaboration to support institutional capacity in individual countries to apply SPS standards in cocoa</p>	<p>1. Publication of information on pesticide efficacy and risks and made available to the public</p> <p>2. Set up of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to incorporate rational pesticide use protocols into GAP and GWP</p> <p>3. Establishing and /or enhancing the capacity of national laboratories to carry out product and residues analyses</p> <p>4. Create an appropriate framework where participating countries can address cross border issues</p> <p>5. The estimated total cost of the project is US\$5,306,354</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six monthly progress report • Mid term project evaluation report • Final project impact evaluation 	<p>Financing from all sources is made available on a timely basis in line with proposed activities</p>

APPENDIX 6: WORK PLAN

Component 1:	Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain about SPS standards in cocoa.
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.
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).
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.
Component 2:	Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP).
Activity 2.1	As an extension of (1), every opportunity will be taken to raise awareness among leaders of farmers organisations about the increased importance of (a) pesticide selection and application and (b) drying of cocoa beans.
Activity 2.2	Dissemination of and, where necessary, design of comprehensive, locally adapted training modules in SPS measures: specifically on pesticide selection, application and 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 feedback from growers and trainers.
Activity 2.3	Farmer Field Schools (FFS): further incorporation of rational pesticide use protocols into GAP/GWP syllabuses in national and international (<i>e.g.</i> STCP) programmes.
Activity 2.4	Carry out Training of Trainers (ToT) Programmes where required to validate activity 2.3.
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 seasons.
Component 3:	Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa.
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)

Guidelines on Best Known Practices in the Cocoa Value Chain and (b) *Manual on the Safe Use of Pesticides.*

- Activity 3.2 Formulation/updating of relevant domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international requirements.
- Activity 3.3 Workshops and technical materials for raising awareness of SPS will take place with customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.
- 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.
- Activity 3.5 Establishing and/or enhancing the capacity of national residue laboratories to carry out product and residue analyses. This will be accompanied by training of laboratory personnel in residue analysis techniques.
- Activity 3.6 Strengthening of national licensing procedures (and technical support for researchers) for evaluation of new pesticide products. Pesticide legislation in importing countries (e.g. starting with 91/414/EEC) was always seen as “a process under continuous review” and producing countries need to stay ‘ahead of the game’. This means substantially strengthening the number of scientists conversant with pesticide issues: typically in the national cocoa research centres.

Component 4: **Strengthening regional collaboration to enhance institutional capacity in individual countries on SPS standards in cocoa.**

- Activity 4.1 Harmonisation and compliance with relevant regional / international provisions
- Activity 4.2 Enforcement of relevant regulations in cross border trade in pesticide products (illegal, adulterated products, etc)
- 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.
- Activity 4.4 Collaboration with key regionally-operating stakeholders (e.g. STCP and CropLife).
- Activities will include development of protocols for residue analysis and efficacy testing, extension materials and labelling for strategic cocoa pesticide products.

Component 5: **Results Evaluation and dissemination workshop**

- Activity 5.1 Organize a workshop to evaluate and disseminate the results of the project to other relevant stakeholders

APPENDIX 7: TIMETABLE

ID	Icon	Activity	Task Name	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O
1		Component 1	Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain about SPS standards in cocoa														
2	█	Activity 1.1	A website network will be established within the first two months of the project		█	█	█										
3	↻	Activity 1.2	A regional workshop will be organized to launch the project and to raise the major SPS issues among key authorities.		█												
7	█	Activity 1.3	Publications to place information on pesticide efficacy and risks into the public domain					█	█	█	█						
8		Component 2	Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good														
9	█	Activity 2.1	Raising awareness among leaders of farmers organizations about the increased importance of (a) pesticide selection and application and (b) drying of cocoa beans														
10	█	Activity 2.2	Dissemination of and, where necessary, design of comprehensive, locally adapted training modules in SPS measures														
11	█	Activity 2.3	Farmer Field Schools (FFS): further incorporation of rational pesticide use protocols into GAP/GWP syllabuses in national and international (e.g. STCP) programmes														
12	█	Activity 2.4	Carry out Training of Trainers (ToT) Programmes where required to validate 2.3														
13	█	Activity 2.5	Training courses for warehousemen on GWP														
14		Component 3	Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa														
15	█	Activity 3.1	Formulation/ updating of resources including (a) Guidelines on Best Known Practices in the Cocoa Value Chain and (b) Manual on the Safe Use of Pesticides														
16	█	Activity 3.2	Formulation/ updating of relevant domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international requirements.														
17	█	Activity 3.3	Technical materials for raising awareness of SPS will be produced and distributed to customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.							█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
18	█	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.											█	█	█	█
19	█	Activity 3.5	Establishing and/or enhancing the capacity of national residue laboratories to carry out product and residue analyses. This will be accompanied by training of laboratory personnel in residue analysis techniques											█	█	█	█
20	█	Activity 3.6	Strengthening of national licensing procedures (and technical support for researchers) for evaluation of new pesticide products.											█	█	█	█
21		Component 4	Strengthening regional collaboration to enhance institutional capacity in individual countries on SPS standards in cocoa														
22	█	Activity 4.1	Harmonisation and compliance with relevant regional / international provisions											█	█	█	█
23	█	Activity 4.2	Enforcement of relevant regulations in cross border trade in pesticide products (illegal, adulterated products, etc)											█	█	█	█
24	█	Activity 4.3	Create an appropriate framework where participating countries can address cross-border issues (e.g. smuggling)														
25	█	Activity 4.4	Collaboration with key regionally-operating stakeholders (e.g. STCP and CropLife)														
26		Component 5	Result evaluation and dissemination workshop														
27	█		Organize a workshop to evaluate and disseminate the results of the project to other relevant stakeholders														
28		Component 6	Project management, supervision and evaluation														
29	█	Activity 6.1	Project monitoring and backstopping by Imperial College Consultants														
30	█	Activity 6.2	Regional coordination (Côte d'Ivoire)														
31	█	Activity 6.3	Local implementation (participating countries)														
32	█	Activity 6.4	Mid-term evaluation											█	█	█	█
33	█	Activity 6.5	In dependent auditing of project accounts														
34	█	Activity 6.6	Final project evaluation (independent)														
35	↻	Activity 6.7	Report on project inception and regular progress reports		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
40	█	Activity 6.8	Prepare Project Completion Report														

Project: STDF Timetable 03.03.10
Date: Tue 31/08/10

Task Progress
Split Milestone Summary External Tasks Deadline
..... Milestone Project Summary External Milestone

SPS Capacity Building in Africa to Mitigate the Harmful Effects of Pesticide Residues in Cocoa and to Maintain Market Access
Summary of Project Costs by Component and Cost Centres in USD

	Component	Cameroon	Cote d'Ivoire	Ghana	Nigeria	Togo	Regional and International Coordination	Total
1	Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain about SPS standards in cocoa	130,000	360,000	350,000	155,000	50,000	219,500	1,264,500
2	Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP)	205,000	510,000	131,000	190,000	85,000	15,000	1,136,000
3	Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa	200,020	525,750	369,000	195,100	85,000	15,000	1,389,870
4	Strengthening regional collaboration to enhance institutional capacity in individual countries on SPS standards in cocoa	90,000	100,000	40,000	45,000	25,000	20,000	320,000
5	Result Evaluation and Dissemination Workshop	0	0	0	0	0	184,200	184,200
	Project management, supervision and evaluation	85,000	135,000	50,000	85,000	65,000	339,100	759,100
	Total	710,020	1,630,750	940,000	670,100	310,000	792,800	5,053,670
	Contingencies	35,501	81,538	47,000	33,505	15,500	39,640	252,684
	Grand Total	745,521	1,712,288	987,000	703,605	325,500	832,440	5,306,354

SPS Capacity Building in Africa to Mitigate the Harmful Effects of Pesticide Residues in Cocoa and to Maintain Market Access
Summary of Financing Plan by Component and Source in USD

Component		STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution	Total
1	Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain about SPS standards in cocoa	193,410	617,190	517,125	-	1,327,725
2	Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP)	10,500	364,875	520,275	297,150	1,192,800
3	Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa	234,150	548,365	529,849	147,000	1,459,364
4	Strengthening regional collaboration to enhance institutional capacity in individual countries on SPS standards in cocoa	21,000	-	157,500	157,500	336,000
5	Result Evaluation and Dissemination Workshop	26,775	166,635	0	0	193,410
	Project management, supervision and evaluation	107,625	689,430	-	-	797,055
Total		593,460	2,386,495	1,724,749	601,650	5,306,354

SPS Capacity Building in Africa to Mitigate the Harmful Effects of Pesticide Residues in Cocoa and to Maintain Market Access
Summary Project Costs by Category of Expenditure in USD

Category	Item of Expenditure	Cameroon	Cote d'Ivoire	Ghana	Nigeria	Togo	Regional/Internl. Coordination	Total
I	Personnel services	35,000	88,000	15,000	35,000	20,000	231,600	424,600
II	Travel	100,000	200,000	200,000	70,000	20,000	256,200	846,200
III	Training	150,000	435,000	91,000	180,000	80,000	0	936,000
IV	General operating expenses	290,000	540,000	275,000	250,000	115,000	230,000	1,700,000
V	Equipment	135,020	367,750	359,000	135,100	75,000	75,000	1,146,870
	Sub Total	710,020	1,630,750	940,000	670,100	310,000	792,800	5,053,670
	5% Contingencies	35,501	81,538	47,000	33,505	15,500	39,640	252,684
	Grand Total	745,521	1,712,288	987,000	703,605	325,500	832,440	5,306,354

APPENDIX 8
Detailed Budget by Activity, Country and category of Expenditure

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing			
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment									STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution
Component 1	Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa chain about SPS standards in cocoa												
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.	I	National SPS website	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	250	5,250	-	5,250	-	-
Activity 1.2	A regional workshop will be organized 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)	II	National workshops	lumpsum	2	50,000	100,000	5,000	105,000	-	52,500	52,500	-
Activity 1.3	Publications to place information on pesticide efficacy and risks into the public domain, via relevant scientific papers, posters, fliers, etc. throughout the duration of the project. Press reports will be made available for radio & TV	IV	Publications & publicity	lumpsum	1	25,000	25,000	1,250	26,250	-	-	26,250	-
			Total for Component 1				130,000	6,500	136,500	-	57,750	78,750	-
Component 2	Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP)												
Activity 2.1	Raising awareness among leaders of farmers organisations about the increased importance of (a) pesticide selection and application and (b) drying of cocoa beans	IV	National farmer outreach	lumpsum	1	75,000	75,000	3,750	78,750	-	-	39,375	39,375
Activity 2.2	Dissemination of and, where necessary, design of comprehensive, locally adapted training modules in SPS measures: specifically on pesticide selection, application and cocoa drying, for which existing training literature could be improved.	IV	Training modules (design, translation and dissemination)	lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	-	-	15,750	15,750
Activity 2.3	Farmer Field Schools (FFS): further incorporation of rational pesticide use protocols into GAP/GWP syllabuses in national and international (e.g. STCP) programmes	III	Upgrade RPU modules in FFS	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250
Activity 2.4	Carry out Training of Trainers (ToT) Programmes where required to validate 2.3	III	ToT Programmes	year	2	35,000	70,000	3,500	73,500	-	36,750	36,750	-
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 out this activity between cocoa seasons	III	Warehouse training	year	2	10,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	21,000	-	-
			Total for Component 2				205,000	10,250	215,250	-	57,750	97,125	60,375
Component 3	Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa												
Activity 3.2	Formulation/ updating of relevant domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international requirements.	IV	Updating SPS regulations	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	10,500	-	-	-
Activity 3.3	Technical materials for raising awareness of SPS will be produced and distributed to customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.	III	Workshops for officials	lumpsum	1	25,000	25,000	1,250	26,250	-	13,125	-	13,125
Activity 3.4	Focused training for key officials (customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.) in problems with pesticide products. This will be especially important for eliminating fake, obsolete and banned substances.	III	Training key officials: Cameroon	lumpsum	1	25,000	25,000	1,250	26,250	-	-	13,125	13,125
Activity 3.5	Establishing and/or enhancing the capacity of national residue laboratories to carry out product and residue analyses. This will be accompanied by training of laboratory personnel in residue analysis techniques	V	Equipment (see appendix 10)	Itemised	1	100,020	100,020	5,001	105,021	-	52,511	52,511	-
		I	Lab Training	Lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	31,500	-	-	-

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing			
										STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment												
Activity 3.6	Strengthening of national licensing procedures (and technical support for researchers) for evaluation of new pesticide products.	IV	Upgrading evaluation procedures	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250
			Total for Component 3				200,020	10,001	210,021	42,000	65,636	70,886	31,500
Component 4	Strengthening regional collaboration to enhance institutional capacity in individual countries on SPS standards in cocoa												
Activity 4.1	Harmonisation and compliance with relevant regional / international provisions	IV	Harmonisation & compliance	Lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	-	10,500	10,500
Activity 4.2	Enforcement of relevant regulations in cross border trade in pesticide products (illegal, adulterated products, etc)	IV	Enforcement at borders	Lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	-	-	15,750	15,750
Activity 4.3	Create an appropriate framework where participating countries can address cross-border issues (e.g. smuggling)	IV	Strengthen legal framework	Lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	-	10,500	10,500
Activity 4.4	Collaboration with key regionally-operating stakeholders (e.g. STCP and CropLife)	IV	Regional collaboration	Lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	-	10,500	10,500
			Total for Component 4				90,000	4,500	94,500	-	-	47,250	47,250
Component 6	Project management, supervision and evaluation												
Activity 6.3	Local implementation (participating countries)	IV	Implementation and local management	Lumpsum	1	50,000	50,000	2,500	52,500	-	52,500	-	-
		V	Vehicle	Lumpsum	1	35,000	35,000	1,750	36,750	-	36,750	-	-
			Total for Component 6				85,000	4,250	89,250	-	89,250	-	-
			GRAND TOTAL				710,020	35,501	745,521	42,000	270,386	294,011	139,125

APPENDIX 8
Detailed Budget by Activity, Country and category of Expenditure

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing			
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment									STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution
Component 1	Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa chain about SPS standards in cocoa												
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.	I	National SPS website	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	10,500	-	-
Activity 1.2	A regional workshop will be organized 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)	II	National workshops	lumpsum	2	100,000	200,000	10,000	210,000	-	105,000	105,000	-
Activity 1.3	Publications to place information on pesticide efficacy and risks into the public domain, via relevant scientific papers, posters, fliers, etc. throughout the duration of the project. Press reports will be made available for radio & TV	IV	Publications & publicity	lumpsum	1	150,000	150,000	7,500	157,500	-	78,750	78,750	-
			Total for Component 1				360,000	18,000	378,000	-	194,250	183,750	-
Component 2	Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP)												
Activity 2.1	Raising awareness among leaders of farmers organisations about the increased importance of (a) pesticide selection and application and (b) drying of cocoa beans	IV	National farmer outreach	lumpsum	1	110,000	110,000	5,500	115,500	-	-	57,750	57,750
Activity 2.2	Dissemination of and, where necessary, design of comprehensive, locally adapted training modules in SPS measures: specifically on pesticide selection, application and cocoa drying, for which existing training literature could be improved.	IV	Training modules (design, translation and dissemination)	lumpsum	1	50,000	50,000	2,500	52,500	-	-	26,250	26,250
Activity 2.3	Farmer Field Schools (FFS): further incorporation of rational pesticide use protocols into GAP/GWP syllabuses in national and international (e.g. STCP) programmes	III	Upgrade RPU modules in FFS	lumpsum	1	50,000	50,000	2,500	52,500	-	-	26,250	26,250
Activity 2.4	Carry out Training of Trainers (ToT) Programmes where required to validate 2.3	III	ToT Programmes	year	2	125,000	250,000	12,500	262,500	-	131,250	131,250	-
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 out this activity between cocoa seasons	III	Warehouse training	year	2	25,000	50,000	2,500	52,500	-	52,500	-	-
			Total for Component 2				510,000	25,500	535,500	-	183,750	241,500	110,250
Component 3	Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa												
Activity 3.2	Formulation/ updating of relevant domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international requirements.	IV	Updating SPS regulations	lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-
Activity 3.3	Technical materials for raising awareness of SPS will be produced and distributed to customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.	III	Workshops for officials	lumpsum	1	40,000	40,000	2,000	42,000	-	21,000	-	21,000

COTE D'IVOIRE

COTE D'IVOIRE

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing					
										I: Personnel services	II: Travel	III: Training	IV: General operating expenses	V: Equipment	STDF
Activity 3.4	Focused training for key officials (customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.) in problems with pesticide products. This will be especially important for eliminating fake, obsolete and banned substances.	III	Training key officials	lumpsum	1	45,000	45,000	2,250	47,250	-	-	-	-	23,625	23,625
Activity 3.5	Establishing and/or enhancing the capacity of national residue laboratories to carry out product and residue analyses. This will be accompanied by training of laboratory personnel in residue analysis techniques	V	Equipment (see appendix 10)	Itemised	1	332,750	332,750	16,638	349,388	-	174,694	174,694	-	-	
		I	Lab Training	Lumpsum	1	78,000	78,000	3,900	81,900	81,900	-	-	-	-	
Activity 3.6	Strengthening of national licensing procedures (and technical support for researchers) for evaluation of new pesticide products.	IV	Upgrading evaluation procedures	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	-	-	5,250	5,250
			Total for Component 3				525,750	26,288	552,038	102,900	195,694	203,569	49,875		
Component 4	Strengthening regional collaboration to enhance institutional capacity in individual countries on SPS standards in cocoa														
Activity 4.1	Harmonisation and compliance with relevant regional / international provisions	IV	Harmonisation & compliance	Lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	10,500	10,500
Activity 4.2	Enforcement of relevant regulations in cross border trade in pesticide products (illegal, adulterated products, etc)	IV	Enforcement at borders	Lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	10,500	10,500
Activity 4.3	Create an appropriate framework where participating countries can address cross-border issues (e.g. smuggling)	IV	Strengthen legal framework	Lumpsum	1	40,000	40,000	2,000	42,000	-	-	-	-	21,000	21,000
Activity 4.4	Collaboration with key regionally-operating stakeholders (e.g. STCP and CropLife)	IV	Regional collaboration	Lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	10,500	10,500
			Total for Component 4				100,000	5,000	105,000	-	-	-	-	52,500	52,500
Component 6	Project management, supervision and evaluation														
Activity 6.3	Local implementation (participating countries)	IV	Implementation and local management	Lumpsum	1	100,000	100,000	5,000	105,000	-	105,000	-	-	-	-
		V	Vehicle	Lumpsum	1	35,000	35,000	1,750	36,750	-	36,750	-	-	-	-
			Total for Component 6				135,000	6,750	141,750	-	141,750	-	-	-	-
			GRAND TOTAL				1,630,750	81,538	1,712,288	102,900	715,444	681,319	212,625		

APPENDIX 8
Detailed Budget by Activity, Country and category of Expenditure

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing						
										I: Personnel services	II: Travel	III: Training	IV: General operating expenses	V: Equipment	STDF	External Cofinancing
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment															
Component 1	Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa chain about SPS standards in cocoa															
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.	I	National SPS website	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	250	5,250	-	5,250	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.2	A regional workshop will be organized 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)	II	National workshops	lumpsum	2	100,000	200,000	10,000	210,000	-	105,000	105,000	-	-	-	-
Activity 1.3	Publications to place information on pesticide efficacy and risks into the public domain, via relevant scientific papers, posters, fliers, etc.	IV	Publications & publicity	lumpsum	1	100,000	100,000	5,000	105,000	-	52,500	52,500	-	-	-	-
		V	Mobile cinema van	lumpsum	1	45,000	45,000	2,250	47,250	-	47,250	-	-	-	-	-
										350,000	17,500	367,500	-	210,000	157,500	-
Component 2	Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP)															
Activity 2.1	Raising awareness among leaders of farmers organisations about the increased importance of (a) pesticide selection and application and (b) drying of cocoa beans	IV	National farmer outreach	lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	-	-	15,750	15,750	-	-	-
Activity 2.2	Dissemination of and, where necessary, design of comprehensive, locally adapted training modules in SPS measures: specifically on pesticide selection, application and cocoa drying, for which existing training literature could be improved.	IV	Training modules (design, translation and dissemination)	lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	-	-	15,750	15,750	-	-	-
Activity 2.3	Farmer Field Schools (FFS): further incorporation of rational pesticide use protocols into GAP/GWP syllabuses in national and international (e.g. STCP) programmes	III	Upgrade RPU modules in FFS	lumpsum	1	36,000	36,000	1,800	37,800	-	-	18,900	18,900	-	-	-
Activity 2.4	Carry out Training of Trainers (ToT) Programmes where required to validate 2.3	III	ToT Programmes	year	2	12,500	25,000	1,250	26,250	-	13,125	13,125	-	-	-	-
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 out this activity between cocoa seasons	III	Warehouse training	year	2	5,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	10,500	-	-	-	-	-
										131,000	6,550	137,550	-	23,625	63,525	50,400
Component 3	Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa															
Activity 3.2	Formulation/ updating of relevant domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international requirements.	IV	Updating SPS regulations	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activity 3.3	Technical materials for raising awareness of SPS will be produced and distributed to customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.	III	Workshops for officials	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	5,250	-	5,250	-	-	-

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing				
										STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution	
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment													
Activity 3.4	Focused training for key officials (customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.) in problems with pesticide products. This will be especially important for eliminating fake, obsolete and banned substances.	III	Training key officials	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250	
Activity 3.5	Establishing and/or enhancing the capacity of national residue laboratories to carry out product and residue analyses. This will be accompanied by training of laboratory personnel in residue analysis techniques		Equipment (see appendix 10)	Itemised	1	314,000	314,000	15,700	329,700	-	164,850	164,850	-	
		I	Lab Training	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	
Activity 3.6	Strengthening of national licensing procedures (and technical support for researchers) for evaluation of new pesticide products.	IV	Upgrading evaluation procedures	Lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000	750	15,750	-	-	7,875	7,875	
			Total for Component 3					369,000	18,450	387,450	21,000	170,100	177,975	18,375
Component 4	Strengthening regional collaboration to enhance institutional capacity in individual countries on SPS standards in cocoa													
Activity 4.1	Harmonisation and compliance with relevant regional / international provisions	IV	Harmonisation & compliance	Lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	250	5,250	-	-	2,625	2,625	
Activity 4.2	Enforcement of relevant regulations in cross border trade in pesticide products (illegal, adulterated products, etc)	IV	Enforcement at borders	Lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000	750	15,750	-	-	7,875	7,875	
Activity 4.3	Create an appropriate framework where participating countries can address cross-border issues (e.g. smuggling)	IV	Strengthen legal framework	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250	
Activity 4.4	Collaboration with key regionally-operating stakeholders (e.g. STCP and CropLife)	IV	Regional collaboration	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250	
			Total for Component 4					40,000	2,000	42,000	-	-	21,000	21,000
Component 6	Project management, supervision and evaluation													
Activity 6.3	Local implementation (participating countries)	IV	Implementation and local management	Lumpsum	1	50,000	50,000	2,500	52,500	-	52,500	-	-	
			Total for Component 6					50,000	2,500	52,500	-	52,500	-	
			GRAND TOTAL					940,000	47,000	987,000	21,000	456,225	420,000	89,775

APPENDIX 8
Detailed Budget by Activity, Country and category of Expenditure

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing			
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment									STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution
Component 1	Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa chain about SPS standards in cocoa												
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.	I	National SPS website	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	10,500	-	-
Activity 1.2	A regional workshop will be organized 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)	II	National workshops	lumpsum	2	35,000	70,000	3,500	73,500	-	36,750	36,750	-
Activity 1.3	Publications to place information on pesticide efficacy and risks into the public domain, via relevant scientific papers, posters, fliers, etc. throughout the duration of the project. Press reports will be made available for radio & TV	IV	Publications & publicity	lumpsum	1	75,000	75,000	3,750	78,750	-	39,375	39,375	-
			Total for Component 1				155,000	7,750	162,750	-	86,625	76,125	-
Component 2	Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP)												
Activity 2.1	Raising awareness among leaders of farmers organisations about the increased importance of (a) pesticide selection and application and (b) drying of cocoa beans	IV	National farmer outreach	lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	-	-	15,750	15,750
Activity 2.2	Dissemination of and, where necessary, design of comprehensive, locally adapted training modules in SPS measures: specifically on pesticide selection, application and cocoa drying, for which existing training literature could be improved.	IV	Training modules (design, translation and dissemination)	lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	-	-	15,750	15,750
Activity 2.3	Farmer Field Schools (FFS): further incorporation of rational pesticide use protocols into GAP/GWP syllabuses in national and international (e.g. STCP) programmes	III	Upgrade RPU modules in FFS	lumpsum	1	50,000	50,000	2,500	52,500	-	-	26,250	26,250
Activity 2.4	Carry out Training of Trainers (ToT) Programmes where required to validate 2.3	III	ToT Programmes	year	2	25,000	50,000	2,500	52,500	-	26,250	26,250	-
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 out this activity between cocoa seasons	III	Warehouse training	year	2	15,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	-	31,500	-	-
			Total for Component 2				190,000	9,500	199,500	-	57,750	84,000	57,750
Component 3	Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa												
Activity 3.2	Formulation/ updating of relevant domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international requirements.	IV	Updating SPS regulations	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	10,500	-	-	-
Activity 3.3	Technical materials for raising awareness of SPS will be produced and distributed to customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.	III	Workshops for officials	lumpsum	1	25,000	25,000	1,250	26,250	-	13,125	-	13,125

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing			
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment									STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution
Activity 3.4	Focused training for key officials (customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.) in problems with pesticide products. This will be especially important for eliminating fake, obsolete and banned substances.	III	Training key officials	lumpsum	1	25,000	25,000	1,250	26,250	-	-	13,125	13,125
Activity 3.5	Establishing and/or enhancing the capacity of national residue laboratories to carry out product and residue analyses. This will be accompanied by training of laboratory personnel in residue	V	Equipment (see appendix 10)	Itemised	1	100,100	100,100	5,005	105,105	-	70,420	34,685	-
		I	Lab Training	Lumpsum	1	25,000	25,000	1,250	26,250	26,250	-	-	-
Activity 3.6	Strengthening of national licensing procedures (and technical support for researchers) for evaluation of new pesticide products.	IV	Upgrading evaluation procedures	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250
		Total for Component 3					195,100	9,755	204,855	36,750	83,545	53,060	31,500
Component 4	Strengthening regional collaboration to enhance institutional capacity in individual countries on SPS standards in cocoa												
Activity 4.1	Harmonisation and compliance with relevant regional / international provisions	IV	Harmonisation & compliance	Lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	250	5,250	-	-	2,625	2,625
Activity 4.2	Enforcement of relevant regulations in cross border trade in pesticide products (illegal, adulterated products, etc)	IV	Enforcement at borders	Lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	-	10,500	10,500
Activity 4.3	Create an appropriate framework where participating countries can address cross-border issues (e.g. smuggling)	IV	Strengthen legal framework	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250
Activity 4.4	Collaboration with key regionally-operating stakeholders (e.g. STCP and CropLife)	IV	Regional collaboration	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250
		Total for Component 4					45,000	2,250	47,250	-	-	23,625	23,625
Component 6	Project management, supervision and evaluation												
Activity 6.3	Local implementation (participating countries)	IV	Implementation and local management	Lumpsum	1	50,000	50,000	2,500	52,500	-	52,500	-	-
		V	Vehicle	Lumpsum	1	35,000	35,000	1,750	36,750	-	36,750	-	-
		Total for Component 6					85,000	4,250	89,250	-	89,250	-	-
		GRAND TOTAL					670,100	33,505	703,605	36,750	317,170	236,810	112,875

APPENDIX 8
Detailed Budget by Activity, Country and category of Expenditure

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing			
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment									STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution
Component 1	Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa chain about SPS standards in cocoa												
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.	I	National SPS website	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	10,500	-	-
Activity 1.2	A regional workshop will be organized 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)	II	National workshops	lumpsum	2	10,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	10,500	10,500	-
Activity 1.3	Publications to place information on pesticide efficacy and risks into the public domain, via relevant scientific papers, posters, fliers, etc. throughout the duration of the project. Press reports will be made available for radio & TV	IV	Publications & publicity	lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	10,500	10,500	-
			Total for Component 1				50,000	2,500	52,500	-	31,500	21,000	-
Component 2	Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP)												
Activity 2.1	Raising awareness among leaders of farmers organisations about the increased importance of (a) pesticide selection and application and (b) drying of cocoa beans	IV	National farmer outreach	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250
Activity 2.2	Dissemination of and, where necessary, design of comprehensive, locally adapted training modules in SPS measures: specifically on pesticide selection, application and cocoa drying, for which existing training literature could be improved.	IV	Training modules (design, translation and dissemination)	lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000	750	15,750	-	-	7,875	7,875
Activity 2.3	Farmer Field Schools (FFS): further incorporation of rational pesticide use protocols into GAP/GWP syllabuses in national and international (e.g. STCP) programmes	III	Upgrade RPU modules in FFS	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250
Activity 2.4	Carry out Training of Trainers (ToT) Programmes where required to validate 2.3	III	ToT Programmes	year	2	15,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	-	15,750	15,750	-
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 out this activity between cocoa seasons	III	Warehouse training	year	2	10,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	-	21,000	-	-
			Total for Component 2				85,000	4,250	89,250	-	36,750	34,125	18,375
Component 3	Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa												
Activity 3.2	Formulation/ updating of relevant domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards, adapting them to international requirements.	IV	Updating SPS regulations	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	250	5,250	5,250	-	-	-
Activity 3.3	Technical materials for raising awareness of SPS will be produced and distributed to customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.	III	Workshops for officials	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	5,250	-	5,250

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing			
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment									STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution
Activity 3.4	Focused training for key officials (customs officers, quarantine, immigration, plant protection officials, etc.) in problems with pesticide products. This will be especially important for eliminating fake, obsolete and banned substances.	III	Training key officials	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250
Activity 3.5	Establishing and/or enhancing the capacity of national residue laboratories to carry out product and residue analyses. This will	V	Equipment (see appendix 10)	Itemised	1	40,000	40,000	2,000	42,000	-	28,140	13,860	-
		I	Lab Training	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	10,500	-	-	-
Activity 3.6	Strengthening of national licensing procedures (and technical support for researchers) for evaluation of new pesticide products.	IV	Upgrading evaluation procedures	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250
	Total for Component 3						85,000	4,250	89,250	15,750	33,390	24,360	15,750
Component 4	Strengthening regional collaboration to enhance institutional capacity in individual countries on SPS standards in cocoa												
Activity 4.1	Harmonisation and compliance with relevant regional / international provisions	IV	Upgrading evaluation procedures	Lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	250	5,250	-	-	2,625	2,625
Activity 4.2	Enforcement of relevant regulations in cross border trade in pesticide products (illegal, adulterated products, etc)	IV	Enforcement at borders	Lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	-	5,250	5,250
Activity 4.3	Create an appropriate framework where participating countries can address cross-border issues (e.g. smuggling)	IV	Strengthen legal framework	Lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	250	5,250	-	-	2,625	2,625
Activity 4.4	Collaboration with key regionally-operating stakeholders (e.g. STCP and CropLife)	IV	Regional collaboration	Lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	250	5,250	-	-	2,625	2,625
	Total for Component 4						25,000	1,250	26,250	-	-	13,125	13,125
Component 6	Project management, supervision and evaluation												
Activity 6.3	Local implementation (participating countries)	IV	Implementation and local management	Lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	-	31,500	-	-
		V	Vehicle	Lumpsum	1	35,000	35,000	1,750	36,750	-	36,750	-	-
	Total for Component 6						65,000	3,250	68,250	-	68,250	-	-
			GRAND TOTAL				310,000	15,500	325,500	15,750	169,890	92,610	47,250

APPENDIX 8
Detailed Budget by Activity, Country and category of Expenditure

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing			
										STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment												
Component 1	Creating awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa chain about SPS standards in cocoa												
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.	I	Website Hub	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	10,500	-	-
Activity 1.2	A regional workshop will be organized 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)	II	Travel cost for Experts	No	5	3,000	15,000	750	15,750	15,750	-	-	-
		II	Travel cost for country representatives (5 per country and 2 from collaborating institutions)	No	27	1,000	27,000	1,350	28,350	28,350	-	-	-
		II	Travel cost for donor representatives	No	3	3,000	9,000	450	9,450	-	9,450	-	-
		II	DSA for Experts	days	35	300	10,500	525	11,025	11,025	-	-	-
		II	DSA for country representatives	days	189	300	56,700	2,835	59,535	59,535	-	-	-
		II	DSA for donor representatives	days	21	300	6,300	315	6,615	-	6,615	-	-
		IV	Venue and other logistics	lumpsum	1	75,000	75,000	3,750	78,750	78,750	-	-	-
Activity 1.3	Publications to place information on pesticide efficacy and risks into the public domain, via relevant scientific papers, posters, fliers, etc. throughout the duration of the project. Press reports will be made available for radio & TV	IV	Relevant publication for the countries	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	10,500	-	-
			Total for Component 1						219,500	10,975	230,475	193,410	37,065
Component 2	Enhancing the capacity of relevant stakeholders to apply the rational pesticide use component of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Warehouse Practices (GWP)												
Activity 2.2	Contribution to dissemination of and, where necessary, redesign of comprehensive, locally adapted training modules in SPS measures: specifically on pesticide selection, application and cocoa drying, for which existing training literature could be improved.	I	Consultancy on training modules	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	5,250	5,250	-	-
Activity 2.4	Carry out Training of Trainers (ToT) Programmes where required to validate 2.3	I	Validation of Activity 2.2 by consultant participation in ToT sessions	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	250	5,250	5,250	-	-	-
			Total for Component 2						15,000	750	15,750	10,500	5,250
Component 3	Enhancing institutional capacity in-country to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards in cocoa												
Activity 3.1	ICCO will continue to assist in the formulation/ updating of resources including (a) Guidelines on Best Known Practices in the Cocoa Value Chain and (b) Manual on the Safe Use of Pesticides	I	Manual preparation and adaptation	lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000	750	15,750	15,750	-	-	-
			Total for Component 3						15,000	750	15,750	15,750	-

Activity	Project Activity	Cat.	Inputs Required	Unit	Qty	Unit Cost (US\$)	Sub Total Cost (US\$)	5% cont.	Total Costs (US\$)	Sources of Financing			
	I: Personnel services II: Travel III: Training IV: General operating expenses V: Equipment									STDF	External Cofinancing	Local Cofinancing	Counterpart contribution
Component 4	Strengthening regional collaboration to enhance institutional capacity in individual countries on SPS standards in cocoa												
Activity 4.3	Create an appropriate framework where participating countries can address cross-border issues (e.g. smuggling)	I	Two regional meetings of all stakeholders and CropLife International	lumpsum	2	10,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-
			Total for Component 4				20,000	1,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-
Component 5	Result Evaluation and Dissemination workshop												
Activity 5.1	Organize a workshop to evaluate and disseminate the results of the project to other relevant stakeholders	II	Travel cost for Experts	No	5	3,000	15,000	750	15,750	15,750	-	-	-
		II	DSA for Experts	days	35	300	10,500	525	11,025	11,025	-	-	-
		II	Travel cost for country representatives (5 per country and 2 from collaborating institutions)	No	27	1,000	27,000	1,350	28,350	-	28,350	-	-
		II	DSA for country representatives	days	189	300	56,700	2,835	59,535	-	59,535	-	-
		IV	Venue and other logistics	lumpsum	1	75,000	75,000	3,750	78,750	-	78,750	-	-
			Total for Component 5				184,200	9,210	193,410	26,775	166,635	-	-
Component 6	Project management, supervision and evaluation												
Activity 6.1	Project monitoring and backstopping by Imperial College Consultants	I	Consultant fee and other logistics	year	2	30,000	60,000	3,000	63,000	63,000	-	-	-
Activity 6.2	Regional coordination (Côte d'Ivoire)	I	Allowance Regional Coordinator	month	24	2,000	48,000	2,400	50,400	-	50,400	-	-
		I	Salary Assistant Regional Coordinator	month	24	1,500	36,000	1,800	37,800	-	37,800	-	-
		I	Allowance Accountant	month	24	750	18,000	900	18,900	-	18,900	-	-
		I	Allowance Driver	month	24	400	9,600	480	10,080	-	10,080	-	-
		IV	Overhead cost PEA (FIRCA)	year	2	25,000	50,000	2,500	52,500	-	52,500	-	-
		V	Computer and accessories	no	3	10,000	30,000	1,500	31,500	-	31,500	-	-
		V	Office equipment	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000	500	10,500	-	10,500	-	-
		V	Vehicle	Lumpsum	1	35,000	35,000	1,750	36,750	-	36,750	-	-
Activity 6.4	Mid-term evaluation	II	Travel cost for Experts	No	3	3,000	9,000	450	9,450	9,450	-	-	-
		II	DSA for Experts	days	45	300	13,500	675	14,175	14,175	-	-	-
Activity 6.5	Independent auditing of project accounts	IV	Auditing of project accounts	lumpsum	1	20,000	20,000	1,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-
			Total for Component 6				339,100	16,955	356,055	107,625	248,430	-	-
			TOTAL PEA				792,800	39,640	832,440	375,060	457,380	-	-
			GRAND TOTAL				5,053,670	252,684	5,306,354	593,460	2,386,495	1,724,749	601,650

APPENDIX 9: TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORS) OF KEY PROJECT STAFF

1. Regional Co-ordinator

Activities

Under the overall supervision of the ICCO and in collaboration with the National Coordinators and International Consultant, the Regional Coordinator will have the following duties:

- Oversee and provide technical advice on the implementation of planned activities in the five participating countries, e.g. organisation of workshops and training programmes;
- Identify problems and gaps to implementation, analyse priorities and provide help when needed to planned activities and the agreed timetable
- Collect and summarize activity reports from the five National Coordinators and consolidate them into six-monthly progress reports to be submitted to the ICCO and/or to the donors as required ;
- Carry out other duties assigned to the Coordinator from time to time;

Qualifications

- Post graduate degree (At least Masters degree) in plant protection science;
- At least 10 years of responsible professional experience in the areas of integrated pest/pesticide management, plant quarantine and inspection, import/export certification of plant products, SPS measures and requirements related to international trade, maximum residue limits in plants and plant products;
- Good knowledge of cocoa production and storage and prior experience working with international organizations will be beneficial;
- Fluency in English and French is required.

2. International Consultant

Activities

Under the overall supervision of the ICCO and in close collaboration with the Regional Coordinator and National counterparts, the International Consultant will have the following duties:

- Provide technical advice on the implementation of planned activities in the five participating countries,
- Provide technical materials and support the development of a web-based cocoa SPS network
- Identify priorities and provide help when needed to planned activities and the agreed timetable
- Carry out field visits in the participating countries as required
- Prepare and submit to the ICCO supervisory body, reports describing activities after all field visits.

Qualifications

- Post graduate degree (at least a Masters degree) in science related to crop protection or toxicology;
- At least 20 years of responsible professional experience in the areas of integrated pest/pesticide management and SPS techniques.
- Good knowledge of cocoa production, with special reference to crop protection, storage and quality issues.
- Working experience with international organizations
- Fluency in English essential, good working knowledge of French required.

3-7. National co-ordinators (same for all 5 countries)

Activities

Under the supervision of the Regional Coordinator, the National Coordinator will have the following duties:

- Organise and supervise planned activities in the country, e.g. workshops, training programmes;
- Identify constraints/problems and gaps in the implementation of the activities, analyse, prioritize and propose solutions;
- Carry out any other duties assigned to the Regional Coordination from time to time;
- Write detailed monthly reports of activities undertaken, and progress made, under the Project and submit to the Regional Coordinator.

Qualifications

- Appropriate degree in agricultural science (plant protection or residue-related science);

- At least 5 years of responsible professional experience in the areas of pesticide management and SPS measures and requirements related to international trade, maximum residue limits in plants and plant products;
- Good knowledge of cocoa production and storage will be beneficial;
- Good working knowledge of English and French is required.

APPENDIX 10: EQUIPMENT LIST

Cameroon

Item	Unit price	Quantity	Total Cost
Vehicle, 4x4	35,000	1	35,000
HPLC (Shimadzu. Detector FPD, UV visible)	32,000	2	64,000
Binocular Microscope inverse Topview:	4,107	1	4,107
Microscope BX41 TF	7,655	1	7,655
Petri dishes ISO 9001 (2)	984	10	9,840
Binocular lighter 3611Y	660	1	660
Forceps 31505 and 31505	32	100	3,200
Power point Projector EPSON EMP-S4	1,000	1	1,000
Photocopier CANON IR 2018	1,664	1	1,664
UPS for computers MGE Ellipse ASR	1,664	1	1,664
Scanner Hp Scanner photo scanjet G4050	274	1	274
Printer Hp Officejet Pro8000	205	2	410
Desktop Hp pavillon + screen	750	2	1,500
Laptop Hp Compaq 2510 p	1,094	2	2,188
GPS Garmin Randonnée GPS MAP 60	342	2	684
Digital camera CANON Power Shot S90	587	2	1,174
Total country equipment cost			US\$ 135,020

Côte d'Ivoire

Item	Unit price	Quantity	Total Cost
Vehicle	35,000	1	35,000
Computer	3,000	4	12,000
Printer	600	3	1,800
Projector for computer	2,000	3	6,000
Copy machine	10,000	3	30,000
GCMS for residue analysis (Shimadzu with Detectors: ECD, FID, FPD, MS)	250,000	1	250,00
Laboratory equipment (residues)	Misc. parts		20,000
Server	5,000	1	5,000
Electronic camera	650	3	1,950
GPS/Altimeter integrated	2,000	3	6,000
Total country equipment cost			US\$ 367,750

Ghana

Item	Unit price	Quantity	Total cost
GCMS (Model No. QP2010 Plus Shimadzu Detectors ECD, FID, FPD, MS)	250,000	1	250,000
HPLC (Model LC 20AT Shimadzu. Detectors FPD, UV visible, Refractive Index	32,000	2	64,000
Mobile Cinema Van	45,000	1	45,000
Total country equipment cost			US\$ 359,000

Nigeria

Item	Unit price	Quantity	Total Cost
Vehicle (4 X 4 Pick Up)	35,000	1	35,000
HPLC (Shimadzu. Detector FPD, UV visible)	32,000	2	64,000
Office equipment	Lump	1	11,000
Computers + accessories	2,250	5	11,250
Photocopiers	2,500	1	2,500
UPS and stabilizers	1,500	5	7,500
Air conditioners	450	3	1,350
GPRS survey equipment	500	1	500
Refrigerators (laboratory)	1,000	2	2,000
Total country equipment cost			US\$ 135,100

Togo

Item	Unit price	Quantity	Total Cost
Vehicle, 4x4	35,000	1	35,000
Motorcycles	4,000	4	16,000
Computers + accessories	2,225	4	8,900
Computers , desktop + accessories	2,000	2	4,000
Photocopiers	3,340	1	3,340
Digital camera	590	1	590
GPS	670	1	670
Sprayers (motorized mist-blower)	1,120	5	5,600
Sprayers (manual)	180	5	900
Total country equipment cost			US\$ 75,000

Regional/International Co-ordinator

Item	Unit price	Quantity	Total Cost
Vehicle (4x4 Pick Up)	35,000	1	35,000
Computers + accessories	10,000	3	30,000
Office equipment	Lump	1	10,000
Total country equipment cost			US\$ 75,000

Total Equipment

Item	Total Cost
Total equipment cost – Cameroon	135,020
Total equipment cost – Côte d'Ivoire	367,750
Total equipment cost – Ghana	359,000
Total equipment cost – Nigeria	135,100
Total equipment cost – Togo	75,000
Total equipment cost – Regional/International coordinator	75,000
TOTAL EQUIPMENT COST	US\$ 1,146,870