

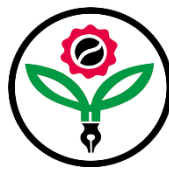


Report of the End Project Meeting
Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
2 - 4 February 2016

**“CocoaSafe”: Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing in SPS in
Cocoa in Southeast Asia & Pacific (STDF/PG/381)**



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Prepared by
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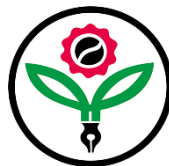


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Executive Summary

The CocoaSafe project has been active since November 2013, increasing awareness of SPS and food safety issues amongst cocoa supply chain stakeholders through knowledge sharing, training and capacity building. This report summarises the proceedings of the final project workshop which was hosted by the Malaysian Cocoa Board in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah from 2-4 February 2016. The workshop was attended by project partners from the Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute (ICCRI) the Malaysian Cocoa Board (MCB) and CropLife Asia. Representatives from the project implementing organisation (CABI), the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) as advisory body and project donor (STDF) also attended. The main aim of the meeting was to review completed and remaining activities, highlight lessons learned during the project, discuss sustainability going forward and plan for a Phase 2.

The workshop was opened by the Acting Director General of MCB, Datin Norhaini Udin. During the following session some of the stakeholder committee members were invited to update the group on relevant SPS issues. ICCO gave an update on cocoa related food safety regulations, STDF gave an outline of their current and forthcoming areas of work and CropLife Asia briefed the group on their current initiatives in the region and further afield. The following workshop sessions focused on in-country project activities. The country implementing partners gave updates on activities completed to date and briefed the group on the findings and outputs of the project. Similarly, CABI discussed the project website, its current content and possibilities for further development of this resource. Project finances were summarised and discussed, along with presentation of the outstanding activities yet to be completed.

The sessions on day two began with each of the partners looking at the lessons learned during the project. This highlighted the positive aspects of good planning, such as having a well-prepared training syllabus with standard operating procedures and a range of teaching tools. Some constructive discussion followed on issues such as difficulty in finding areas suitable for Farmer Field Schools (FFS), the need for better planning for a more adequate budget for website development, and the idea of having less formal promotional materials for communicating messages to farmers. It was noted that during project development phase a “needs-assessment” is necessary, based on strong consultation with in-country partners.

Partners agreed that the project will encourage sustainability though continuing to maintain the project website, and through the adoption of CocoaSafe training materials and curricula in MCB/ICCRI’s cocoa stakeholder training going forward. The group also discussed ideas and plans for developing a second phase of the work, from the rationale and need for a new stage (although data on the occurrence and impact of pesticide residues is not readily available, there is knowledge that farmers use pesticides at high levels). Suggestions included a focus on reaching more beneficiaries via ICT-mediated approaches and community-based events. The meeting ended with a field trip to a cocoa farming community involved in the project, including a tour of a cocoa farm and a demonstration of cocoa splitting, and safe application of chemicals as promoted in the training.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the key points highlighted during the presentations and discussions of the 'CocoaSafe' End Project Meeting. The meeting was held over two days from 2 - 3 February 2016 followed by a field trip to visit MCB adopted farmers in Kundasang, Ranau on 4th February 2016. The full program of the meeting is given as **Annex 1**. All partners expressed their thanks to the staff of MCB, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia for organising and hosting such a successful meeting.

2. PARTICIPANTS (Annex 2)

The meeting was attended by representatives of country partner organisations from the Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute (ICCRI) and the Malaysian Cocoa Board (MCB), the project implementing agency, CABI, the project advisory organisation, the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) as well as the project donors, STDF and collaborators, CropLife Asia, and. Apologies were received from Dr Martin Gilmour from Mars, Dr. Eremas Tade, CEO PNG-CCIL and representative from FAO who were unable to attend the meeting due to prior commitments. However, CABI and the other project partners would like to thank these representatives for their understanding in this matter and their continued support to the project. This report will be circulated to all those who were unable to attend for their comment and feedback.

3. MEETING SUMMARY

Session 1: Opening

The meeting was officially opened by **Datin Norhaini Udin**, Acting Director General of MCB. She welcomed all the participants, especially from STDF, CABI, ICCO and ICCRI. She briefed the meeting regarding the involvement of MCB in the project which commenced in 2012 and since then has carried out most of the activities of the project, e.g. training of master facilitators, training of facilitators from extension personnel, small holders farmers and cocoa dealers. MCB will make sure on the continuation of the standards and safety awareness by incorporating the recommended techniques in their training modules under the cocoa farmer's development project. Food safety has been discussed in a number of meetings and committees in Malaysia as well as international/regional e.g., ASEAN Cocoa Club and it is a concern and will be monitored continuously. She commended the initiatives of the collaborative partners to undertake this project to make sure the food safety issues are well informed by those involved in producing the raw cocoa ingredients. Consumers nowadays are more health conscious and any source of contamination must be accurately and properly identified. Other than acknowledging the possible source of contaminations, the cocoa industry players are also made aware of the rules and regulations, legislative and standards of many other countries, especially cocoa importers. This would facilitate cocoa products export in compliance of the requirement and therefore avoid or reduce the issues of products being stranded or rejected. This awareness would ensure the high quality of Malaysia cocoa beans and receive fair or higher remunerative prices, thus increasing the farmers income and improve their livelihood.

Mr Moises Gomez from ICCO expressed his gratitude to MCB and the Government of Malaysia for hosting the meeting and their hospitality and for arranging our field visit to Kundasang. Mr Gomez went on to explain that ICCO's top priority for its member countries is to promote cocoa sustainability and this project is helping to deliver that goal. Cocoa farmers and stakeholders, share the same difficulties: low productivity, limited knowledge on the application of GAP, poor physical quality of the cocoa beans and the continuous spread of cocoa pests and diseases. Likewise, authorities in all countries also face similar difficulties in addressing such problems, whether its lack of funds or limited knowledge on a specific topic.

In addressing these problems, we need careful consider the requirements established by consumers on food safety, not only at international level, but also at national level. ICCO consider food safety as a major issue in commodities strategies, as food safety requirements are constantly being reviewed by major buyers of cocoa and cocoa-based products, and as such, countries need to be alert and on-guard to comply with such requirement. Mr. Gomez went on to congratulate and thank the project partners and meeting participants on the success of the project. The implementation of the CocoaSafe project is a very good example of how countries can come together and address issues that could potentially disrupt their cocoa trade (and the much needed revenue for cocoa farmers).

The next challenge for CocoaSafe is the way forward! Going forward, the project partners need to integrate stakeholders into the wider national training programmes to ensure that all this knowledge and understanding of SPS and food safety requirements are disseminated. In doing so, the private sector needs to be engaged as they too have training programmes and will benefit from this knowledge.

The CocoaSafe Project has strong foundations, so now the success should be built on for the benefit of the cocoa sector, with the ultimate goal being the improvement of the livelihood of cocoa farmers, to whom we owe our work.

The meeting continued with presentations on different topics, i.e.:

- a. Update on current related activities in the region and beyond (by STDF, ICCO and CropLife Asia)
- b. Report on remaining activities, finance, lesson learned, sustainability and planning for Phase 2 of the project (by MCB, ICCRI and CABI).

Session 2: Update on current related activities in the region and beyond

2.1. An update on food safety regulations related to cocoa was given by **Mr Moises Gomez**. During his presentation Mr. Gomez highlighted some of the main factors, i.e. business environment, agronomic and economic factors affecting the decline of cocoa production in the Asia-Pacific region. The presence of major important pests and diseases (VSD, black pod and CPB) were identified as the main factors. Currently many cocoa famers find it difficult to comply with food safety standards which can be imposed at regional, national or international levels. The EU and Japan have pesticide regulations that set maximum residue levels (MRL) for any products containing cocoa. The default limit of MRL for both EU and Japan is set at 0.01 mg/kg or 10 ppb. However, the method to measure the MRLs in Japan is different from those used in the EU, i.e. using complete beans with shell in Japan while the EU remove the shell for testing. The US regulation on pesticide residues (MRL) in cocoa is less strict than that of EU or Japan and no default limit was set.

In May 2015 FDA of the US has detected a low level of metalaxyl in cocoa powder imported from the Netherlands and has triggered an import alert for cocoa powder. Metalaxyl is widely used in cocoa to prevent and control black pod. If this issue is not addressed properly by the US authorities, the use of metalaxyl-based product could be limited in cocoa production for US market.

To properly address SPS and food safety issues in cocoa, the Joint Cocoa Quality & Productivity Working Group (ECA-CAOBISCO-FCC members) was established in 2013. The industry top research needs have been identified, i.e. on cadmium, pest and diseases management, soil fertility, improved planting material and content of free fatty acids (FFA). The Working Group is currently implementing 3 (three) projects, i.e.:

- a. Mitigation of Cadmium,
- b. Industry Quality Requirement Guide, and
- c. Mapping and detection of cocoa swollen shoot disease (CSSD) in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana.

The major SPS/food safety concern in Latin America for the cocoa sector is the cadmium residue levels in cocoa beans. EU Regulation No. 1881/2006 and its subsequent amendment Regulation No. 488/2014 has set new MRLs for cadmium specific for cocoa and chocolate products. This regulation will come into force by 1st January 2019 with transitional periods of 5 years from May 2014 (Presentation is given as **Annex 3.1.**). Dr. Le Mentec added that although it is possible for countries to challenge rejections, this has never done as far as she is aware. Mr. Gomes also highlighted industry concerns over labour availability and cost, and age of trees in cocoa farms.

2.2. A presentation on “Current and forthcoming areas of work of the STDF” was given by **Dr. Kenza Le Mentec from STDF**. Overview of what is the STDF, what does the STDF do and how can the STDF assist you is presented very clearly. The organization is interested in developing capacity of agencies and institutes and acts as a coordination mechanism among providers of SPS technical cooperation to strengthen coherence, avoid duplication and enhance results. The STDF can assist in a) promoting good practices in SPS implementation, b) project preparation grants (PPGs), and c) project grants (PGs). Since 2004, STDF has financed 71 PPGs with 41 in less developing countries (LDCs) and 75 projects with 32 projects in LDCs. Some examples of the projects were also given in the presentation. STDF has 2 thematic works, i.e. on a) SPS advocacy and information exchange, and b) on cross-cutting topics, e.g. Public-private partnerships in the SPS area (2010) and Regional/National SPS coordination mechanism (2009). STDF is interested in improving market access via compliance to international SPS requirements. They have a host of publications that can be accessed and used. Projects must be innovative, preferably with a regional angle (to appeal to the Working Group).

The current focus areas are on a) Global Seminar on Electronic SPS Certification (to be held back to back with SPS Committee, date to be confirmed, e.g. July 2016) and b) New STDF video on SPS issues in the cocoa value chain (planned release by end of May 2016), for which they are engaging the CocoaSafe project partners (**Annex 3.2.**).

2.3. Ms Marie C.F. Goh from CropLife Asia-Malaysia Office gave a presentation on behalf of Dr. Raghavan Sampathkumar with title of “Stewardship Initiatives in Asia Pacific and beyond”. Here presentation began with an explanation of what CropLife International is including its national and regional memberships with a focus on CropLife Asia. Based in Singapore, CropLife Asia is part of a global federation representing the plant science industry. On the industry’s behalf, CropLife Asia address and advocate Asian and international developments with regards to crop protection and agricultural biotechnology. Their objective is to promote and advocate approaches that enhance sustainable agriculture in the interests of farmers, governments, consumers and the environment.

The plant science industry is at the forefront of research and development, farmer training and outreach initiatives that put farmers at the heart of policy making. CropLife Asia’s Tailored Stewardship Solutions are helping farmers to grow more abundant supplies of healthy, affordable food while safeguarding natural resources. The Stewardship Team focuses on four key areas:

- a. Integrated Pest Management (IPM);
- b. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) including the Five Golden Rules and Responsible Use;
- c. Empty Container Management; and
- d. International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.

Insecticide resistance management (IRM) was also mentioned. The Team shares knowledge about GAP including the responsible use of crop protection products, IPM, container management and secure storage; and supports government departments within agricultural ministries and its member associations to expand critical Stewardship education throughout farming communities. Some recent initiatives of the CropLife in Western Africa (on cocoa), India (responsible use training in which TOT approach has been used to extend messages from 45 MFs to 20,000 facilitators, to 80,000 farmers, via funded FFS) and Indonesia (CocoaSafe) were briefly discussed (**Annex 3.3.**).

2.4. Dr. Soetikno of CABI gave overview of the project, i.e. the objectives and its activities just to remind all project partners on what has to be done and what has been achieved so far (**Annex 3.4.**). The CocoaSafe Project has 3 (three) components, i.e.:

1. Enhancing the capacity of cocoa stakeholders in Indonesia and Malaysia to improve the quality and safety of cocoa (with 8 activities in Indonesia and Malaysia)
2. Promoting, awareness raising and facilitating knowledge exchange for project stakeholders and beyond (with 7 activities in Indonesia, Malaysia and PNG)
3. Coordination, management and evaluation of the Project (with 3 activities)

Session 3: Report on the remaining activities to be implemented

2.2. Mr Albert Ling from **MCB** gave an overview of the activities completed to date in Malaysia. MCB set up a National Steering Committee in December 2013 to facilitate the implementation of project activities. The steering committee consists of 9 members and is led by YBhg. Datin Norhaini Udin, Acting Director General of MCB (replacing Dr. Lee Choon Hui after his retirement in July 2015). MCB has successfully implemented 10 (ten) project activities until September 2015 and 4 (four) remaining activities would be carried out before 30th April 2016 (**Annex 3.5.**). The four remaining activities are:

- a. Second baseline surveys for impact study on farmers and agro-dealers after 18 months of TOF courses (to be completed in March 2016),
- b. The best practices and lesson learned from training activities would be shared via the knowledge platform such as forum in the website or through email.
- c. Three posters on post-harvest activities adopted from the training manual will be printed and disseminated to all cocoa stakeholders.
- d. Updating, maintaining and monitoring the knowledge exchange platform will be continued until April 2016.

2.3 Dr Agung Wahyu Susilo from **ICCRI** informed the meeting that so far ICCRI has implemented 11 (eleven) activities out of 14. The three remaining activities would be carried out before 30th April 2016 (**Annex 3.6.**). The three remaining activities are:

- a. Second baseline surveys for impact study on farmers and agro-dealers after 18 months of TOF courses (to be completed in March 2016),
- b. The best practices and lesson learned from training activities would be shared via the knowledge platform such as forum in the website or through email.
- c. Updating, maintaining and monitoring the knowledge exchange platform will be continued until April 2016.

2.4 Dr. Jayne Crozier of CABI gave a brief update on activities in PNG in the absence of a representative from PNG-CCIL. Mr. Ngim and Dr. Crozier from CABI visited Eremas Tade, Paul Gende and their team in CCIL-PNG in August 2015 to discuss and agree the project activities to be completed in PNG. It was agreed that a group from CCIL would complete a PNG specific version of the Cocoa Safe training manual which would be printed in Malaysia

(as the costs were much less than PNG) and shipped back to PNG when completed. It was agreed that the manual would also contain cocoa quality standards as outlined by the PNG Cocoa Board. At the time of the workshop the manual was still in preparation.

2.5. Report on the CABI CocoaSafe website (<http://www.cocoasafe.org>) was presented by **Mr. Chan Fook Wing**. He briefed us about the objectives of the website, i.e. as:

- a. Repository for all activities, updates, news and reports for the project;
- b. Platform for knowledge exchange and resources for cocoa; and
- c. Communication, publicity and awareness where the project is publicized to stakeholders and project partners communicate and interact on the project.

The progress up-to-date included: a) content updating (uploading project activities, formatting and conversion, content preparation and uploading), b) adding news form, d) arranging images to folder, e) preparing & uploading articles and resources, e.g. training manuals, data sheets, media and press releases, images and videos, f) content management system, g) project partner login, h) RSS feeds, i) mobile formatted pages, and j) messaging boards.

The remaining work to be done until April would be to update the website with presentations and reports from the end project meeting, to finalize the mobile formatted pages and messaging board (**Annex 3.7.**)

Session 4: CocoaSafe Project Outputs

2.6. Based on the presentations given by CABI, MCB and ICCRI the summary of the project activities and outputs that have been achieved so far from the project is given as **Annex 3.8.** This can also be summarized in the following table:

No.	Activity	Output(s)
1	Activity 1.1.	50 copies of TOMF Manual (English) 500 copies of TOMF Manual (Malay) 525 copies of TOMF Manual (Indonesian) 210 copies of TOF Manual (Indonesian)
2	Activity 1.2.	27 TOMF graduates in Malaysia 20 TOMF graduates in Indonesia
3	Activity 1.3.	112 Facilitators in Malaysia 100 Facilitators in Indonesia
4	Activity 1.4.	40 extension officers trained in Malaysia 100 extension officers trained in Indonesia
5	Activity 1.5.	17 agro-dealers trained in Malaysia 40 agro-dealers trained in Indonesia
6	Activity 1.6.	180 traders and processors trained in Indonesia
7	Activity 1.7.	Baseline surveys were conducted in Malaysia and Indonesia.
8	Activity 2.1.	User accessibility surveys were conducted in Malaysia and Indonesia
9	Activity 2.2.	Websites online in Malaysia, Indonesia and CABI: www.cocoasafe.org www.koko.gov.my/cocoasafe www.cocoasafeindonesia.id
10	Activity 2.3.	The websites were updated regularly.

11	Activity 2.4.	2 videos on “Fermentation techniques in cocoa” and on “Quality of cocoa beans – bean grading and storage” were produced for Malaysia. One video on “Pesticide application – safety and rational” was produced for Indonesia
12	Activity 2.5.	In Malaysia, 3 posters, i.e. on “Pods harvesting, storage and breaking procedure”, on “Procedure for shallow box fermentation”; and on “Procedure of storing dray cocoa beans” were printed 100 copies each, in English and Malay. In Indonesia, 4 posters related to postharvest topics were published and distributed to TOF participants. Additional 2 posters were also produced on “How to use pesticides safely” and “Rational use of pesticides”.
13	Activity 2.6.	See Activity 2.4 in Point No. 11
14	Activity 2.7.	TOMF Manual to be produced for PNG
15	Activity 3.1.	National and international steering committees were established. 4(four) progress reports prepared and submitted to STDF.
16	Activity 3.2.	Project Inception Meeting organised in November 2013 and report produced. 2 nd Steering Committee Meeting organized in September 2014 and report of the meeting produced.
17	Activity 3.3.	Request for project extension for 6 months until April 2016 submitted and approved by STDF. End Project Meeting organised in February 2016.

Session 5: Project Finance

2.7. CABI, MCB and ICCRI (Annex 3.9.) presented their financial reports based on the activities implemented until January 2016. Based on their presentation it was agreed on the following:

- ICCO to submit to CABI their financial status until the End Project Meeting and to get the approval for using the remaining balance for other activities, i.e. Situational Analysis Workshop to be held in Indonesia,
- MCB is still waiting for official receipts of the expenditures for printing posters and for implementing impact surveys and its analysis and will send this as soon as possible to CABI,
- ICCRI to check with the Financial Department on the expenditures until January 2016, and
- CABI will compile the above status and inform all project counterparts on the remaining balance of project funds to be used for “Situational Analysis Workshop”,

- CABI to submit request to STDF for using the remaining available funds to be used for “Situational Analysis Workshop” to be organized at ICCRI.

Session 6: Lessons Learnt from the Project

2.8. Dr. Ramle Kasin of MCB gave the presentation on Lessons Learned. He divided the lessons learned into 6 sections based on the project components, i.e.:

- a. Farmers Field Schools
- b. Training of Master Facilitators
- c. Training of Facilitators
- d. Publication of training manual
- e. Publication of posters
- f. Monitoring

There are 3 (three) lessons learned have been identified from the FFS which are additional activities not included in the project, i.e.:

- i. Concept of teaching: the need of well-prepared training syllabus (more for impact) and different tools,
- ii. Course duration: Comprehensive course duration should be a minimum of 16 weeks for effective cocoa development observation,
- iii. Difficulty in finding suitable areas for FFS: the need for clusters of cocoa plantation areas to be identified.

If the above 3 lessons learned were achieved then the FFS will have a subsequent large impact on the cocoa farmers and also cocoa production:

- Fast decision making in solving problems,
- Consistent involvement of farmers,
- Increase farmers motivation, and
- Increase cocoa production.

For TOMF, there are 4 lessons learned that have been identified, i.e. adult learning techniques for those adults without an educational background, new approach of training (including using standard operating procedures), changing the mind-set of farmers, and farmers as teachers and scientists as compared to inexperienced extension officers (or young ones that have difficulty connecting with older farmers).

For the other 3 (three) lessons learned, i.e. publication of training manual & posters, and monitoring is given in detail in **Annex 3.10**.

Regarding the website, the group noted that the original budget did not include enough funds to carry out this activity, and that future work needs to be carefully budgeted so as not to spread resources too thinly.

Dr. Crozier of CABI also presented lessons learned from a project inception/management perspective. The major point here was that assumptions are made when developing projects about the issues in producer countries and a needs assessment carried out with partners would be beneficial at the proposal writing stage. **Mr. Gomez** (ICCO) also considered that more consultation is needed with the countries when developing projects such as this. In fact, a proposal or concept note should come from the in country partners/beneficiaries. Similarly, improved engagement with stakeholders needs to extend to the private sector. The group assembled for the CocoaSafe project should be sure to maintain the momentum following the workshop, and ICCO are happy to assist in contacting government/political level stakeholders.

Dr. Agung of ICCRI told the group that ICCRI staff appreciated and benefited from the capacity building aspect of the project, and the opportunity for international networking was valuable. They are now fully able to train groups in best practices for cocoa safety and GAP. It is possible that the print materials generated through the project might be a little too formal for communicating the messages, so the project might consider a more reader-friendly approach.

Session 7: Sustainability going forward and planning for Phase 2 of the Project

A. Sustainability of the Project

2.9. Dr. Ramle presented the sustainability of the project and planning for phase 2 (**Annex 3.11.**). MCB has implemented the 1st FFS in Pos Yom, State of Perak using the TOMF manual as the training materials. MCB has also adopted the TOF modules into their Technologies Transfer Program especially in the Advanced Course of Cocoa Technologies. A total of 9 (nine) advanced courses have been organized by MCB in 2015 in Sabah (5 courses with 560 participants), Sarawak (1 course with 98 participants) and in Peninsular Malaysia (3 courses with 251 participants) with a total budget of RM 297,110.97 (about US\$ 100,000.-) with funding from the MCB annual budget from the Government. This technology transfer program would be continued in the 11th Malaysia Plan which will begin in mid-2016.

MCB will continue to maintain the CocoaSafe website by updating the information relating to SPS/Plant Health of cocoa.

2.10. Agung outlined the sustainability of the project in Indonesia (**Annex 3.12.**). ICCRI Training Division will adopt some topics of the TOMF/TOF manual related to SPS/Plant Health in the training curricula for farmers, e.g. CocoaSafe theory, rational and safe use of pesticide, fermentation techniques, etc.). The FFS would be organized in parallel with ICCRI Training Division. The participants (farmers and extension officers) participating in the ICCRI training mostly sponsored by Local Government/private sectors would also be given series of lectures/practical on SPS and food safety issues. The targeted numbers of participants per year would be 300 farmers and 50 extension officers.

The CocoaSafe website for Indonesia would be maintained by updating the information related to SPS/Plant Health in cocoa.

B. Planning for Phase 2

The final meeting session focussed on developing ideas for valuable project work that could both follow on from the project and build on the successes. The group was asked to consider the following questions, relating specifically to a phase 2 (additional project ideas were posed later in the session):

Please consider and answer the following questions for your country and the region.

1. **Where?** Which regions would we work in? Why?
2. **Who** would be the participants at the farmer field schools? (to be considered e.g. gender/age, lead farmers? Agro-dealers?) Are there already groups of farmers? How are they aggregated?
3. How can we get the message across in a more economical way; what other methods can be used to reach more farmers?
4. **Why?** What is the extra evidence we can present to justify a phase 2, e.g. residue data, non-compliance?
5. What other initiatives can we link to?
6. Is there an opportunity for national/regional funding?

Indonesia: The implementation of the CocoaSafe project allowed staff from ICCRI to gain valuable knowledge and experience in the formulation of project proposals, implementation and monitoring of project activities. These valuable lessons will form the basis of future work that will enhance the work implemented during the CocoaSafe Asia project. The work will start with a meeting with stakeholders currently working in Indonesia, including NGO's and private sector companies to conduct a gap analysis and look for overlap and synergies.

Likely regions for further work will include:-

1. West Sumatra
2. Lampung
3. South East Sulawesi
4. Central Sulawesi
5. South Sulawesi

Farmer groups are already established in these areas, so lead farmers would be the main intervention point. Mobile phone messages and SMS were identified as feasible means for dissemination of messages to a broad audience in an economical way (mobile usage is very widespread in Indonesia, with over half using Android systems). Videos and radio could also be appropriate, although this would depend on the province (radio would work well in Central Sulawesi). Might the promotional material be more informal- perhaps even a comic book format for example?

While there is no residue data to demonstrate that pesticide or metal residues are a problem (or at least a concern) there is confidence and some data that farmers use pesticides at high levels, and that named pesticides are used for inappropriate crops. Data from the field can support this assertion.

The work could be conducted in collaboration with various partners including Swiss Contact, and private companies such as Veco, Mondelez, Mars, Barry Callebaut, Olam, Nestle, Bumi Tangerang. Soetikno also suggested that ASEAN be approached via the ASEAN Cocoa Club (ACC), to be tabled at their meeting, and then ACC could put the proposal forward to ASEAN for EU, America or Japanese funding, or international funding such as: ADB, ACIAR, IFAD, WB/IFC each work in Indonesia.

Malaysia: Colleagues from MCB told the group about the Cocoa Clusters projects for the three regions of Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular). This work is funded by MDP-11 (11th Malaysia's Development Plan) and aims to enhance production 'from bean to bar' (including production of chocolate). Farmers are likely to be 90% male, of a wide age range (18-65) and are aggregated by village/sub-district/district/state. To effectively get project messaging across to beneficiaries, maintaining an online portal would be valuable, alongside social media, and a mobile app. However, the project should continue to have a field based dimension e.g. field days. In addition, community events could be exploited, where information is disseminated to farmers gathered together at harvest time or at a festival). Agro-journal is an example of a radio programme that could spread project messaging, and MCB have a contact at The Star newspaper.

The best justification for the follow on phase is to improve efficiency and farmer income, increasing knowledge and skills, and leading towards certification and traceability. By helping farmers to understand why beans need to be of high quality, we can improve the value chain. However, a key concern of the MCB is residues on imported beans. The team showed some data that demonstrated that imported beans from Africa and Latin America had higher ranges of contaminants than beans from in-country sources. The industry is concerned about

residues, as expressed at an industry meeting in 2015. But evidence (and especially data) to back this up is lacking. There are of course occasional mistakes in storage, so data collection and monitoring is important.

National sources for project links and funding could only be identified as grinders and manufacturers (so the project should link to what they want). One approach would be to link initiatives that encourage premium price for premium beans. This would involve working closely with the grinders and manufacturers. An alternative approach would be more of an entrepreneurial approach at branding 'cocoa-of-origin' in order to aim at the tourism market.

C. Other ideas for project work were tabled and briefly discussed:

Now is the time to reassess the situation and understand the broader issues around cocoa SPS. What other strategies could be relevant? The suggestion of a situation analysis workshop has been raised, whereby major cocoa stakeholders from Indonesia are brought together to gather information about the main in-country constraints, what is being done currently in-country and how partnerships can be formed for more effective and efficient outcomes. Dr. Le Mentec commented that there needs to be better linkages of stakeholders including beneficiaries and donors. MCB are concerned about quality of import produce, this could be more relevant (for STDF at least).

CABI have worked on some concept notes regarding engaging the younger generation in cocoa farming ('cocoa youth'). This idea was well received. Scaling out the project to PNG, Vietnam and Philippines is also a good idea but consultation with the 'new' countries 'needs to be done quickly to maintain momentum.

Regarding biological control, MCB have a control agent for cocoa pod borer but it is in testing, at the pre-commercialisation stage. ICCRI have long experience of biocontrol (e.g. *Trichoderma* for *Phytophthora* pod rot) but it is difficult to roll out on a large geographic scale. Perhaps storage pests would be appropriate for targeting with a biological control strategy/campaign?

Access to technology via piloting an app could be appropriate with cocoa being used a pilot crop for an idea/programme whilst being applicable to other crops remaining attractive for a wider range of donors. An alternative approach would target different donors (with innovative finance or entrepreneurship. This could include marketing cocoa for the tourist market (as above) or expanding diversification to include high value horticultural crops. Nevertheless, care should be taken with the choice of mixed crops due to cross infection from pests but such diversification will have other benefits including resilience to market fluctuations and climatic changes. .

The organic market was mentioned, but this market seemed to be levelling off. Mr. Gomez stated that the dark chocolate sector has risen recently by 200% per year and represents another marketing opportunity. Fine flavour profiles (derived from place-of-origin) is currently also popular. The project partners should think 5-10 years ahead and try to understand market demands (for example the marketing of craft chocolate to tourists could be one opportunity but that will have its own problems of food safety..

Session 8: Closing & Acknowledgements

The closing remarks were given by Dr. Le Mentec (STDF), Mr. Gomez (ICCO) and Dr. Crozier (CABI). On behalf of the Secretariat of the STDF, ICCO and CABI, they extended their sincere thanks to MCB and to Datin Norhaini Udin, Acting Director General and her team for the impeccable organization of the final project workshop. They were impressed by the

professionalism of her team in running the workshop smoothly, including the opportunity to meet with beneficiary farmers during the field visit. All their help beyond the workshop made their stay very enjoyable. They also congratulated MCB for the great work done during the project. All parties are looking forward to future collaboration.

In addition Dr. Le Mentec express her thanks to the team from CABI – the project was implemented successfully and that such a success wouldn't have been possible without all of the CABI team.

Mr. Gomez expressed his thanks on behalf of ICCO to Dr. Le Mentec and STDF for the support to the project and Dr. Crozier added her thanks to MCB and STDF. Both STDF and ICCO have expressed how pleased they are with the way the project has progressed and this is in no small part down to the commitment MCB & ICCRI have shown.

CABI is looking forward to continuing their collaboration with MCB and ICCRI in the future and are still working hard to secure funds for a Phase 2 of the Project.

4. VISIT TO MCB ADOPTED COCOA FARMERS IN KUNDASANG

The meeting concluded with a field trip to an MCB-adopted site in the village of Tambiau close to Kundasang town. The program of the visit is given as Annex 4.1. The workshop participants were greeted by villagers and a participant from each partner involved in the project in Malaysia gave an address. The lead farmer of the group explained how, during the TOF, they have learned to safely apply chemicals, and how they have passed this knowledge on to their neighbouring farmers. Participants then visited a farm where they discussed planting, pest control, chemical use and agronomy at this well-managed site with the growers and project staff. The village has a small cocoa primary processing plot with fermentation boxes and a simple solar drier. Participants were given a demonstration of safe application of pesticides (using appropriate equipment and safety clothing). Villagers showed the group how cocoa pods are broken, and how beans are fermented and dried. The day concluded with a stop in a chocolate gallery that MCB supports through provision of processed cocoa ('couverture'; sourced in part from growers in villages involved in CocoaSafe) where a demonstration was given of tempered couverture being cooled and placed into chocolate moulds.



Left: Dr. Ramle, DDG-MCB welcoming representatives from STDF, ICCO and CABI to Kundasang Cocoa Cluster.

Right: MCB-adopted cocoa farmers and their families attending the gathering.



Dr. Kenza Le Mentec from STDF (left) and Mr Moises Gomez from ICCO (centre) giving their remarks.
 Right: The leader of MCB adopted farmers and TOF graduate giving his experience related to his training and practicing what he learnt from the TOF.



Left: Breaking of a cocoa pod
 Right: Beans being collected into a fermentation box



Left: Cocoa farmers and participants of the project in front of MCB Demo Plot.
 Right: MCB-adopted farmers together with End Project Meeting participants.

Annex 1. Program of the End Project Meeting



STDF - CABI - ICCO PROJECT :

“CocoaSafe”: Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing in SPS in Cocoa in Southeast Asia (STDF/PG/381)

END PROJECT MEETING

Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

2-4 February 2016

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

Monday, 1st February – Arrival of participants and stay at Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu			
Tuesday, 2 February 2016			
Time	Presentation	Subject/Topic	Presenter/PIC
08.00 – 09.00		Arrival of Participants and Registration	MCB
Session 1		OPENING	
		MC: Albert Ling, MCB	
09.00 – 09.30		Welcome Address by MCB	Datin Norhaini Udin, Acting Director General
09.30 – 09.45		Opening Address by ICCO	Mr. Moises Gomes
09.45 – 10.15		Morning Break	
Session 2		Update on current related activities in the region and beyond Chairperson: Datin Norhaini Udin	
10.15 – 12.00		STDF – Area of current interest and focus	Ms. Kenza Le Mentec
		ICCO – Update on food safety	Mr. Moises Gomes

		legislation and SPS capacity building in Latin America	
		Stewardship initiative in Asia Pacific & beyond	Ms. Marie Goh, CropLife Asia
		CABI – Overview of project and reminder of objectives	Soetikno SS
12.00 – 13.30		LUNCH (at the Latest Recipe Restaurant)	
Session 3		Report on the remaining activities to be implemented Chairperson: Mr. Moises Gomes	
13.30 – 15.00		Progress Report by MCB	MCB
		Progress Report by ICCRI	ICCRI
		Progress Report by PNG-CCIL	CABI (Jayne)
		Progress Report by CABI	CABI (Chan)
		Discussion	
15.00 – 15.30		Afternoon Break	
Session 4		CocoaSafe Project Outputs Chairperson: Ms. Kenza Le Mentec	
15.30 – 16.30		Regional - Report by CABI	CABI (Soetikno)
		Indonesia - Report by ICCRI	ICCRI
		Malaysia - Report by MCB	MCB
16.30 – 17.00		Discussion	
19.00 – 22.00		<i>Official Dinner hosted by MCB at Kampung Nelayan Restaurant</i>	

Wednesday, 3 February 2016			
Session 5		Project Finance Chairperson: Philip Swarbrick	
09.00 – 10.30		Report by CABI	CABI (Soetikno)
		Report by MCB	MCB
		Report by ICCRI	ICCRI
10.30 – 11.00		Morning Break	
Session 6		Lessons learned from the Project Chairperson: Dr. Soetanto, ICCRI	
11.00 – 12.00		1. Presentation by MCB 2. Presentation by ICCRI 3. Presentation by CABI	MCB ICCRI CABI (Jayne)
12.00 – 12.30		Discussion & Recommendation	
12.30 – 13.30		LUNCH	
Session 7		Sustainability going forward and planning for Phase 2 Chairperson: Dr. Soetikno, CABI	
13.30 – 14.30		Sustainability of the Project 1. Presentation by MCB 2. Presentation by ICCRI 3. Presentation by CABI	MCB ICCRI CABI (Chan)
14.30 – 15.30		Planning for Phase 2 Discussion & Recommendation	CABI (Philip)
15.30 – 16.30		Closing then Afternoon Break	
19.00 – 22.00		<i>Dinner hosted by CABI</i>	

Thursday 4th February 2016 – Field trip to Kundasang	
08.00 – 10.00	Travel to Kundasang
10.00 – 13.00	Visit MCB Adopted Farmers in Kundasang
14.00	Travel to Kota Kinabalu
Friday 5th February 2016 – Departure of participants to their home country	

Co-organized with:



Annex 2. List of Participants



STDF - CABI - ICCO PROJECT :

“CocoaSafe”: Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing in SPS in Cocoa in Southeast Asia (STDF/PG/381)

END PROJECT MEETING

Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia

2-4 February 2016

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	ORGANISATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	Dr. Jayne Crozier	Trade and Commodities Coordinator UK	CABI UK	j.crozier@cabi.org
2	Mr Moisés Gómez-Miranda	Project Officer	ICCO	moises.gomez@icco.org
3	Mr. Jeremy Ngim Chin Keong	Scientist	CABI SEA	j.ngim@cabi.org
4	Dr Soetikno S. Sastroutomo	Senior Scientist	CABI SEA	s.soetikno@cabi.org
5	Mr. Chan Fook Wing	IT Specialist	CABI SEA	f.chan@cabi.org
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7	Dr. Agung Wahyu Susilo	Head of Cocoa Research ICCRI	ICCRI	soesiloiccri@yahoo.com
8	Ms. Marie Goh Chooi Fon	Manager Communication & Administration	CLA/MCPA	marie@mcpa.org.my
9	Dr. Philip Swarbrick	Project Development Officer	CABI UK	p.swarbrick@cabi.org
10	Ms. Kenza A. Le Mentec	Economist	WTO	kenza.lementec.org

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	ORGANISATION	EMAIL ADDRESS
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17	Mr. Rahmat Mohamed	Research Officer of Cocoa Downstream Technology Division	MCB	rahmat@koko.gov.my
18	Mr. Albert Ling Sheng Chang	Research Officer / Secretary Committee of Project Cocoa Safe Malaysia	MCB	albert@koko.gov.my
19	Mr. Jinus Juis	Economic Affairs Officer Transfer of Technology & Extension Division	MCB	jinus@koko.gov.my

Annex 3.1. STDF – Area of current interest and focus



Standards and Trade
Development Facility

Current and forthcoming areas of work of the STDF

Dr Kenza Le Mentec

CocoaSafe End Project Workshop, 2-4 February 2016, Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia



Outline

- What is the STDF?
- What does the STDF do?
- How can the STDF assist you?
- Advice/support on SPS project development
- Projects to improve SPS situation and enhance market access
- Examples of STDF projects/PPGs
- How to request STDF support?
- STDF's thematic work
- Areas of current focus

What is the STDF?

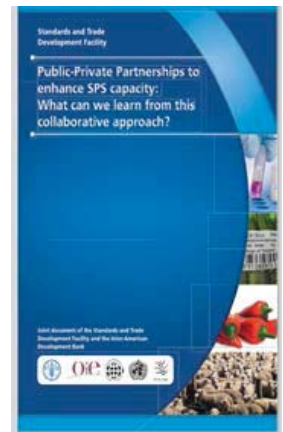
- **A partnership of 5 international organizations (OIE, FAO, WB, WHO, WTO)**
 - Donors
 - Observer organizations
 - Developing country experts
- **Secretariat hosted by the WTO**
- **Decision making process:**
 - Operational: Working Group (2 meetings/year)
 - Strategic: Policy Committee (1 meeting every other year, as required)

What does the STDF do?

- **Coordination mechanism** among providers of **SPS technical cooperation** to strengthen coherence, avoid duplication and enhance results
 - **Knowledge platform** for **sharing experiences**, identification and dissemination of **good practice**, discussion of **cross-cutting topics**
 - **Funding** for **development and implementation of projects** that support compliance with international SPS requirements to gain and maintain market access

How can the STDF assist you?

- Promoting good practice (e.g. PPP publication, project reports and evaluations)
- Project Preparation Grants
- Project Grants



Advice/support on SPS project development

- Project preparation grants (PPGs)
 - Application of capacity evaluation / prioritization tools, feasibility studies, project formulation
 - Grants ≤ **US\$50,000**
 - Synergies with other initiatives
 - Mobilization of donor funds
- Guidelines on project design and formulation (with EIF)
- Since 2004, STDF has financed 71 PPGs (47 in LDCs)



Projects to improve SPS situation and enhance market access

- Focus on projects that:
 - identify, develop and/or disseminate good practice
 - include regional/global approaches
 - are innovative, collaborative, inter-disciplinary
- Public – private sector collaboration encouraged
- STDF contribution ≤ **US\$1 million**, 3 year duration or less
- Since 2004, STDF has financed 75 projects (32 in LDCs)

Examples of projects/PPGs

- **Projects of particular interest/projects recently started/newly approved projects include:**
 - STDF/PG/ 316 : Strengthening phytosanitary inspection and diagnostic services in Azerbaijan
 - STDF/PG/354: Improving Safety and Quality of Fruits and Vegetables in Sri Lanka (*pest lists, PRA, access to EU market*)
 - STDF/PG/460: Implementation of ISPM 15 in Botswana, Cameroon, Kenya and Mozambique (*data collection missions carried out in Botswana and Cameroon*)
 - STDF/PG/ 502: Regional Strengthening for the Implementation of Phytosanitary Measures and Market Access in COSAVE (*surveillance, PRA, impact assessment, virtual school for inspectors*)
 - STDF/PG/504: ePhyto
 - STDF/PG/432: Pest surveillance in Asia-Pacific Region (*Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Viet Nam, PNG*)

How to request STDF support?

- ✓ Review eligibility criteria on STDF website
- ✓ Read Guidance Note for Applicants
- ✓ Download application form
- ✓ Consult relevant stakeholders in country/region
- ✓ Contact STDF Secretariat with questions
- ✓ Submit application by e-mail
- ✓ Requests considered two times per year - next deadline is **29 July 2016**

STDF's thematic work (1)

SPS advocacy and information exchange

- ✓ Bi-annual STDF Working Group meetings
- ✓ Briefing notes, publications, e-newsletter, etc.
- ✓ Website: www.standardsfacility.org
- ✓ STDF Virtual Library
- ✓ Awareness-raising films
 - ✓ Trading safely
 - ✓ Safe trade solutions



Thematic work on cross-cutting topics

- ✓ EIF/STDF Study on consideration given to SPS issues in the DTIS
- ✓ Trade facilitation in context of SPS Agreement (2015)
- ✓ SPS Market Access Prioritization (PIMA) (ongoing)
- ✓ International trade and invasive alien species (2012)
- ✓ Public private partnerships in the SPS area (2010)
- ✓ Regional/National SPS coordination mechanisms (2009)

Areas of current focus

- **Global Seminar on electronic SPS certification** *(to be held back to back with SPS Committee, date to be confirmed , July 2016)*
- **New STDF video on SPS issues in the cocoa value chain** *(planned release by end of May 2016)*

For more information

Standards and Trade Development Facility
 World Trade Organization
 Rue de Lausanne 154
 CH-1211 Geneva
 Switzerland

STDFSecretariat@wto.org
 www.standardsfacility.org

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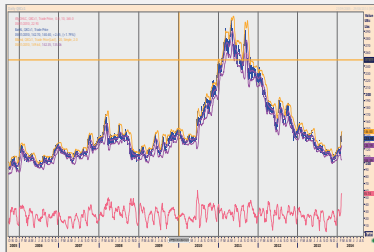
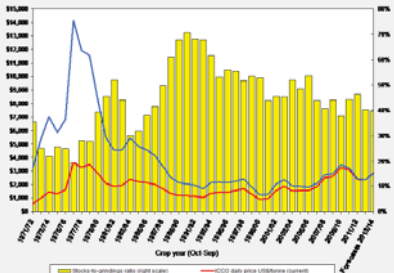
The screenshot shows the STDF website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links: ABOUT US, FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES, PROJECTS, THEMATIC ACTIVITIES, INFORMATION RESOURCES, and VIRTUAL LIBRARY. Below the menu is a banner image of a boat on a lake with the text: "The Standards and Trade Development Facility is a global partnership that supports developing countries in building their capacity to implement international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, guidelines and recommendations as a means to improve their human, animal, and plant health status and ability to gain or maintain access to their markets." Below the banner, there is a section for "NEXT DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF FUNDING PROPOSALS: 3 JANUARY 2014". The main content area features "RECENT THEMATIC ACTIVITIES" with four featured articles: "Facilitating safe trade", "Invasive Alien Species", "Fruit fly", and "Aid for Trade". Each article has a small image and a "MORE INFO" button. Below this is a "WHAT'S NEW" section with a list of updates, a "RESOURCES" section with icons for Newsletters, Brochures, Publications, and Videos, and an "EVENTS" section with a calendar view showing dates like 29, 03, and 15. At the bottom, there are sections for "DONORS", "PARTNERS", and "DEVELOPING COUNTRY EXPERTS". The footer contains a "SIGNUP" form for newsletters, a "LOGIN" button, and copyright information: "© 2013 Standards and Trade Development Facility. All Rights Reserved."

**Annex 3.2. ICCO – Update on food safety legislation and SPS
capacity building in Latin America**

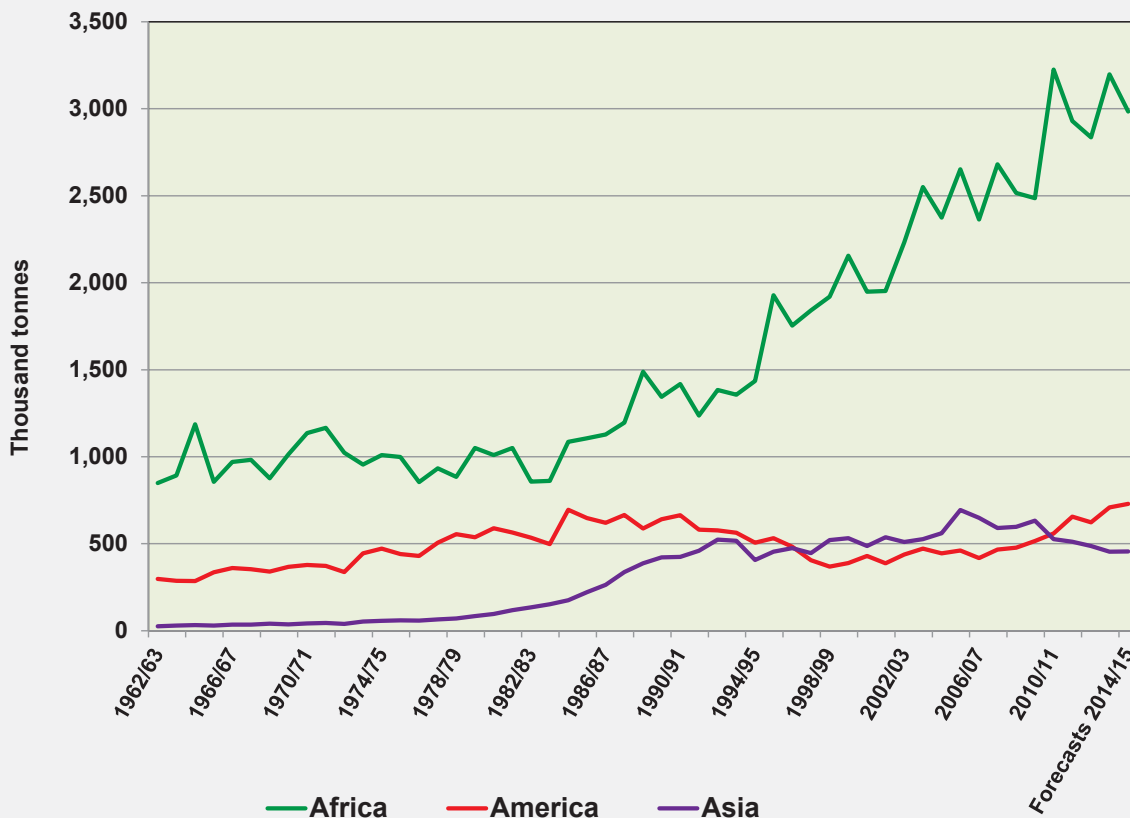


CocoaSafe: Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing in SPS in Cocoa in South East Asia

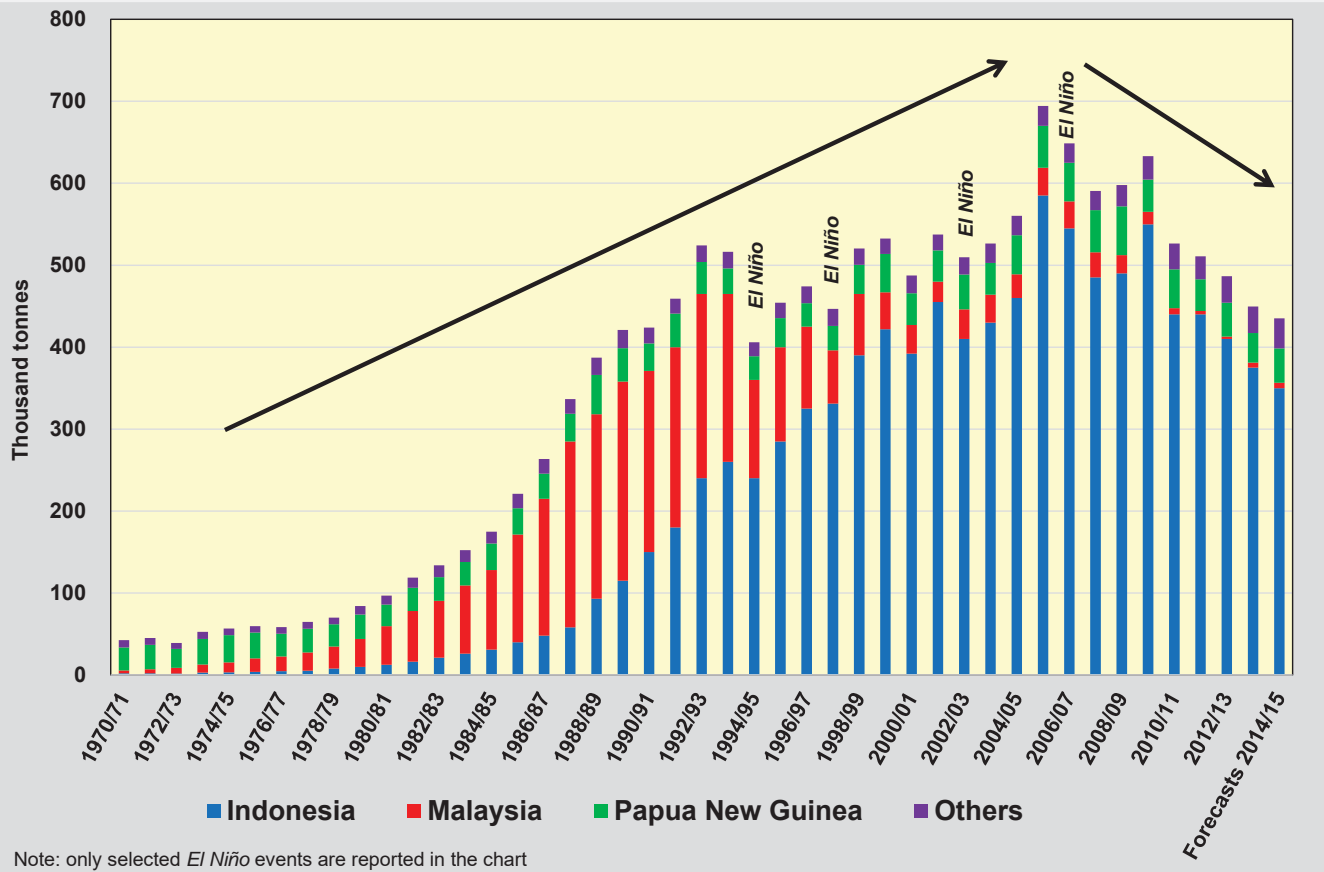
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia, 2-4 February 2016



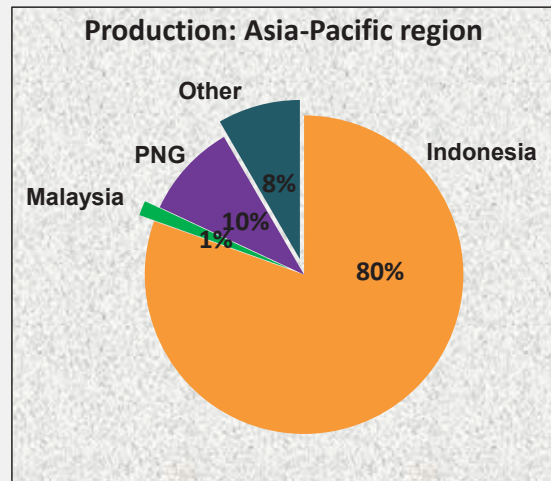
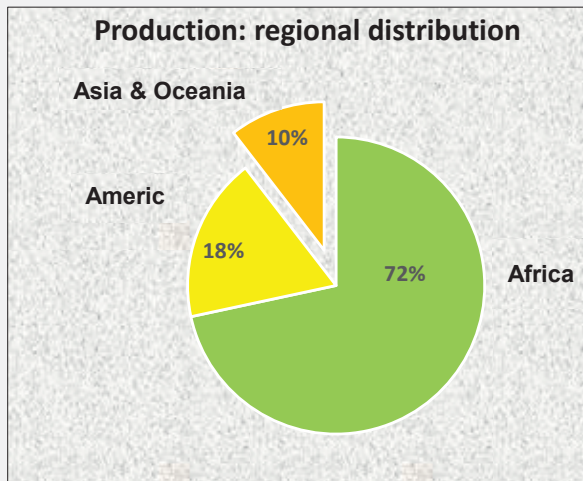
Regional Cocoa Production (thousand tonnes)



Asia-Pacific production: country contribution



Asia-Pacific cocoa production: situation in 2014/2015



Indonesia	350.0
Papua New Guinea	42.0
India	16.0
Malaysia	6.5
Vietnam	6.0
Philippines	5.5
Solomon Islands	5.0
Vanuatu	2.0
Sri Lanka	0.5
Thailand	0.4
Fiji	0.1
Other Asia and Oceania	1.0

Cocoa production, in thousand tonnes

Main factors explaining the decline of the Asia production



Business environment

- Qualified labour availability and cost

Agronomic factors

- Age of the trees
- **Presence of pests and diseases (VSD, black pod, pod borer)**
- Level of husbandry – no GAP practices (particularly IPM)

Economic factors

- Price of cocoa beans
- Competition for inputs (labour, land, financing) from other crops (palm oil, rubber, etc.)
- Country economic growth / shift towards upstream activities

Update on Food Safety Legislation



EU Legislation on Pesticides

- EU legislation: the list of substances approved for use within EU boundaries is constantly reviewed and products are removed! Important to regularly check the list. http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/pesticides/legislation/index_en.htm
- Regulation EC 396/2005 sets maximum residue levels (MRLs) of pesticides in or on food of plants & animal origin.
- MRLs for cocoa are determined on “beans after removal of shell” as referred to in Regulation EC 178/2006. These MRLs are applied to any products containing cocoa.
- **Default limit** is set at 0,01 mg/kg (10 ppb)



Update on Food Safety Legislation

Japan Legislation on Pesticides

- Very strict regulation: The Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare introduced in May 2006 the “Positive List System for Agricultural Chemicals Residues in Food”. The list sets MRLs for pesticides.
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/topics/foodsafety/positivelist060228/index.html>
- **Default limit** is set at 0,01 mg/kg (10 ppb)
- Main concern with Japanese Legislation is still the method to measure MRLs (complete beans with shell). The chocolate industry in Japan has led the discussions with national authorities to align the Japanese Regulation with the EU Legislation (specifically on methods of analysis).

Source: ECA/CAOBISCO Joint WG
International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) | February 2016

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Update on Food Safety Legislation

USA Legislation on Pesticides

- The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) produced the Code of Federal Regulations CFR title 40 section 180: <http://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/summary-federal-food-drug-and-cosmetic-act>
- Regulation is less strict in the US in terms of MRLs for cocoa.
- There is NO “**default limit**” within the US Legislation!!

Source: ECA/CAOBISCO Joint WG

International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) | February 2016

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Recent SPS Issues in the Cocoa Industry

- FDA detected low levels of metalaxyl in cocoa powder imported from the Netherlands (May 2015).
- This led FDA to trigger an Import Alert for cocoa powder.
- U.S-EPA has not established a tolerance level for metalaxyl in cocoa based products, despite the lack of evident food safety issues!!!
- This has raised “unnecessary” alert!!!



Source: ECA/CAOBISCO Joint WG

Implications

- Metalaxyl is widely used in cocoa production to prevent and control phytophthora disease (Black Pod).
- If the issues is not addressed properly by U.S authorities, the use of metalaxyl-based products could be limited in cocoa production (US market only).
- **The big question is:** what products will replace metalaxyl to control and prevent Black Pod if this happens?
- If no practical solution is available, this will contribute to the spread of Black Pod, creating more pressure on cocoa production.

Source: ECA/CAOBISCO Joint WG



Recent Actions to Address SPS and Food Safety Issues in Cocoa

Joint Cocoa Quality & Productivity Working Group (ECA-CAOBISCO-FCC members).

- Driven by the need to pool industry resources and expertise, the WG was created in 2013 to address industry needs related to Food Safety, SPS issues and quality requirements.
- Industry top research needs were identified as follows: Cadmium, Pest & Disease Management, Soil fertility, improved planting material and FFA.
- WG is currently implementing three projects:
 - 1) Mitigation of Cadmium
 - 2) Industry Quality Requirement Guide
 - 3) Mapping and Detection of CSSVD in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria



Brief Description of the Joint WG Projects

1) Mitigation of Cadmium:

Research partner: Uni. West Indies (T&T)

Duration: 5 years (3rd year of implementation)

Overall goal: develop a tested & practical methodology to mitigate Cadmium (Cd) bioaccumulation in cocoa beans.

Specific Objective:

- Develop short-term genetic strategies to overcome Cd uptake through identification of low Cd bioaccumulating genotypes and determine the effectiveness of these phenotypes as rootstock to reduce uptake.
- Identify agronomic strategies to reduce availability of Cd using ameliorants to reduce uptake through: competition; fixation; or reducing availability

Brief Description of the Joint WG Projects

2) Industry Quality Requirements Guide:

Research partner: CAOBISCO

Duration: Ongoing

Overall goal: Updating the 1996 BCCCA booklet to produce the “Chocolate and Cocoa Industry Quality Requirements”

Scope:

- Quality – Mainstream – General Requirements
- 2014 Version – Main updates
- Post harvest and GAP
- Food Safety (OTA, PAH, etc)



Brief Description of the Joint WG Projects

3) Mapping and Detection of CSSV

Research partner: CIRAD, Universities of Reading and of the West of England

Duration: 2 years (2nd year of implementation)

Overall goal: to develop a solid detection test as a priority (both for symptomatic and non-symptomatic trees) and to update the mapping of CSSV spread in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria

Once finalized, the research will contribute to recommendations to combat the spread of CSSV and improve remedial measures (in terms of detection tool use in identifying infected cocoa trees and non-cocoa host plants, suitable barrier crops and designs of the plantations)



Major Food Safety and SPS Concerns in Latin America

Major SPS/Food Safety concern in Latin America for the cocoa sector is the Cadmium residues levels in cocoa beans. EU Regulation No. 1881/2006 and its subsequent amendment Regulation No. 488/2014 set new MRLs for Cadmium for specific cocoa and chocolate products, as described below:

Category	MRLs
Milk chocolate with <30% total dry cocoa solids	0,10 ppm
Milk chocolate with ≥30% total dry cocoa solids	0,30 ppm
Chocolate with <50% total dry cocoa solids	0,30 ppm
Chocolate with ≥50% total dry solids	0,80 ppm
Cocoa Powder sold for the final consumer or as an ingredient in sweetened cocoa powder sold to the final consumer	0,06 ppm

Regulation will come into force on the 1st of January 2019!!! Transitional period of 5 year following the publication of the Regulation (May 2014)

Source: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32014R0488>

International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) | February 2016

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Actions to Address Cd Contamination in Cocoa

Following the publication of the Regulation and in view of 5 year transitional period, some producing countries in the region initiated the evaluation and identification of mitigation practices to reduce presence of Cd in cocoa beans. The big questions were:

- 1) How serious is the problem in each country?
- 2) How is Cd present in the soil?
- 3) Do all cocoa trees absorb Cd at the same level?
- 4) How does the plant absorb Cd and what factors influence absorption?

A conclusion following a brief evaluation of the situation in some cocoa producing countries showed that little or no information is available on Cadmium contamination and how to address the problem!!!

International Cocoa Organization (ICCO) | February 2016

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Actions to Address Cd Contamination in Cocoa

Ecuador

Since 2013, the government of Ecuador, in collaboration with Mins of Agriculture, INIAP and AgroCalidad, has implemented a field study on “Recovery of Contaminated Soils with Cd”

The **overall** objective of this project is to develop and evaluate techniques to remediate soils under cocoa production contaminated with Cd”.

The specific objectives are to evaluate various doses of remediation practices in soils contaminated with Cd and select the best remediation practice to reduce Cd content.

MENTION CODEX WORKING GROUP to establish MRLs for Cd at CODEX LEVEL: ECUADOR, BRAZIL AND COLOMBIA



Actions to Address Cd Contamination in Cocoa

The five major component of the project are:

- 1) Formulation of combination of remediation practices using chemical or organic inputs.
- 2) Identification of native plants to absorb and accumulate Cd.
- 3) Evaluation of soil conditions (physical and chemical) to establish absorption capacity of Cd.
- 4) Development of post-harvest practices to reduce Cd content in cocoa beans.
- 5) Evaluation of absorption capacity of Cd from local clones.

Once established, these mediation practices will be part of the ongoing curricula for farmers training implemented in Ecuador under the “Mingas del Cacao”



Actions to Address Cd Contamination in Cocoa

In view of the urgency to arrive at a common solution for all Members countries, particularly those in Latin America, the ICCO Secretariat is working with the Peruvian authorities to organize a technical workshop in 2016.

The main objective of this workshop is to bring together leading scientists and researcher to share their experiences in developing Cd remediation practices and to develop a joint strategy to reduce Cd contamination in cocoa.

ICCO expects to bring together researchers from Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Nicaragua. Scientist will be asked to provide detailed information about the severity of Cd contamination in their countries and establish joint actions to provide sustainable solutions for all cocoa producing countries.



Actions to Address Cd Contamination in Cocoa

Expected Outcome

- 1) Common understanding of main issues influencing Cd absorption by cocoa trees.
- 2) Methodologies to mitigate/remediate Cd content in the soil.
- 3) Concept notes on build capacity among cocoa farmers about the severity of Cd and ways to mitigate.
- 4) Follow-up actions and monitoring of Cd presence in soil and cocoa exports.
- 5) Enhancement of laboratory capacity in Latin American countries to evaluate heavy metals.



THANKS YOU!

Annex 3.3. Stewardship initiative in Asia Pacific & beyond



Advocates a safe, secure food supply

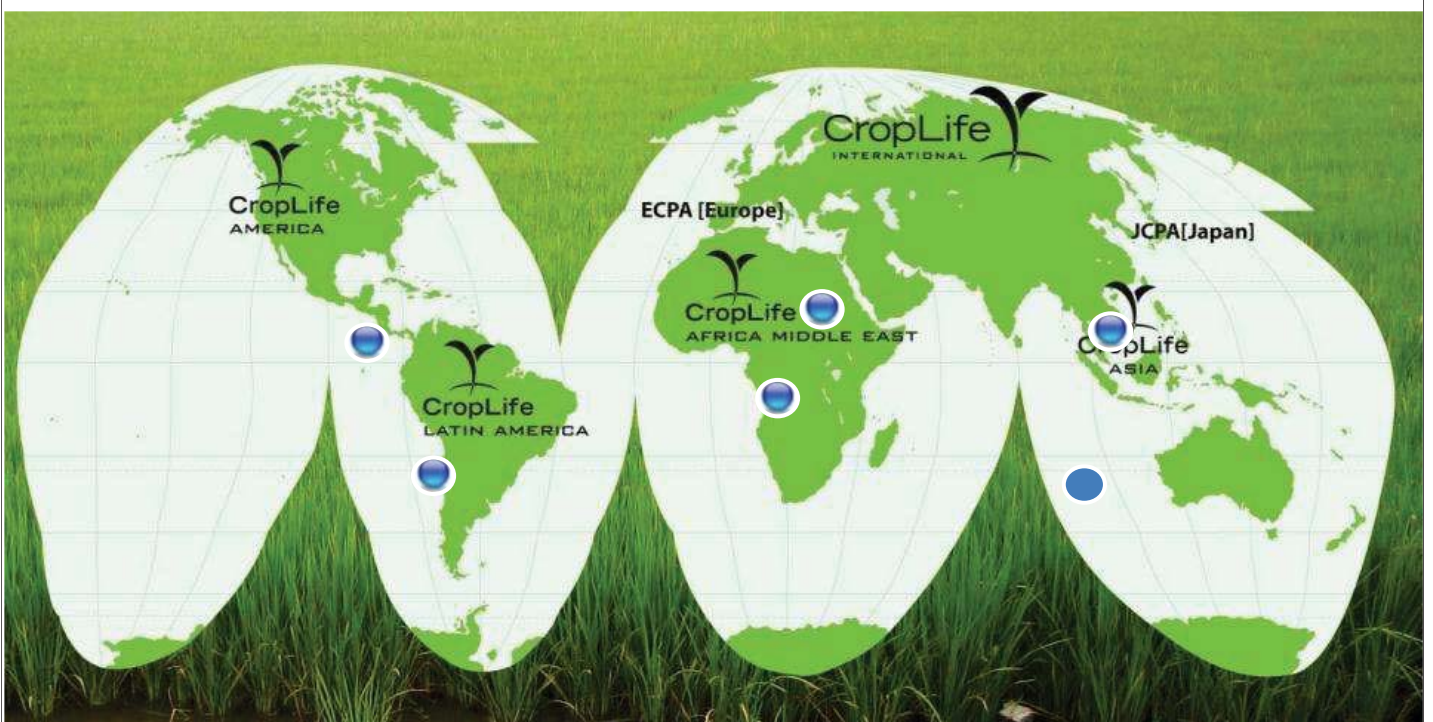
Stewardship Initiatives in Asia Pacific & beyond

Raghavan Sampathkumar
Stewardship Director

CocoaSafe: Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing
in SPS in Cocoa in South East Asia (STDF/PG/381)
2 Feb 2016

CropLife International: A Global Federation

Regional and National associations in 91 countries



A Regional Network

representing the plant science industry

8 Member Companies



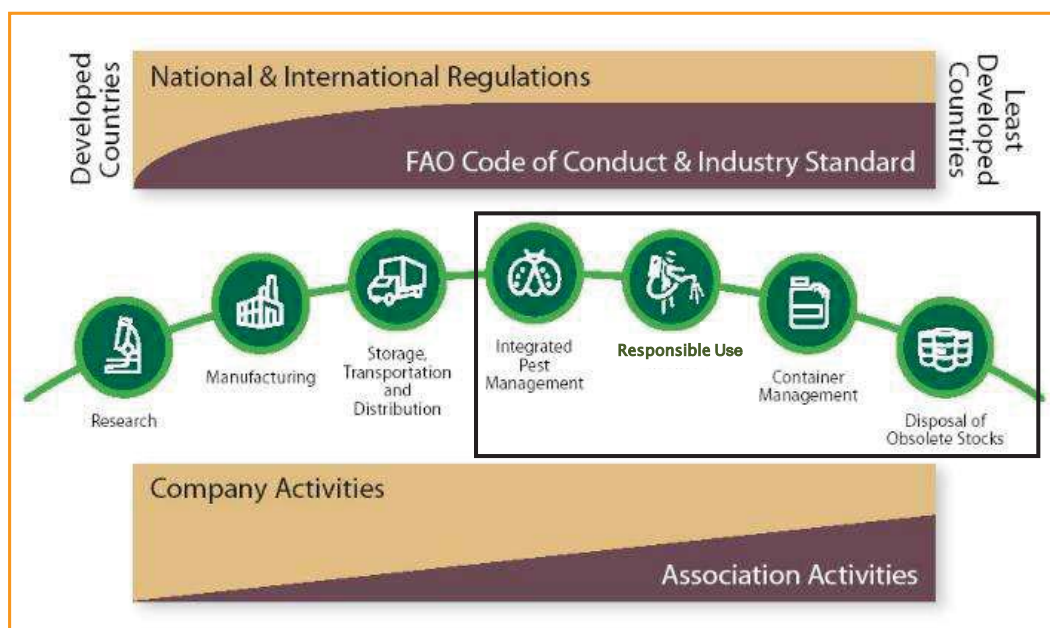
1 Associate Company



15 National Associations



Stewardship – a life-cycle approach

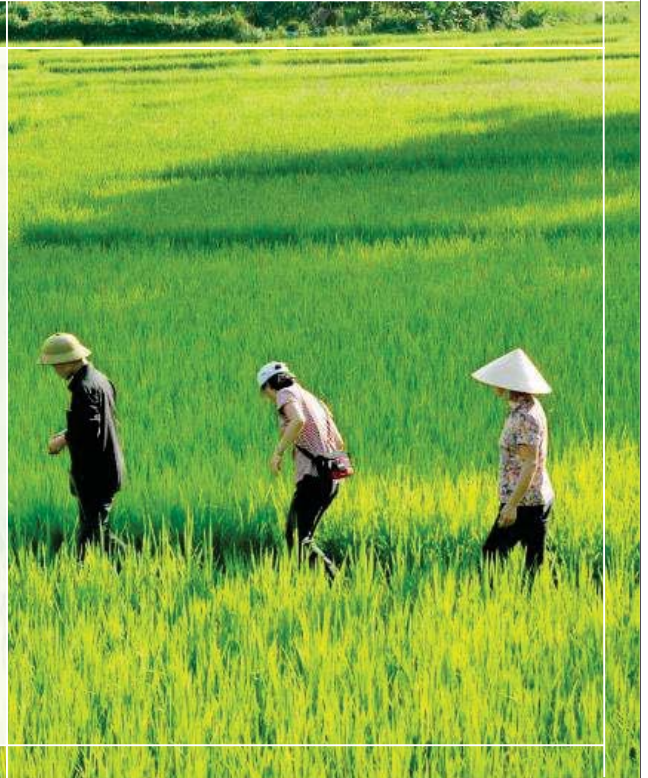


The responsible and ethical management of a crop protection product throughout its life cycle' CropLife international focuses on the 'USE' part of the lifecycle

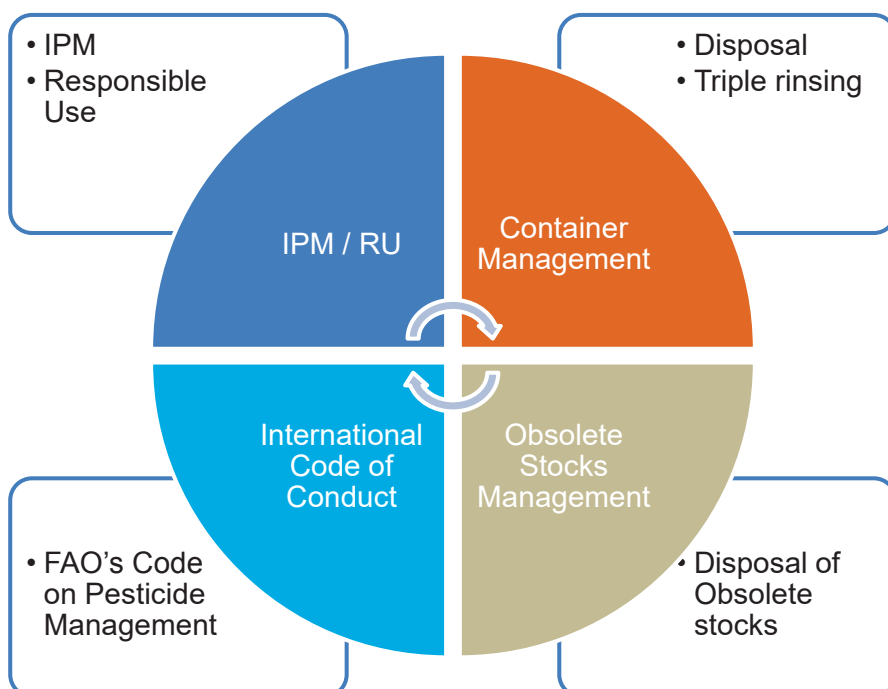
Why Stewardship?



- Stewardship of crop protection and plant biotechnology products supports sustainable agriculture.
- Stewardship is an essential part of doing business sustainably
- Stewardship is a core element of CropLife International's member companies and associations business strategy.



Major Focus Areas



Stewardship Programs – Asia



Supporting Sustainable Agriculture



Recent Initiatives in Asia & Globally

by
CropLife International
Networks...

Cocoa Initiative Western Africa



World Cocoa Foundation

Programs

WCF African Cocoa Initiative

WCF/ACI is a public-private partnership that will double productivity for 100,000 cocoa farm households through the strengthening of local & national institutions, and in doing so, raise farmer incomes by 150-200%.

AFRICA WORLDWIDE

Program Dates:
2011 - 2016

The WCF African Cocoa Initiative (WCF/ACI) is a public-private partnership, bringing together WCF, cocoa industry members, the Sustainable Trade Initiative (IDH) and U.S. Agency for International Development through its Global Development Alliance, in concert with key government institutions in the four countries of Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria. WCF/ACI is a \$13.5 million, 5-year program with the goal of institutionalizing effective public and private sector models to support sustainable productivity growth and improved food security on diversified cocoa farms in West and Central Africa.

Countries:
Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria

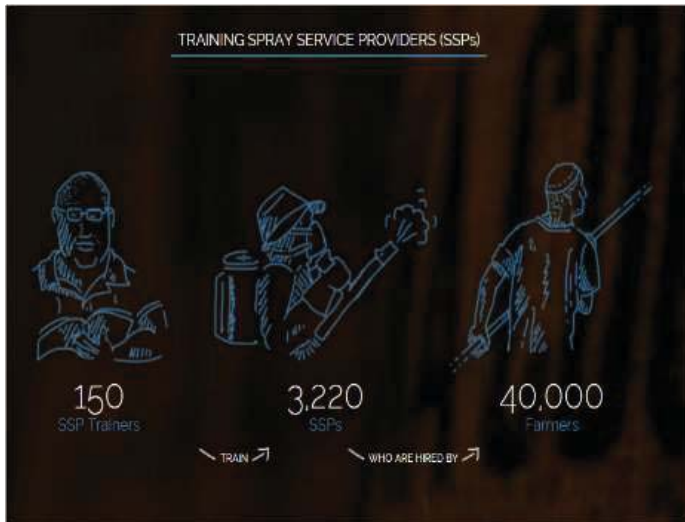
Program Goals:

- **Strengthening national public-private partnership (PPP) platforms for investing in agriculture and cocoa:** convening public and private sector partners to implement a comprehensive roadmap toward sustainable cocoa. National platforms will use resources and expertise to drive a cohesive cocoa sector support system.

In 2013, CropLife Africa Middle East entered into a two-year partnership with the World Cocoa Foundation to train professional **“Spray Service Providers”** in Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon.

For more info [click here](#)

Cocoa Initiative Western Africa



Local entrepreneurs are selected and trained to identify pests, apply crop protection products and help farmers protect their cocoa farms. They become professional Spray Service Providers. For more info [click here](#).



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

West African Farmers Tackle Threats to Cocoa Crop

Industry-led training program boosts cocoa productivity

Brussels — 5 November 2014

More than 32,000 cocoa farmers in West Africa are reducing the impact of pests and plant diseases on their cocoa crop thanks to a joint effort by CropLife Africa Middle East and the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF).

The program trains a small group of selected farmers to become Spray Service Providers (SSPs). SSPs are professionals who are able to help the wider farming community by identifying pests, providing advice on their management and, when needed, properly applying crop protection products on their cocoa farms.

Bama Yao Octave, from CropLife African Middle East, said the program was important to help farmers avert major crop losses, a problem that has worsened in the past few years due to adverse weather which has been attributed to climate change.

"Already an estimated 30-40 percent of the cocoa crop is lost to pests and diseases every year, but the situation is now being exacerbated by hotter, more humid conditions in West Africa that favor the development of insect pests and diseases. These weaken and sometimes destroy the crop," said Mr Octave.

Since the program began in 2013 more than 3,000 Spray Service Providers have been trained to help 32,000 farmers in four West African countries – Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Nigeria – where 70 percent of the world's cocoa is produced.

The program is part of the WCF [African Cocoa Initiative \(ACI\)](#), a public-private partnership sponsored by the US Agency for International Development and led by the World Cocoa Foundation (WCF). The initiative aims to double productivity for 100,000 cocoa farm households and raise farmer incomes by 150-200 percent by 2016.



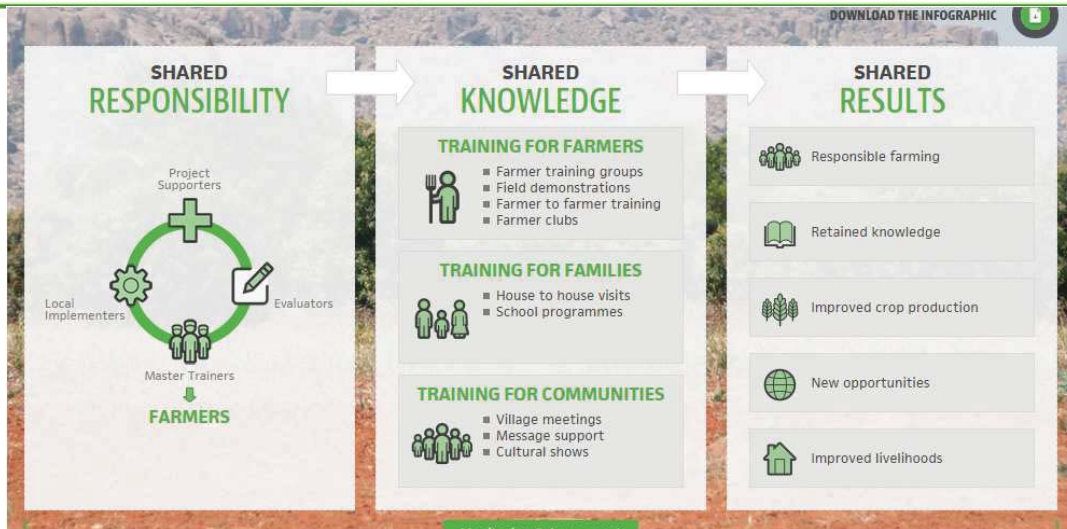
CocoaSafe Initiative Indonesia



For more info [click here](#).



Responsible Use training: Adoni, India



- Collaboration between CropLife International, CropLife Asia and CropLife India
- “Train the Trainer” approach
- More than 100,000 trained – including farm families
- Multi-dimensional approach
- For more info [click here](#).



Responsible Use training: Adoni, India



RESULTS IN ADONI

Preliminary findings in Adoni have demonstrated that the training model is effective, and that local partnerships are vital to its successful implementation. The key measure of success for this model is farmer retention. Farmers have not only gained new knowledge and improved their practices, but are retaining and reinforcing what they have learned years after completing their training.

Preliminary findings in Adoni show:

- 93% of farmers are able to identify beneficial insects immediately after training and 94% two years later.
- 95% of farmers consistently understand pesticide labels immediately after training and 99% two years later.
- 94% of farmers wear personal protective equipment immediately after training and 100% two years later.
- 98% consistently store pesticides safely immediately after training (either in a locked box or out of reach from family members) and 99% two years later.

Retention is achieved by reaching farmers in the field, at home and during their leisure time so that messages resurround their daily routines. Farmer to farmer training then empowers farmers to gain an even deeper understanding of the subject matter by becoming educators themselves. This continues over time, spreading messages through the community and increasing the numbers reached.



GAP & Responsible Use: Thailand



- Collaboration between DoAE and TCPA
- 390 officials from DoAE trained in GAP – will train farmers
- Elsewhere 2,576 farmers and 3,153 retailers trained in Responsible Use
- Pilot container management scheme being established



GAP Training: Cameron Highlands, Malaysia



- Collaboration between Malaysia DoA, Cameron Highlands Vegetable Growers Association and the MCPA
- Training farmers in GAP, including IPM
- 50 innovative farmers participating
- Aim to be certified according to Malaysia GAP standards



IPM/Responsible Use Training: Nth Sumatra Indonesia



- Collaboration between PPA & AATA (DoA), AMARTA (USAID), Golden Agin (Sprayer Manufacturer), & CLI
- ToT (DoA, Farmer leaders, Industry)
- Farmer training in 25 villages (650 farmers)
- Improve production, quality, safety



IPM in Chilli: Andhra Pradesh, India



- Collaboration between CropLife India and the Indian Spice Export Board
- Training farmers in IPM, including responsible use of pesticides
- 3721 Farmers trained
- Farmers achieved quality standards (including MRL requirements) required for export





Advocates a safe, secure food supply



Thank you

Annex 3.4. CABI – Overview of project and reminder of objectives



'CocoaSafe' Objectives and Activities

Dr Soetikno S. Sastroutomo
Project Manager

www.cabi.org

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE

Presentation outline

- Objectives of the Project
- Components for the activities
- Activities in more detail
- Outline of the work plan
- Project partners & associates
- Project beneficiaries

Indonesia, Malaysia and PNG



Funder: Standards and Trade
Development Facility (STDF)

Partners: ICCO, ICCRI, MCB,
PNGCCI, Mars, CropLife Asia



OVERALL OBJECTIVES

To produce and trade cocoa that meets food safety and international SPS standards

IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

To improve food safety and SPS practices along the cocoa supply chain in Indonesia, Malaysia and PNG

To increase awareness of SPS issues among supply chain stakeholders through innovative knowledge dissemination

PROJECT COMPONENTS



Component 1

Enhancing the capacity of cocoa stakeholders in Indonesia and Malaysia to improve the quality and safety of cocoa

Component 2

Promoting, awareness raising and facilitating knowledge exchange for project stakeholders and beyond

Component 3

Coordination, management and evaluation of the Project

CAPACITY BUILDING

Project Activities for each Component



Component 1

1. Development of locally adapted curricula for Training of Master Facilitators (TOMF)
2. Organize TOMF in Indonesia and Malaysia for research and extension officers.
3. Training of Facilitators:
 - a). Farm group/cooperative leaders
 - b). Local extension staff
 - c). Agro-dealers
 - d). Storage/processing (Indonesia)
 - e). Best practice in post-harvest for traders and processors
4. Baseline surveys



Training Activities (in Indonesia)



Training Activities (in Malaysia)



Training of master facilitators (TOMF) and facilitators (TOF)



- Training carried out by pairs of trainers
- Trainers expected to do more than one event
- Will be supervised for their first event for support and quality assurance

Component 2

1. Analysis of website user accessibility/ requirements,
2. Design, creation of website/knowledge exchange platform,
3. Updating, maintenance and monitoring of website/knowledge exchange platform,
4. Best practices and lesson learned from training activities shared via the knowledge platform,
5. Production of printed materials for dissemination,
6. Production of multimedia videos for distribution and online,
7. Awareness raising in PNG through website and distribution of manuals & publicity materials.



Component 3

1. Project Coordination
2. Project Inception Workshop/Meeting
3. Regional Workshop/End Project Meeting



Project partners and associates

- CABI - Project Implementing Agency (PIA)
- ICCO - Advisory body
- National Implementing Agencies: MCB, ICCRI, PNG-CCIL
- Project associates – Mars & CropLife Asia
- Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) - Donor



Project Beneficiaries



Beneficiaries will include:

- Smallholder cocoa farmers
- Processors
- Traders and exporters
- Agro-dealers
- National and regional authorities

спасибо
cảm ơn cô
faleminderit
stuh-tee
salamat
asante sana
Assalamualikum
zikomo
urakoze
ありがとう
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gracias
kiitos
ke itumetse
terima kasih
dhanyawaad
tak
நன்றி
xie-xie
mersi
efharistó
शुक्रिया
благодаря
谢谢
danke
grazie
teşekkür ederim

Annex 3.5. Progress Report on the remaining activities to be implemented by MCB



COCOA SAFE PROJECT

The Remaining Activities To Be Implemented

(October 2015 – April 2016)

Prepared by
Malaysian Cocoa Board (MCB)



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



OUTLINES

02

- Introduction
- Work Plan
- Activities To Be Implemented Till April 2016
- Summary



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



- Malaysia has setting up his steering committee on Cocoasafe project on 23 December 2013.
- The steering committee on Cocoa Safe project (M'sia) appointed nine members and lead by Y. Bhg. Datin Norhaini Udin who replaced Y. Bhg. Datuk Dr. Lee Choon Hui (retired on July 2015).
- As National Implementing Organization (NIO) in Malaysia, MCB has successfully implemented 10 activities in the Cocoa Safe Project up to the 4th progress report.
- The project has been granted an extension of 6 months (31st Oct 2015 to 31st Apr 2016) from STDF to finalise all planned activities and preparing the final project report.



WORK PLAN

NO	ACTIVITY	2014												2015												2016			
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A
Enhanced capacity of relevant stakeholders to improve quality of cocoa and meet SPS standards																													
1.1	Development of locally adapted curricula for training of trainers		✓	✓																									
1.2	Train agricultural officers / researchers / extension officers as master facilitators				✓																								
1.3	Training of facilitators: farm group / cooperative leaders						✓		✓																				
1.4	Training of facilitators: local extension staff						✓		✓																				
1.5	Training of facilitator: agro-dealers								✓																				
1.7	1st Baseline survey (June and August 2014)						✓		✓																				
	2nd Baseline survey for impact study on farmers and agro-dealers after 18 months																										✓	✓	✓



NO	ACTIVITY	2014												2015												2016			
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A
Website/Knowledge exchange platform and awareness raising																													
2.1	Analysis of website user accessibility / requirements							✓																					
2.2	Design, creation of website / knowledge exchange platform							✓	✓	✓																			
2.3	Updating, maintenance and monitoring of website / knowledge exchange platform								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.4	Best practices and lessons learned from training activities shared via the knowledge platform								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2.5	Production of printed materials for dissemination (TOMF Manual = 200 units and TOF Manual = 500 units)			✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓															
	Production of printed materials for dissemination 3 Posters in Bahasa and English versions																		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
2.6	Production of multimedia videos for distribution and online											✓	✓	✓	✓														



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



Activity 1.7: 2nd Baseline Survey For Impact Study On Agro- 06 dealers After 18 Months

- The 1st baseline survey has been carried out by the Master Facilitators to collect baseline information from Facilitators (Farmers and Agro-Dealers) using questionnaires while carrying out their training.
- This survey on farmers has been done in June 2014 [West M'sia (45) and Sabah (21)] and August 2014 [Sarawak (30)].
- Meanwhile the 1st baseline survey on agro-dealers has been carried out in August at CRDC Kota Samarahan where all the agro-dealers gathered for TOF training.
- To measure the impact of the project, 2nd baseline survey is carried out **after 18 months (Jan - Mar 2016)** of TOF training completed.
- The same farmers that attended training events will be re-evaluated using a questionnaire related to **food safety hazard components** and **good farming practices**, and the results from this would judge the longer term benefits from the project.



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



Information collected from the questionnaires

- **Baseline Information**
 - Geographic division, Town/village and GPS Coordinate
- **Farmer Information**
 - Name, gender, age, education level and children
- **Farm Information**
 - Tree stands, size , age of trees, productivity, income, approaches used to increase production and planting materials
- **Knowledge On Crop Management**
 - Approaches to control P&D and major problems in cocoa farm
- **Cocoa Harvesting, Drying & Fermentation**
 - Method used for harvesting, breaking, fermentation and drying



- **Storage Of Cocoa Beans**
 - Method used in store the cocoa beans
- **Sources Of Information On GAP/Food Safety/SPS**
 - Aware of any regulations that prohibited the present of toxic/harmful chemicals in cocoa beans
 - Formal training on GAP/food safety
- **Sources Of Information On Pesticides**
 - Who provide the information on pesticides
 - Formal training on how to apply chemicals
- **Use Of Chemicals & Pesticides**
 - Type of chemicals used (Branded? Trade names and Active Ingredient)
 - Who is responsible for applying the chemicals
 - Equipment is used to apply the chemicals



Activity 2.3: Updating, maintenance and monitoring of website / 09 knowledge exchange platform

- MCB has developed a website on Cocoa Safe project to share knowledge and information on activities carried out in Malaysia which can be assessed at www.koko.gov.my/cocoasafe.
- The MCB website content administrator is assigned to monitor usage of the knowledge exchange platform, as well as capturing issues raised by users, stimulating a discussion forum covering issues relating to the project objectives, and facilitating links to experts where questions can be asked or concerns raised.
- Usage will be monitored using Google Analytics, hit numbers, and location of access (by country).
- We has put up a links to sites of key international organizations relating to cocoa production and market e.g. STDF, ICCO, CABI and ICCRI for project stakeholders and also non-project stakeholders.



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



Activity 2.4: Best practices and lessons learned from training activities shared via the knowledge platform 10

- MCB will gather information concerning SPS/quality issues in each region in Malaysia based on the Master facilitators and facilitators experiences during TOMF and TOF training via the knowledge platform (forum and email).
- Any new issues and concerns then identified and incorporated into Transfer of Technologies and Extension Division's training courses for their farmers.



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



Activity 2.5: Production of printed materials for dissemination 3 Posters in Bahasa and English versions

11

- During the 2nd Project Steering Committee Meeting in ICCRI, Jember, Indonesia (25-26 Sept 2014), **the meeting has decided will produced 3 posters related to post-harvest activities in Bahasa and English versions.**
- The posters covered three important procedures in post-harvest activities which are the best practices in cocoa safety for Malaysia;
Poster 1: Pods harvesting, storage and breaking procedure (English) / **Prosedur penuaian, penyimpanan dan pembelahan buah koko (Bahasa),**
Poster 2: Procedure of shallow box fermentation (English) / **Prosedur fermentasi kotak cetek (Bahasa)** and
Poster 3: Procedure of storing dry cocoa beans (English) / **Prosedur penyimpanan biji koko kering (Bahasa).**
- The steps involved in those procedures have recommended by MCB and being practices by all the cocoa stakeholders.
- The posters have been designed and printed in Oct 2015. The dissemination of the posters to the target group will be carried out in Nov and Dec 2015.



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



SUMMARY

12

- MCB still has four project activities to be carried out after the 4th progress report (May to Sept 2015) submitted to CABI.
- 2nd baseline survey for impact study on farmers and agro-dealers after 18 months completion of TOF courses and expected to be completed by March 2016.
- **Activities on updating, maintenance and monitoring of website / knowledge exchange platform will be continued until April 2015 to ensure that the latest information on Cocoa safety issues can be shared among the cocoa stakeholders.**
- MCB also ensure that the best practices and lessons learned from training activities will be shared via the knowledge platform such as forum in the website or through email.
- 3 posters on post-harvest activities which adapting the training manuals will be designed and printed before disseminate to all the cocoa stakeholders.



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



THANK YOU



Annex 3.6. Progress Report on the remaining activities to be implemented by ICCRI

REMAINING ACTIVITY

‘COCOASAFE’: CAPACITY BUILDING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING IN SPS IN COCOA (STDF/PG/381)



Kota Kinabalu, 2nd February 2016

Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute

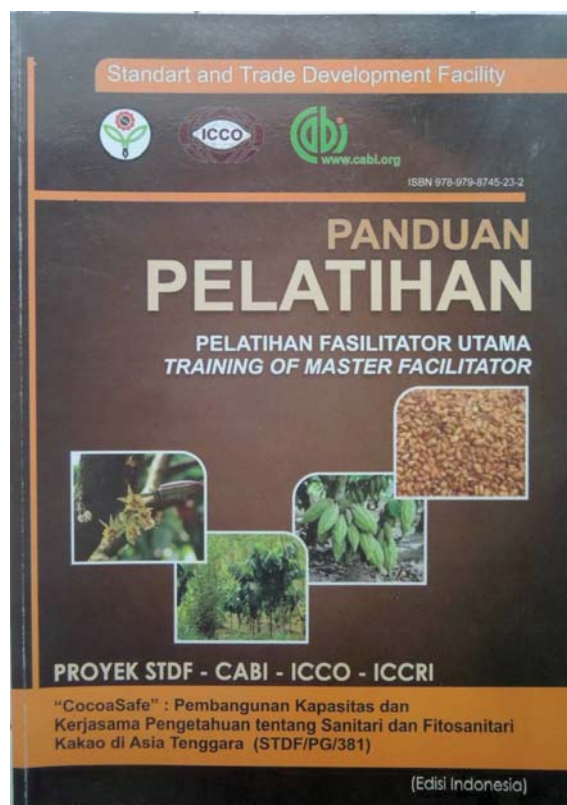
National Steering Committee of Cocosafe Project



- Chairman : Dr. Teguh Wahyudi
 - Vice chairman : Dr. Misnawi
 - Secretary : Dr. Agung Wahyu Susilo
 - Treasurer : Ir. Sugiar
 - Members :
1. Dr. Soetanto Abdoellah
 2. Dr. A. Adi Prawoto
 3. Ir. Soekadar Wiryadiputra, SU
 4. Ir. Endang Sulistyowati, MP.
 5. Ir. Purmiati Astuti Ningsih

Activity 1.1.

Development of locally-adapted curricula and training materials for training of master facilitators and facilitators



ISBN 978-979-8745-23-2

Translator team :

1. Dr. Soetanto Abdoellah
2. Dr. A. Adi Prawoto
3. Dr. John Bako Baon
4. Ir. Soekadar WP, SU.
5. Dr. Agung Wahyu Susilo
6. Ir. Endang Sulistyowati, MP.
7. Indah Anita Sari, SP.
8. Febrilia Nur'aini, SP.
9. Dwi Suci Rahayu, SP, MP.
10. Noor Arifandi, STP, MSc.
11. Lya Aklimawati, SP.
12. Ir. Yusianto



Activity 1.2. Training of Master Facilitator (TOMF)



Jember, 15-26 September 2014



Activity 1.3. Training of Facilitator (TOF) FARM/COOPERATIVE LEADER AND LOCAL EXTENTION

1. Konawe, Southeast Sulawesi on 14-22 Dec. 2014
2. Lima Puluh Kota, West Sumatra on 15-23 Dec. 2014
3. Soppeng, South Sulawesi on 4-12 January 2015
4. Polewali Mandar, West Sulawesi 6-15 January 2015
5. Blitar, East Java on 4-12 January 2015

Activity 1.5. Training of Facilitator (TOF) AGRO DEALER

1. West Sulawesi on 13-18 April 2015
2. West Sumatra on 20-27 April 2015

Activity 1.6 & 1.7. Training of Facilitator (TOF) on Post Harvest for TRADERS AND AGRO PROCESSOR

1. Central Sulawesi on 2-7 June 2015
2. South Sulawesi on 8-13 June 2015
3. Lampung on 8-14 June 2015

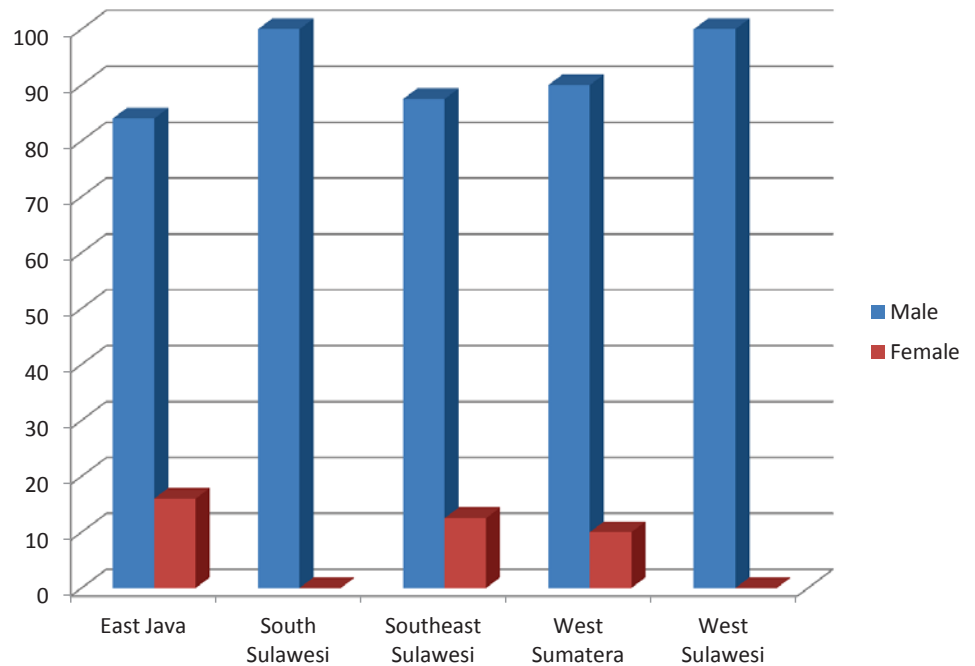
Video

Colaboration
STDF-CABI-ICCO-ICCRI

BASELINE FARMERS

Farmers' characteristics

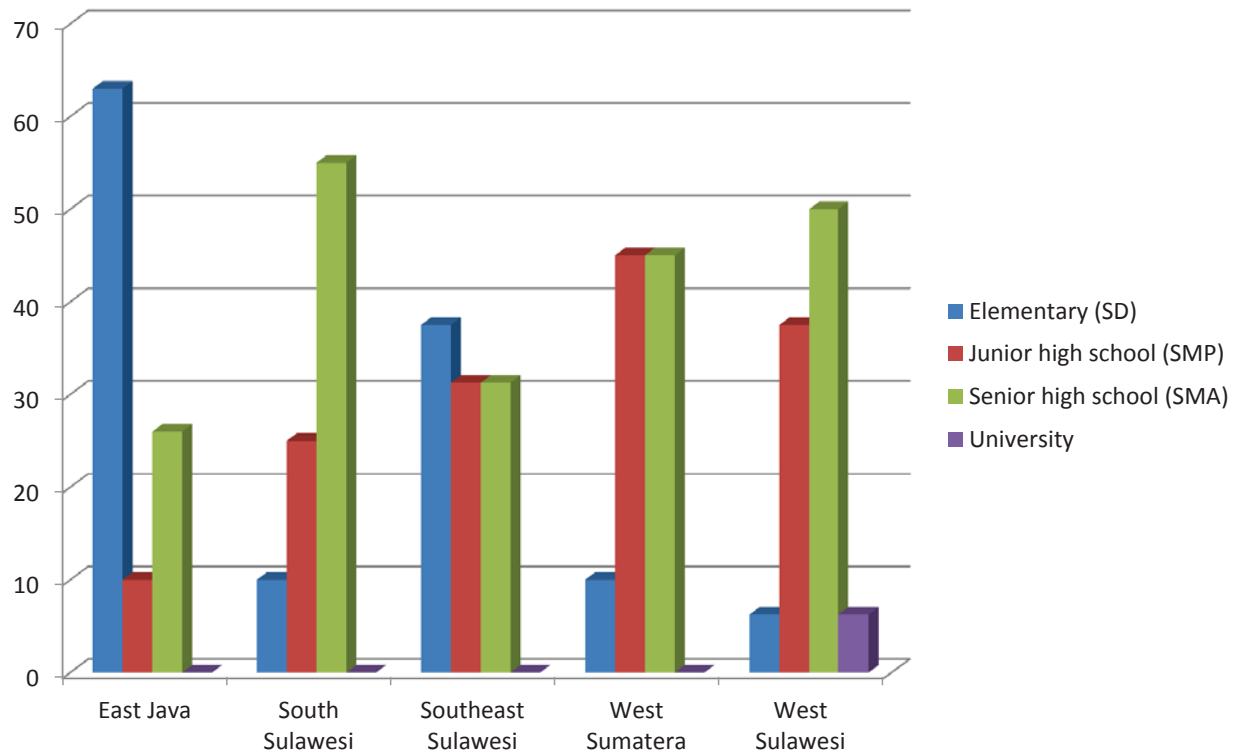
1. Gender



2. Farmers' age

East Java	South Sulawesi	Southeast Sulawesi	West Sumatera	West Sulawesi
56	42.3	36.69	30.9	39.81

3. Education level



Cocoa Farming

1. Average number of cocoa plots and average cocoa plantation owned by farmers (ha)

	East Java	South Sulawesi	Southeast Sulawesi	West Sumatera	West Sulawesi
Average number of cocoa plots	1,74	1.56	2.44	1	1.7
Average cocoa plantation owned by farmers (ha)	0.62	1.65	2.34	1.71	1.74

2. Average age of cocoa (year) and average cocoa productivity (kg/ha/year)

	East Java	South Sulawesi	Southeast Sulawesi	West Sumatera	West Sulawesi
Average age cocoa (year)	8	10.11	13.5	5.3	11.69
Average cocoa productivity (kg/ha/year)	509.28	620.31	825	712.67	567.71

3. Fertilizing

	East Java	South Sulawesi	South east Sulawesi	West Sumatera	West Sulawesi
Fertilizing (times/year)	2	1.85	1.62	1.7	1.8
Average volume of fertilizer (kg/ha/year)	241.9	305.12	314.28	NA	406.5
Farmers using organic fertilizer (%)	89	50	68.75	70	68.75
Farmers not using organic fertilizer (%)	11	50	31.25	30	31.25
Average volume of organic fertilizer (kg/ha/year)	1,860.41	60.3	NA	60	443.75

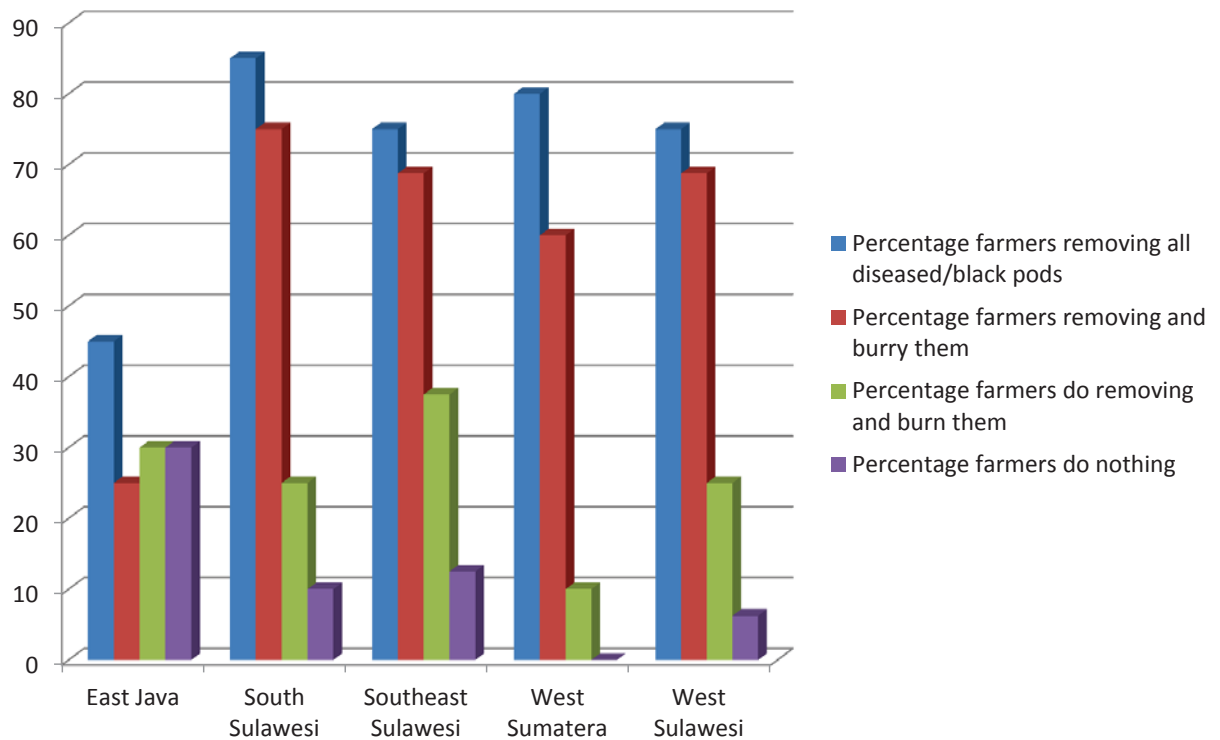
4. Weeding, pruning and harvesting

	East Java	South Sulawesi	South east Sulawesi	West Sumatera	West Sulawesi
Weeding (times/year)	2	1.65	2.14	3.4	1.31
Pruning (times/year)	2.1	1.75	1.81	11.6	1.87
Interval harvest (days)	10	12.2	13.5	5.67	9.75
Average number of harvest (times/year)	36	44.3	9.12	10.5	14.5

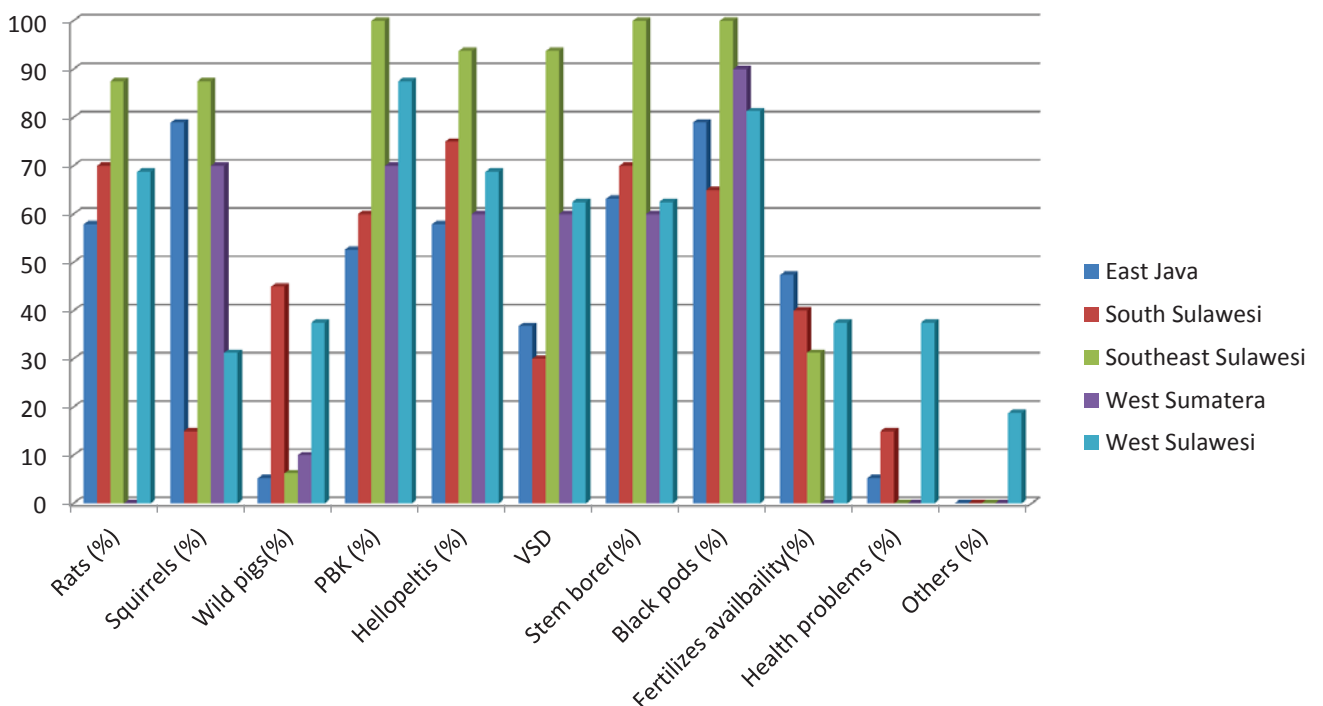
5. Pesticides using

	East Java	South Sulawesi	South east Sulawesi	West Sumatera	West Sulawesi
Farmers using pesticides (%)	42	85	100	40	56.25
Farmers not using pesticides (%)	58	15	0	60	43.75
Average spraying pesticides (times/year)	1.42	15.05	14.87	4.25	15.6
Percentage farmers do pruning before spraying pesticides (%)	15.8	60	0	0	37.5

Sanitation of cocoa farm



Problems on cocoa farm

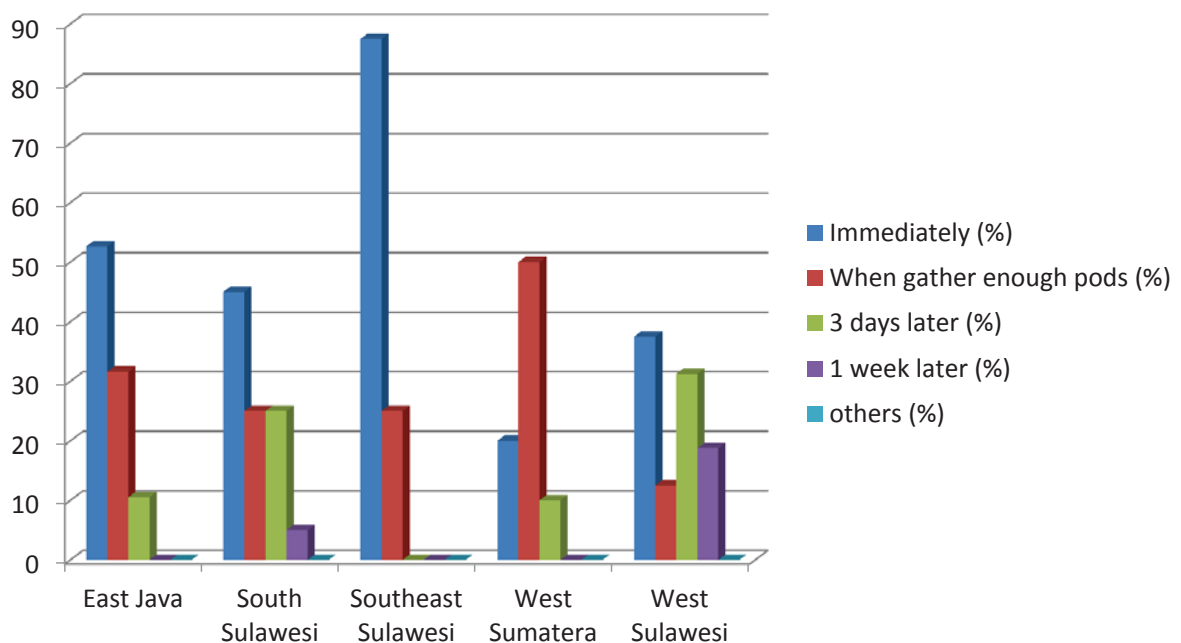


Household income

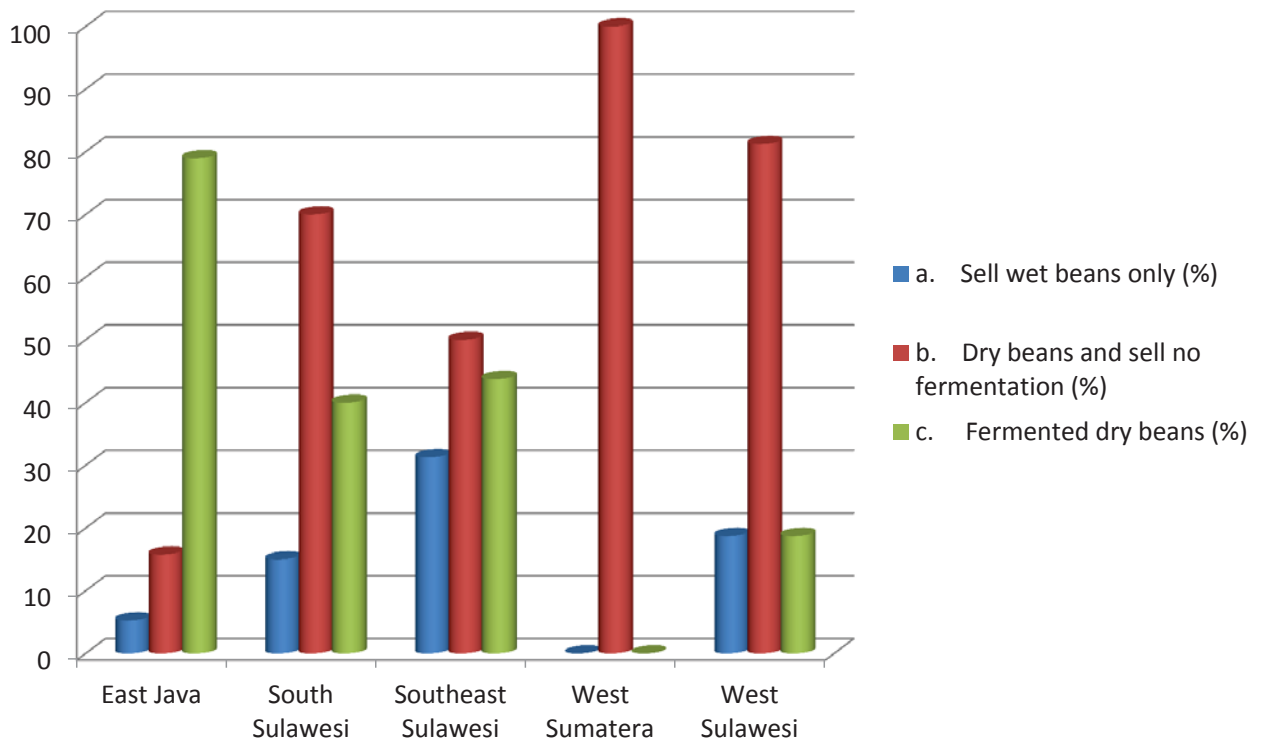
	East Java	South Sulawesi	Southeast Sulawesi	West Sumatera	West Sulawesi
Average income from cocoa (Rp/year)	3.845.789	11,714,400	53.250.000	24,712,667	15,268,750
Average income from other commodities (Rp/year)	3.455.263	1,130,808	11.603.125	9,266,667	7,606,250
Average income from labour (Rp/year)	1.570.425	50,000	0	0	3,168,750
Average income from others (Rp/year)	666.666	50,000	0	4,000,000	656,250
Average income from cocoa trading (Rp/year)	878.947	0	0	0	0
Average total income (Rp/year)	6.647.059	9,521,163	64,853,125	33,290,000	26,700,000

HARVESTING AND TRADING

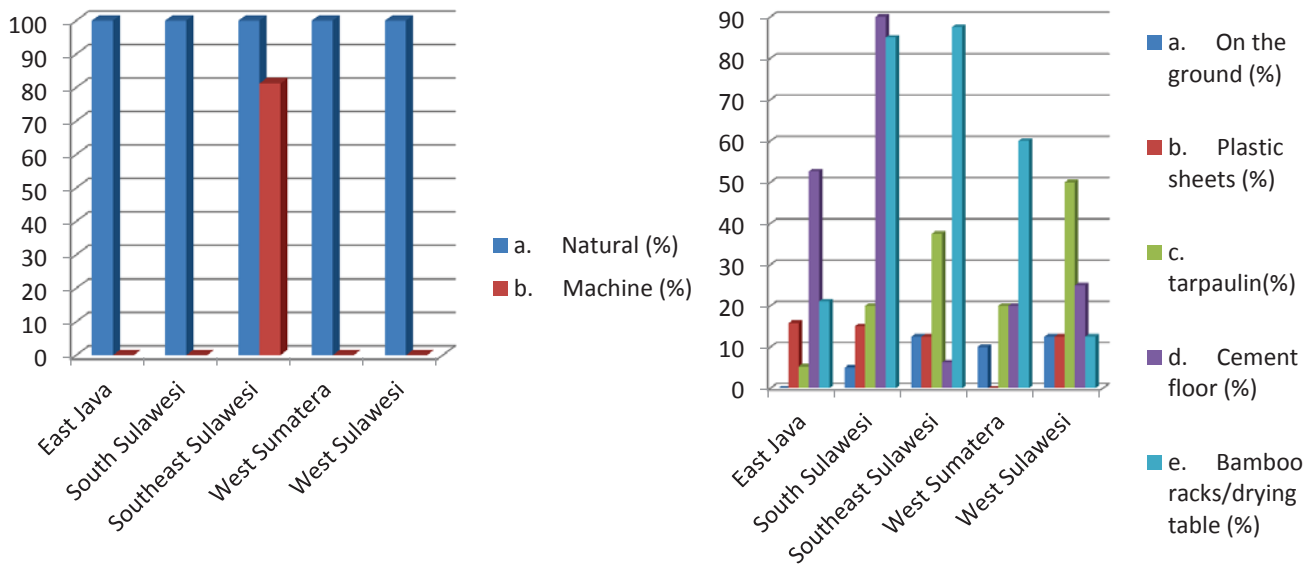
- Breaking pods



• ***Selling cocoa***

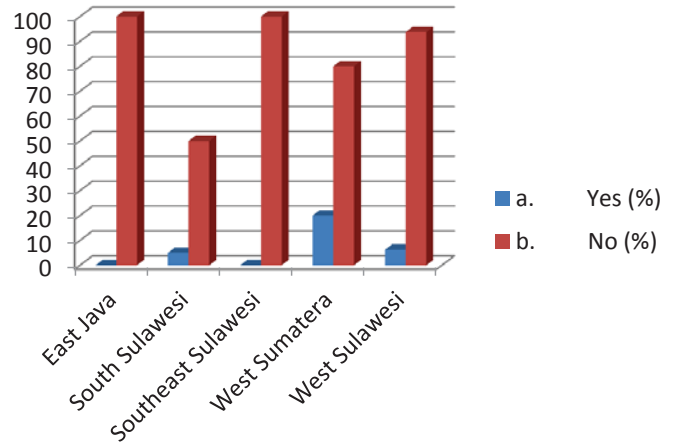
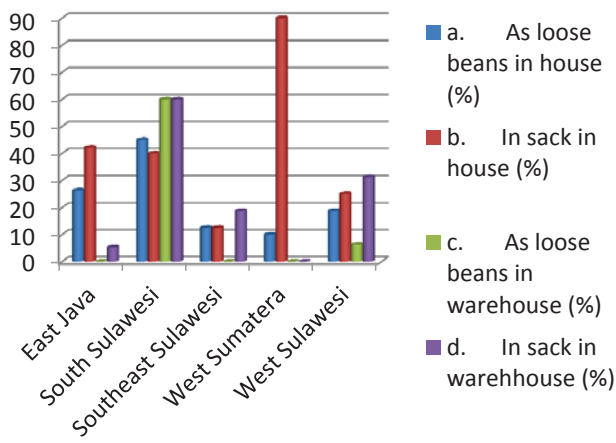


• ***Drying cocoa***



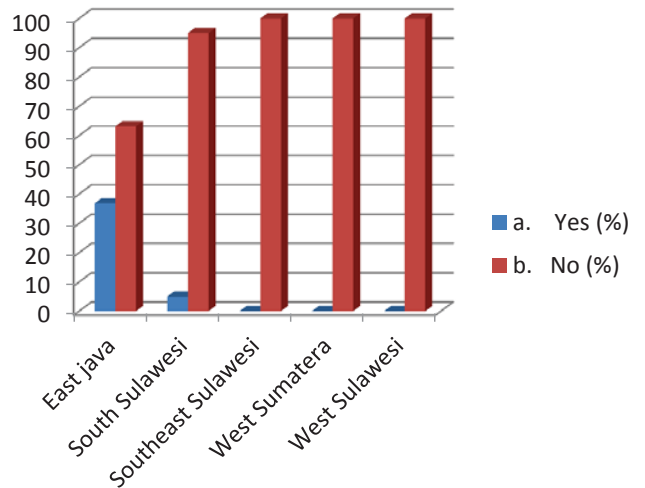
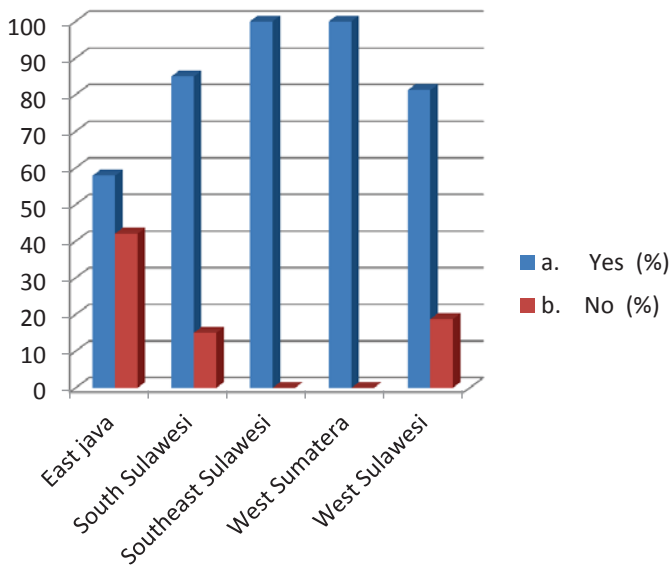
• Storage of cocoa beans

Storing cocoa with other products

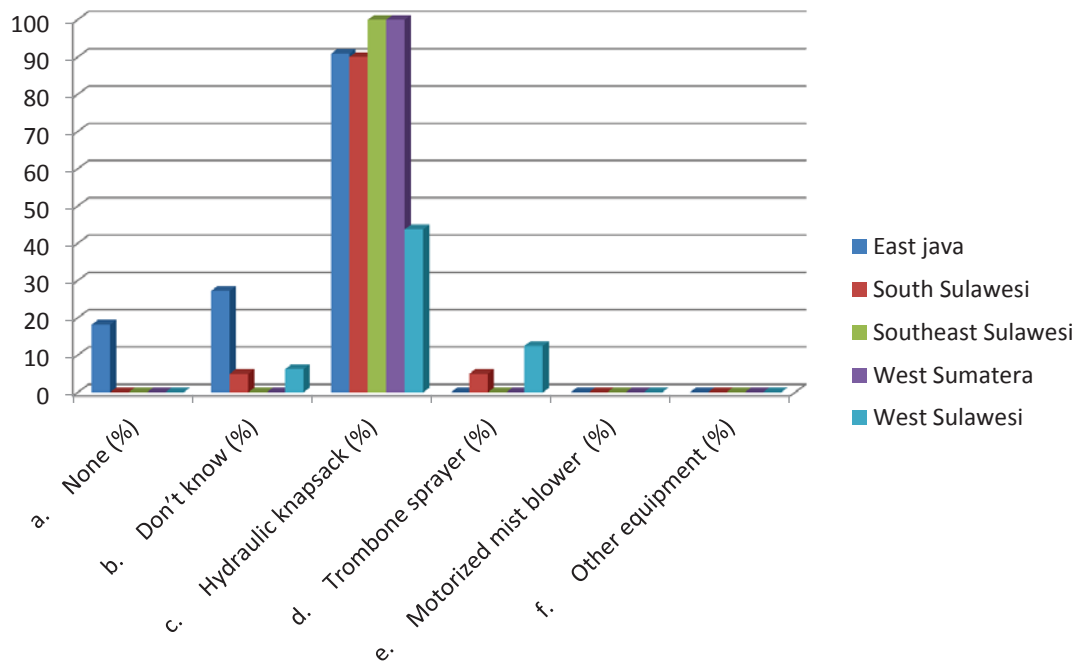


• Use chemical pesticides

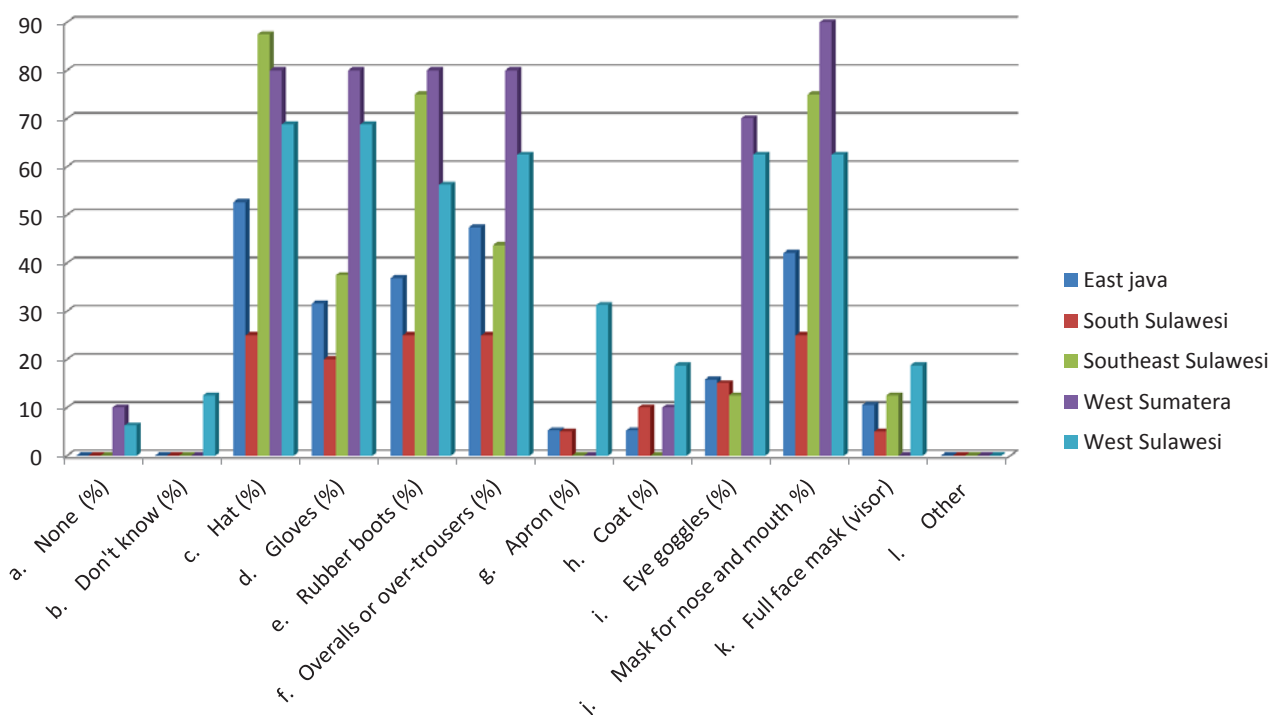
Use non branded chemicals pesticide



- Equipment is use to apply chemicals

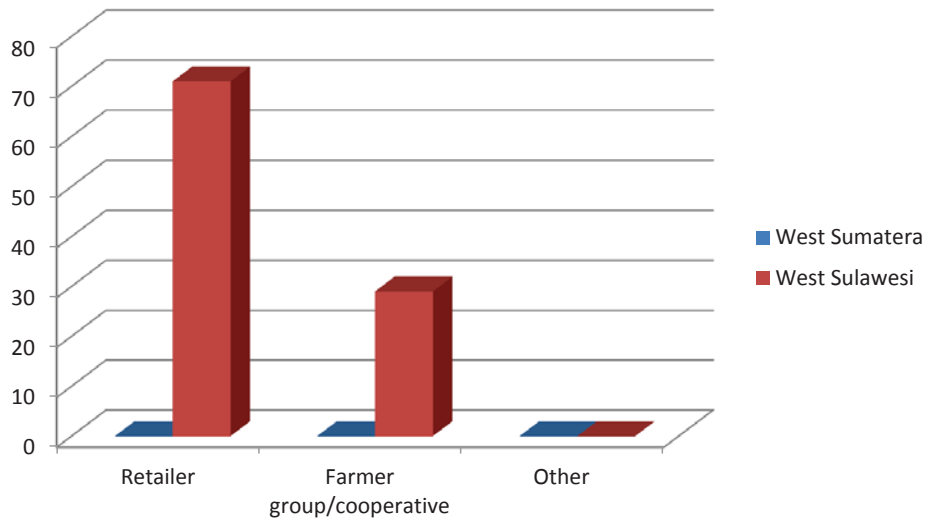


- Equipment is worn specifically for protection when the chemicals applied



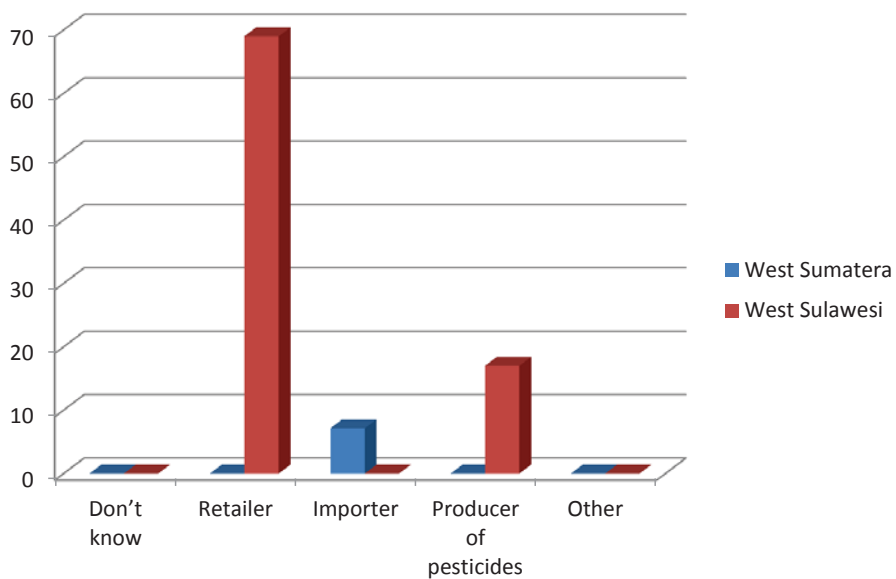
Baseline Agrodealers

- Type of organization



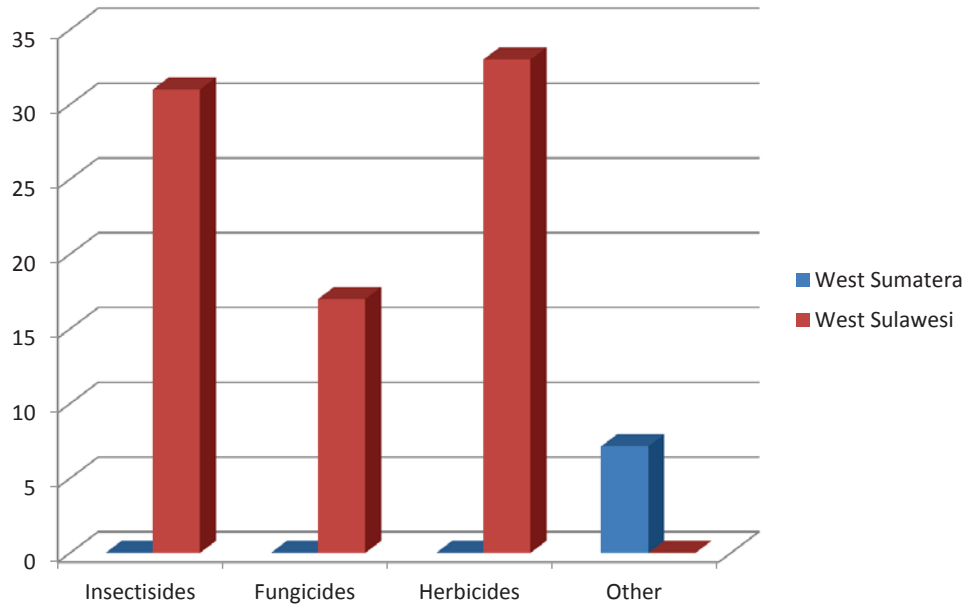
Baseline Agrodealers

- Source of Pesticides



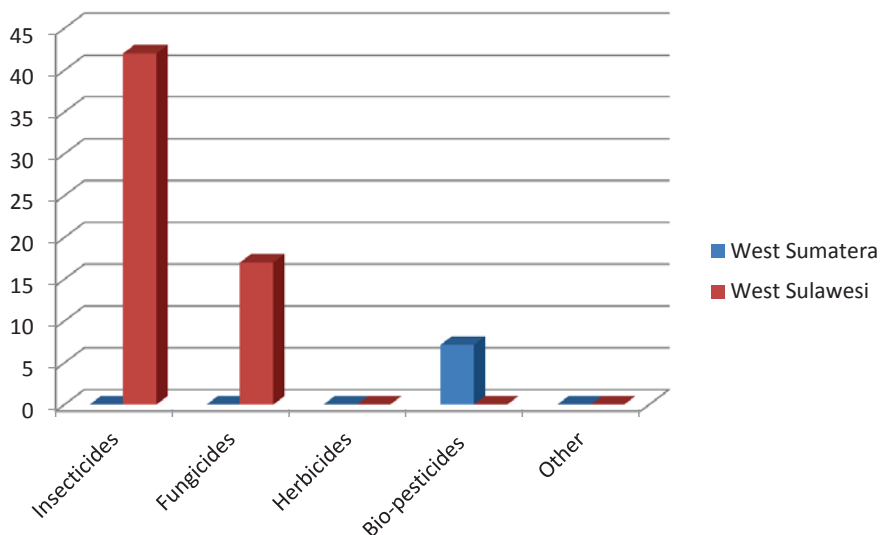
Baseline Agrodealers

- Top sales of agro-chemicals in the last 2 years



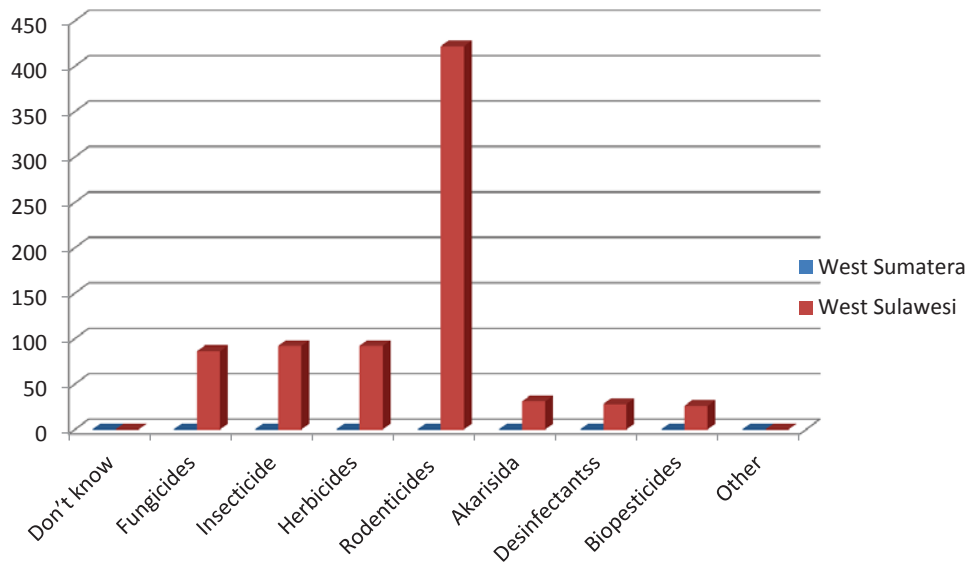
Baseline Agrodealers

- Top sales of agro-chemicals for cocoa in the last 2 years



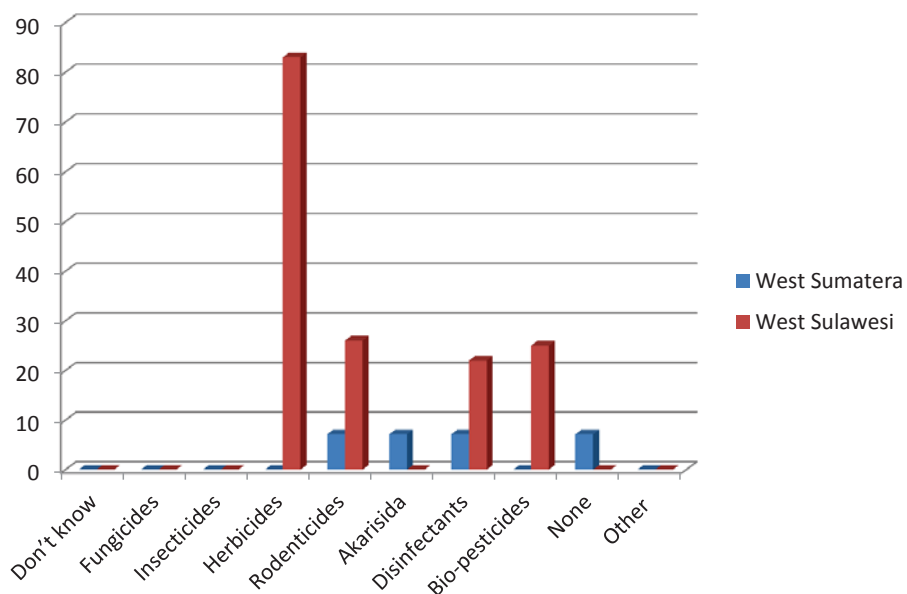
Baseline Agrodealers

- Type of chemicals sales for any purpose



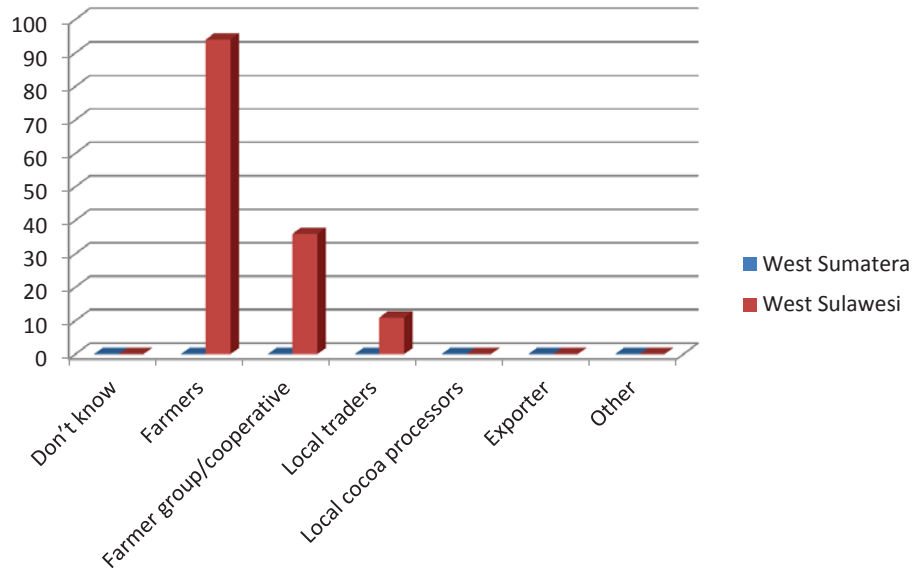
Baseline Agrodealers

- Type of chemicals sales for cocoa



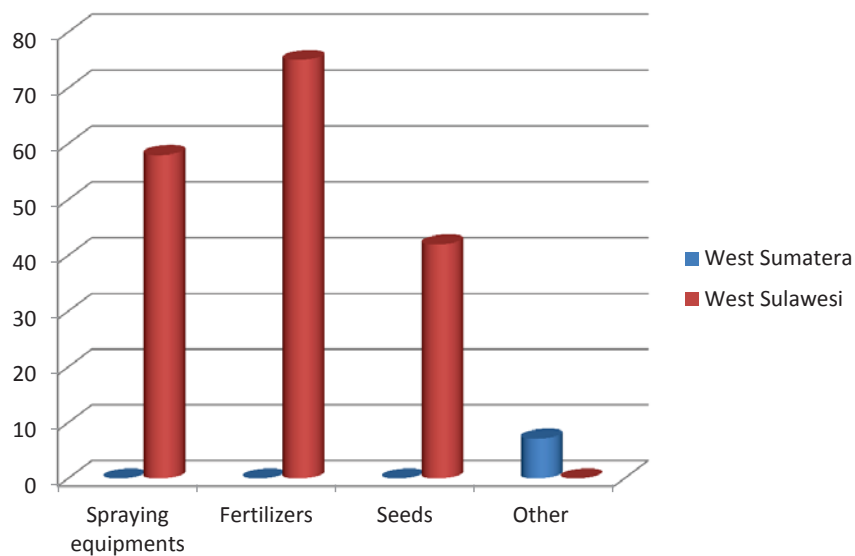
Baseline Agrodealers

- Major customers



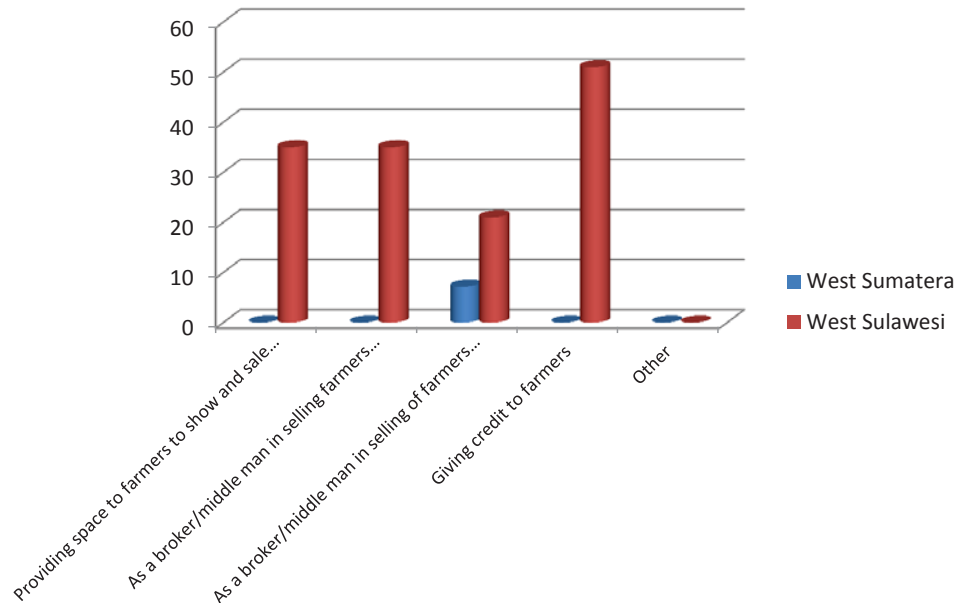
Baseline Agrodealers

- Beside pesticides do you also sell



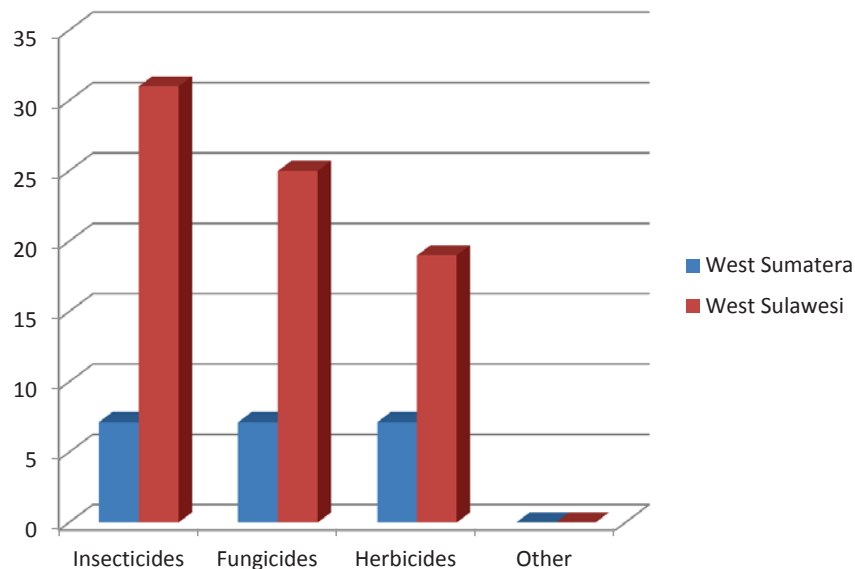
Baseline Agrodealers

- Additional roles beside agro dealer



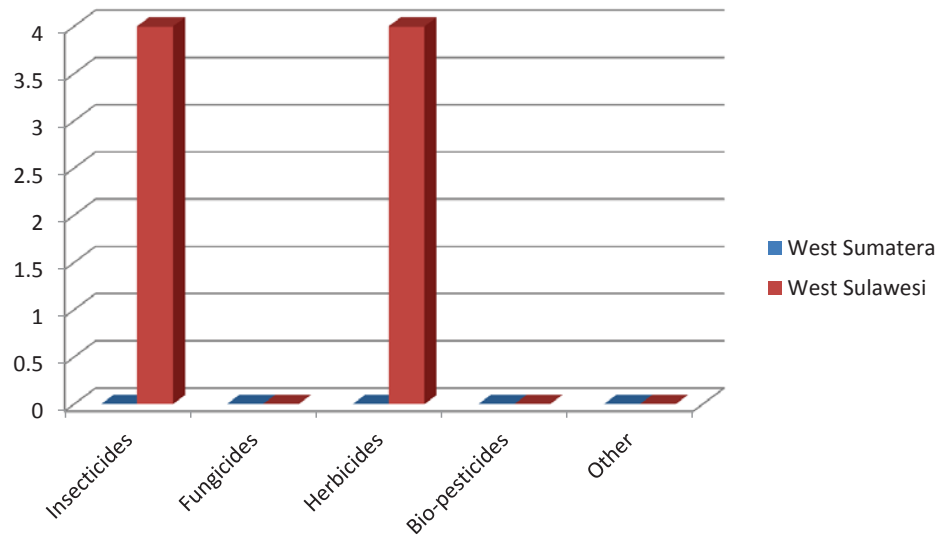
Baseline Agrodealers

- Have record of gro chemical sales in the last 2 years



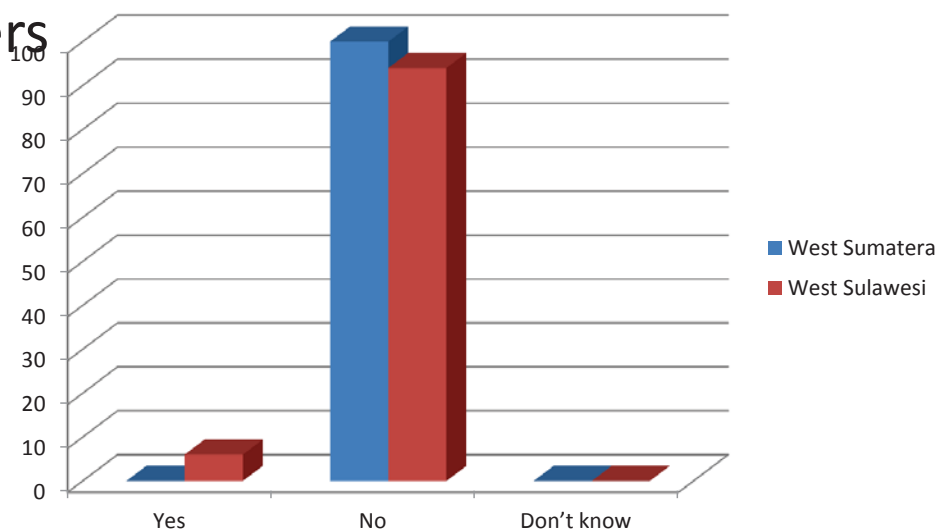
Baseline Agrodealers

- Any complaints of fake agro chemicals for cocoa in the last 2 years



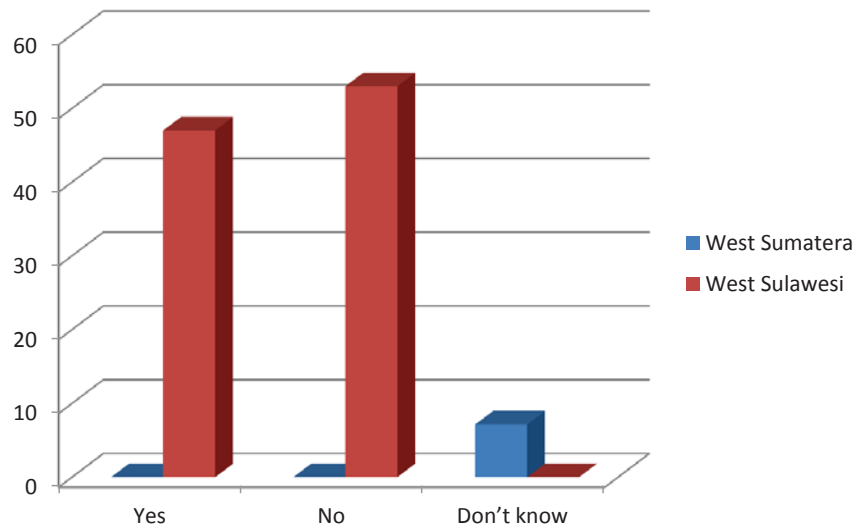
Baseline Agrodealers

- Ever mix individual chemicals that you received and then supply the mixture to others



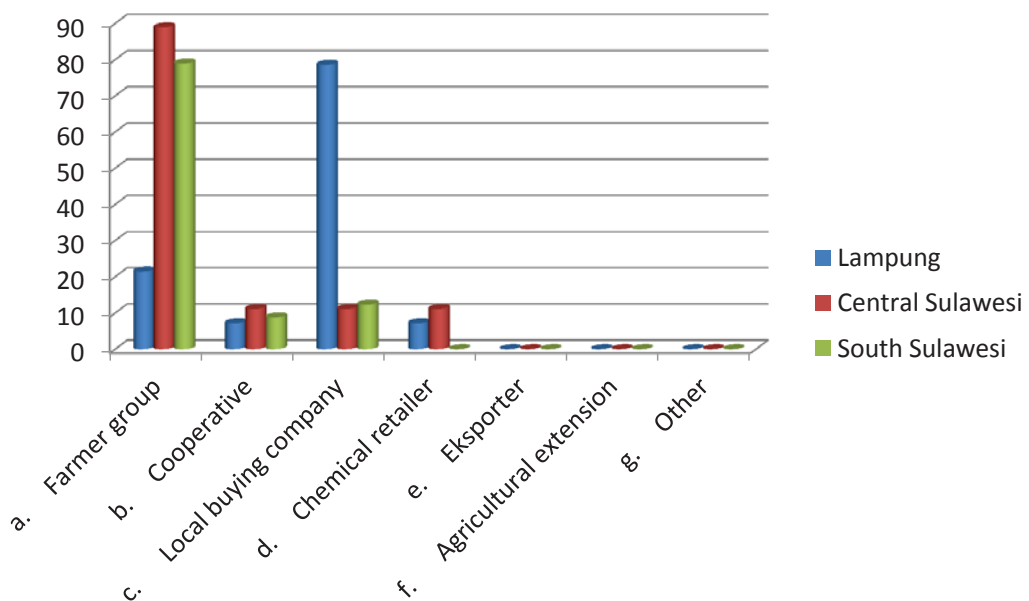
Baseline Agrodealers

- Company/organization receive information on pesticide use



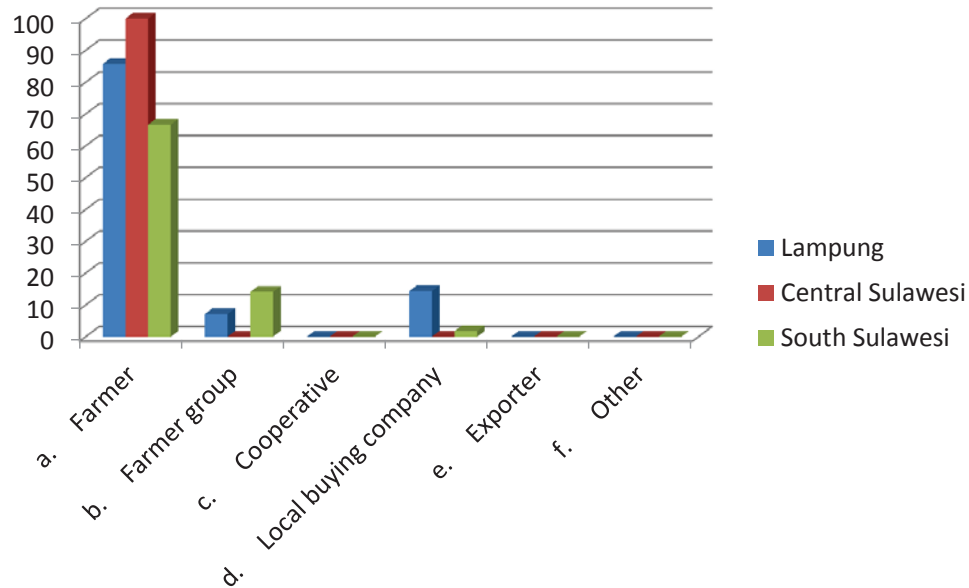
Baseline Processors

- Type of organization



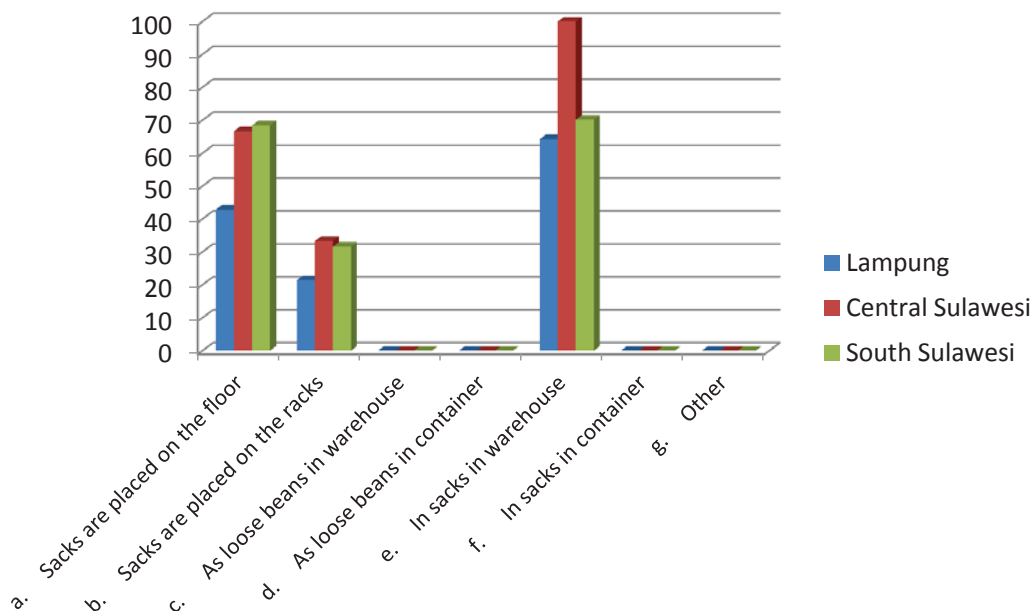
Baseline Processors

- Buying cocoa directly from



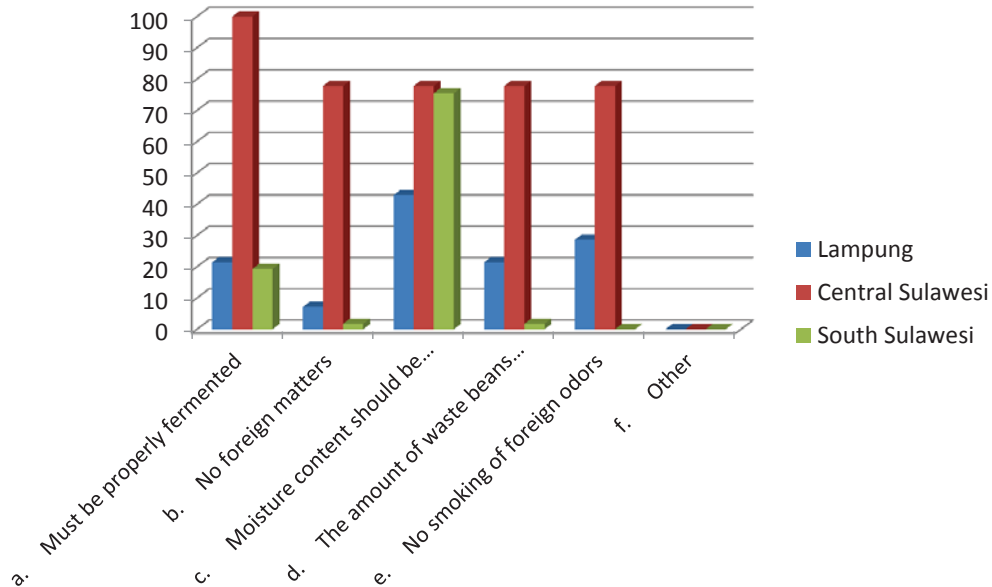
Baseline Processors

- Storing cocoa



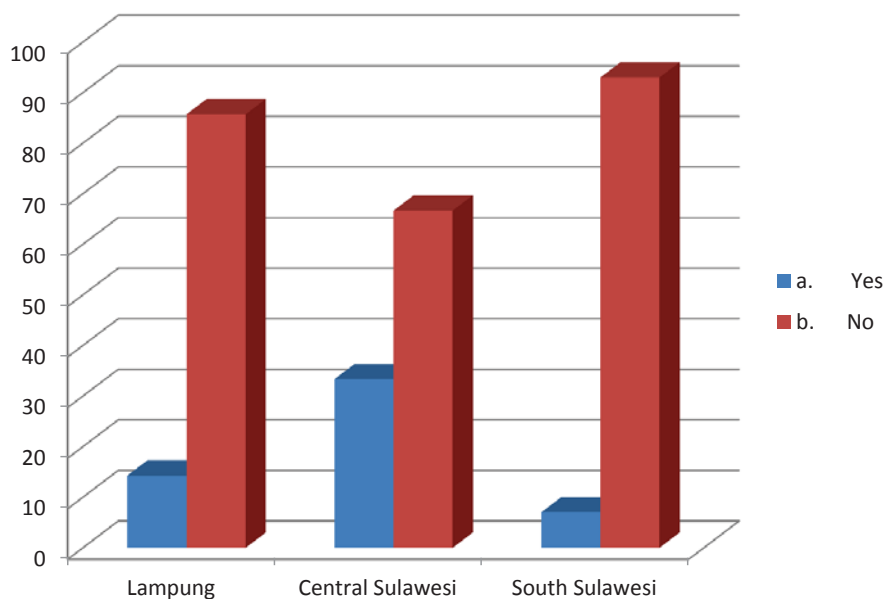
Baseline Processors

- Important standard of the beans that need to keep



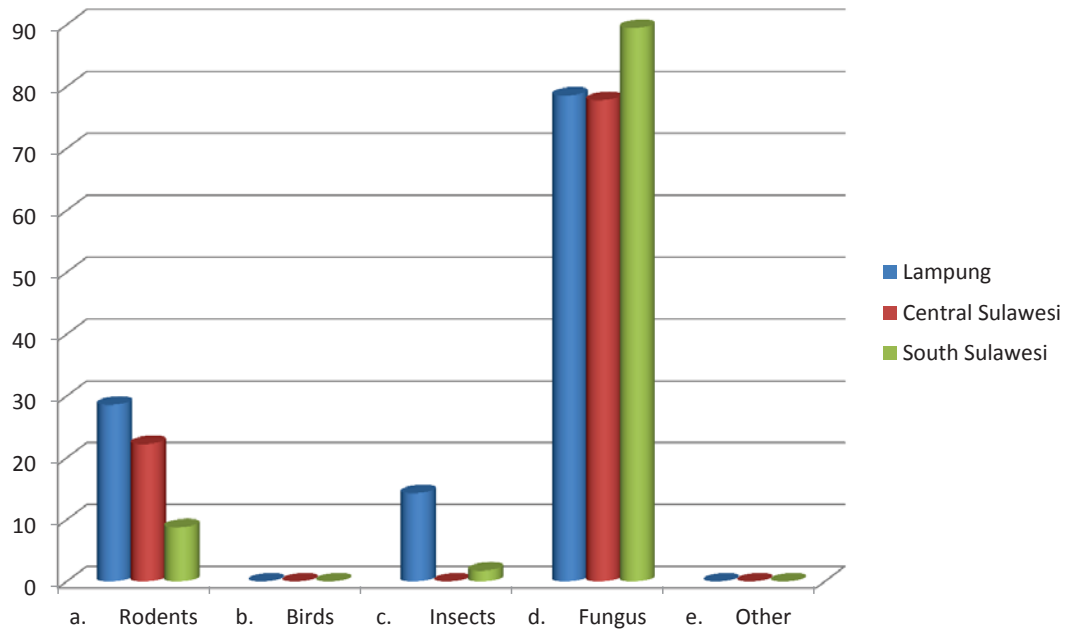
Baseline Processors

Store other product alongside the cocoa beans



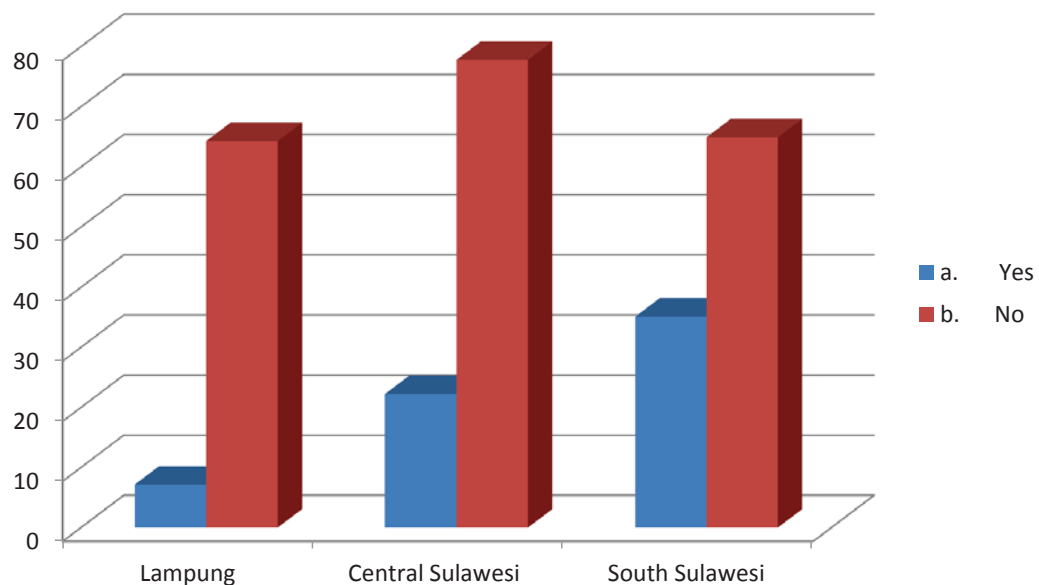
Baseline Processors

- The pest problems



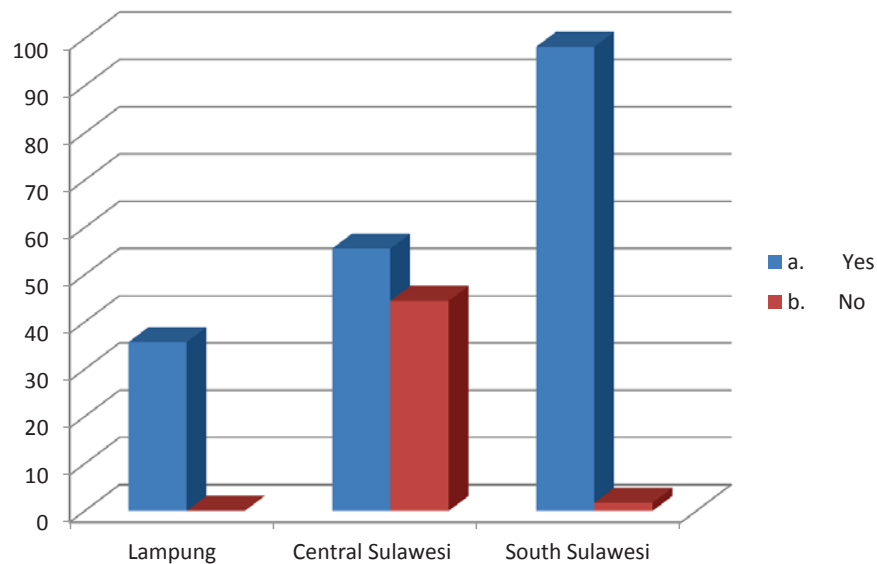
Baseline Processors

- Obtained or been provided with information on the use of chemicals for your stored cocoa beans



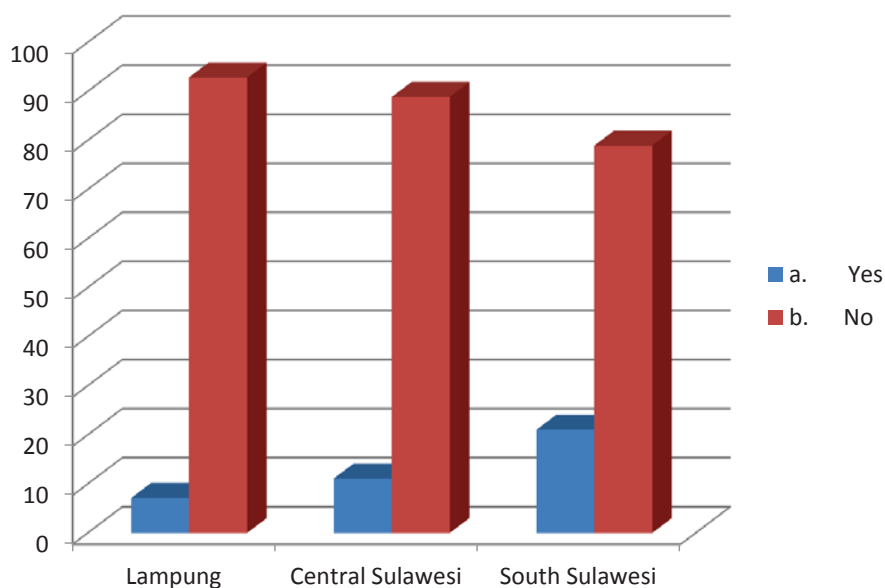
Baseline Processors

- Have received formal training on how to apply chemical



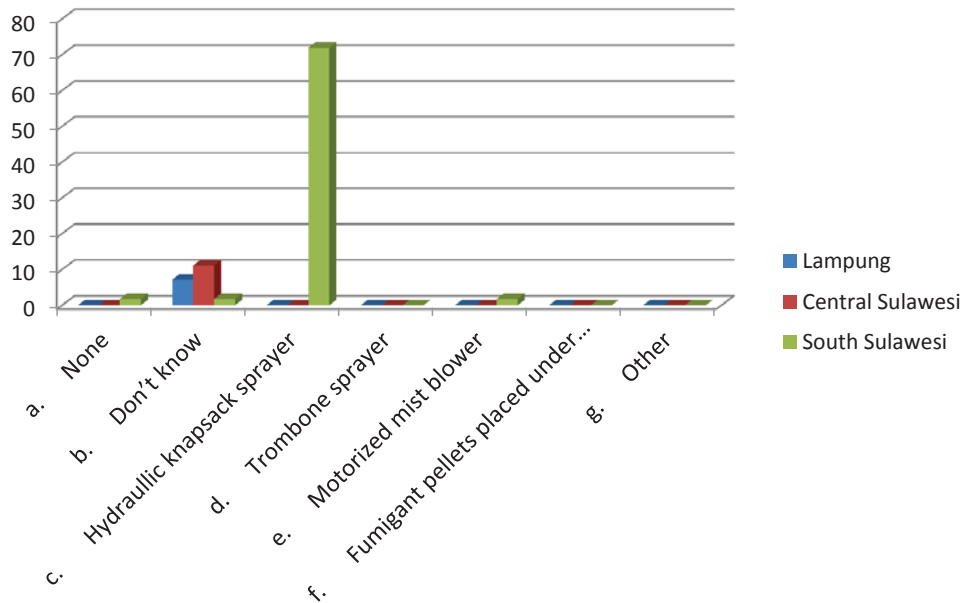
Baseline Processors

- Any chemicals applied directly to cocoa beans



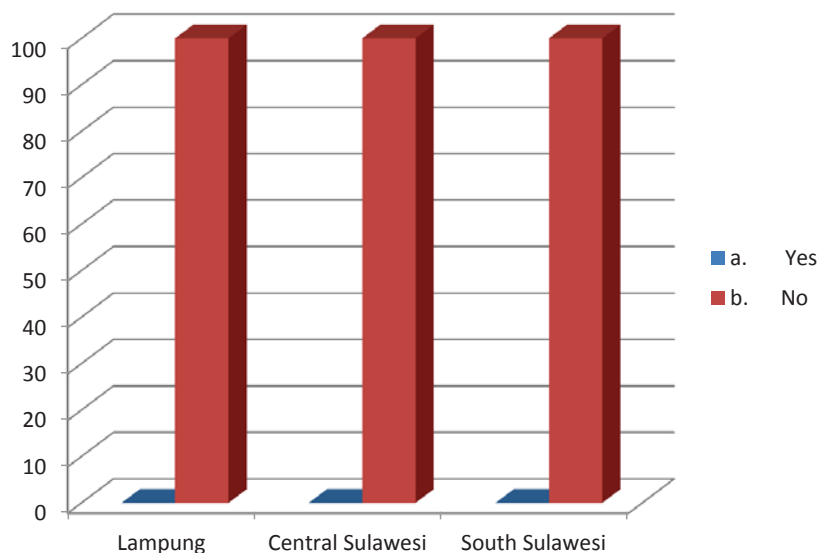
Baseline Processors

- Equipment is used to apply the chemicals



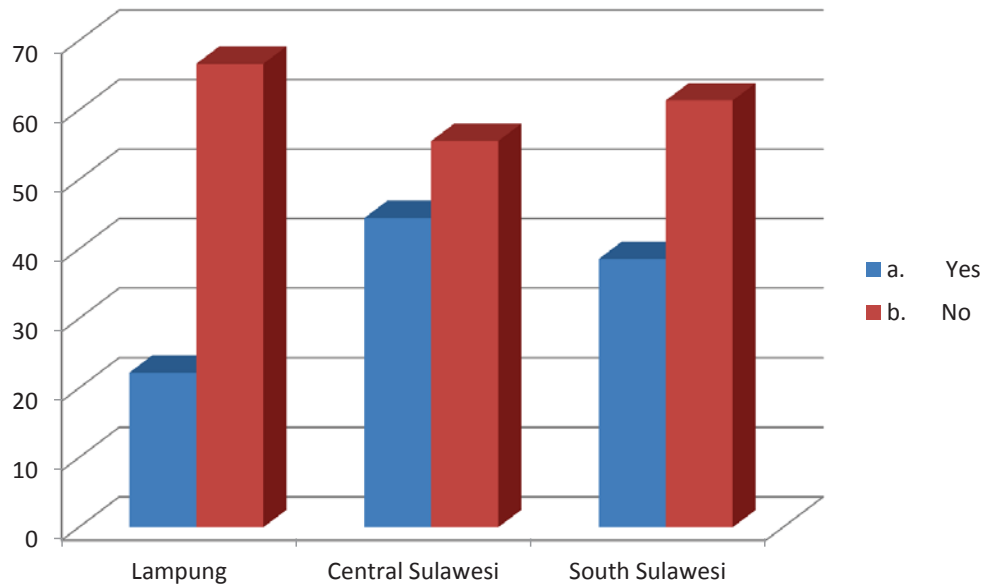
Baseline Processors

- Have sent beans for chemical analysis related to food safety



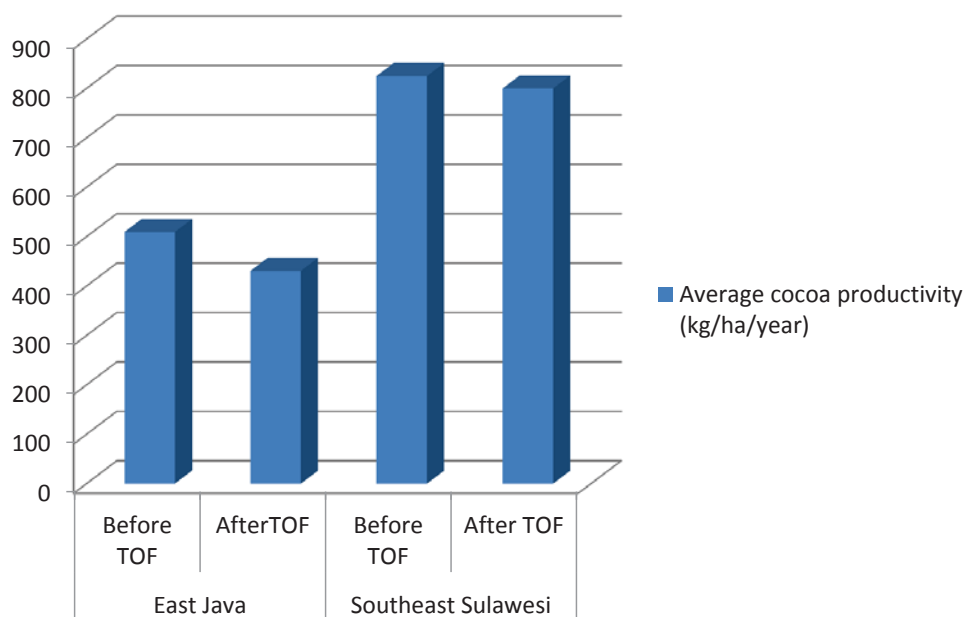
Baseline Processors

- Do re-dry cocoa beans



Impact assessment farmer

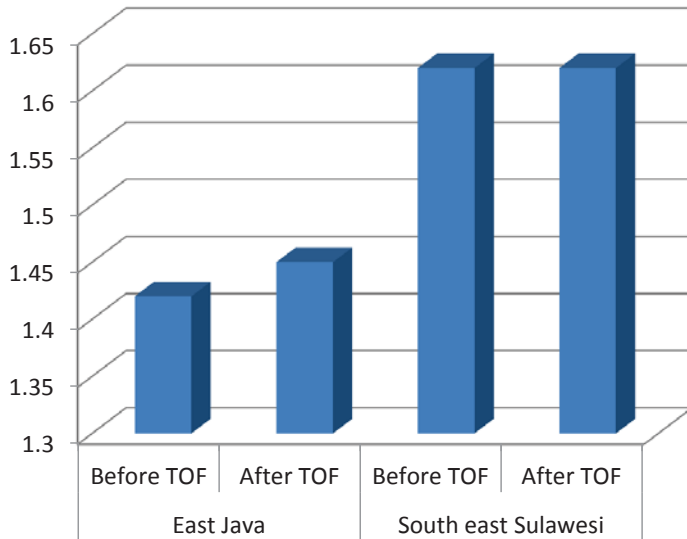
- Average cocoa production (kg/ha/year)



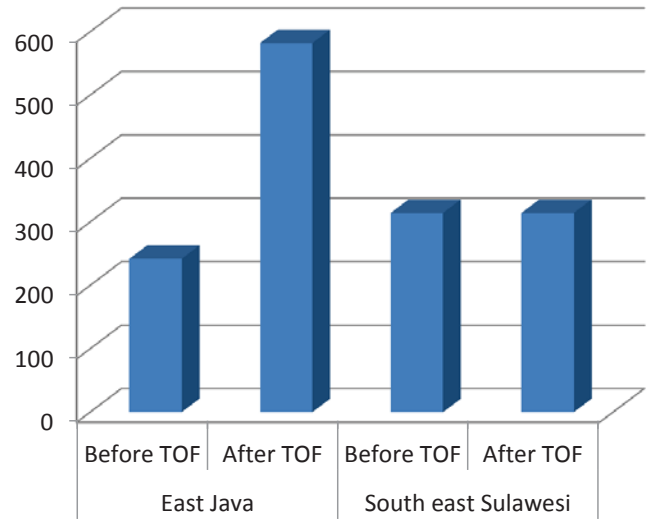
Impact assessment farmer

- Fertilizing

Fertilizing (times/year)

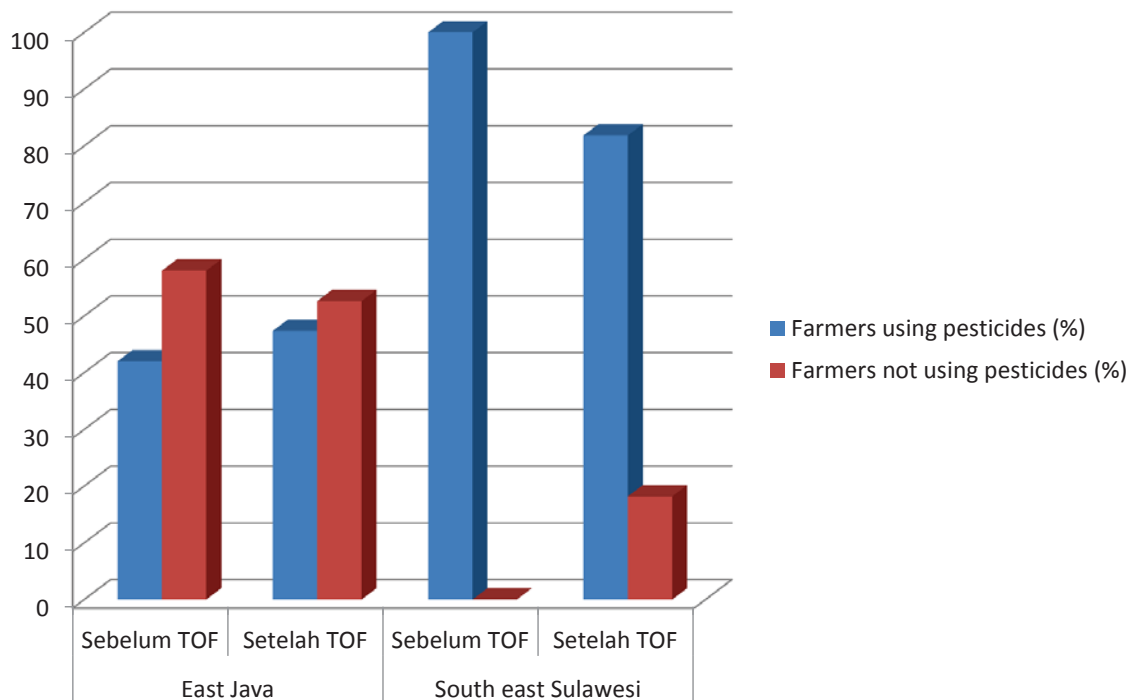


Average volume of fertilizer (kg/ha/year)



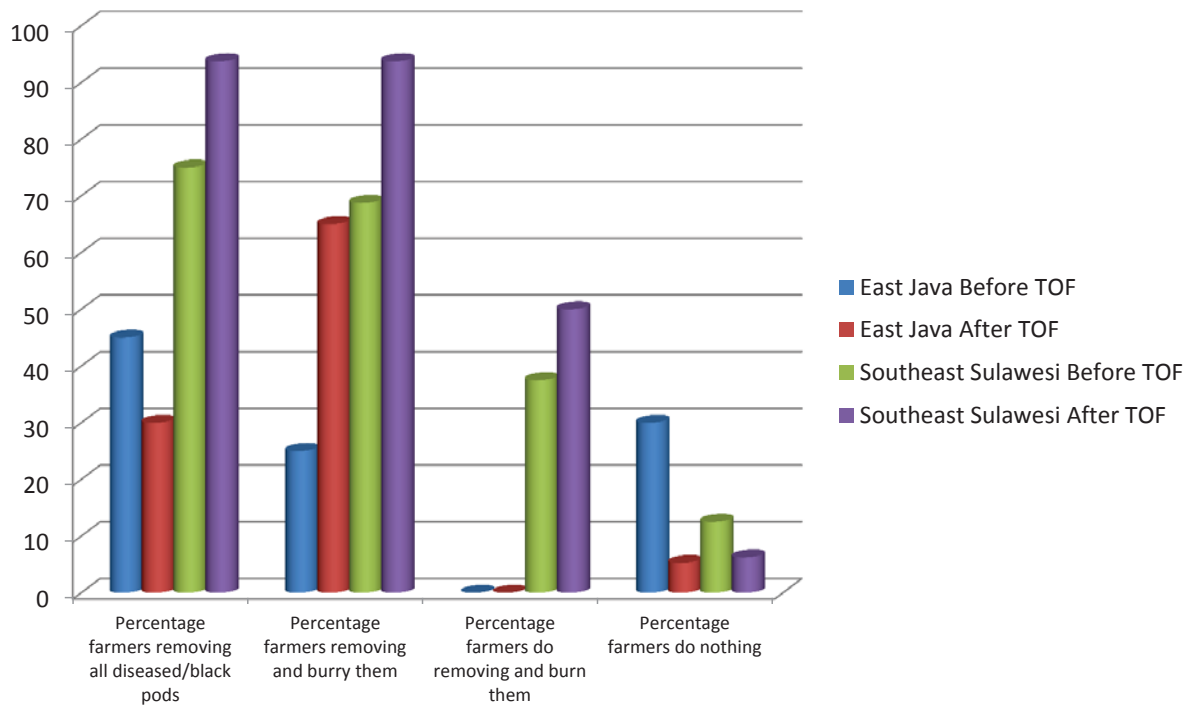
Impact assessment farmer

- Pesticides use



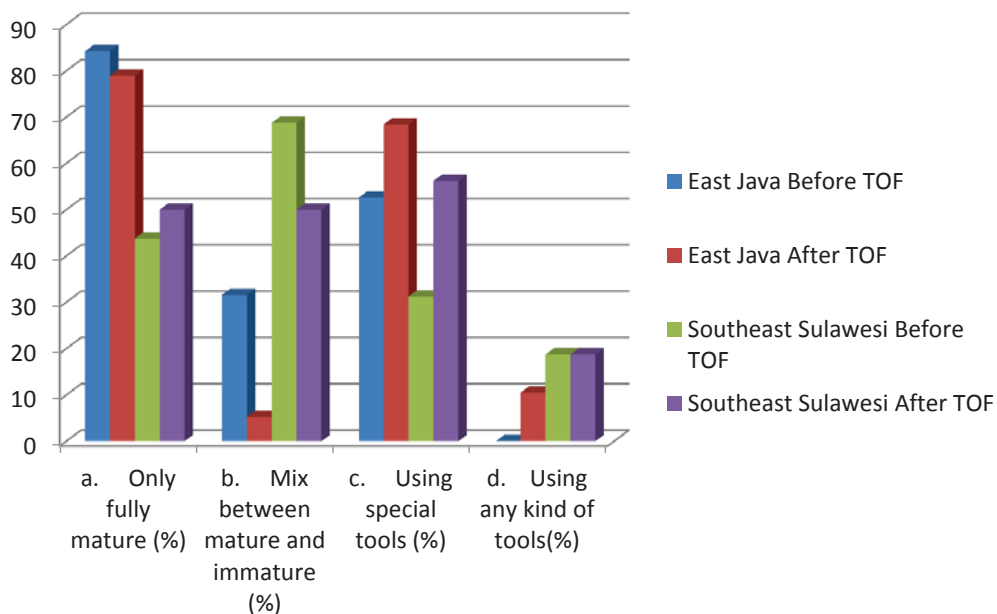
Impact assessment farmer

- Sanitation in cocoa plantation



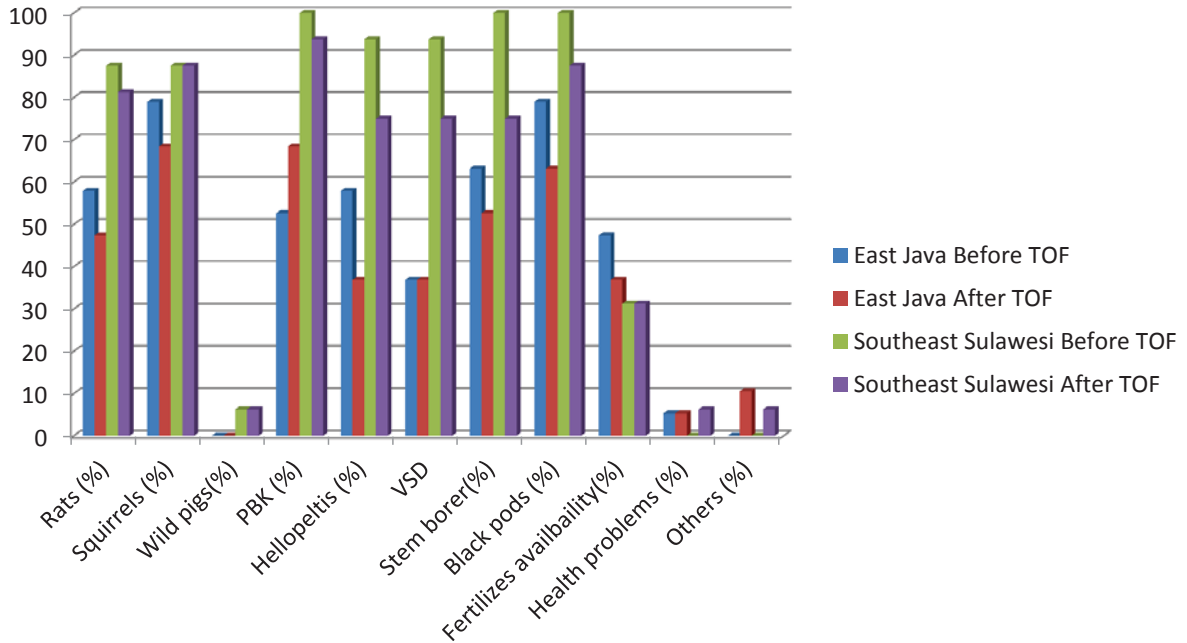
Impact assessment farmer

- Cocoa harvesting



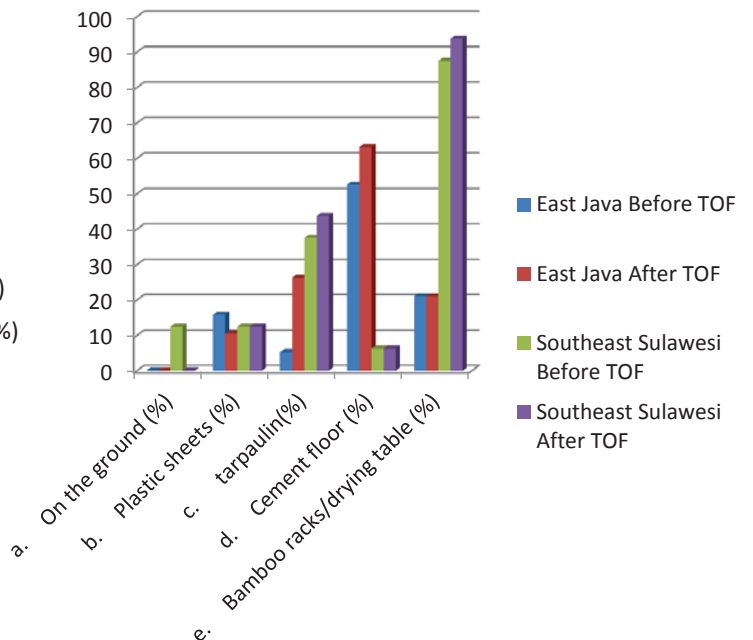
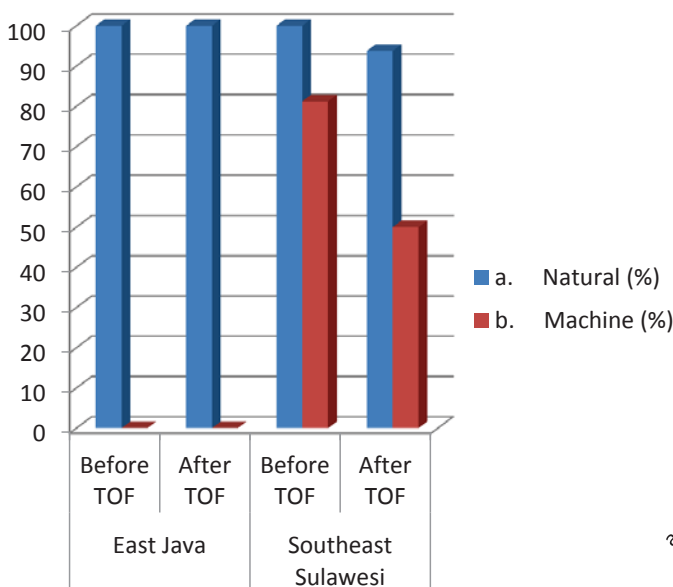
Impact assessment farmer

- Problems in cocoa plantation



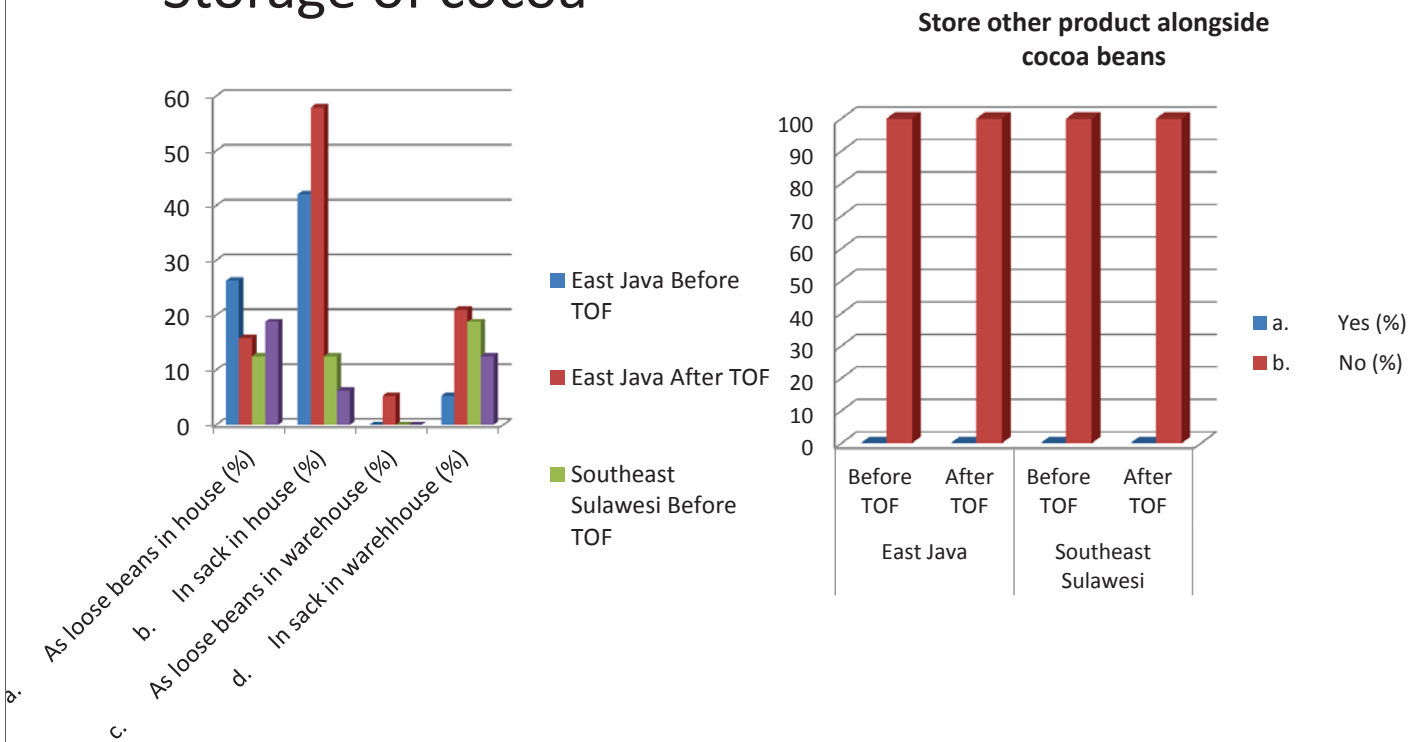
Impact assessment farmer

- Cocoa drying



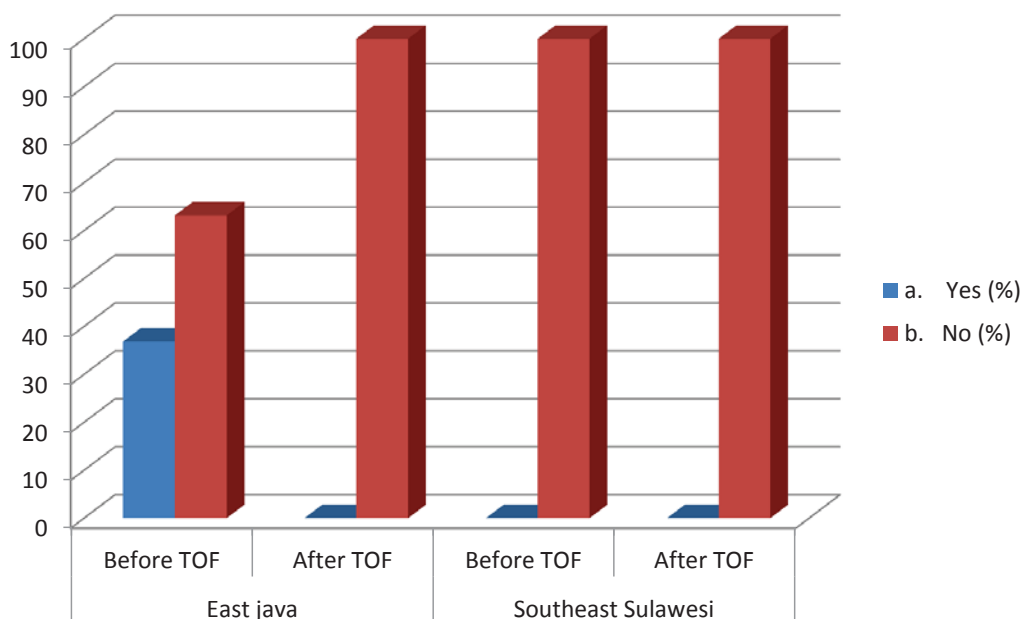
Impact assessment farmer

- Storage of cocoa



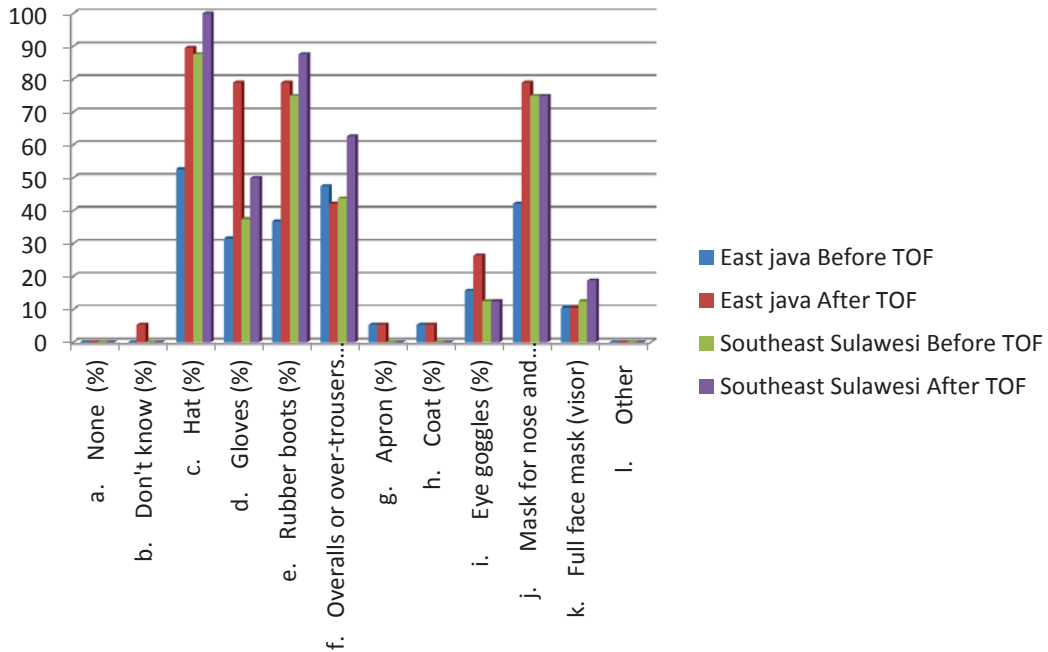
Impact assessment farmer

- Use non branded chemicals pesticide



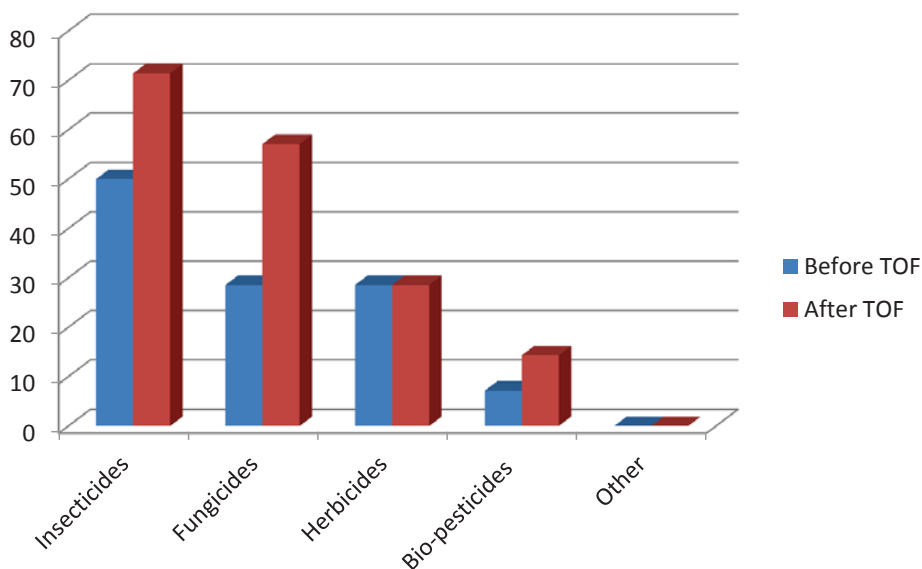
Impact assessment farmer

- Equipment is worn specifically for protection when the chemicals applied



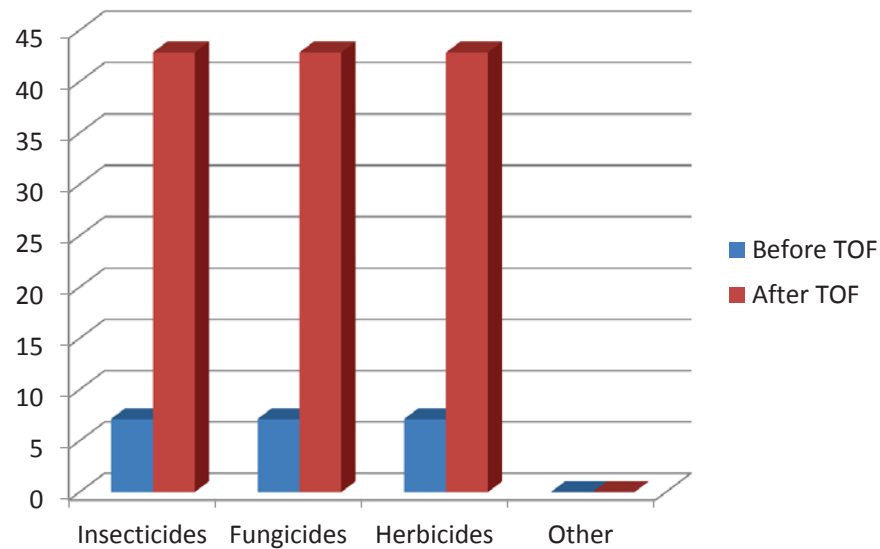
Impact Assessment Agrodealers

- Top sales of agro-chemicals for cocoa in the last years



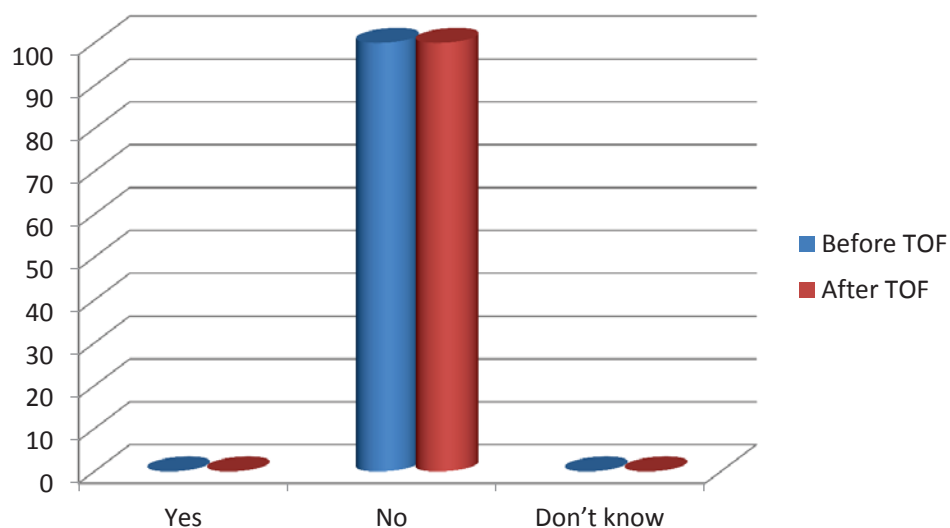
Impact Assessment Agrodealers

- Have record of gro chemical sales in the last 2 years



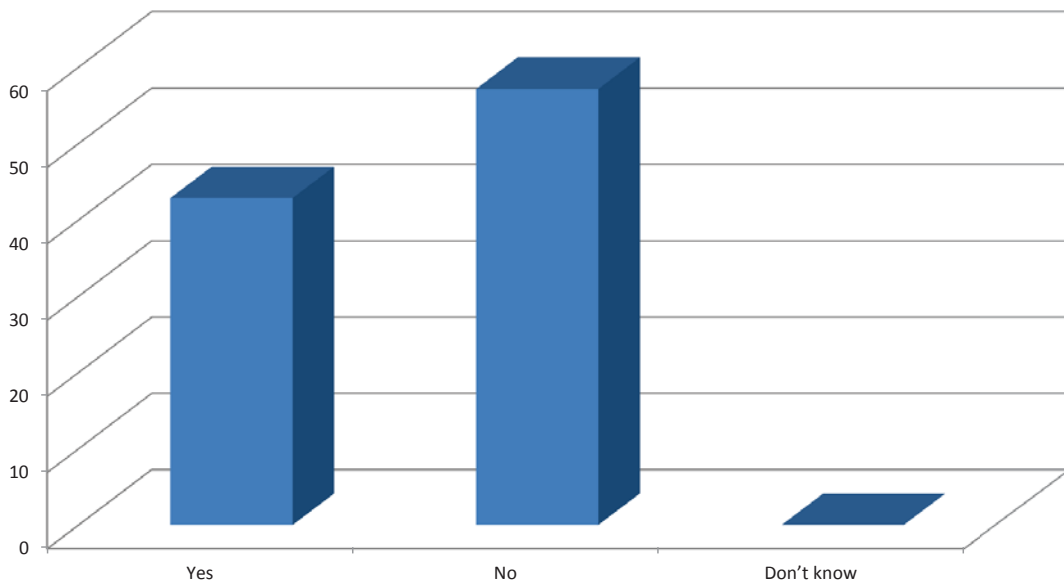
Impact Assessment Agrodealers

- Ever mix individual chemicals that you received and then supply the mixture to others



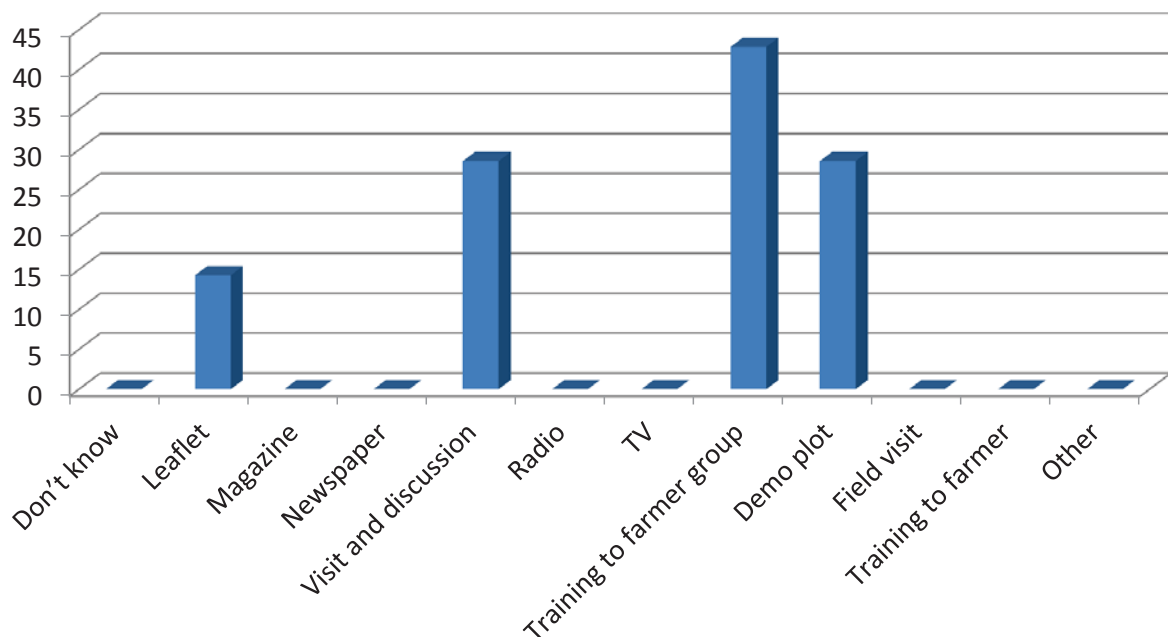
Impact Assessment Agrodealers

Organization/company currently provide information received from TOF



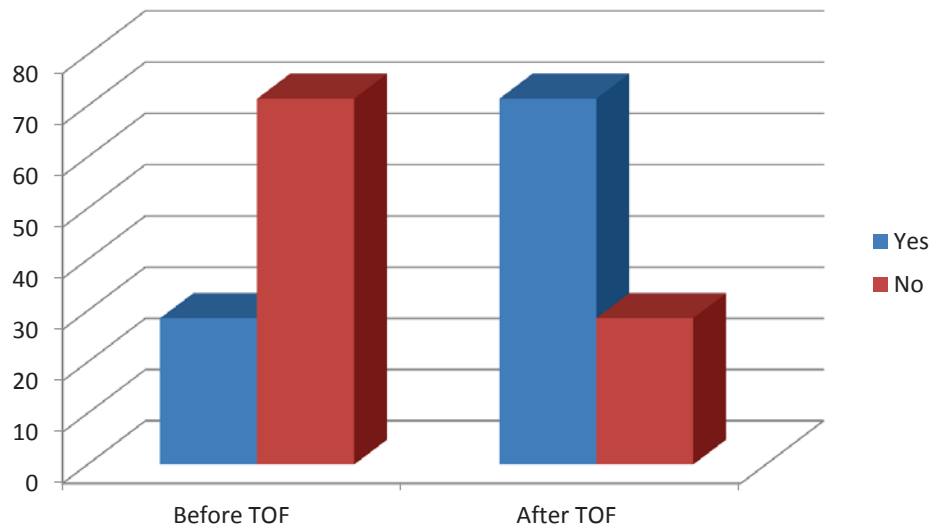
Impact Assessment Agrodealers

How information provided



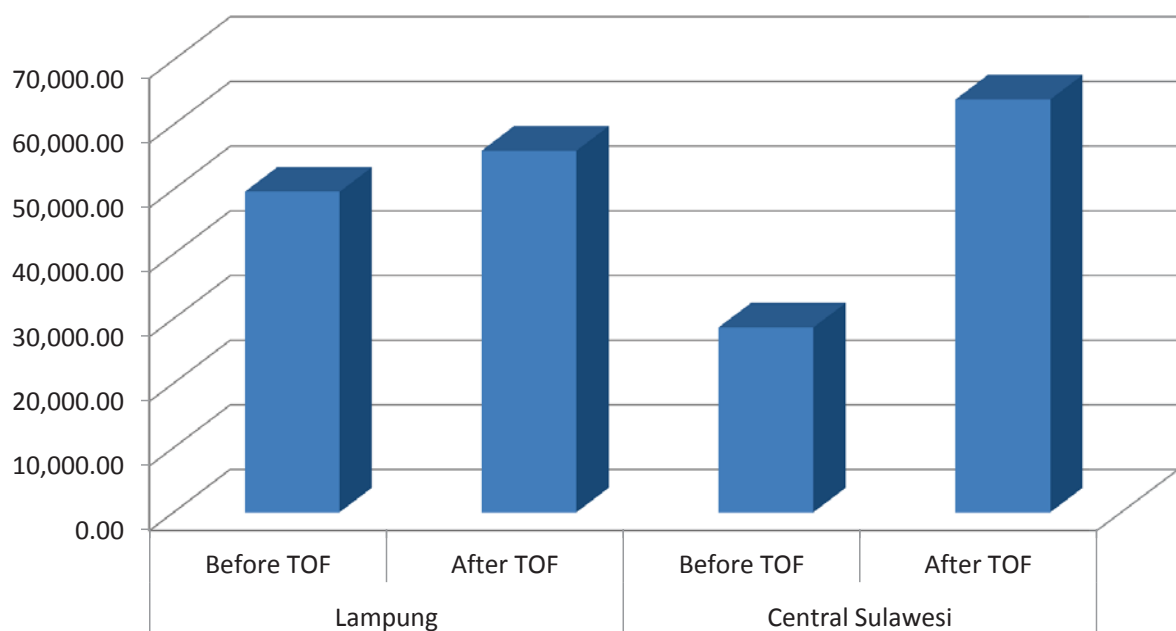
Impact Assessment Agrodealers

- **Organization/company aware that new regulations are being introduced in Europe and Japan concerning the levels of chemical residues permitted in cocoa beans**



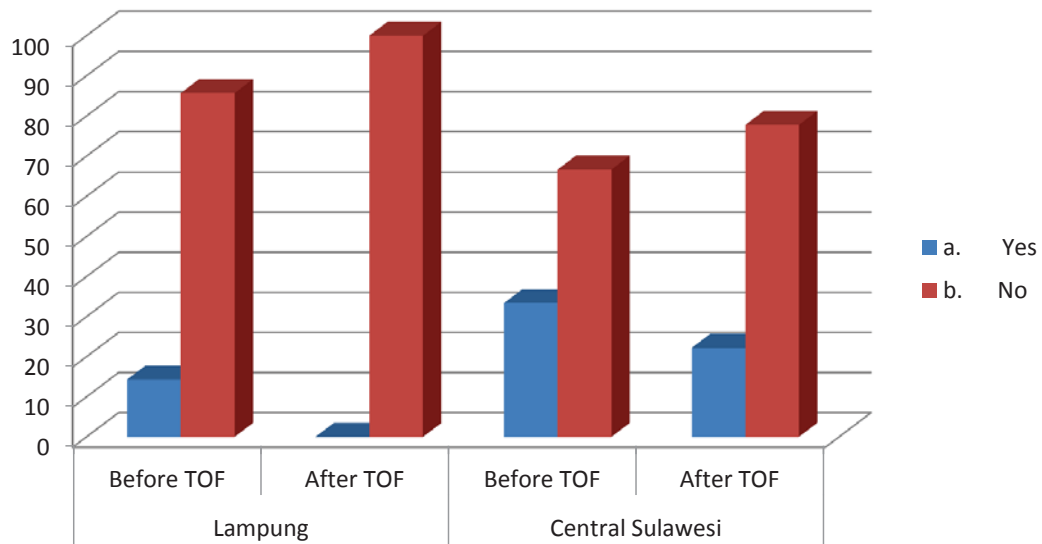
Impact assessment processors

Average dried cocoa beans handled (kg/th)



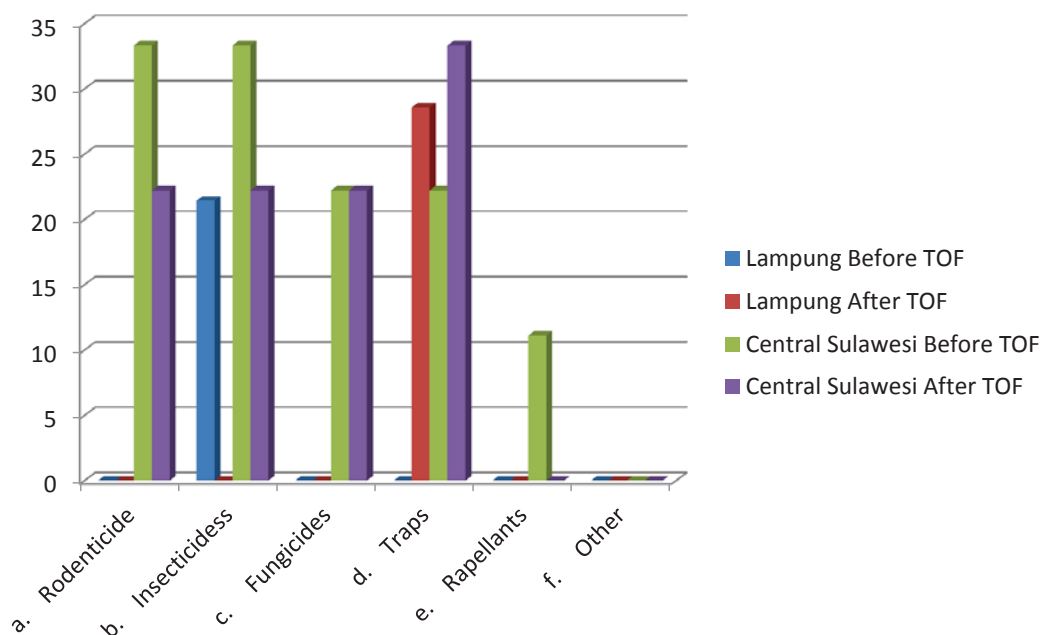
Impact assessment processors

- Store other product alongside the cocoa beans



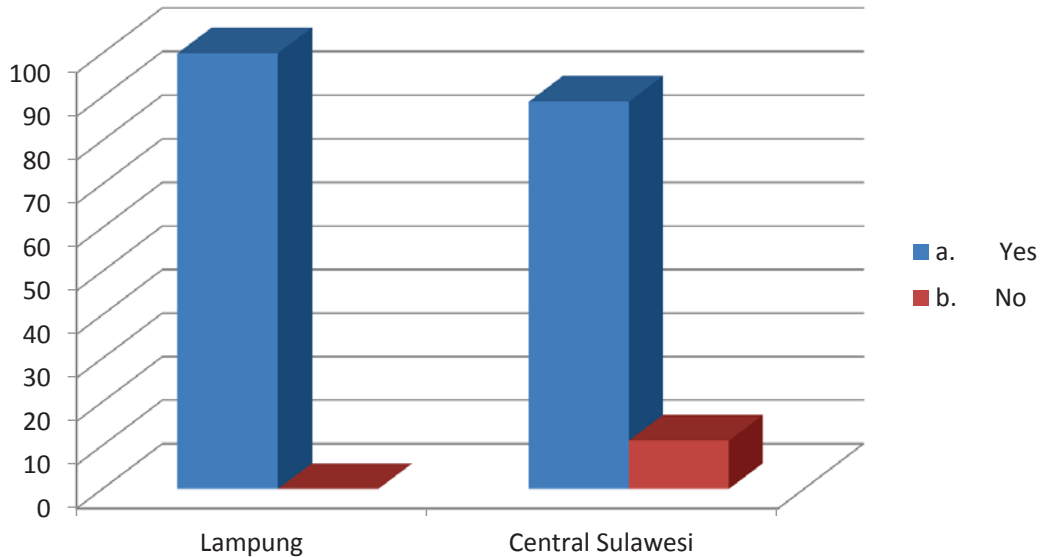
Impact assessment processors

- Pesticides use in stored cocoa beans



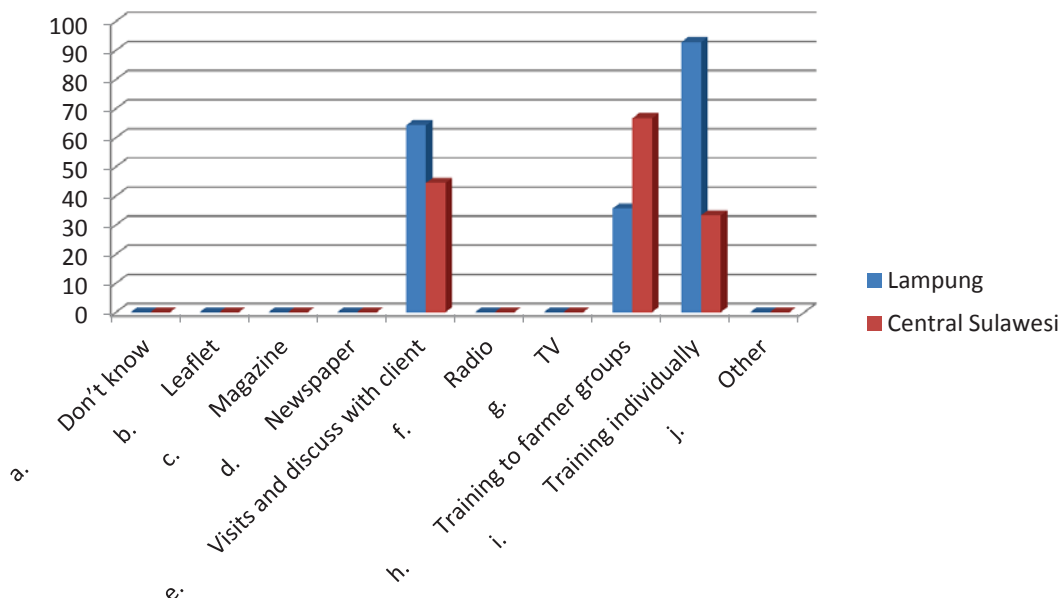
Impact assessment processors

- Have provided information about TOF's training results



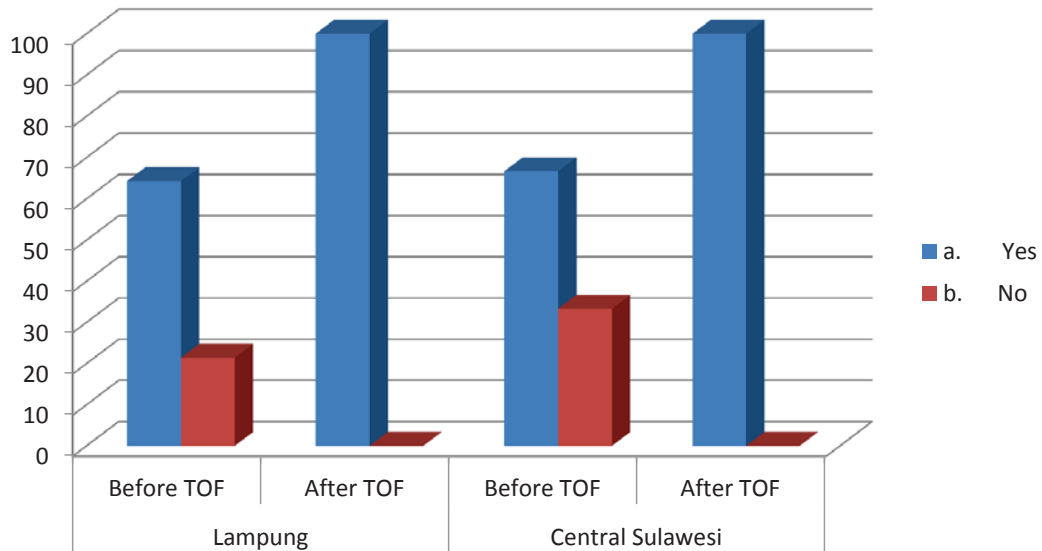
Impact assessment processors

- Information are shared by:



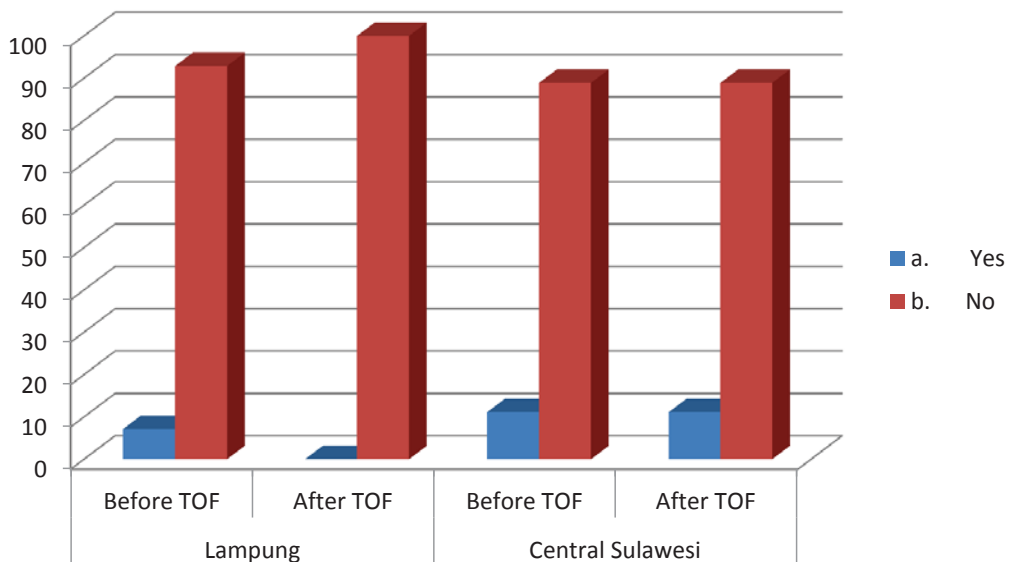
Impact assessment processors

- Aware of any regulations related food safety



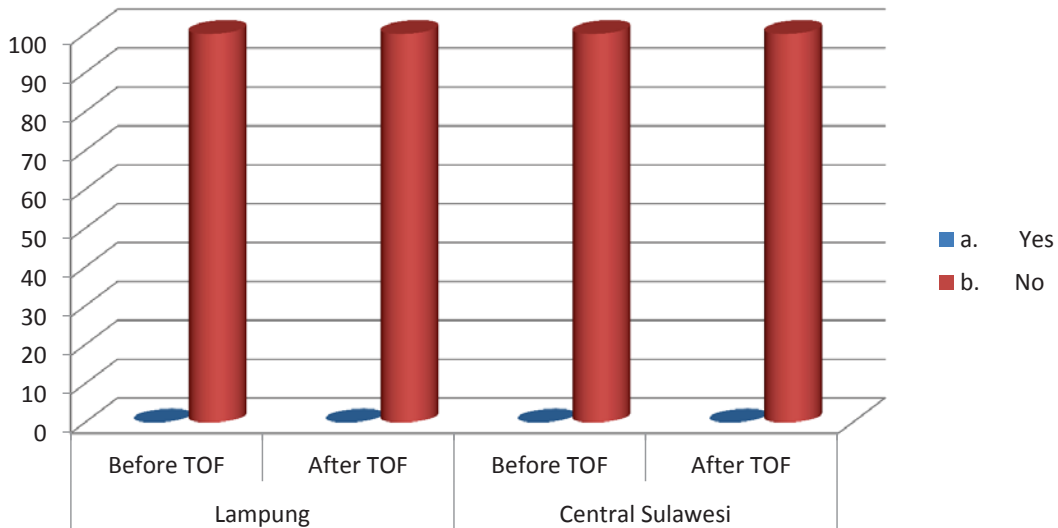
Impact assessment processors

- Any chemicals applied directly to cocoa beans



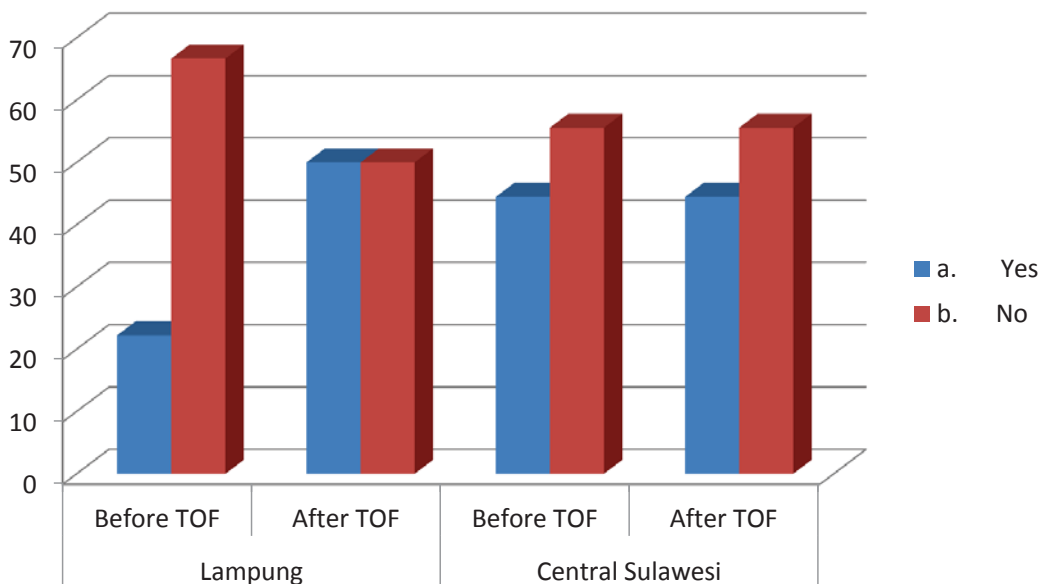
Impact assessment processors

- Have sent beans for chemical analysis related to food safety



Impact assessment processors

- Do re-dry cocoa beans



Component II. Knowledge Exchange Platform for Project Stakeholder Groups and Awareness Raising Beyond Direct Project Interventions

**Website/knowledge exchange platform on
Cocoasafe project**

<http://www.cocoasafeindonesia.id/>

Pesticide Application



Posters

GUNAKAN PESTISIDA SECARA AMAN



Sebelum menggunakan pestisida

1. Bacalah petunjuk pemakaian.
2. Gunakan sarung tangan saat mencampur.

Saat aplikasi pestisida

3. Gunakan peralatan pelindung diri.



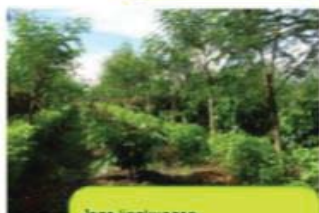
Setelah aplikasi pestisida

4. Cuci tangan dan wajah sebelum makan dan minum.
5. Cuciilah pakaian yang digunakan untuk aplikasi.
6. Bersihkan diri.



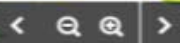
Simpan dengan tepat

8. Tempat penyimpanan harus kering dan berventilasi baik.
7. Hindari dari sinar matahari langsung.
8. Simpan terpisah dari bahan pangan.
9. Jauhkan dari jangkauan anak-anak.



Jaga lingkungan

10. Jangan buang bekas wadah pestisida ke mata aliran air.
11. Kubur wadah bekas pestisida.
11. Jangan gunakan sebagai wadah makanan dan air.



Dusun dan
Peta
GBC

GUNAKAN PESTISIDA SECARA TEPAT



Sebelum gunakan pakaian pelindung diri saat mengaplikasikan pestisida

6 langkah menentukan penggunaan pestisida

1. Periksa kebun secara teratur.
2. Identifikasi sumber masalah.
3. Apakah sumber masalah disebabkan hama/penyakit?
4. Gunakan pestisida sebagai alternatif terakhir.
5. Pilih pestisida yang tepat.
6. Aplikasi pestisida secara aman.

5 TEPAT aplikasi pestisida

1. Tepat Jenis

- Gunakan insektisida untuk pengendali hama.
- Gunakan fungisida untuk pengendali jamur.
- Gunakan herbisida untuk pengendali gulma.

2. Tepat Dosis

- Selalu baca petunjuk penggunaan yang tertera pada label pestisida.
- Selalu cek nozzle.

4. Tepat Cara

- Gunakan peralatan yang tepat.

3. Tepat Waktu

- Aplikasikan pestisida pada saat yang tepat, pagi/sore hari.
- Jangan gunakan pestisida saat serangan hama/penyakit masih ringan.

5. Tepat Sasaran

- Gunakan pestisida berdasar hama/penyakit yang menyerang.



Dusun dan
Peta
GBC

A photograph of a plant with large, reddish-brown and green leaves. The text "Terima Kasih" and "Thank You" is overlaid in yellow. The background shows a forest floor with fallen leaves and other green foliage.

Terima Kasih
Thank You

Annex 3.7. Progress Report on the remaining activities to be implemented by CABI

CocoaSafe – Reporting of progress to date



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

▼ HOME ▼ PROJECT UPDATES ▼ MEDIA ▼ RESOURCES ▼ GALLERY ▼ ABOUT

➔

Mr. Chan Fook Wing

CocoaSafe End Project Meeting
Le Meridien, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
2 – 4 February 2016

www.cabi.org
KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE

Introduction



The CocoaSafe website (<http://www.cocoasafe.org>) was established at the start of the project and has been up and running since the second quarter of 2014.

The website serves three main purposes:

- Repository for all activities, updates, news and reports for the project;
- Knowledge exchange where the website serve as a platform for knowledge exchange and resources for cocoa
- Communication, publicity and awareness where the project is publicized to stakeholders and project partners communicate and interact on the project;

Progress to date – content updating

- Uploading of project activities, articles, resources and multimedia assets throughout the life of the project
- Formatting and conversion - content editing and formatting for publishing, documents conversion
- Content preparation & upload - preparation of content to upload to the website
- Both of the above constitute the bulk of the work carried out since the website was setup and went live

Latest activities – TOF of farmer leaders and extension staff

▼ HOME ▼ PROJECT UPDATES ▼ MEDIA ▼ RESOURCES ▼ GALLERY ▼ ABOUT

TOF for Farmer Leaders and Extension Staff, 11 - 15 August 2014, MCB Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia

Training course on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures for cocoa production with 45 participants comprising farmer leaders and local extension agents



A total of 45 participants comprising of farmer leaders (30) and local extension agents (15) in Sarawak convened at the Cocoa Research and Development Center, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak on 11 August 2014 for a training course on sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures for cocoa production

Partner Links

[CocoaSafe Malaysia](#)
[CocoaSafe Indonesia](#)

Links & References

[World Cocoa Conference 2014](#)
[Cocoa Connect](#)
[FAO - Cocoa](#)
[Cocoa Futures](#)
[Coffee and cocoa international](#)

Project executing agency

Adding news form



Edit news

Show news * Country *

Title
TOF for Agroprocessors, 9 - 14 June 2015, Lampung, Sou *

Summary
Training of facilitators (TOF) comprising of agro - processors in Lampung, South Sumatra, Indonesia

Body
<p>The training of facilitators (TOF) comprising of agro - processors was held in Lampung, South Sumatra from 9 - 14 June, 2015. The training was held at 3 locations: Padang Pariaman, Pasaman Barat and Lima Puluh Kota & Payakumbuh.</p>
<p>There were 20 participants in location 1 & 3 and 25 in location 2 (Pasaman Barat). The trainers were from ICCRI and Crop Life Indonesia with Jeremy from CABI overseeing the session.</p>

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Articles

List articles

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Media

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Partner Links

CocoaSafe Malaysia

CocoaSafe Indonesia

Links & References

World Cocoa Conference 2014

Cocoa Connect

FAO - Cocoa

Cocoa Futures

Coffee and cocoa international

Project executing agency



Arranging images into folders



Articles



InceptionWorkshop



MCB



PNGMtg1



PSCJemberSept2014



TOFagroDealers



TOFagroProcessors



TOFFarmerLeaderExtensionStaff



TOFKotaSamarahan



TOFKundasang



TOFMCBHilirPerak



TOFPadangApr2015



TOFSoppengExtJan2015



TOFSoppengFarmersJan2015



TOMJemberSept2014



TOMFTelukIntan

Progress to date - articles

- Filling out the articles section – suitable articles were sourced specifically to bring out quick and interesting stories on matters related to cocoa
- Articles form part of the body of knowledge resource on cocoa that can be built-up on the CocoaSafe website

Articles - Safe Application of agrochemicals

▼ HOME ▼ PROJECT UPDATES ▼ MEDIA ▼ RESOURCES ▼ GALLERY ▼ ABOUT

Safe application of agrochemicals



Most pesticides and herbicides are dangerous to human health and the environment, even in small amounts. Many farm workers suffer from agrochemical poisoning through chronic exposure and poor management practices. Dangerous substances can enter the body through:

- Inhalation of the fine droplets of agrochemicals into the lungs
- Skin absorption of chemicals
- Accidental ingestion and/or contamination of lips and mouth caused by poor work practices e.g. cleaning a blocked sprayer nozzle by blowing with mouth

Links & References

[World Cocoa Conference 2014](#)
[Cocoa Connect](#)
[FAO - Cocoa](#)
[Cocoa Futures](#)
[Coffee and cocoa international](#)
[CocoaSafe - Malaysian Cocoa Board](#)

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Progress to date - resources

- Preparation of resource sections to include training manuals, SPS regulations and legislation, manuals on pesticide use, GAP guidelines, warehousing practice guidelines and pest datasheets
- Many more resources in terms of assets and knowledge materials can be added to supplement this section
- For example, pest datasheets, of which CABI has particular expertise in, can be expanded upon. Content of resources can be edited and presented in more interesting ways eg. SPS regulations and legislation can be presented in an easy – to – understand manner

Resources – SPS Regulations & Legislations

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Resources - SPS regulations & legislations

-  List of approved pesticides for cocoa production
-  Regulations on maximum residue level
-  EU regulation on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin
-  Laws and Ordinances - Japan
-  Maximum residual level (MRL) list - Japan
-  EPA implementation plan
-  FQPA 1996

Links & References

- World Cocoa Conference 2014**
- Cocoa Connect**
- FAO - Cocoa**
- Cocoa Futures**
- Coffee and cocoa international**
- CocoaSafe - Malaysian Cocoa Board**

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Resources – Training manuals




- ▼ HOME
- ▼ PROJECT UPDATES
- ▼ MEDIA
- ▼ RESOURCES
- ▼ GALLERY
- ▼ ABOUT


Resources - Training Manual

Indonesia

 [Training of master facilitators manual - Indonesia](#)

Malaysia

 [Training of master facilitators manual - English](#)

 [Training of master facilitators manual - Malay](#)

Site map

- [Project updates](#)
- [Media](#)
- [Resources](#)
- [Gallery](#)
- [About](#)

Partner Links

[CocoaSafe Malaysia](#)

[CocoaSafe Indonesia](#)

Links & References

[World Cocoa Conference 2014](#)

[Cocoa Connect](#)

[FAO - Cocoa](#)

[Cocoa Futures](#)

[Coffee and cocoa international](#)

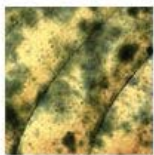
[Project executing agency](#)

Resources – Pest datasheets



- ▼ HOME
- ▼ PROJECT UPDATES
- ▼ MEDIA
- ▼ RESOURCES
- ▼ GALLERY
- ▼ ABOUT

Resources - Pest Datasheets



Vascular Streak Dieback



Termites



Storage Insect Pests



Stem Borer



Pink Disease



Phyllophaga



Mirids



Cocoa Pod Borer



Blight

Links & References

[World Cocoa Conference 2014](#)

[Cocoa Connect](#)

[FAO - Cocoa](#)

[Cocoa Futures](#)

[Coffee and cocoa international](#)

[CocoaSafe - Malaysian Cocoa Board](#)

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Progress to date – media and press releases

- Uploading of press releases and media stories related to the project

In the media

▼ HOME ▼ PROJECT UPDATES ▼ MEDIA ▼ RESOURCES ▼ GALLERY ▼ ABOUT

In the media

- > Ministry targets 40,000 hectares of cocoa by 2020

Source: *The Borneo Post*   Thursday, August 21, 2014



- > CocoaSafe: Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing in SPS in Cocoa in Southeast Asia

Source: *Ministry of Primary Industries and Commodity (MPIC)*   Sunday, May 25, 2014



Links & References

[World Cocoa Conference 2014](#)
[Cocoa Connect](#)
[FAO - Cocoa](#)
[Cocoa Futures](#)
[Coffee and cocoa international](#)
[CocoaSafe - Malaysian Cocoa Board](#)

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Progress to date – images and video gallery

- Media preparation (photos) – photos were selected to show off each activity in a manner that best highlights each activity. They were resized appropriately for display on the web
- Media preparation (video) – videos were edited for length and converted to the appropriate format

Gallery - Images

Gallery - Images

Page **1** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Training of Master Facilitators in Teluk Intan, Perak, Malaysia, 8 - 17 April, 2014



CocoaSafe Inception Workshop, 27-28 November 2013



Links & References

World Cocoa Conference 2014
[Cocoa Connect](#)
[FAO - Cocoa](#)
[Cocoa Futures](#)
[Coffee and cocoa international](#)
[CocoaSafe - Malaysian Cocoa Board](#)

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Gallery - Videos



Gallery - Videos



Black ants on cocoa pod

[Play](#) 0:04



Cocoa black pod

[Play](#) 0:11



Sketching exercise 1

[Play](#) 0:20



Sketching exercise 2

[Play](#) 0:25



Discussion on cadmium and heavy metals 1

[Play](#) 1:36



Discussion on cadmium and heavy metals 2

[Play](#) 2:04



Partner Links

[CocoaSafe Malaysia](#)
[CocoaSafe Indonesia](#)

Links & References

[World Cocoa Conference 2014](#)
[Cocoa Connect](#)
[FAO - Cocoa](#)
[Cocoa Futures](#)
[Coffee and cocoa international](#)

Project executing agency



Progress to date – content management system

- Content management system – this was built to administer content on the website. It includes the ability to add, edit and delete different content categories. It also allows content tagging for searching
- Content categories include latest activities, resources, articles, documents, media

Content management system



▼ HOME ▼ PROJECT UPDATES ▼ MEDIA ▼ RESOURCES ▼ GALLERY ▼ ABOUT

List news

TOF for Agroprocessors, 9 - 14 June 2015, Lampung, South Sumatra, Indonesia
Training of facilitators (TOF) comprising of agro - processors in Lampung, South Sumatra, Indonesia

Meeting to discuss training materials to be developed for PNG, 10 - 14 August 2015
This meeting was held to discuss the curriculum for the manual and topics for posters and videos

TOF for Agrodealers, 20 - 27 April 2015, Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia
Training of facilitators (TOF) comprising of agro - dealers in Padang, West Sumatra, Indonesia

Malaysian Cocoa Board Videos
Videos of cocoa produced by Malaysian Cocoa Board (MCB) - videos in Malay language

TOF for Extension Officers, 9 - 11 January 2015, Soppeng, Sulawesi, Indonesia
Training of facilitators (TOF) comprising of extension officers in Soppeng, Sulawesi, Indonesia

Admin menu

News

List news

Add news

Resources

List resources

Add resource

Documents

List documents

Add document

Articles

List articles

Add article

Media

Partner Links

[CocoaSafe Malaysia](#)

[CocoaSafe Indonesia](#)

Links & References

[World Cocoa Conference 2014](#)

[Cocoa Connect](#)

[FAO - Cocoa](#)

[Cocoa Futures](#)

[Coffee and cocoa international](#)

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Progress to date – project partner login

- Project partners are given a common login to download reports and other resources from the website. The login panel is found on the main homepage
- The login for project partners:
Username: user
Password: csproj3ct

Project partner login



- ▼ HOME
- ▼ PROJECT UPDATES
- ▼ MEDIA
- ▼ RESOURCES
- ▼ GALLERY
- ▼ ABOUT

List resources

Reports

- 2nd STDF Project Report
- 1st progress report - CABI
- 1st progress report - ICCRI
- 1st progress report - MCB
- 2nd progress report - CABI
- 2nd progress report - ICCRI
- 2nd progress report - MCB
- 3rd progress report - CABI
- 3rd progress report - ICCRI
- 3rd progress report - MCB
- Inception meeting report
- 2nd PSC meeting report

Training manuals

- Training of master facilitators manual - English
- Training of master facilitators - Practical
- Training of master facilitators manual - Malay

Partner Links

- [CocoaSafe Malaysia](#)
- [CocoaSafe Indonesia](#)

Links & References

- [World Cocoa Conference 2014](#)
- [Cocoa Connect](#)
- [FAO - Cocoa](#)
- [Cocoa Futures](#)
- [Coffee and cocoa international](#)

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Progress to date – RSS feeds

- To follow news and updates of project activities, RSS feeds have been developed. RSS feeds are news feeds that users can subscribe to using their web browser
- RSS is not as popular as it once used to be, but still useful for users to keep up-to-date with news that are updated regularly



RSS feeds



Indonesia

TOF for Agroprocessors, 9 - 14 June 2015, Lampung, South Sumatra, Indonesia



Training of facilitators (TOF) comprising of agro-processors in Lampung, South Sumatra, Indonesia



Learn about how to spray effectively and safely

Cocoa grading

Coffee and cocoa international

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CocoaSafe - Capacity building and Knowledge Sharing in SPS for Cocoa in Southeast Asia
You are viewing a feed that contains frequently updated content. When you subscribe to a feed, it is added to the Common Feed List. Updated information from the feed is automatically downloaded to your computer and can be viewed in Internet Explorer and other programs. Learn more about feeds.

[Subscribe to this feed](#)

Displaying 4 / 4

All 4

Sort by:

Date

Title

Training of Facilitators (TOF), 9 - 11 January 2015, Soppeng, Sulawesi, Indonesia

Training of facilitators (TOF) comprising of extension officers in Soppeng, Sulawesi, Indonesia

Training of Facilitators (TOF), 6 - 8 January 2015, Soppeng, Sulawesi, Indonesia

Training of facilitators (TOF) comprising of lead farmers in Soppeng, Sulawesi, Indonesia

Subscribe to this Feed

Subscribe to this Feed
When you subscribe to a feed, it is automatically added to the Favorites Center and kept up to date.

Name:

Create in:

Add to Favorites Bar

[What is a Feed?](#)

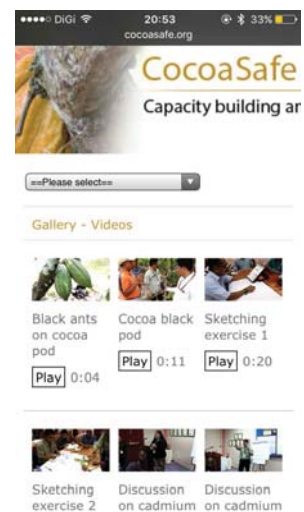
Your computer will periodically check online for updates to subscribed feeds, even when Internet Explorer is not running.

Progress to date – mobile formatted pages



- Mobile specific pages have been created for the website for almost all sections. The sections for Home, Project Updates, Media, Resources, Gallery and About have all been formatted specifically for mobile devices like smartphones so that the website is displayed optimally on these smaller screen devices whether in portrait or landscape mode. All major smartphone platforms are supported

Mobile formatted pages



Progress to date – messaging boards












- The messaging boards allows users to discuss, exchange information and build knowledge on cocoa and topics related to the project like SPS, pesticide reduction, safe pesticide applications, GAP guidelines...etc
- The aim is to have a vibrant community of users on the boards actively discussing the project and cocoa related matters. This body of knowledge accumulated over time will develop into an important resource for knowledge of cocoa and cocoa related matters

Messaging board



▼ HOME ▼ PROJECT UPDATES ▼ MEDIA ▼ RESOURCES ▼ GALLERY ▼ ABOUT

Discussion Board

-  **Crop management**
Land preparation & site history, planting material & nursery, pruning, shade trees management and weed management (herbicides)
 **Latest:** Pruning and shade tree management is important...
[Jeremy Ngim](#)
4/17/2015 at 22:09 PM
-  **Crop nutrition & water**
Soil fertility, soil and fertilizer management and water
-  **Crop protection**
Integrated pest management (IPM), pest & diseases, pesticide use, recommended pesticides and reducing pesticide use
 **Latest:** Common cocoa pests and diseases...
[Fook Wing](#)
4/10/2015 at 17:17 PM
-  **Workers / Farmers safety**
Guidelines for spraying pesticides safely and PPE for spraying pesticides
-  **Cocoa harvesting, pod storage and pod breaking**
Correct harvesting practices and farmer practices
 **Latest:** List of farmer practices?...
[Administrator](#)
4/17/2015 at 22:01 PM
-  **Post - harvest handling**
Fermentation, drying, quality / grading, packaging, farm storage, transporting & shipping practices

Partner Links

[CocoaSafe Malaysia](#)
[CocoaSafe Indonesia](#)

Links & References

[World Cocoa Conference 2014](#)
[Cocoa Connect](#)
[FAO - Cocoa](#)
[Cocoa Futures](#)
[Coffee and cocoa international](#)

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Work to be done till end of project



- Update website with presentations and reports from the end project meeting
- Collate user feedback of the website for inclusion in the final project report
- Mobile formatted pages – continued refinement to ensure pages and elements display correctly on various mobile devices (testing on more devices)
- Messaging boards – finalise and complete testing of discussion board features

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**Annex 3.8. Summary of the project activities and outputs by
CABI**

STATUS OF THE OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES (UP TO FEBRUARY 2016)

Output / Activity	Indicator / Target:	Actual performance: (% complete)	Comments (results and challenges faced)
OUTPUT 1: 1. Improved capacity of SPS and GAP knowledge amongst project stakeholders			
Activity 1.1: Developing locally adapted curricula for training of trainers, tailors for key intervention points in the value chain.	Target: Manual for TOMFs to enable MF to train facilitators developed in English (50 copies) and translated into Malay and Indonesian languages.	100%	50 copies of the manual for TOMF training for extension officers, farmer's group/cooperative leader and agro-dealers has been prepared in English. The manual has been translated into Malay and produced in 500 copies and in Indonesian (25 copies) and has been distributed and used in TOMFs and TOFs (Malaysia). 500 copies of TOMF Manual were reprinted in Indonesia and distributed to all TOF Participants 210 copies of TOFs Manual for Indonesia were printed (modified version of TOMF Manual).
Activity 1.2: Training of agricultural officers (research and extension staff) as master facilitators (TOMF) in the context of GAP, SPS, safety and quality.	Target: 20 MFs in Malaysia 20 MFs in Indonesia	>100%	In Malaysia 27 Master facilitators has been trained from the TOMF. The master facilitators consisted of 5 scientists from MCB; 22 extension staffs (14 from MCB and 8 from Department of Agriculture).
		100%	In Indonesia 20 MFs have been trained with 15 MFs from 10 provinces in Indonesia and 5 MFs from ICCRI.
Activity 1.3: Training of facilitators: farm group/cooperative leaders.	Target: 80 facilitators in Malaysia 100 facilitators in Indonesia.	>100%	In Malaysia 112 Facilitators (from farmer leaders) have been trained in Pahang, Perak, Sabah and Sarawak states.
		100%	In Indonesia TOF managed to train 100 facilitators from farm group/cooperatives in 4 provinces in Indonesia. All facilitators from Malaysia and Indonesia are now

			ready to train farmers in farmers field schools (FFS)
Activity 1.4: Training of facilitators: local extension staff	Target: 80 facilitators from local extension staff from Malaysia 100 facilitators from Indonesia	50% 100%	In Malaysia MCB only have 40 extension officers and therefore TOF were conducted only for 40 officers in 4 states, i.e. Sabah, Sarawak, Pahang and Perak. In Indonesia TOF managed to train 100 extension officers in 4 provinces in Indonesia. They are ready to implement Farmer Field School (FFS) if the budget is available.
Activity 1.5. Training of facilitators: agro-dealers.	Target: 40 facilitators' representing agro-dealers/ retailers from Malaysia and Indonesia, respectively.	40% 100%	In Malaysia The TOF for agro-dealers was organized at the Cocoa Research and Development Centre Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, from 22-26 August 2014. A total of 17 agro-dealers participated in the training. Agro-dealers were selected from the three main cocoa producing areas: Sabah (3), Peninsular Malaysia (7) and Sarawak (7). In Indonesia TOF for agro-dealers has been implemented in two provinces of Indonesia, i.e. in West Sumatera (20-27 April 2015) and in West Sulawesi (13-18 April 2015). In each province, 20 participants were participated in the TOFs (in total 40 participants).
Activity 1.6. Training of facilitators in best practices postharvest: traders and processors	Target: 60 facilitators' in best practices of post-harvest in Indonesia.	300%	In Indonesia TOF for Trader/Processor were conducted in 3 locations each in Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi and Lampung. Participants for each of the TOF were 20 invited traders and processors per location with 60 participants per selected province. In total 180 participants attended the training.

<p>Activity 1.7: Designing survey questionnaires for baseline and impact studies.</p>	<p>Targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 3 questionnaires for farmer leaders, agro-dealers and processors/collectors 2) Baseline surveys for farmer leaders, agro-dealers and processors/collectors 3) Impact surveys after 2 years of the project 	<p>50%</p>	<p>CABI has prepared the 3 questionnaires in English.</p> <p>In Malaysia 2 questionnaires for farmer leaders and agro-dealers have been translated into Malay by MCB and used in TOFs for all participants of these TOFs in Malaysia. Almost 90% farmers attending the TOFs responded to the project impact survey. Only 24% agro-dealers responded to the survey. The impact surveys has been done and the report should be completed by March 2016.</p> <p>In Indonesia 3 questionnaires for farmer leaders and agro-dealers have been translated into Indonesian by ICCRI and used in TOFs for all participants of these TOFs in Indonesia. Surveys is still being conducted.</p>
<p>OUTPUT 2. Effective knowledge sharing and flow between organizations, project stakeholders, regional and international SPS authorities, and beyond, in Indonesia, Malaysia and Papua New Guinea</p>			
<p>Activity 2.1. Analysis of project stakeholders' user accessibility/ requirements</p>	<p>Target 1: User feedback and accessibility forms from MCB and ICCRI (20 users from each organisation)</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>Work was carried out to enable users with disabilities to access CocoaSafe website based on 'W3C Guidelines for Accessibility'. Work carried out include tagging images and videos with text descriptions, ensuring site is navigable by keyboard alone. Other accessibility requirements / assistive technologies were investigated eg. speech input for future consideration and implementation as it requires additional hardware / equipment on the users' side</p>
<p>Activity 2.2: Designing and creation of website/knowledge exchange platform.</p>	<p>Target 1: Website online in Malaysia: www.koko.gov.my/cocoasafe.</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>The MCB and ICCRI websites captured all activities to date from the inception meeting to the latest TOF training workshop in Indonesia.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3: Updating, maintenance and monitoring of website/ knowledge exchange platform</p>	<p>Website online in Indonesia: www.cocoasafeindonesia.id/ Website (www.cocoasafe.org)</p>		<p>The CABI website was updated regularly with content preparation, latest activity feeds, accessibility, videos and discussion board. The mobile version of the website has been completed with pages formatted and re-flowed to display correctly on smartphones running on</p>

	online		mainstream mobile platforms (iOS, Android and Windows Phone).
Activity 2.4. Best practices and lessons learned from training activities shared via the website.	Target: Video on best practices in cocoa safety in Malaysia and Indonesia.	100%	In Malaysia Two videos on best practices in cocoa safety in Malaysia were produced. Video 1 is on “The fermentation technique in cocoa” and Video 2 on “Quality cocoa beans – beans grading and storage”. In Indonesia One video on “Pesticide Application – Safety and Rational” was produced.
Activity 2.5. Production of posters for dissemination.	Target: Malaysia Indonesia 1 TOF Training Manual 4 posters for TOFs 2 posters for TOF Agrodealers	100%	In Malaysia Three posters, i.e. “Pods harvesting, storage and breaking procedure”, “Procedure of shallow box fermentation”, and “Procedure of storing dry cocoa beans” were printed 100 copies each respectively, in English and Malay. In Indonesia The manual (in Indonesian) for TOF training for extension officers, farmer’s group/cooperative leader and agro-dealers in Indonesia has been printed as posters and distributed to trainees in hardcopy. 4 posters in Indonesian related to “post-harvest” topics of the TOMF manual were published and distributed to TOF participants. Additional 2 posters were also produced on how to use pesticides safely and their rational use. The posters were printed and distributed to the participants.

Activity 2.6. Production of multimedia videos for distribution and online.	Target: See Activity 2.4 Video on best practices in cocoa safety in Malaysia and Indonesia.	100%	In Malaysia & Indonesia See Activity 2.4.
2.7. Needs analysis and awareness raising in PNG	Target: To prepare TOMF manual for TOMF	50%	First draft by end of February 2016.
OUTPUT 3. Project Management, Supervision and Evaluation			
Activity 3.1. Project Coordination	Target: International and National Steering Committee established Six monthly reports produced	100%	Project Steering Committees established 1. International Project Steering Committee was established during the Project Inception Meeting held in Malaysia in November 2013. 2. National Project Steering Committee for Malaysia was established in December 2013. 3. National Project Steering Committee for Indonesia was established in January 2014. 4 (four) Progress Reports prepared and submitted
Activity 3.2. Project Inception Workshop	Target: Project Inception Meeting organised and the report produced	100%	Project Inception Meeting were organised in November 2013 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and the report produced.
Activity 3.3. End Project Workshop/ Meeting	Target: End Project Meeting organised End Project Meeting Report produced Final Project Report produced		Organized from February 2016. End February 2016 End of March 2016

**Annex 3.9. Summary of the project finance by CABI, MCB
and ICCRI**



FINANCIAL REPORT

Dr Soetikno S. Sastroutomo
Project Manager

www.cabi.org

KNOWLEDGE FOR LIFE

APPROVED BUDGET

	Component	STDF	External Co-financing	Counterpart Contribution (In-cash)	Counterpart Contribution (In-kind)	TOTAL
1	Enhancing the Capacity of Cocoa Stakeholders in Indonesia and Malaysia to Improve the Quality and Safety of Cocoa	336,197	98,337	30,188	26,580	491,302
2	Knowledge Exchange Platform for Project Stakeholders Groups and Awareness Raising Beyond Direct Project Intervention	111,847	0	0	29,395	141,242
3	Project management, supervision and evaluation	156,447	0	0	35,369	191,815
4	Total	604,491	98,337	30,188	91,343	824,359
5	Overhead (8%)	48,360	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	652,851	98,337	30,188	91,343	872,719

PROJECT ALLOCATIONS



CABI

	<u>STDF Funding</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Ext. Cofinancing</u> <u>US\$</u>	<u>Counterpart Contr.</u> <u>US\$</u>
YTD Expenditure			
Material & Supplies	368.73	-	-
Personal	92,840.00	-	73,102
Duty Travel	14,459.25	-	-
Dissemination and Training	67,321.43	26,412	10,365
Operational Costs	21,698.00	-	5,183
Total YTD Expenditure	196,687.41	26,412	88,650
BUDGET	211,900.00	26,412	41,573
Available Balance as at 31 st Jan 2016	15,212.59		

Counterpart contribution: US\$ 88,650 – from CDF US\$ 47,087 cash



<u>IN CABI ACCOUNT FOR MCB, MALAYSIA</u>	<u>STDF Funding</u> <u>US\$</u>
Inception Meeting paid on behalf	1,905.36
Other expenses paid on behalf	2,736.67
Advances* (total = MYR 547,000)	165,757.58
Total	170,399.61
BUDGET	174,510.00
Unpaid Balance as at 31 st Jan 2016	4,110.39

<u>IN CABI ACCOUNT FOR ICCRI, INDONESIA</u>	<u>STDF Funding</u> <u>US\$</u>
Inception Meeting paid on behalf	1,408.27
Other expenses paid on behalf	1,051.26
Advances*	170,750.00
Total	173,281.53
BUDGET	205,065.00
Unpaid Balance as at 31 st Jan 2016	31,783.47

<u>IN CABI ACCOUNT FOR CCIL, PNG</u>	<u>STDF Funding</u> <u>US\$</u>
Inception Meeting paid on behalf	3,856.50
Other expenses paid on behalf	6,838.95
Advances* (AUD 5,000)	4,226.30
Total	14,921.75
BUDGET	21,840.00
Unpaid Balance as at 31 st Jan 2016	6,918.26

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COCOA SAFE PROJECT FINANCIAL

Prepared by
Malaysian Cocoa Board (MCB)

End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)

Project Allocation Budget for Malaysia

02

Item of Expenditure	Year 1			Year 2			TOTAL		
	STDF	Contribution In-cash	Contribution In-kind	STDF	Contribution In-cash	Contribution In-kind	STDF	Contribution In-cash	Contribution In-kind
Materials & Supplies	525			945			1,470	-	-
Personnel	9,345		7,980	10,710		12,390	20,055	-	20,370.00
Duty Travel	2,520			6,090			8,610	-	-
Dissemination and Training	104,475	9,187	3,675	38,850	3,938		143,325	13,125.00	3,675.00
Operational Costs	525			525			1,050	-	-
Grand Total	117,390	9,187	11,655	57,120	3,938	12,390	174,510	13,125.00	24,045.00



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



- MCB has received **four disbursements** from CABI to implement its activities in component 1 and 2.
- First disbursement was received on 04 April 2014 with the amount USD22,727 (~RM75,000)*.
- Second disbursement was received on 22 May 2014 with the amount USD59,090 (~RM195,000)*.
- Third disbursement was received on 22 Nov 2014 with the amount USD30,303 (~RM100,000)*.
- Fourth disbursement was received on 06 Mar 2015 with the amount USD45,455 (~RM150,000)*.
- **Total received up to 02 January 2016 is USD157,575 (~RM520,000).**

* **Currency exchange rate: US\$1 = MYR3.30**



Financial Statement for Malaysia

	STDF	In kind / Other	Total
Total project budget (US\$)	174,510.00	37,170.00	211,680.00
Total amount received to December 2015 (US\$)	157,575.76	37,170.00	194,745.76
Total expenditure to December 2015 (US\$)	171,964.08	39,610.00	211,574.08
Unspent funds (US\$)	2,545.92*	-2,440.00	105.92

* The expenditure pending finalization of compiling the receipts payment done on 2nd baseline survey.



Quarterly Expenditure Statement

05

Item of Expenditure	Approved Budget		Actual expenditures incurred							Cumulative unspent balance to-date
	Total project budget	Current project year budget	Cumulative expenditures from previous period	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Current project year total	Cumulative expenditures to-date	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H=D+E+F+G	I=C+H	J=A-I
Materials & Supplies	1,470	945	421.61			1,624.24		1,624.24	2,045.85	(575.85)
Personnel	20,055	10,710	5,250.34	890.52	3,364.33	9,121.96		13,376.81	18,627.15	1,427.85
Duty Travel	8,610	6,090	3,246.03	7,349.39	1,585.15	1,714.27	950.80	11,599.61	14,845.64	(6,235.64)
Dissemination and Training	143,325	38,850	95,188.23	10,576.03	5,719.06	14,293.06	10,516.03	41,104.18	136,292.41	7,032.59
Operational Costs	1,050	525	153.03					-	153.03	896.97
Grand Total	174,510	57,120	104,259.24	18,815.94	10,668.54	26,753.53	11,466.83	67,704.84	171,964.08	2,545.92



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



THANK YOU



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



FINANCIAL REPORT ON STDF PROJECT (up to Sept 2015)

Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute



The Realized budget used at ICCRI until May 2014

No.	Items	Amount
1	IN KIND Preparation training venue	USD 2.000
2	IN CASH Treatment demonstration plots	USD 2.000
	Preparing GAP equipment	USD 1.000
	Total	USD 5.000

The Realized budget used at ICCRI until October 2014

No.	Items	Unit	QTY	Unit cost (IDR)	STDF	In cash by ICCRI	In Kind by ICCRI
1.	Production manual book						
	- Translation and editing	Book	1	217	217		
	- Printing manual book	Copy	25	12	304		
2.	Venue and other logistics						
	- Meeting room						
	- LCD projector						
	- Supporting staff						
	- etc						3.675
3.	Materials for demonstration						
	- Demplot on GAP	Ha	1			1.913	
	- Nursery on clonal propagation	Package	1			545	
	- Post harvest handling & fermentation	Package	1			1.304	
	- Pesticide application	Package	1			261	
	- Pest & disease assessment	Package	1			248	
	- Fertilizer identification	Package	1			345	
	- Local transport	Car	12	43		625	
4.	Travel for trainee						
	- Airfare ticket	trip	15		2.668		
	- Local transport	trip	15		1.342		
	- Car for field trip	trip	3		565		
5.	DSA for trainee	day	240	100	24.000		
	TOTAL				29.097	5.241	3.675
					2.928		

The Realized budget used at ICCRI until April 2015

No.	Items	Unit	QTY	Unit cost (IDR)	STDF	In cash by ICCRI	External Cofinancing	In Kind by ICCRI
COMPONENT 1								
1.	TOF for farmer's group/cooperative leaders & local extension (40 TOF)							
	a. TOF in West Sumatra							
	- Travel for master facilitator							
	- 2 MF from ICCRI	Trip	2	350,0	700			
	- 1 local MF	Trip	1	100,0	100			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	200,0	4.800			
	- DSA for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	100,0	2.400			
	- Travel for participants to TOF	Trip	120	13,0	1.565			
	- DSA for participants to TOF	Day	120	12,6	1.513			
	b. TOF in South Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator							
	- 2 MF from ICCRI	Trip	2	350,0	700			
	- 2 local MF	Trip	2	100,0	200			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (4 MF)	Day	32	200,0	6.400			
	- DSA for master facilitator (4 MF)	Day	32	100,0	3.200			
	- Travel for participants to TOF	Trip	120	13,0	1.565			
	- DSA for participants to TOF	Day	120	12,6	1.513			
	- Staff time for industry expert	Day	3	200	600		600	
	- Travel for industry to TOF	Flight	1	500	500		500	
	- DSA for industry expert to TOF	Day	3	120	360		360	
	c. TOF in Southeast Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator							
	- 2 MF from ICCRI	Trip	2	350,0	700			
	- 1 local MF	Trip	1	50,0	50			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	200,0	4.800			
	- DSA for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	100,0	2.400			
	- Travel for participants to TOF	Trip	120	13,0	1.565			
	- DSA for participants to TOF	Day	120	12,6	1.513			
	d. TOF in West Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator							
	- 2 MF from ICCRI	Trip	2	350,0	700			
	- 1 local MF	Trip	1	100,0	100			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	200,0	4.800			
	- DSA for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	100,0	2.400			
	- Travel for participants to TOF	Trip	120	13,0	1.565			
	- DSA for participants to TOF	Day	120	12,6	1.513			
	e. TOF in East Java							
	- Travel for master facilitator							
	- 1 local MF	Trip	1	100,0	100			
	- Local transport (rent 2 car)	Day	12	82,0	984			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (4 MF)	Day	32	200,0	6.400			
	- DSA for master facilitator (4 MF)	Day	32	100,0	3.200			
	- Travel for participants to TOF	Trip	120	13,0	1.565			
	- DSA for participants to TOF	Day	120	12,6	1.513			

2.	Venue and other logistics								
	- Meeting room	Room	30	82			2.459	7.876	
	- LCD projector	Unit	10	61			615		
3.	Materials for demonstration								
	- Training materials	Lumpsum	210	15,4	3.234				
	- Translation of training materials	Day	3	500	1.500	4.734			
	Total Component 1				65.259	7.808	9.336		-
	COMPONENT 2								
Activity 2									
1.	Translation of dissemination materials	Day	7	500	3.500				
2.	Adapting and production of dissemination materials (Manuals)	Copy	500	5,9	2.950				
	Total Component 2				6.450	-			-
	The realized budget (component 1 + component 2)				71.709	7.808	9.336		-
	The realized budget previously reported				33.717	8.003			5.675
	TOTAL REALIZED BUDGET (up to 15th April 2015)				105.426	15.811	9.336		5.675

The Realized budget used at ICCRI until December 2015

No.	Items	Unit	QTY	Unit cost (IDR)	STDF	In cash by ICCRI	External Cofinancing	In Kind by ICCRI
COMPONENT 1								
1.	TOF for Agro Dealer (2 TOF)							
a.	TOF in West Sumatra							
	- Travel for master facilitator (2 MF)	Trip	2	300	600			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	200,0	2.400			
	- DSA for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	100,0	1.200			
	- Travel for participants (20 persons in 3 locations)	Trip	60	13,0	783			
	- DSA for participants (20 persons, 3 days)	Day	60	12,6	757		1.400	
	- Staff time for industry expert	Day	7	200	1.400			
	- Travel for industry to TOF	Flight	1	500	500			
	- DSA for industry expert to TOF	Day	7	120	840			
b.	TOF in West Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator (2 MF)	Trip	2	300	600			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	16	200,0	3.200			
	- DSA for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	16	100,0	1.600			
	- Travel for participants (20 persons in 3 locations)	Trip	60	13,0	783			
	- DSA for participants (20 persons, 3 days)	Day	60	12,6	757			
2.	TOF for Processor/Trader (3 TOF)							
a.	TOF in Lampung							
	- Travel for master facilitator (2 MF)	Trip	2	300	600			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	14	200,0	2.800			
	- DSA for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	14	100,0	1.400			
	- Travel for participants (20 persons in 3 locations)	Trip	60	13,0	783			
	- DSA for participants (20 persons, 3 days)	Day	60	12,6	757		1.400	
	- Staff time for industry expert	Day	7	200	1.400			
	- Travel for industry to TOF	Flight	1	500	500			
	- DSA for industry expert to TOF	Day	7	120	840			
b.	TOF in Central Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator (2 MF)	Trip	2	300	600			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	200,0	2.400			
	- DSA for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	100,0	1.200			
	- Travel for participants (20 persons in 3 locations)	Trip	60	13,0	783			
	- DSA for participants (20 persons, 3 days)	Day	60	12,6	757			
c.	TOF in South Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator (2 MF)	Trip	2	300	600			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	200,0	2.400			
	- DSA for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	100,0	1.200			
	- Travel for participants (20 persons in 3 locations)	Trip	60	13,0	783			
	- DSA for participants (20 persons, 3 days)	Day	60	12,6	757			
2.	Venue and other logistics							
	- Meeting room and other logistics	Room	15	100	1.500	1.500		

3.	Materials for demonstration - Training materials	Lumpsum	105	10,0	1.050			
4.	Project impact survey Travel - Southeast Sulawesi - South Sulawesi - Central Sulawesi - East Java - West Sumatra - Lampung DSA Material Staff time	Trip Day Material Day	 1 1 1 1 1 1 58 400 58	 630 556 555 252 467 481 100 3 200	 630 556 555 252 467 481 5.800 1.200 11.600			
Total Component 1					54.587	1.500	5.480	-
COMPONENT 2					33.075			
Activity 2 1.	Production poster	Copy	200	18	3.600			
Total Component 2					3.600	-	-	-
The realized budget (component 1 + component 2)					58.187	1.500	5.480	-
The realized budget previously reported					105.426	15.811	9.336	5.675
TOTAL REALIZED BUDGET (up to 20th January 2016)					163.613	17.311	14.816	5.675

Summary Budget

Bacth of transfer	Amount (USD)
1 st transfer (August 2014)	32.025
2 nd transfer (Dec 2014)	67.725
3 th transfer (March 2015)	33.075
4 th transfer (Nov 2015)	40.000
Total amount transferred to ICCRI	172.825
The realized budget up to January 2016	163.613
(+/-)	9.212

Thanks You



COCOA SAFE PROJECT FINANCIAL

Prepared by
Malaysian Cocoa Board (MCB)

End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)

Project Allocation Budget for Malaysia

02

Item of Expenditure	Year 1			Year 2			TOTAL		
	STDF	Contribution In-cash	Contribution In-kind	STDF	Contribution In-cash	Contribution In-kind	STDF	Contribution In-cash	Contribution In-kind
Materials & Supplies	525			945			1,470	-	-
Personnel	9,345		7,980	10,710		12,390	20,055	-	20,370.00
Duty Travel	2,520			6,090			8,610	-	-
Dissemination and Training	104,475	9,187	3,675	38,850	3,938		143,325	13,125.00	3,675.00
Operational Costs	525			525			1,050	-	-
Grand Total	117,390	9,187	11,655	57,120	3,938	12,390	174,510	13,125.00	24,045.00



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



- MCB has received **four disbursements** from CABI to implement its activities in component 1 and 2.
- First disbursement was received on 04 April 2014 with the amount USD22,727 (~RM75,000)*.
- Second disbursement was received on 22 May 2014 with the amount USD59,090 (~RM195,000)*.
- Third disbursement was received on 22 Nov 2014 with the amount USD30,303 (~RM100,000)*.
- Fourth disbursement was received on 06 Mar 2015 with the amount USD45,455 (~RM150,000)*.
- **Total received up to 02 January 2016 is USD157,575 (~RM520,000).**

* **Currency exchange rate: US\$1 = MYR3.30**



Financial Statement for Malaysia

	STDF	In kind / Other	Total
Total project budget (US\$)	174,510.00	37,170.00	211,680.00
Total amount received to December 2015 (US\$)	157,575.76	37,170.00	194,745.76
Total expenditure to December 2015 (US\$)	171,964.08	39,610.00	211,574.08
Unspent funds (US\$)	2,545.92*	-2,440.00	105.92

* The expenditure pending finalization of compiling the receipts payment done on 2nd baseline survey.



Quarterly Expenditure Statement

05

Item of Expenditure	Approved Budget		Actual expenditures incurred							Cummulative unspent balance to-date
	Total project budget	Current project year budget	Cummulative expenditures from previous period	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Current project year total	Cummulative expenditures to-date	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H=D+E+F+G	I=C+H	J=A-I
Materials & Supplies	1,470	945	421.61			1,624.24		1,624.24	2,045.85	(575.85)
Personnel	20,055	10,710	5,250.34	890.52	3,364.33	9,121.96		13,376.81	18,627.15	1,427.85
Duty Travel	8,610	6,090	3,246.03	7,349.39	1,585.15	1,714.27	950.80	11,599.61	14,845.64	(6,235.64)
Dissemination and Training	143,325	38,850	95,188.23	10,576.03	5,719.06	14,293.06	10,516.03	41,104.18	136,292.41	7,032.59
Operational Costs	1,050	525	153.03					-	153.03	896.97
Grand Total	174,510	57,120	104,259.24	18,815.94	10,668.54	26,753.53	11,466.83	67,704.84	171,964.08	2,545.92



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



THANK YOU



End Project Meeting in Le Meridien Hotel, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah (02 - 03 February 2016)



FINANCIAL REPORT ON STDF PROJECT (up to Sept 2015)

Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute



The Realized budget used at ICCRI until May 2014

No.	Items	Amount
1	IN KIND Preparation training venue	USD 2.000
2	IN CASH Treatment demonstration plots	USD 2.000
	Preparing GAP equipment	USD 1.000
	Total	USD 5.000

The Realized budget used at ICCRI until October 2014

No.	Items	Unit	QTY	Unit cost (IDR)	STDF	In cash by ICCRI	In Kind by ICCRI
1.	Production manual book						
	- Translation and editing	Book	1	217	217		
	- Printing manual book	Copy	25	12	304		
2.	Venue and other logistics						
	- Meeting room						
	- LCD projector						
	- Supporting staff						
	- etc						3.675
3.	Materials for demonstration						
	- Demplot on GAP	Ha	1			1.913	
	- Nursery on clonal propagation	Package	1			545	
	- Post harvest handling & fermentation	Package	1			1.304	
	- Pesticide application	Package	1			261	
	- Pest & disease assessment	Package	1			248	
	- Fertilizer identification	Package	1			345	
	- Local transport	Car	12	43		625	
4.	Travel for trainee						
	- Airfare ticket	trip	15		2.668		
	- Local transport	trip	15		1.342		
	- Car for field trip	trip	3		565		
5.	DSA for trainee	day	240	100	24.000		
	TOTAL				29.097	5.241	3.675
					2.928		

The Realized budget used at ICCRI until April 2015

No.	Items	Unit	QTY	Unit cost (IDR)	STDF	In cash by ICCRI	External Cofinancing	In Kind by ICCRI
COMPONENT 1								
1.	TOF for farmer's group/cooperative leaders & local extension (40 TOF)							
	a. TOF in West Sumatra							
	- Travel for master facilitator							
	- 2 MF from ICCRI	Trip	2	350,0	700			
	- 1 local MF	Trip	1	100,0	100			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	200,0	4.800			
	- DSA for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	100,0	2.400			
	- Travel for participants to TOF	Trip	120	13,0	1.565			
	- DSA for participants to TOF	Day	120	12,6	1.513			
	b. TOF in South Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator							
	- 2 MF from ICCRI	Trip	2	350,0	700			
	- 2 local MF	Trip	2	100,0	200			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (4 MF)	Day	32	200,0	6.400			
	- DSA for master facilitator (4 MF)	Day	32	100,0	3.200			
	- Travel for participants to TOF	Trip	120	13,0	1.565			
	- DSA for participants to TOF	Day	120	12,6	1.513			
	- Staff time for industry expert	Day	3	200	600		600	
	- Travel for industry to TOF	Flight	1	500	500		500	
	- DSA for industry expert to TOF	Day	3	120	360		360	
	c. TOF in Southeast Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator							
	- 2 MF from ICCRI	Trip	2	350,0	700			
	- 1 local MF	Trip	1	50,0	50			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	200,0	4.800			
	- DSA for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	100,0	2.400			
	- Travel for participants to TOF	Trip	120	13,0	1.565			
	- DSA for participants to TOF	Day	120	12,6	1.513			
	d. TOF in West Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator							
	- 2 MF from ICCRI	Trip	2	350,0	700			
	- 1 local MF	Trip	1	100,0	100			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	200,0	4.800			
	- DSA for master facilitator (3 MF)	Day	24	100,0	2.400			
	- Travel for participants to TOF	Trip	120	13,0	1.565			
	- DSA for participants to TOF	Day	120	12,6	1.513			
	e. TOF in East Java							
	- Travel for master facilitator							
	- 1 local MF	Trip	1	100,0	100			
	- Local transport (rent 2 car)	Day	12	82,0	984			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (4 MF)	Day	32	200,0	6.400			
	- DSA for master facilitator (4 MF)	Day	32	100,0	3.200			
	- Travel for participants to TOF	Trip	120	13,0	1.565			
	- DSA for participants to TOF	Day	120	12,6	1.513			

2.	Venue and other logistics							
	- Meeting room	Room	30	82		2.459	7.876	
	- LCD projector	Unit	10	61		615		
3.	Materials for demonstration							
	- Training materials	Lumpsum	210	15,4	3.234			
	- Translation of training materials	Day	3	500	1.500	4.734		
	Total Component 1				65.259	7.808	9.336	-
	COMPONENT 2							
Activity 2								
1.	Translation of dissemination materials	Day	7	500	3.500			
2.	Adapting and production of dissemination materials (Manuals)	Copy	500	5,9	2.950			
	Total Component 2				6.450	-		-
	The realized budget (component 1 + component 2)				71.709	7.808	9.336	-
	The realized budget previously reported				33.717	8.003		5.675
	TOTAL REALIZED BUDGET (up to 15th April 2015)				105.426	15.811	9.336	5.675

The Realized budget used at ICCRI until December 2015

No.	Items	Unit	QTY	Unit cost (IDR)	STDF	In cash by ICCRI	External Cofinancing	In Kind by ICCRI
COMPONENT 1								
1.	TOF for Agro Dealer (2 TOF)							
a.	TOF in West Sumatra							
	- Travel for master facilitator (2 MF)	Trip	2	300	600			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	200,0	2.400			
	- DSA for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	100,0	1.200			
	- Travel for participants (20 persons in 3 locations)	Trip	60	13,0	783			
	- DSA for participants (20 persons, 3 days)	Day	60	12,6	757		1.400	
	- Staff time for industry expert	Day	7	200				
	- Travel for industry to TOF	Flight	1	500			500	
	- DSA for industry expert to TOF	Day	7	120			840	
b.	TOF in West Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator (2 MF)	Trip	2	300	600			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	16	200,0	3.200			
	- DSA for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	16	100,0	1.600			
	- Travel for participants (20 persons in 3 locations)	Trip	60	13,0	783			
	- DSA for participants (20 persons, 3 days)	Day	60	12,6	757			
2.	TOF for Processor/Trader (3 TOF)							
a.	TOF in Lampung							
	- Travel for master facilitator (2 MF)	Trip	2	300	600			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	14	200,0	2.800			
	- DSA for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	14	100,0	1.400			
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	- Staff time for industry expert	Day	7	200				
	- Travel for industry to TOF	Flight	1	500			500	
	- DSA for industry expert to TOF	Day	7	120			840	
b.	TOF in Central Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator (2 MF)	Trip	2	300	600			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	200,0	2.400			
	- DSA for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	100,0	1.200			
	- Travel for participants (20 persons in 3 locations)	Trip	60	13,0	783			
	- DSA for participants (20 persons, 3 days)	Day	60	12,6	757			
c.	TOF in South Sulawesi							
	- Travel for master facilitator (2 MF)	Trip	2	300	600			
	- Staff time for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	200,0	2.400			
	- DSA for master facilitator (2 MF)	Day	12	100,0	1.200			
	- Travel for participants (20 persons in 3 locations)	Trip	60	13,0	783			
	- DSA for participants (20 persons, 3 days)	Day	60	12,6	757			
2.	Venue and other logistics							
	- Meeting room and other logistics	Room	15	100	1.500	1.500		

3.	Materials for demonstration - Training materials	Lumpsum	105	10,0	1.050			
4.	Project impact survey Travel - Southeast Sulawesi - South Sulawesi - Central Sulawesi - East Java - West Sumatra - Lampung DSA Material Staff time	Trip Day Material Day	 1 1 1 1 1 1 58 400 58	 630 556 555 252 467 481 100 3 200	 630 556 555 252 467 481 5.800 1.200 11.600			
Total Component 1					54.587	1.500	5.480	-
COMPONENT 2					33.075			
Activity 2 1.	Production poster	Copy	200	18	3.600			
Total Component 2					3.600	-		-
The realized budget (component 1 + component 2)					58.187	1.500	5.480	-
The realized budget previously reported					105.426	15.811	9.336	5.675
TOTAL REALIZED BUDGET (up to 20th January 2016)					163.613	17.311	14.816	5.675

Summary Budget

Bacth of transfer	Amount (USD)
1 st transfer (August 2014)	32.025
2 nd transfer (Dec 2014)	67.725
3 th transfer (March 2015)	33.075
4 th transfer (Nov 2015)	40.000
Total amount transferred to ICCRI	172.825
The realized budget up to January 2016	163.613
(+/-)	9.212

Thanks You

Annex 3.10. Lesson learnt from the project by MCB



LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PROJECT (MALAYSIA)

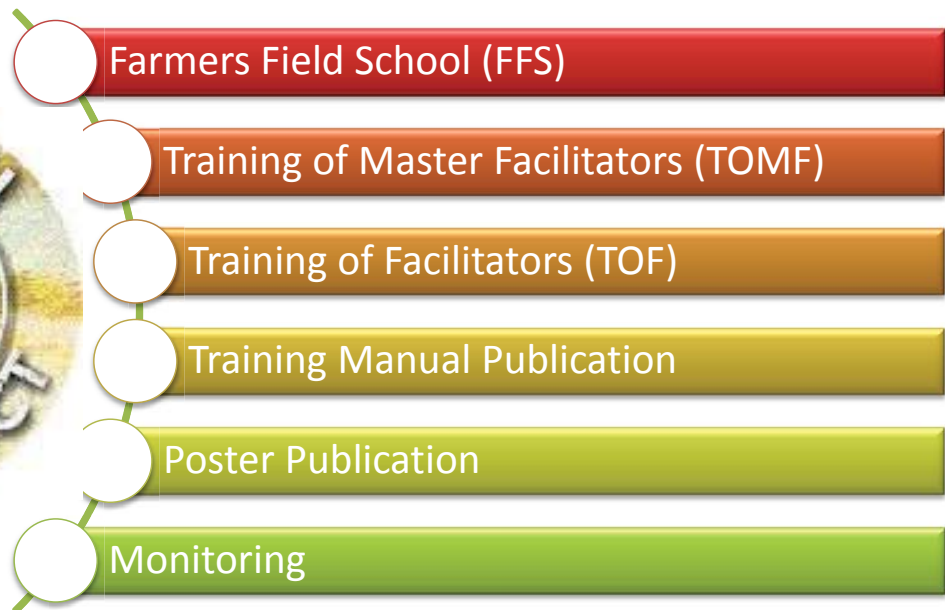
Dr. Ramle Kasin
Deputy Director General
(Research And Development)
Malaysian Cocoa Board

CONTENT



- The project started in Malaysia in 2014
- **Main Objective** – To produce and trade cocoa that meets food safety and international SPS standards.
- **Intermediate objective:** To increase awareness of SPS issues among supply chain stakeholders through innovative knowledge / technology dissemination and adoption.

ACTIVITIES



LESSON LEARNED : 'Farmers Field School'



- Sg Siput, Perak
- 02 March -16 June 2015
- 20 farmers

LESSON LEARNED 1 :
Concept of teaching

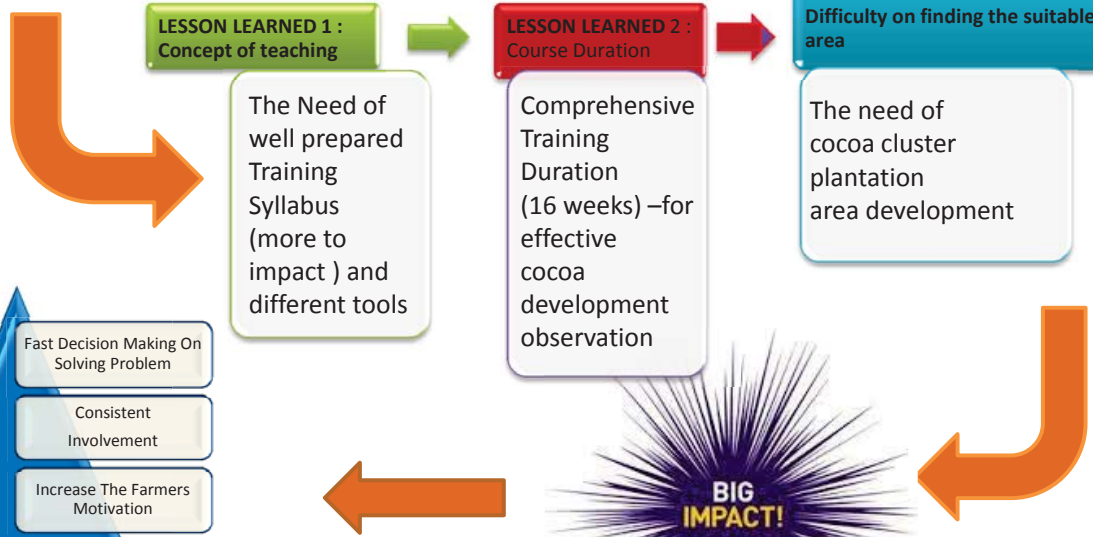
The Need of well prepared Training Syllabus (more to impact) and different tools

LESSON LEARNED 2 :
Course Duration

Comprehensive Training Duration (16 weeks) –for effective cocoa development observation

LESSON LEARNED 3 :
Difficulty on finding the suitable area

The need of cocoa cluster plantation area development





LESSON LEARNED : 'Training of Master Facilitators'



- CRDC Hilir Perak
- 07 – 17 April 2014
- 5 scientists; 22 extension staffs (MCB and DOA)

LESSON LEARNED 1 : Adult learning/ no education background

Focus more on 'Hands-on Training'.
Multi approaches for skill training

LESSON LEARNED 2 : Similar type of courses

New approaches for training.

LESSON LEARNED 3 : Change the mindset from the normal practice

Depth understanding on handling chemicals by showing the impact use physical evidence technique.

LESSON LEARNED 4 : Inexperience Extension Agent (new staff) compared to the farmers

The most important is to develop more confident among extension agents first.



Human Impact



LESSON LEARNED : 'Training of Facilitators'



- By Regions = 3 regions
- 4 times (Jengka, Hilir Perak, Sarawak and Sabah)
- Focus Group : Extension Agent, Farmers Leader and Agro dealers

LESSON LEARNED 1 : Comprehensive Topics / Limited Time

Different approaches can be apply to different target group

LESSON LEARNED 2 :

The need of updating the agro dealers on national policy towards chemical use/food safety

LESSON LEARNED 3 : New challenges

Develop more confident among extension agents and farmer leaders

LESSON LEARNED 4 : Inexperience extension agents

All extension agents should be the training participants



Human Impact



Lessons learned by the Agro-dealers

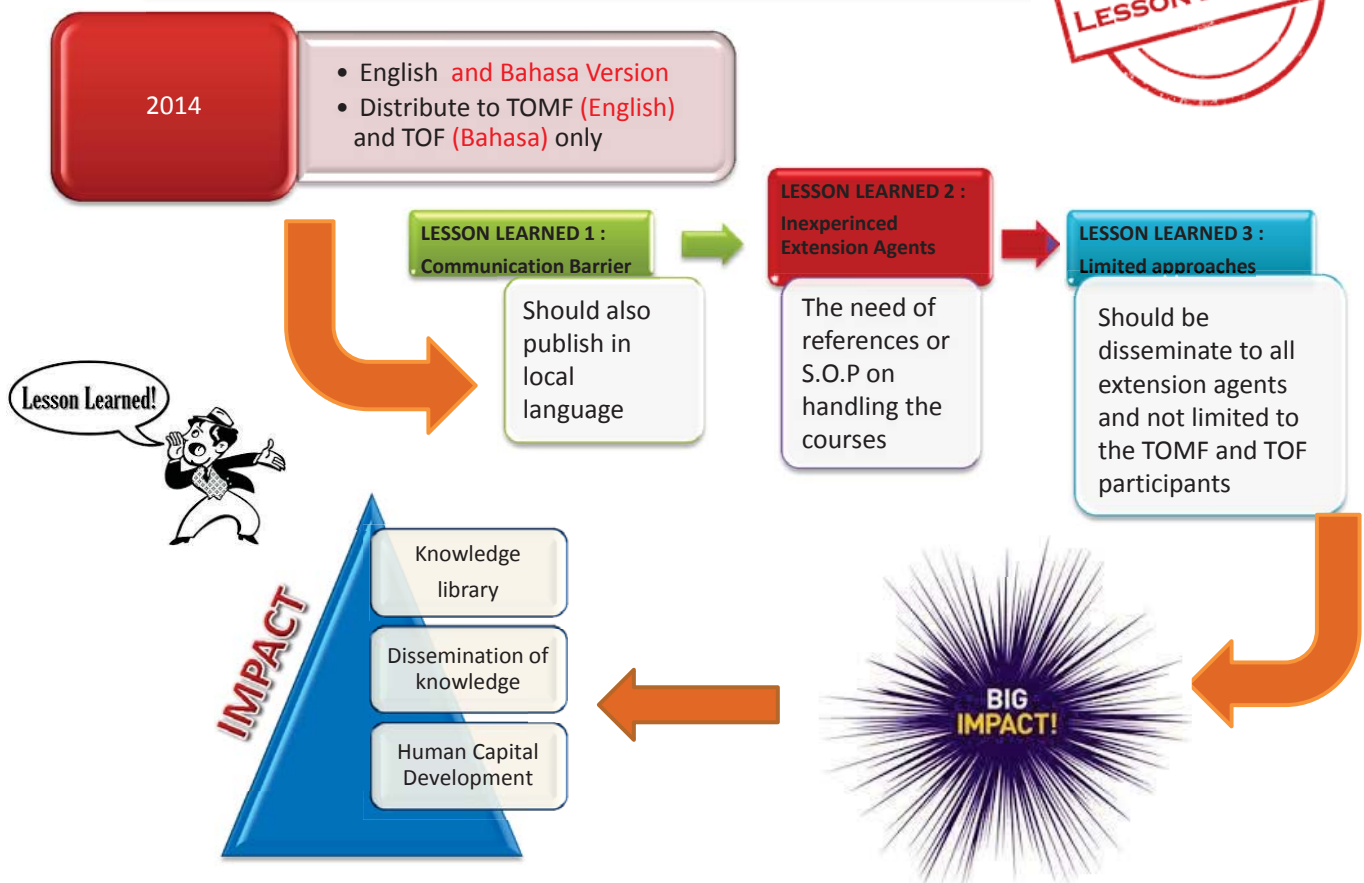
- The participants from TOF agro-dealers have learned the pesticides regulations set by Malaysia government.
- The participants have learned that pesticide dealers in Malaysia must registered with the National Pesticide Board and attend the training on pesticide usage to gain basic information on pesticides.
- The regulation included the monitoring program done by the National Pesticide Board to ensure the correct usage of pesticides on the right commodities.
- All pesticides that wanted to be used in Malaysia must have label registered and all pesticides purchased must be recorded by the enforcement officers from the National Pesticide Board.



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Lesson Learned 'Training Manual Publications'





Lesson Learned 'Poster Publications'



2014

- 2014
- Each Technology/poster
- Disseminate to farmers



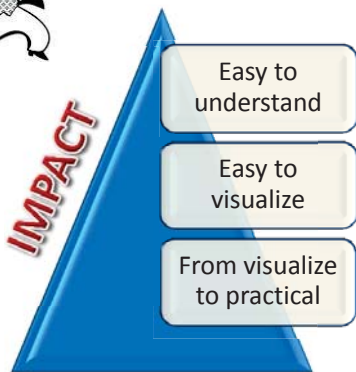
LESSON LEARNED 1

Should also publish in multi local language

LESSON LEARNED 2

Less words
More photos

Less print .
More training



LESSON LEARNED : 'Monitoring'



MONITORING

- Participants Progress Report (technology adoption, production)
- Financial Report

LESSON LEARNED 1

Selection of suitable monitoring tools is important.

LESSON LEARNED 2

Farmers need to have a proper farm record keeping.

LESSON LEARNED 3

To correct the farmer mindset that monitoring is to help them to improve the production.

LESSON LEARNED 4

Time interval for monitoring is important to see the impact of the technology adoption.



2 Mac 2015 (First week)



Registration and opening of the FFS Program



Introduction

3 Mac 2015



Agro-Ekosistem AESA at MCB Demo-Plot



AESA Field Observations and Study fields

4 Mac 2015

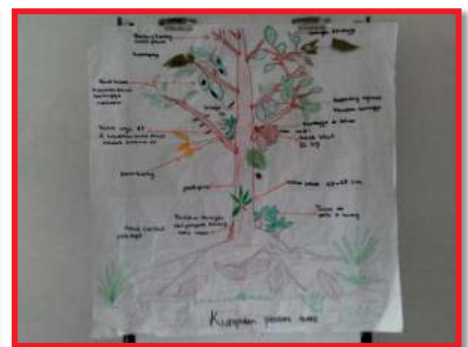


Test and validate : No technology will necessarily work in a new location, and therefore must be tested, validated, and adapted locally



Handling of Cocoa Pest & Disease application Training

5 Mac 2015



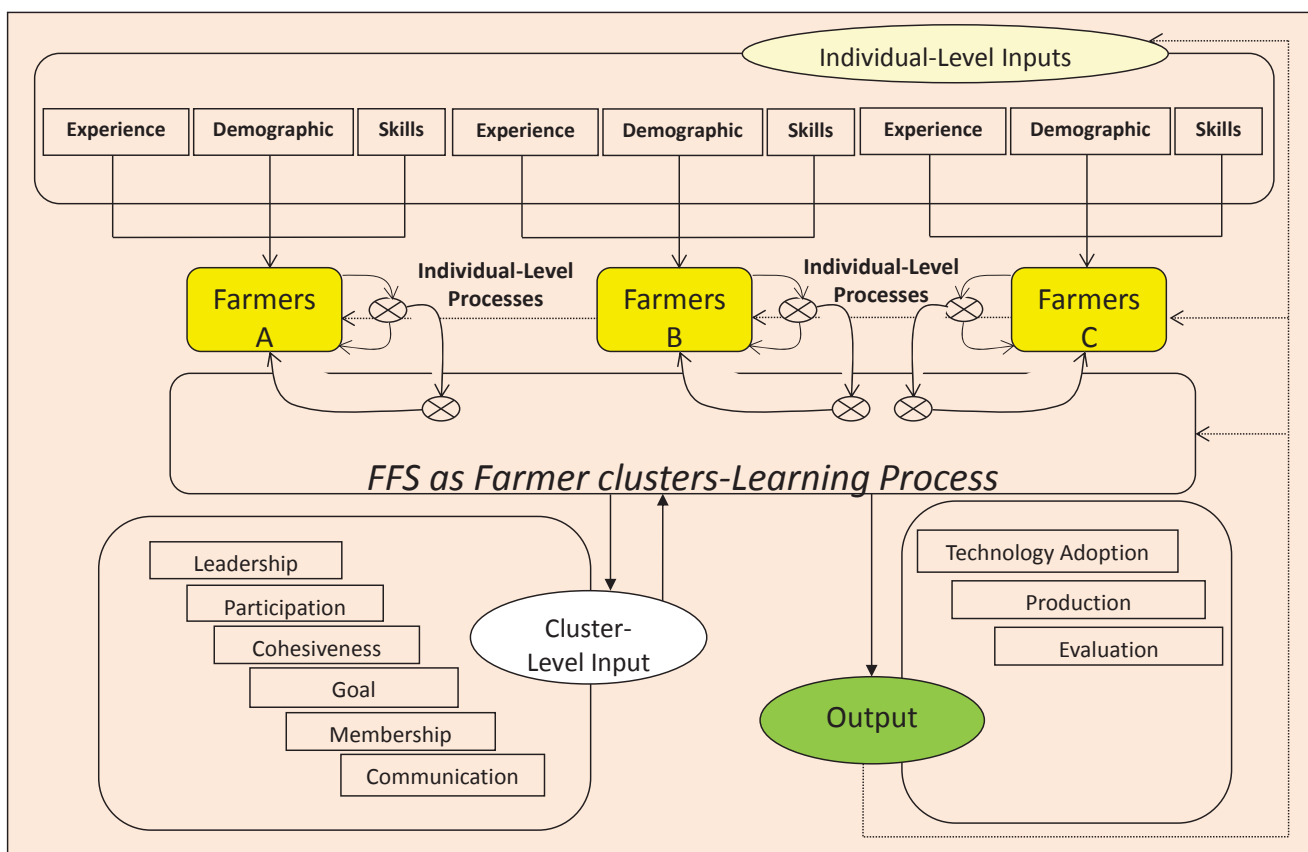
Sharing of AESA observation

Lesson Learned in FFS Observation, Evaluation, Discussion

Contribution to adoption theory & Extension Philosophy

1 Findings	2 Conclusions	3 Implications
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cocoa technologies (cocoasafe) were moderately adopted by farmers 2. There is a significant relationship between EA coordination ability and successful TAs among farmers group members. 3. There is significant contribution of farmers Group factors in predicting the level of CFCs' TA. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmer's level of TA is satisfactory. 2. EA played significant role as catalyst in contributing to successful TA among Farmers. 3. Crucial for farmers' groups to strengthen their GDF 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rate of TA strongly link to improve cocoa bean production in Malaysia. 2. Its crucial for EA to be highly competence in coordinating Farmers group. 3. CFC with the right combination of GDF is likely to performance better in TA and this will likely lead to improvement in cocoa bean production

Group System FFS Framework Adapted from Forsyth, (2006)



End of Presentation

Thank You
For Your Attention

2/3/2016 VVA 14 N 14/2012

Annex 3.11. Sustainability of the project in Malaysia by MCB

SUSTAINABILITY GOING FORWARD AND PLANNING PHASE 2 (MALAYSIA)

**PRESENTED BY :
DR. RAMLE HAJI KASIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR MANAGER
(RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)
MALAYSIAN COCOA BOARD**

02

Ways to sustain Cocoa Safe activities

- MCB has adopted the TOF modules into their Technologies Transfer Program (e.g. Advance Course of Cocoa Technologies).
- MCB implemented its first Farmer Field School (FFS) in Pos Yom, Perak using the Cocoa Safe Training Manual.
- MCB will continue to maintain the Cocoa Safe website by updating the information related to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) on cocoa.

TOTE Programs in Malaysia

- TOTE program in Malaysia divided into 3 programs;
 - Basic Course of Cocoa Technologies
 - Advance Course of Cocoa Technologies
 - ‘Gerak Gempur’
- The basic course covered the ways to plant cocoa from land clearing to harvesting beans.
- The advance course included **TOF training modules** to improve the beans production and quality.
- The ‘Gerak Gempur’ is an activity to assist farmer in improving their productivity.



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Advance Course of Cocoa Technologies

NO	MODULE	TOPICS	REGION												
			SABAH				SARAWAK			PENINSULAR MALAYSIA					
			RNU	TNM	PBU	TWU	K.S.	S'KI	BTG	H.P	JGK	MHG			
1	STARTING FARMERS FIELD SCHOOL (SFFS)	A Cocoa cropping calendar - Crop cycle												X	
		B Cocoa ecosystem		X											X
		C Cocoa food web		X											X
		D Ballot box test			X										X
		E Getting to know each other													X
2	AGRO-ECOSYSTEM ANALYSIS (AES)	A Agro-Ecosystem Analysis	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
		B Identifying and collecting healthy ripe pods, diseased, CPB infested pods and rodent damaged pods in the field													X
3	CROP HUSBANDRY (CH)	A Pruning and canopy / height control													X
		B The role of shade and spacing in determining the architecture of cocoa trees and yield													X
		C Role play on the importance of soil fertility for cocoa production													X
		D The effect of fertilizers on young cocoa plants													X
		E The effects of fertilizers on mature cocoa trees													X
4	MANAGING COCOA DISEASES AND PESTS (CDP)	A Impact of humidity and the role of diseased pods in spreading black pod													X
		B Cocoa disease infection study													X
		C Role of soil in the spread of black pod disease													X
		D Black pod disease zoo in the field		X											X
		E Insect zoo 1 – symptom development		X											X
		F Insect zoo 2 – symptom development on CPB		X											X
		G Insect zoo – predation exercise		X											X
		H Insect zoo – life cycle development		X											X
		I Determining mirid damage threshold for essential insecticide application													X
5	RATIONAL PESTICIDE USE (RPU)	A Deciding to apply pesticides on cocoa													
		B Understanding pesticides regulations													
		C Calibration and performance sprayers													
		D Improved spraying practices for mirid control													
		E Pesticides specificity													
		F Spray dye exercise													
		G Botanical pesticides screening													
		H Pesticides resistance role-play										X			
6	COCOA QUALITY	A Impact of pod maturity on fermentation and cocoa quality													X
		B Drying cocoa on a raised, covered platform													X
		C Alternative fermentation method													X
		D Drying cocoa beans using an improved solar dryer													X



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Activities carried out in Advance Course

05



Theories in Class



Group Discussion



Group presentation



Practical briefing in field



Identify cocoa pests and diseases



Looking for pest samples



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Cont.

06



Technique of harvesting ripe pod



Pods breaking



Briefing on wet beans processing



Briefing on beans fermentation



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Cont.

07



Explanation on correct way to use pesticides



Explanation on correct way to use knapsack sprayer



Spray dye exercise



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Cont.

08



Ballot box test



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Briefing on Pruning Technique



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Advance Course of Cocoa Technologies conducted in 2015

REGION	UNIT	NO. COURSES	PARTICIPANTS	COST (RM)
SABAH	RANAU	1	300	40,780.00
	TENOM	1	100	30,270.00
	PBU	2	160	83,469.40
	TAWAU	1	-	11,455.00
TOTAL		5	560	165,974.40
SARAWAK	KOTA SAMARAHAN	-	-	-
	SARIKEI	1	98	39,570.82
	BETONG	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	98	39,570.82
PENINSULAR M'SIA	HILIR PERAK	1	51	25,700.65
	JENKA	1	-	40,712.30
	MACHANG	1	200	25,152.80
TOTAL		3	251	91,565.75
GRAND TOTAL		9	909	297,110.97



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Farmers Field School (FFS) in Pos Yom, Perak

- The main objective of conducting FFS in Pos Yom is to build farmers' capacity to make well-informed crop management decisions through increased knowledge and understanding of the agro-ecosystem. Besides the farmers can experiment with new production options in their field.
- FFS participants make regular field observations and use their findings, combined with their own knowledge and experience, to judge for themselves, what, if any, action needs to be taken.
- A total of 20 farmers participated in FFS who came from nearby villages in Sungai Siput, Perak.
- Facilitators involved in given the training are from TOMF and TOF program and supervised by CABI SEA experts.
- The syllabus used in FFS training is from TOF training manual.
- The FFS started from 1st week of March 2015 until 16 June 2015 (16 weeks)



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Opening ceremony of FFS on 02 March 2015



Introduction session and theories presentation by facilitators



Observation exercise on AESA at training plot



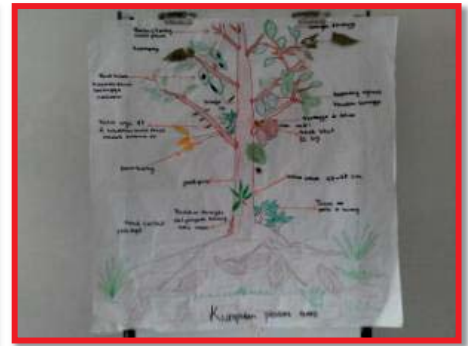
Identifying and collecting pest samples in the field



Briefing and understanding on Pesticide Application Technology



Demostration on safe & effective use of knapsack sprayers



Exercise and presentation on AESA observation at farmer's plot



Before



After

Pruning activity during AESA observation (demo)



New flushing from application of fertilizers during FFS



Collecting AESA observation data (weekly activity)



Weekly activity on processing yield for observation and learning purpose.



THANK YOU



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**Annex 3.12. Sustainability of the project in Indonesia
by ICCRI**

SUSTAINABILITY ON COCOASAFE PROJECT IN INDONESIA



Kota Kinabalu, 2nd February 2016

Indonesian Coffee and Cocoa Research Institute

The Reasoning on CocoaSafe Sustainability

1. Indonesia is the third largest cocoa producer in the world that would the safety on Indonesian cocoa bean product will impact significantly to cocoa industry.
2. ICCRI regularly conducting training for farmers and extension services on cocoa cultivation, post harvest handling and processing (± 1000 persons/yr) who come from the different region of cocoa producing area.
3. The number of cocoa farmers in Indonesia was estimated as many as 1,5 billions farmers established across from the Western part (Aceh) to Eastern part (Papua) inwhom need better understanding on SPS.

How to Sustaining CocoaSafe Activity

1. ICCRI's Training Center (ICCRI-TC) adopted some topics on TOF/TOMF manual related to SPS in the training curricula (cocoasafe theory, the rational and safety use of pesticide).
2. Maintaining website on the Cocoasafe website by updating the information related to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) on cocoa .
3. FFS will be conducted in parallel with ICCRI's Training Center (ICCRI-TC) program. The participants (farmer and extension) will attend to ICCRI for attending training supported by Local Government/private sectors then they will be subjected to SPS training. The targetted number of farmers are about 300 farmers/yr.

ICCR's Training Curricula on Cocoa Cultivation

A. Theory

- General review on cocoa business.
- Good Agricultural practices (GAP).
 - Land preparation.
 - Nursery
 - Planting
 - Pruning
 - Fertilizing
- Agroforestry/farm diversification.
- Standard on cocoa quality.
- Cocoa safety & HACCP; rational use of pesticide, soil health & storage.

B. Practical on using rational pesticide.

Possibility Activity

1. Base line study on pesticide residue & Cadmium levels in cocoa beans from cocoa growing area in Indonesia.
2. Analysis the economic added-value and the impact on cocoasafe from various certification body which be implemented on cocoa farm.

Thanks You