STDF PROJECT GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Title	Latin America: Strengthening regional capacity to meet pesticides export requirements based on international standards
Objective	Enhance regional capacity in pesticide residues data generation and monitoring for establishing, implementing, and complying with international pesticide residues standards.
Budget requested from STDF	**US$374,166**
Total project budget	**US$1,195,416**
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I. BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

This proposal is linked to a broader global project that aims to establish a coordination mechanism for countries to identify common pesticide needs and work together to generate the necessary data to support national registrations, establish/adopt international standards for trade, and strengthen abilities to comply with international residue standards through improved pesticide monitoring. One of the

primary, long-term objectives resulting from the Global Minor Use Summit-2 (FAO Headquarters, February 2012) was the establishment of a central organization body that would facilitate this process between growers, governments, research institutes, and pesticide manufacturers around the world. The realization of this objective requires the establishment of a framework mechanism for coordination/collaboration and also requires substantial capacity building in order to ensure meaningful participation by developing countries.

This proposal for Latin American countries is part of a global initiative that began implementation in Asia and more recently in Africa under the financing of the STDF and a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-funded program for North Africa and the Middle East. In Latin America, capacity building efforts to enhance abilities in pesticide residue data generation were carried out in 2011 and 2012 under the financing of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). These continuing efforts would ideally be supplemented with support from the STDF under this proposal. Substantial in-kind support has been provided by the participating countries themselves, the IR-4 Project [1](based at Rutgers University), partner pesticide manufacturers, and other organizations – at approximately 70% of the total project cost. As this project concept has developed, there has been increasing interest by other countries and organizations to join, coordinate and fund their national/regional programs with the project: e.g., China, New Zealand, South Korea, Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique (COLEACP).

1. Relevance for the STDF

This project is aligned with the STDF's mandate of providing support for implementation of regional projects that promote compliance with international SPS requirements to improve market access. Not only will this project build capacity for Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) compliance, but it will also enhance Latin American nation's participation in the actual process of establishing and implementing these international requirements through regional and international collaboration. Further addressing the STDF's mission, this project will disseminate good practices on the farm and in the laboratory through training and hands-on, real-life experience. Additionally, this project will address several of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to which the STDF is committed to achieving, namely MDG 1 - Eradicate poverty, MDG 7 (environmental sustainability), and MDG 8 – Global Partnership for Development. This project will ultimately promote regional and global collaboration and information exchanges on pesticide data research, specialty crop support, and regulatory harmonization to facilitate trade.

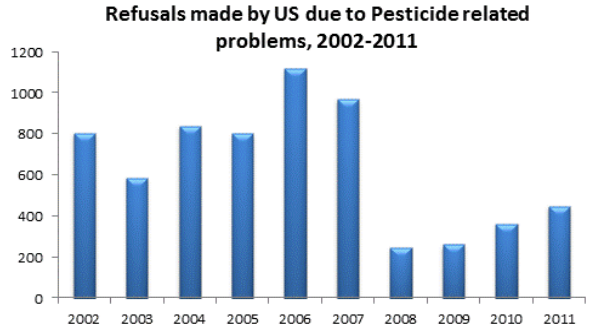
2. SPS context and specific issue/problem to be addressed

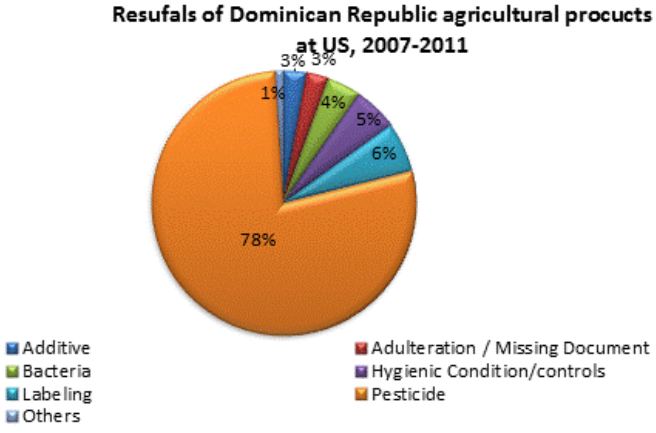
Government ministries, academia, research institutions, laboratories and the private sector are critical to any nation's conformity to World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations. Within Latin America, many of the countries with underdeveloped pesticide research and regulatory capacity are located in Central America and the Andean regions – the primary beneficiaries of this project. Of these countries, Costa Rica has a relatively advanced pesticide research program and will be able to play a leadership role in this project by providing field trial and laboratory trainers. This project will draw upon regional expertise, but will also focus on those countries that are in a transitional position to advance their national pesticide programs from a high understanding level to actual implementation of basic research and international engagement in residue trade standards. Collaborations with the more advanced Latin American countries (e.g., Brazil, Chile, Argentina) will be encouraged, as they may be able to participate with their own national funds and benefit from the outputs of the work under this project.

[1] IR-4 is a research organization that generates field trial residue data for minor/specialty crops in the United States to support pesticide product registrations and to establish MRLs.

Many of the pesticides that are required for the production of a diverse variety of tropical fruits and vegetables in the Latin America region do not have established national or Codex Alimentarius MRLs. Consequently, importing countries often set residue tolerances at "limits of determination" e.g. the lowest concentration of residue in a sample that can be detected by a given analytical procedure. Given advances in analytical methods of detection, this scenario can basically restrict the use of certain critical pesticides altogether. This becomes particularly problematic when newer, safer (less toxic) pesticides become available on the global market, but cannot be used because international MRLs have not yet been established. Often, the absence of an MRL results from a lack of necessary residue data for the particular crop/pesticide combination. Most Latin American countries do not have the capacity to generate these high quality data to establish international trade standards.

Due to this drawback, farmers are forced to continue using higher risk chemicals, resulting in economic loss because of restricted market access, lower crop productivity (increased rate of pest resistance), and negative impacts on environmental, worker, and consumer safety. As Latin America's trading partners begin to ban or restrict the use of older crop protection chemistries, significant economic losses have resulted from shipments rejected due to pesticide residue violations, because farmers are unable to comply with established (or non-existent) international standards. As can be seen in the graphic below, despite the overall reduction in the number of Latin American agricultural exports refused by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) due to non-compliance with pesticide standards, this problem remains a major concern in this region. In fact, the number of refusals has increased in the last four years. In countries like the Dominican Republic, pesticide related problems account for almost 80% of the refusals (see charts below).





Source: INTradeBID (available: http://www.iadb.org/topics/trade/int/tools/sps/Import.aspx?lang=ing)

In summary, the problem to be addressed by this project is the hindered access to export markets due to a lack of acceptable pest control products, a lack of corresponding MRL trade standards for crops of importance to the Latin American region and partner countries, which results in non-compliance with international MRL standards.

Institutional framework for SPS management

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) has been very active in SPS-related activities in Latin America and the Caribbean, focusing on a wide range of activities such as policy and regulations development, modernization of animal and plant health and food safety national services, capacity building, and lending technical support to national and regional agricultural health and food safety (AHFS) organizations. Furthermore, IICA has conducted medium-term (4-6 years) programs to promote the participation of its member countries in international SPS fora, particularly the SPS Committee of the World Trade Organization, the Codex Alimentarius, and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). The contributions of IICA to the standard-setting procedures of the "Three Sisters" (OIE, IPPC, and Codex Alimentarius) have been widely recognized.

In addition to capacity-building programs on SPS, IICA has also developed tools to enhance its member countries´ capacity to comply with and benefit from, the SPS Agreement. Among these tools, the Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) instrument developed by IICA initially for veterinary services, was later used as a template to develop similar tools for phytosanitary services, food safety control services/systems, and for the SPS coordination mechanism that the SPS Agreement requires of each signatory country. The latter was applied in 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries in 2008-2010 under an STDF-funded project, resulting in 26 SPS national agendas and four sub-regional SPS agendas that currently guide IICA´s SPS-related capacity building programs and those of other international technical cooperation organizations. These tools and other are now available to the world community in IICA´s webpage (www.iica.int).

As one of the leading technical institutions for food safety in Latin America the submitting countries of this STDF proposal are requesting that IICA be the implementing organization for this project.

Since the entering into force of the SPS agreement in 1995, it has been noted that many developing countries have not been actively participating in the development of international SPS standards. Developing countries have also had difficulties aligning their regulations with international standards. Indeed, in 2009, the WTO-SPS committee meeting in Geneva Switzerland observed that:

- There is need to enhance the participation of developing countries in development of international standards and other relevant areas;
- There is need to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts and to identify future collaboration in light of limited financial and human resources in the "three sisters" i.e. IPPC, OIE and Codex; also to promote deeper understanding and increased usefulness for developing countries; and
- There is need to ensure that the standard-setting process is in line with the implementation of the SPS Agreement and facilitates trade on agriculture and food products, especially for developing countries.

Challenges experienced by some national SPS committees include: lack of a legal framework in which to operate; a dynamic membership and lack of financial resources to finance operations of the committee.

The interest in the proposed program is arising from weaknesses identified by the WTO-SPS committee and the desire by the Latin American countries involved to strengthen their participation in international sanitary and phytosanitary standard-setting processes. The present initiative would also help achieve wider harmonization of SPS norms within the Latin American region.

SPS priorities or issues identified in SPS-capacity evaluations

In Latin American countries, the agricultural sector is very important. However, it still has a limited role in the provision of information to the scientific advisory bodies of the Codex Alimentarius. Despite the existing capacities in the countries, it is a weakness that has been identified by Codex. This project is an opportunity for Latin America to improve their position as a provider of scientific data to develop international standards.

IICA has been implementing the project "Strengthening the Participation of the Americas in Codex Alimentarius Committees" (USDA, IICA and Canada funds), and plans to continue and widen the project in 2013. The proposal presented here fully complements the IICA initiative.

Minor use crops, sometimes referred to as specialty or minor crops, (crops with few available pesticides for use on a global scale) do not provide sufficient economic incentives for the chemical manufacturers to seek registrations. As a result, many of the specialty crops grown in Latin America lack both Codex and national MRLs. If MRLs do not exist for these crops, or if the MRLs do not reflect the actual use patterns where the crops are grown, then production and trade of treated crops becomes problematic, as growers must tailor production practices to each export destination. Yet, most growers are unaware of the destination of the crops at the time of production. In order to work toward greater harmonization of MRLs globally and support compliance with internationally agreed upon trade standards, it is important to promote the establishment and adoption of a globally harmonized Codex MRL as a single, common standard, rather than having a segmented MRL system created across multiple regions or countries.

The first Global Minor Use Summit was held at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy in December, 2007 to seek solutions to the "minor use problem". Many of the Latin American countries attended the Summit and contributed to the drafting of follow-up recommendations. One of the comments reiterated by developing country participants was the fact that global trade standards (i.e. Codex MRLs) are almost never based upon data generated in developing countries, yet these countries rely most heavily on Codex standards. The list of Summit recommendations for follow-up includes:

1. Enhance sharing of data and information on minor use programs
2. Increase capacity building efforts for developing countries on pesticides registration and data generation
3. Enhance support for minor use issues within Codex
4. Initiate international collaborative pilot projects to encourage work-sharing for the establishment and review of residue data

The Second Global Minor Use Summit, hosted by FAO in Rome, Italy from February 21-24, 2012 attracted approximately 275 participants from over 60 countries. The objective of Summit-2 was to develop a global five-year action plan to address the numerous obstacles faced by growers in producing and trading "minor use" crops. Five central action themes resulted from Summit-2 include: 1) Registration of minor uses and MRL setting, 2) Capacity Development, 3) Coordination and Collaboration, 4) Communication, and 5) Incentives. Within these themes, key action items included the development of global initiatives to better harmonize MRLs, to encourage the establishment of regional expert working groups, to implement collaborative data generation projects, to explore the establishment of a central minor use coordination body, and to develop global guidance documents to facilitate national import tolerances. Action items 2.4 and 2.5 of the five year action plan (Appendix 5) pertain to the promotion of activities that encourage greater participation in data generation and providing guidance on Codex processes. Thus, this proposed work is ideally aligned with the priorities identified at the Global Summit.

This residue data generation project will specifically address the recommendations and priority actions identified at the Global Minor Use Summits. It will also serve as a pilot effort to work through issues of coordinated work-sharing and joint data submissions by multiple countries,

particularly developing countries, as promoted within the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR).

Specific problem to be addressed

Pesticide residue data that are needed to establish Codex MRLs are almost exclusively generated in countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and the European Community to support product registrations. Very rarely are data generated in developing countries, and therefore, few Codex MRLs are established for crops grown primarily in these specific regions of the world. Even where Codex MRLs do exist for crops grown in developing countries, still, that data was generated in industrialized countries (mostly northern) where climate and pest pressures may be vastly different. Hence, the Codex MRLs do not necessarily reflect the developing countries' use patterns for those pesticides, which can result in residues that exceed Codex limits. A paradox thus exists: Codex MRLs are established from data generated in the major market countries, yet those countries do not rely on Codex; the developing countries rely on Codex MRLs, yet they contribute almost no data to establish those MRLs. Codex MRLs that incorporate data from more countries and regions would therefore be more relevant and important to developing countries, and would enhance their ability to comply with international trade standards.

The underlying issues behind the lack of Codex MRLs established and adopted for pesticides currently used in the region include the following:

1) *Technical expertise*: Field trial data must be of exceptional quality in order to be considered by Codex. The expertise to develop, review and interpret residue data in the context of Codex MRL adoption is still not fully available in Latin America. Additionally, Latin American countries often lack the ability to monitor horticultural commodities to ensure that domestically consumed, and exported products, comply with national and international residue standards.

This project aims to improve technical expertise in data generation, review and interpretation, exploring ways to better support minor-use crops, strengthening engagement and participation in the Codex MRL-setting and adoption process, and strengthening pesticide residue monitoring programs.

2) *Codex engagement*: In order to better align with Codex MRL standards, relevant data needs to be generated, submitted to the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), and importantly, championed by the Latin American delegates at the CCPR.

This proposed project is aligned with the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) Strategic Plan. Specifically, the project would address CAC goal 4: Promoting cooperation between Codex and relevant international intergovernmental organizations by encouraging contributions from other international bodies in Codex work, and CAC goal 5: Promoting maximum and effective participation of members from developing countries.

The primary purpose of the project is to enhance capacity of Latin American nations to meet pesticide-related export requirements based on international (Codex) standards to enhance market access for Latin American agricultural commodities. It is emphasized that although the primary output of the project is the establishment of Codex MRLs to support agricultural trade, the primary objective of the project is to *implement a process* for joint data submissions to Codex by Latin American nations, by building regional technical capacity and developing a regional/global process for the coordination of work/data sharing. This project supports initiatives within the CCPR to enhance developing country contributions to, and implementation of, Codex MRL standards via a collaborative model. By building regional knowledge and skills within Latin American nations to generate reliable data focused on MRLs for pesticides, the project will promote harmonization with international (Codex) standards and enhance the capacity of Latin American nations to contribute to, implement and benefit from, Codex standards.

If no actions are taken to resolve the issues listed above, Latin American nations will continue to lag behind the rest of the world in receiving improved pesticide chemistries, will continue to rely on the second and third generation chemicals that are being phased out by major trade partners due to human and environmental risks. Also, these countries will struggle to meet the MRL standards of key export markets without enhanced monitoring systems. Hence, this project is critical to expanding and maintaining market access for Latin American nations by strengthening their ability to adhere to international trade standards.

3. Links with national/regional development plans, policies, strategies, etc.

The use of pesticides remains one of the necessary means of controlling pests and diseases in Latin American horticultural crops. However, residues of some of the pesticides used limit market access due to failure to meet MRL requirements of the importing countries. Latin American countries realize the need to encourage growers to use various integrated pest management tools, which includes seeking alternative, reduced-risk pesticides.

In addition, all the countries involved in the project have initiatives to promote the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), with varying degrees of progress. Implementation of GAP programs in the countries requires information and knowledge to facilitate the identification of best practices.

Developing countries frequently encounter market access obstacles resulting from insufficient international trade standards for minor-use crops and weak pesticide monitoring programs. This project's primary objective is to develop *a process* to facilitate the establishment of Codex MRLs for minor-use crops, coordinated regionally and globally, which will concurrently strengthen national monitoring programs. This process will increase the number of Codex MRLs for minor-use crops of economic importance to Latin American nations. Furthermore, through this process we can secure registrations for, and improve access to reduced toxicity pesticides which will contribute to broader development goals of improved human and environmental health (reducing risk to consumers, pesticide applicators, and the environment). Given better IPM tools, growers in the region can benefit from improved crop yields, and increased human and environmental protection. Likewise, given the establishment of international trade standards for these pesticides, growers can be assured access to important export markets. This project aims to address both objectives, thereby contributing to the higher development goals of poverty reduction and economic growth. Secondary objectives of technical capacity building will be used as a means to achieve these higher level development goals.

Tropical fruits are generally regarded as high-value exports crops for Latin American countries, extensively traded regionally and internationally. This project links to national agricultural priorities by focusing research development on tropical fruits and reduced risk pesticides as the training "tools". Upon completion of this project, these countries will be able to expand their collaborations to other pesticides/crop combinations, utilizing the skills gained from this pilot project. Examples of agricultural outputs from representative project countries include the following:

Bolivia: In many regions of the country, agriculture is the main economic activity, and contributes 14.2% to the GDP. The agricultural sector has extensive farming business and subsistence agriculture. The traditional activity is based on small farms in dryland. The main exports are focused on soybeans, sunflower seeds, beans, hearts of palm, quinoa, banana, pineapples, and chestnuts, and, in lower volume, coffee, cocoa, fabas, amaranth, sesame seeds, lemons, and deboned meat. This sector also produces products like fruits and vegetables from temperate and tropical climates for the local market. The wide variability of climates and the availability of soils suitable for agriculture give Bolivia's agricultural sector a productive potential that is not manifests in exports. Moreover, the exported products are in risk of being rejected because of noncompliance with MRL that importing countries demand, and Good Agricultural Practices have not been sufficiently implemented. The project is within the framework of the "Agricultural Development Sector Plan 2010 – 2015", of the

Ministry of Rural Development and Land, with the vision of: "The Bolivian State provides the Bolivian people with quality food that is safe and diversified, within the framework of food security with national sovereignty. Agricultural producers are organized; have legal assurances for use and access to land, water for irrigation, technology and productive infrastructure; have improved their productivity through entrepreneurial community groups; have higher incomes and better quality of life; preserve the environment, biodiversity and have respect for their local knowledge. The agricultural sector is organized, articulate, productive, diversified and competitive."

Costa Rica: The agricultural sector in Costa Rica provides a significant contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that is around 9% if we take into account only the agricultural value of primary production. However, when one looks at emerging sector linkages, agricultural primary production and agro this expanded agricultural value for the Agrifood Sector represents 14% of the contribution to GDP. The contribution of the agricultural system and rural Costa Rican economy is the fourth sector in order of importance, taking into account only economic aspects. If the social dimension is considered, the rural population in Costa Rica represents 41.1% of the total, so that agricultural activities are important sources of employment. The agricultural sector employs 11.8% of the population, ranking third for employment in Costa Rica

Dominican Republic: The agricultural gross domestic product of the Dominican Republic represents 8.8% of total GDP, and is equivalent to US$2,958 million, of which approximately one half is agricultural and the other half is livestock production. Traditionally, the main agricultural products are sugar cane, coffee, tobacco and cocoa. Lately, organic production for export and production of oriental vegetables have grown, both under normal cultivation as well as in controlled environment using greenhouses. Most of the latter is production for export to the United States, Canada and the European Union. The north-central area of the country is where most oriental vegetables are produced. This area covers eleven provinces and involves some 5,000 producers. Within that area, La Vega, is the region with highest production (43.92%). A single product, "cundeamor" (balsam apple - Momordica balsamina) represented export values at US$30, 3450, 384 in 2006, with a volume of 1,583,784 boxes of 30 lbs. each. Because of the economic importance of agricultural products for export, the country has made great efforts to comply with modern food safety requirements demanded by its export markets. These efforts have focused on reducing and/or eliminating plant pests and diseases of quarantine importance in its crops, while complying also with established maximum residue levels of pesticides, heavy metals, infectious agents, hormones, etc. In that process, the country has received technical assistance from the United States Department of Agriculture, as well as technical cooperation from the General Directorate for Health and Consumer Protection (DG-SANCO) of the European Union. The latter has made two supervision and follow-up visits (2010 and 2012) to the Dominican Republic to ensure compliance with their member countries´ requirements. The visits resulted in recommendations and deadlines for compliance that have drastically reduced rejections of exports producers, not only by the European Union but also by other countries.

Guatemala: Agriculture, forestry and fishing are constitute the third largest contributor among 11 sectors of the national economy. In 2010, it reached a value of U.S. $ 4,658 billion, equivalent to 14% of gross domestic product (GDP), and in the period 2006-2010, grew at an annual rate of 3%. Agriculture employs 42.1% of the economically active population (EAP) and uses 27.53% of the national territory (766394 hectares). The main crops for consumption in the domestic market are: maize and beans, vegetables (potatoes, tomatoes, onions, peppers) and fruits (lemon, avocado, bananas), while export crops include coffee, sugar, cardamom, bananas, sweet snow peas, French green beans, and broccoli. Except for sugar cane, all other products are grown by men and women in small and medium-scale rural production units of less than 1 hectare. From 2006 to 2010, exports of vegetables increased from U.S. $ 36.9 million to $ 88.6 million, at an annual rate of 12%, while fruit exports increased from U.S. $ 263.6 million to U.S. $ 389.2 (15% increase/year), and coffee, tea, and spices grew from U.S. $ 549.2 million to $ 1025.4 million. This production comes mostly from smallholders organized in associations or cooperatives. Some of them have certifications required by destination markets; however, there are still limitations on market access due to the presence of excess pesticide residues or residues of non-approved pesticides.

Honduras: The agricultural sector is relevant to the economic and social development of the country, mainly due to its contribution to the following three indicators: i) in 2010 contributed 12.8% to the formation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) having reached 20,375.0 million lempiras at constant prices of 2000, ii) in that year contributed 38.4% of total employment, equivalent to 1.23 million permanent jobs, and iii) the sector accounts 60.1% of Honduras 2010 total exports, equivalent to U.S. $ 1562.8 million. Their relative contribution to GDP remained fairly stable during the analysis period (2005 to 2010), representing an average of 13%. It is important to note that adding Agricultural Gross Value Added (vaba) the amount of agroindustrial production, production inputs and agricultural services, it is estimated that the contribution of agriculture to GDP would exceed 40 percent.

Peru: Peru has a total area of 128.5 million hectares, of which 12% corresponds to the coast, 28% are mountains and 60% is covered by forest. Agricultural lands are 7.6 million ha. (6%), 17 million (14%) are lands suitable for grazing and 48.7 million are land suitable for forestry (38%), the rest includes protected lands (55.2 million). The country has four types of agriculture which differ according to the level of technology, the ability to access services and market linkages:

- Agriculture with subsistence production.
- Family Agriculture Rural Small Business.
- Commercial Production Agriculture (small and medium).
- Intensive Agriculture and Agricultural Exports: Agricultural Production Enterprise.

In terms of production, and in accordance with developments in the harvested area of the main agricultural products in the past 10 years, the situation is as follows:

- Areas that have increased crop: Mango (+119%), avocado (+104%), palm oil (+91%), cocoa (+87%), asparagus (+47%), grape (+46%), rice (+35%), coffee (+32%), mainly due to the dynamism of foreign trade and increased consumption.
- Growing Areas that have remained the same: Pope (+2%), barley (-1%), wheat (+5%).
- Areas that have decreased crop: Cotton (-70%) and corn starch (-18%).

The country's agricultural trade balance has been fueled by increased exports of nontraditional products (+ 93%) such as asparagus, grapes, mangoes, olives, cocoa, among others, and less on traditional exports (94%) such as cotton and coffee, generating a surplus balance in the last three years. Traditional exports represent 34% of Peru's total exports, while non-traditional exports 66%

4. Past, ongoing or planned programmes and projects

This project proposal is related to a number of other initiatives, involving a variety of organizations in different countries, underway since the first Global Minor Use Summit in 2007. In particular, this project is part of a global programme on MRLs for minor use crops, which includes a project co-funded by the STDF in ASEAN and another project co-funded by the STDF in Africa.

This project builds on a number of activities (including workshops, seminars and trainings) that took place with various Latin American partners, and with some guidance from international and bilateral organizations including IICA, FAO, IDB and the United States. For instance, in 2009, FAO and USDA convened a regional workshop, hosted in Costa Rica, with Latin America pesticide registration officials and technicians to establish a baseline of knowledge, identify capacity gaps, and develop a long-term strategy that would build regional capacity through a collaborative project with a defined goal. Toward this goal, several training activities have taken place to enhance laboratory skills, field trial research, registrations and risk assessments, and engagement in the Codex process. In 2011, IICA surveyed the Latin American countries on their pesticide MRL status and needs, and found a significant lack of Codex MRLs for many important domestic and export crops – which led to the endorsement and recommendation by the Latin American countries for advanced training and collaboration on pesticide residue research and Codex engagement on this issue. Listed below are the coordinated activities and related projects that have led up to this new collaborative project.

Technical Training

The following technical assistance programs by USDA have helped to establish baseline knowledge on MRL data requirements and field/lab supervised residue studies:

- Global Minor Use Summit-1 and Summit-2 (2007, 2012, Rome): travel assistance for 10 Latin America countries (20 participants) for Summit-1, and seven Latin America countries (seven participants) for Summit-2.
- Minor-use workshop (2009, Costa Rica): regional workshop to assist Central American countries in their understanding of minor use issues and to identify common crops and pesticide needs for Central American countries.
- GLP overview (2010, Costa Rica): regional workshop for Latin American countries in GLP procedures for conducting supervised residue trials.
- Codex committee strengthening (2011, Peru): regional workshop to help Latin America countries better understand Codex procedures and specific issues related to the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR).
- JMPR reviewer training (2011, Brazil): regional, highly technical training on the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residue (JMPR) process of reviewing pesticide residue field trial data packages and establishing MRLs.
- GLP field trial training – project preparation (2012, Colombia): regional training for Andean countries on setting up field trial plots, establishing protocols, and following GLP procedures.
- GLP field trial training – project preparation (2012, Guatemala): regional training for Central American countries on setting up field trial plots, establishing protocols, and following GLP procedures.
- Pesticide residue laboratory trainings (2005-2012 on-going): long-term program to provide laboratory technical assistance on operational management and analytical methods to Central American countries and Colombia.

Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)

A compilation of the notes provided to the CCPR by the Electronic Working Group on Minor Use and Specialty Crops is provided in Appendix 8. The EWG has been working since 2009 to find ways to support Codex MRLs for minor/specialty crops via a work-sharing model where multiple countries could jointly generate residue data and "bundle" submissions to the JMPR, enhancing developing country participation in the Codex process. These issues were discussed in detail during 2009-2011 CCPR sessions. This project will directly support the CCPR initiative by providing actual, jointly generated, residue to the JMPR for "bundled" submissions. Furthermore, this project will enhance the ongoing work of the CCPR's Electronic Working Group on Minor Use and Specialty Crops, and support the establishment of regional expert groups.

The Technical Group member countries will need to be active participants at the annual CCPR meetings to support and champion this project during the various stages of the CCPR process. The Technical Group will work closely with the project Steering Committee, the FAO/CCPR and JMPR Secretariats to ensure that the project follows appropriate guidelines and procedures for the data generation, data submission, chemical nomination, review and approval process.

5. Public-public or public-private cooperation

The primary purpose of this project is to implement a process, as endorsed by the CCPR, for governments to coordinate field research, promote work-sharing, and work towards the harmonization of pesticide MRL standards. The project will involve complex collaboration between multiple government regulatory officials and laboratory/ field technicians of the participating Latin American nations. Private sector partners will include multi-national pesticide manufacturers, local agricultural commodity export organizations, industry associations, and farmers of specialty crops. The success

of the project relies on the close coordination and partnerships between all of these stakeholders. For example, the participating countries must coordinate amongst themselves and with the pesticide registrants about which field trials will be carried on which country and how that data can be used to register new pesticides in multiple countries across the region. Close coordination is required in order to best conserve resources and avoid duplication of efforts. This is a complex collaboration involving South-South, South-North, public-private, public-public, and inter-disciplinary government regulatory and research institutions.

The private sector partners (CropLife Latin America, Syngenta, Dow, Sumitomo, and Dupont) have already begun discussions with national registration authorities within the region to help determine the assignments of crops/pesticides/countries for the project, taking into consideration the national needs, specific pests to be controlled, registration issues, and market considerations. Once the project is underway, the private sector partners will, in parallel with the technical aspects of the project, work toward fulfilling registration requirements of the countries where the trials will be conducted. This is expected to include in-kind contributions for conducting required efficacy trials and determining the most appropriate good agricultural practices (GAPs), considering potential use patterns across multiple global regions.

The private sector partners have also offered in-kind support to provide test substances for field residue and efficacy trials, analytical standards for laboratory analysis, and financial support to cover registration fees and requirements (see budget table). In some cases, the pesticide manufacturers have offered to provide training, in-kind, to the analytical laboratories to help validate methods and ensure testing proficiency by staff. Finally, the private sector partners will help the participating countries to develop a long-term priority list and implementation strategy, based on the experiences and lessons learned from this project.

Other private sector partnerships that are being developed include those with export organizations and local farming operations. The exporting organizations would provide input on crop/pesticide priorities, and the local farming organizations will be asked to donate field trial sites for the project.

As mentioned earlier, this project also promotes cooperation between governments within the Latin America, as well as global cooperation across regions, to establish common work protocols and coordinate work-sharing and responsibilities, where applicable.

6. Ownership and stakeholder commitment

The project will be directed by a project Steering Committee, comprised of participating countries and collaborating organizations.

In May and July 2012, IDB, in collaboration with USDA, gathered stakeholders from Central America and Andean countries to discuss their potential involvement in a global programme on MRLs for minor use crops, and to plan an eventual project. Based on their interest, the country representatives formed a project Steering Committee to help prioritize crops and pesticides, established technical groups to further collaborations on wider minor-use issues affecting the region, and established the project teams who would actually carry out the work of the project. Below are the preliminary Steering Committees that were formed (still open to other entities, if appropriate) and interests for project crops.

Steering Committee member entities:

- Andean countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Perú
- Central American countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama
- IICA: project implementer
- FAO: project advisor and technical guidance

- USDA: project coordinator
- IDB: project collaborator
- Pesticide manufacturer representatives

Although not on the Steering Committee other countries (Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, and Paraguay) will be join the project training activities. These observer countries will strengthen their capacities and allow them to more actively participate in future projects.

The following candidate crops were identified by Steering Committee members, based on country stakeholder and internal consultations:

Country	**Candidate crops identified**
Bolivia	banana, papaya, pineapple
Colombia	avocado
Costa Rica	papaya, pineapple
Guatemala	avocado, banana, papaya
Panama	pineapple, papaya,
Peru	avocado, papaya, passion fruit

II. PROJECT GOAL, OBJECTIVE, OUTPUTS & ACTIVITIES (LOGICAL FRAMEWORK)

7. Project Goal / Impact

The ultimate goal of this project is to establish a sustainable program to provide minor crop growers around the world with safe pest control tools, and to ensure that their high-value commodities comply with international residue standards for trade. The goal is to allow Latin American countries to proactively seek and develop pest control tools that are targeted to their needs and conditions, to allow Latin America to actively participate in the international standard setting process and strengthen the Latin American commitment to Codex.

8. Target Beneficiaries

Six Latin American countries will directly participate in this project and will receive training to conduct actual supervised field trials (**Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, and Peru)**. Five countries (**Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, and Paraguay**) will receive training in field trials and will observe the actual trials while they are being conducted in the project countries, as hands-on experience capacity building experience. Five countries will be invited to join the trainings and observe the conducting of field trials on their own (**Argentina, Brazil, Chile**, **Nicaragua, and Uruguay).** The project committee will coordinate with Brazil as the project progresses to determine if there are common interests that can be incorporated.

The primary beneficiaries of the project will be farmers, agri-food export companies, domestic consumers, national pesticide regulatory authorities, and industry associations. Specific benefits include: increased availability of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) tools for farmers to better protect crops and mitigate pest resistance; increased worker, environmental, and consumer safety by utilizing newer pesticides that are much less toxic; increased domestic food security through increased crop production and variety; and increased economic output by accessing lucrative international markets.

9. Project objective, outputs and activities (including logical framework and work plan)

Objectives

This project's objective is to enhance capacity of participating Latin American nations to meet pesticide-related export requirements based on international (Codex) standards to open and enhance market access for Latin American horticultural products. This goal will be achieved by a collaborative data generation project that will incorporate technical capacity building as the primary means of delivery – which will have carry over affects into broader national residue monitoring programs.

The technical capacity will include a series of trainings, workshops, consultations, each building upon the other, which will culminate in the conduct of actual field trials, data generation, sample analysis, data packaging, and data submissions to the JMPR. So, the theory provided in earlier stages of the project will later be applied to an actual scenario. At the same time, by strengthening countries' ability to conduct high-level research, standard operating and quality assurance procedures must be incorporated into laboratories' daily operating practices, strengthening their national monitoring programs. Also, by establishing capacity in analytical method development for new generation pesticides, laboratories will learn how to develop, on their own, new analytical methods for broader pesticide screening.

Through this approach, *a process* will be implemented, under the guidance of FAO that will facilitate the establishment and adoption of Codex MRLs for minor-use crops, coordinated at both regional and global levels. This process will help identify pesticide/crop priorities at the regional and global levels, coordinate nominations to the JMPR, coordinate global residue trial work plans, and collaboratively generate and systematically package the joint data for submission to JMPR.

Coordination will be achieved through collaborations with stakeholders at the domestic, regional and international levels.

Outputs and Activities

The primary outputs include 1) increased technical capacity that will support the facilitation of new registrations and improved national pesticide monitoring programs, 2) the generation of actual residue data, and 3) submit data to JMPR to establish Codex MRLs. Concurrently, a crop/pesticide priority list for the participating Latin American nations will be developed for future collaborations and for establishing a regional strategy for addressing identified priorities.

Output 1: Capacity Building

Technical capacity building will be carried out through the training of technical personnel (laboratory, field trial experts, others) for all participating countries. These personnel will be trained to conduct high quality residue research and studies that would be accepted by international standard setting bodies, such as Codex, or by other national governments for the establishment of MRLs. Through this process, national pesticide monitoring systems will also be strengthened. Capacity will be developed in the following areas:

- Strengthen analytical laboratories' standard operating procedures, quality assurance systems, and method development in order to perform high-quality, reliable, residue testing.
- Develop national programs identifying pest control needs, prioritizing needs, and carrying out residue field trials to support registrations and Codex MRLs.

*This project allows for countries to be proactive in this process, rather than waiting for new technologies to come to them.

Activity	Topics	Participants	Facilitator
1.1. Project	Project Planning: Field and lab	Project Steering	IR-4

preparation meetings: May and June 2012 ***COMPLETED*** *funded by IDB and USDA/USAID	capabilities, JMPR requirements, crop and seasonal restrictions, company support, prioritization of projects, stakeholder input on priorities Research Structure: Designation of field QA, lab QA, Study director(S), Field Research Directors, Laboratory Research Directors. Facility Management Capacity Building: Discuss the timelines of the capacity building and field trials	Committee	USDA IDB
1.2. GLP training (field teams): September and November 2012 ***COMPLETED*** *funded by IDB and USDA/USAID	GLP basics Quality Assurance Unit and review: Facility inspections, protocol audit, In-life Field, In-life lab, audit reporting and routing. SOPs: for field, laboratory and QA Study Director Training: Study Management under GLP How to conduct GLP residue field trials: Sample receipt and storage, temperature monitoring, laying out field plots, calibration, mixing, application, harvesting, freezing, shipping. Field data notebook training. Recordkeeping and archiving.	Study Directors QA officers Field teams	IR-4 USDA IDB
1.3. Facility Inspections: January/March 2013 *funded by USDA/USAID	Conduct field and lab facility inspections in project countries: confirm preparedness	Study Directors QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4
1.4. Regional coordination: March 2013 March 2014 March 2015 *funded by USDA/USAID and CropLife Latin America	Steering Committee and Technical Group meeting: Meetings to establish regional priorities on minor-use coordination; recognition of data, regional registration requirements, regional crop grouping, etc. This will be in collaboration with CropLife Latin America.	Steering Committee Technical Group	USDA CropLife
1.5. Project preparations: March/April 2013 (electronic communications) *funded by USDA/USAID	Field data notebook preparations and draft protocol: Send out for review to project teams in each country Test substances: Arrange for ordering of test substance for field trials and analytical reference substances for laboratory Field trial preparations: identify efficacy trial requirements Monitor crop development: understand bloom and fruiting schedules of crops during expected spray application periods Standard Operating Procedures:	Field teams Lab teams Registrants	IR-4 JMPR expert
1.6. GLP training (lab teams): April/May 2013 *funded by	GLP basics for laboratory Quality Assurance Unit and review: Facility inspections, protocol audit, In-life lab, audit reporting and routing. SOPs: for laboratory and QA	Study Directors QA officers Lab teams	IR-4

USDA/USAID	Study Director Training: Study Management under GLP for labs Analytical Capacity Building: Sample receipt and Storage, Sample preparation, Storage stability spiking, Preparation of Solutions, Method Validation, handling raw data, electronic records, calculation of LOD and LOQ IR-4 lab manual. Facility Inspection: Follow up on the field and lab facility inspections to determine preparedness		
1.7. Protocol finalization: June/July 2013 (electronic communications) *co-funded by USDA/USAID	Finalization of study protocols	Study Directors QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 JMPR expert

Output 2: Field Trials

- At least six residue studies will be completed that could support at least six new Codex MRLs for the commodities selected for the project. This number of MRLs can significantly increase since representative commodities will be selected for the study that would cover additional commodities under the sub-group. For example, an MRL for a representative crop can generate MRLs for 20-30 other crops within the sub-group.
- Depending on the crop, a minimum of 4-6 trials spanning 1-2 growing seasons is anticipated to be required (consultations are needed with JMPR expert).
- For each pesticide/crop tested in a country, that pesticide would also be registered for use on that crop in the field trial country (at a minimum). Whenever possible, registrations will be sought in multiple countries simultaneously based off of common data generated under this project. The number of registered crop uses could expand if multiple crops can be covered under a single label, based on the discretion of the national registration authorities.
- A crop/pesticide priority list for the participating Latin American nations will be developed for future Codex MRL work.
- This project will provide and test a process which could be replicated for other crops/products and/or in other Latin American countries in the future.

Activity	**Topics**	**Participants**	**Facilitator**
2.1. Registration preparations: April 2013 *co-funded by USDA/USAID	Pre-registration consultations: discuss and understand registration requirements	Registration officials Study Directors Registrants	IR-4 USDA CropLife
2.2. Study Protocol Review: September 2013 (electronic communications) *co-funded by USDA/USAID	Protocol consultations: JMPR expert to review study plans and provide recommendations on field locations, crops seasons, study design, sampling, etc.	Study Directors	IR-4 USDA JMPR expert
2.3. Live Field Trial: End 2013 (first prepared country)	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams	IR-4 USDA JMPR expert

	sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data of first applications	Lab teams	
2.4. QA and Notebook Reviews: early 2014	Review of results and lessons learned from first experience	Lab QA officers Lab teams	IR-4
2.5. Live Field Trial: mid 2014 (country 2)	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 USDA
2.6. Live Field Trial: mid 2014 (country 3)	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 USDA
2.7. Live Field Trial: mid 2014 (country 4)	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 USDA
2.8. Live Field Trial: mid 2014 (country 5)	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 USDA
2.9. Live Field Trial: mid 2014 (country 6)	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 USDA
2.10. Live Field Trials: early 2014 through Early 2015 (all countries)	Study Director transition: IR-4 will pass over Study Director role to country Directors Completion of field trials: countries will complete studies on their own, under IR-4 supervision	Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	National Study Directors (under IR-4 supervision)
2.11. Laboratory Analysis: mid-end 2014 through mid 2015 (all countries)	Analysis of samples after completion of sample sets.	Lab teams Lab QA	IR-4 USDA

Output 3: JMPR Data Submissions

- Data generated under this project will be submitted to the JMPR for Codex MRL establishment
- If applicable, the data can also be used to establish import tolerance in key export countries and regions

Activity	**Topics**	**Participants**	**Facilitator**
3.1. JMPR scheduling: April 2013 (CCPR) April 2014 (CCPR)	Consultations: consult with Pesticide companies, JMPR and CCPR Secretariats on pesticide nomination procedures and	Study Directors Registrants CCPR delegates	IR-4 USDA FAO

April 2015 (CCPR)	data requirements Nominations: place project pesticides on JMPR review schedule at CCPR 2013. Follow up on nominations at CCPR 2014 and 2015		
3.2. Reports and submission & PSC meeting: Early 2015 (electronic communications)	Prepare study reports Submit reports to JMPR PSC to meet to review project results and consider next steps	Study Directors CCPR delegates	IR-4 FAO JMPR expert Registrants

Logframe (see Appendix 1)

The problem to be addressed by the project is the hindered access to export markets due to a lack of acceptable pest control products and corresponding MRL trade standards for crops of importance to the Latin American countries.

The JMPR Secretariat, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the USDA-supported IR-4 Program, and four international pesticide manufacturers (Dupont, Syngenta, Sumitomo, and Dow), were consulted to help develop a list of potential pesticides and crops for the project and have committed to the project by identifying Latin American countries to support product registrations, support field and laboratory field studies (efficacy and residue), and support Codex MLR establishment. Below are proposed pesticides and crops to be pursued for the project, with a rationale for their selection.

Project pesticides:

- Azoxystrobin (Syngenta)
- Chlorantraniliprole (Dupont)
- Pyriproxyfen (Sumitomo)
- Spinetoram (Dow)

These pesticides were nominated for the following reasons:

1. These chemicals have extremely low non-target toxicity
2. As low toxicity chemicals, few obstacles should exist for experimental trial permits in participating countries
3. Very little residue data exists for these pesticides on certain groups of specialty crops
4. These chemicals do not currently have Codex MRLs established for many specialty crops (particularly, tropical fruits) grown in Latin America
5. Since some Codex MRLs do exist for these chemicals for other crops (they are not new active ingredients within Codex), they can bypass the full toxicology review – the project will simply be adding new crops to previously reviewed chemicals (a much easier process within Codex)
6. The pesticide manufacturers pledged to work with the participating countries in seeking registrations for these chemicals
7. The FAO WHO/JMPR, EPA, and IR-4 and other governments have promoted the use of reduced risk chemistries, and greater support from these organizations will exist for the project
8. IR-4 has some data available for these chemicals that may be contributed toward a joint Codex submission package

Proposed selection of project crops:

For the chemicals above, some crops/crop groups are already covered by Codex MRLs (for example, fruiting vegetables), so it is unnecessary to replicate this work for certain very common crops. However, almost no data exist for tropical fruits, which are widely grown and traded

within Latin America. At the 2012 44th session of CCPR, a new crop grouping classification for Tropical Fruits was advanced to step 8 for adoption by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Considering this new Tropical Fruits crop group, it is proposed that the project focuses on generating data to help complete MRL establishment for this group. As part of the global collaboration process, the ASEAN region, Latin America region, and African regions would all work on subsets of this crop grouping scheme. Field trials would strategically be conducted on the proposed subgroup "representative crops" in order to gain the greatest number of MRLs with the least number of field trials. See Supporting Document A for the Tropical Fruits subgroups, probable representative crops, and the full list of crops that may be covered by each subgroup. Below is the list of proposed "representative" crops to be considered under this project. Part of the project planning process will be to decide which regions/countries (Asia, Latin America or Africa) will conduct the work for each crop. Since the chemical/crop combinations have been largely identified for the Southeast Asia region (PG/337), every effort will be made to target the Latin American priority test crop/chemicals that will give the greatest coverage of representative crops to complete the crop grouping.

Tropical Fruit Representative Crops (proposed for this project):

- Subgroup 005A – Olive (53 crops)
- Subgroup 005B – Fig *or* Guava (42 crops)
- Subgroup 005C – Date (9 crops)
- Subgroup 006A – Lychee, Spanish Lime *or* Longan (18 crops)
- Subgroup 006B – Avocado, Banana, Papaya, and Pomegranate *or* Mango (38 crops)
- Subgroup 006C – Atemoya and Pineapple (26 crops)
- Subgroup 006D – Pitahaya (Dragon fruit) and Prickly pear (3 crops)
- Subgroup 006E – Passionfruit or Kiwifruit (7 crops)
- Subgroup 006F – Muriti or Palmyra Palm (4 crops)

The tropical fruit representative crops were selected for the following reasons:

1. Little or no residue data exists for these crops, therefore, almost no Codex MRLs exist for these crops
2. By generating data on a few key representative crops, MRLs can potentially be established for many more crops within the subgroups
3. All of the representative crops are grown in within the participating global regions

Of these possibilities, the following crops were identified by the Project Steering Committee as crops of initial interest: avocado, banana, papaya, passion fruit, and pineapple. Note: other crops and pesticide combinations will be covered by the Asian and African regions.

10. Risks

Potential risks have identified as well as measures that have been taken to manage risks. Possible risks and steps for mitigation as necessary are presented in the following table:

Risk	Impact	Probability	Prevention/Mitigation
JMPR evaluates data package and finds fault with the study and is unable to accept the data for recommending an MRL.	High	Low	a. Rigorous and targeted technical capacity building phase b. Frequent consultations with JMPR experts If data were not accepted by JMPR, they would still be valuable for national MRLs, regional MRLs and/or import tolerances
Chemical company fails to seek registration for a chemical in a particular country as agreed.	High	Low	Proactive engagement with chemical manufacturers via regular consultations throughout project planning to ensure industry support and confirmed intent to seek registrations.

Risk	Impact	Probability	Prevention/Mitigation
Countries not deemed ready to proceed to residue data generation activates of the project	Medium	Low	Preparatory workshops will be carried out by highly qualified technical experts. Project Staff has demonstrated the skills, motivation, and dedication critical to achieving project goals.

11. Sustainability

This project will strengthen and expand the utility of existing and resulting data, and work toward harmonizing MRLs globally. During implementation of the project, it is anticipated that a work-sharing framework will be established to facilitate the identification of regional pesticide needs for key export crops and technical expertise will be in place to help lead data generation efforts. Ultimately, this will lead to new IPM tools for local farmers, increased export opportunities as a result of MRL compliance, and increased safety for field workers, and an increased safety of the food supply. As the implementing partner for this project, IICA will be able to contribute to the sustainability of this project by ensuring that linkages with other relevant projects in the region are made.

For issues involving regional harmonization of data requirements for registrations and creating incentives for minor-use support, this project would provide a platform to learn about models existing in other world regions, to explore future national/regional possibilities (for example, establishing minor-use programs, harmonizing dossier requirements, registration work sharing, efficacy data sharing, etc), and to identify the actions needed to develop such programs. Again, IICA will be able to disseminate this type of information in order to facilitate coordination and networking within the region

The scope of this project goes beyond Latin America, as parallel projects will also be implemented by the Southeast Asian and African regions to conduct parallel work, and coordinate, to the greatest extent possible, with the Latin America project. However, the success of this project is not dependent on the completion of work done in the other regions, it can effectively stand alone. This project is being supported by IICA and IDB which will help to ensure the initiative's sustainability. It is supported by the USDA which will provide technical guidance as well as sharing data, whenever possible, generated under its IR-4 program. The project is also supported by the FAO which will provide guidance on Codex data requirements. CropLife Latin America will provide general guidance and training support, and the participating pesticide manufacturers (possibly Dupont, Dow, Sumitomo, and Syngenta) will provide technical support of field trials, laboratory analyses (including test and analytical standards), and will commit to seek registrations for the project's test pesticides in designated countries. If applicable, the data generated under this project could also be utilized for other purposes, such as requesting import tolerances in other countries/regions.

III. BUDGET

12. Estimated Budget

	STDF	In-kind contributions[2]	Other Contributions
Output 1: Capacity Building			
- USDA/USAID supplemental funding for unforeseen training or contract expenses (e.g., additional expert travel or time)			USDA $20,000
- USDA travel budget to participate in trainings and SC meetings		USDA $15,000	
- IICA travel budget to participate in trainings and SC meetings (5 events total; airfare and DSA)	$12,500		
Activity 1.1: Project Preparation Meetings ****COMPLETED***			
- USDA/USAID and IDB funding for two regional project planning meetings			USDA $10,000 IDB $90,000
Activity 1.2: GLP training (field) ***COMPLETED**			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for development of GLP training materials and in-country training			USDA $10,000
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) 2 persons @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA each			USDA $4,500
- Participant travel (3 persons for trial countries and 1for observer countries) total 20 persons @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA			USDA$45,000
- Local travel and logistics and PSC meeting venue			USDA $1,500
Activity 1.3: Facility inspections (training)			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) – 2 persons for 15 days each @ US$500 per day for development of inspection materials and in-country field and laboratory facilities (six country visits)			USDA $15,000
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) 2 persons each @ $2500 airfare and $1500 DSA			USDA $8,000
- Local transportation to field sites			$600
Activity 1.4: Regional coordination			
- International consultant fee (two regulatory consultants) 5 days each @ US$500 per day for guidance on minor use cooperation efforts x 3 annual meetings			USDA $15,000
- Participant travel (SC and Technical group participants) total 16 persons @ $1500 airfare and $300 DSA x 3 annual meetings			USDA $86,400
- Latin American private sector representatives travel (CropLife) x 3 annual meetings			CropLife $30,000
- meeting venue x 3 annual meetings			CropLife $6,000

[2] This program will require substantial staff support to lead the field trial work, which will be provided by the participating national governments. The total in-kind contribution provided by the countries submitting this request amounts to US$75,000.

Activity 1.5: Project preparations			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director) 20 days @ US$500 per day for development of field data notebooks, draft protocols, communications with project teams and cooperators			USDA $10,000
Activity 1.6: GLP training (lab team)			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) 10 days each@ US$500 per day for development of GLP training materials and in-country training			USDA $10,000
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) 2 persons @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA each			USDA $4,500
- Participant travel (3 persons for trial countries and 1for observer countries) total 20 persons @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA			USDA $45,000
- Local travel and logistics and PSC meeting venue			USDA $1,500
Activity 1.7: Protocol finalization			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study and Costa Rican consultant) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for development of protocols			USDA $10,000
Subtotal Output 1	**$12,500**	**$15,000**	**$423,000**
Output 2: Field Trials			
Activity 2.1: Registration preparations and consultations			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) 5 days @ US$500 per day for in-country preparations	$2,500		USDA $2,500
- International consultant travel - *covered under Activity 1.6, as consultations will be carried concurrently with facility inspections*	N/A		
Activity 2.2: Study Protocol Review			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for protocol reviews and electronic communications with project teams	$5,000		USDA $5,000
Activity 2.3: Live Field Trials (Costa Rica)			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 15 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training			USDA $12,500
- National team staff time; host country only in this first trial (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher)		National $12,500	
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA			$4,500
- Participant travel: two persons from observer country (Paraguay) @ $750 airfare and $750 DSA	$3,000		
- Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials	$2,000		
- Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc.)	$23,250		
- Local transportation to field site	$200		
- Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)		Private $10,000	
Activity 2.4: QA notebook reviews			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) 5 days each @ US$500 per day for review and electronic communications	$2,500		USDA $2,500

Activity 2.5: Live Field Trials (Colombia)			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training	$5,000		USDA $5,000
- National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) & two persons from an observer country		National $12,500	
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA	$4,500		
- Participant travel: two persons from observer country (Ecuador) @ $750 airfare and $750 DSA	$3,000		
- Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials	$2,000		
- Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc)	$23,250		
- Local transportation to field site	$200		
- Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)		Private $10,000	
Activity 2.6: Live Field Trials (Panama)			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training	$5,000		USDA $5,000
- National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) & two persons from an observer country		National $12,500	
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA	$4,500		
- Participant travel: two persons from observer country (Honduras) @ $750 airfare and $750 DSA	$3,000		
- Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials	$2,000		
- Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc.)	$23,250		
- Local transportation to field site	$200		
- Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)		Private $10,000	
Activity 2.7: Live Field Trials (Guatemala)			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training	$5,000		USDA $5,000
- National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) & two persons from an observer country		National $12,500	
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA	$4,500		
- Participant travel: two persons from observer country (El Salvador) @ $750 airfare and $750 DSA	$3,000		
- Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials	$2,000		
- Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc.)	$23,250		
- Local transportation to field site	$200		
- Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)		Private $10,000	

Activity 2.8: Live Field Trials (Peru)			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training	$5,000		USDA $5,000
- National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) & two persons from an observer country		National $12,500	
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA	$4,500		
- Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials	$2,000		
- Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc.)	$23,250		
- Local transportation to field site	$200		
- Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)		Private $10,000	
Activity 2.9: Live Field Trials (Bolivia)			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training	$5,000		USDA $5,000
- National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) & two persons from an observer country		National $12,500	
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA	$4,500		
- Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials	$2,000		
- Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc.)	$23,250		
- Local transportation to field site	$200		
- Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)		Private $10,000	
Activity 2.10: Live Field Trials (continued in all countries)			
- International consultants fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) – 2 persons for 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial monitoring and guidance	$7,500		USDA $2,500
- National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) – *included in budget for initiating trials above.*			
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director or Costa Rican consultant) 3 trips @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA – *provisional budget in case of troubleshooting*	$6,750		
- Local transportation to field site	$200		
Activity 2.11: Laboratory analysis			
- International consultant fee (Laboratory expert) 10 days @ US$500 per day) for trial monitoring and guidance	$2,500		USDA $2,500
- International consultant travel (Lab expert) 3 trips @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA – *provisional budget in case of necessary troubleshooting*	$6,750		
Subtotal Output 2	**$245,900**	**135,000**	**$57,000**

Output 3: JMPR Data Submissions			
Activity 3.1: JMPR scheduling			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director) 5 days @ US$500 per day for procedural guidance	$1,250		USDA $1,250
Activity 3.2: Reports and submission & PSC meeting			
- International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) – 2 persons for 20 days each @ US$500 per day for guidance on report writing and data package preparations and PSC meeting	$10,000		USDA $10,000
- International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director and Costa Rican consultant) – 2 persons, 1 trip each @ $1500 airfare and $300 DSA	$3,600		
- Participant travel (SC members) 7 people @ $1500 airfare and $300 DSA to review project results and discuss nest steps	$12,600		
- SC meeting venue	$600		
Subtotal Output 3	**$28,050**	**$0**	**$11,250**
Technical Support, Coordination, Administrative Support			
- FAO provision of technical advice and travel by the JMPR Secretariat and consulting fees and travel by JMPR expert	$30,000		
- USDA senior staff time for overall coordination of project		USDA $120,000	
- Administrative support (0.5 FTE)	$30,000		
- IICA contribution to project management, coordination (including senior staff time, travel, etc.)		IICA $60,000	
Subtotal Technical Support, Coordination, Administrative Support	$60,000	$180,000	
PROJECT SUBTOTAL	**$346,450**	**$330,000**	**491,250**
IICA Overhead Costs (8%)	**$27,716**		
Total STDF Contribution to Project	**$374,166**		
GRAND TOTAL (STDF, in-kind and other contributions)	**$1,195,416**		

Inputs Needed to Complete Activities

Input		Output
Personnel	• IICA Project staff • Project Coordinator (USDA in-kind contribution) • National Principal Investigators (Latin America country in-kind contribution) • Local consultant and/or facilitator	Capacity Building: Trained technical personnel (laboratory, field trial experts, others) in participating countries with the ability to conduct high quality residue research, studies, and monitoring.
contracted organizations	• Study Director • Field and laboratory analytical experts	
Equipment	• no major equipment will be purchased, but only small items that may be needed to carry out particular work (e.g., back pack sprayer, coolers, temperature loggers, etc.)	
supplies and services	• analytical supplies • printing materials	

travel and per diem	• airfare • lodging, meals • local transportation	
Personnel	• IICA project staff • Project Coordinator (USDA in-kind contribution) • Regulatory consultant/expert	Residue Data Generation: Pesticide data generated and submitted to the JMPR to establish Codex MRLs. Test pesticides registered for use in participating countries
contracted organizations	• Study Director • laboratory analytical experts • JMPR consultant	
Equipment	• small equipment purchases for both field work and lab work – only that which is critical and specific for the project	
supplies and services	• analytical supplies • printing and labeling materials • shipping • storage materials	
travel and per diem	• airfare • lodging, meals • local transportation	

Detailed descriptions of budget line items are provided below. The project will be comprised of two major components: 1) capacity building in field trial work and JMPR/CCPR procedures, and 2) conducting field trial work, data packaging, and JMPR data submissions.

Contracts:

- An administrative assistant will be hired at half-time (0.5 FTE) and located at IICA to provide logistical support for the project, including participant travel, training logistics, contracts, and funds transfers.
- A Study Director will be contracted (36 months) to provide overall guidance, mentorship, and direction for the project. The Study Director will advise on the final selection of crop/pesticide/country assignments, develop field trial protocols, and provide training and guidance for conducting the field trial work A laboratory consultant will also be contracted, who will be under the supervision of the Study Director, to ensure that national laboratories are proficient in methods and procedures required for the project. The analytical consultants provide training to national laboratory technicians, and provide overall guidance to technicians when conducting project analyses. Costs for the Study Director and laboratory expert will be shared with USDA.

***** *USDA (in-kind) will provide a Technical Coordinator to work with the IICA Project Coordinator in identifying capacity building needs, recommending appropriate technical experts, and serve as a liaison between the project consultants, the Steering Committee, FAO, IR-4, and other project stakeholders.*

Travel and DSA:

- Participant airfare: four training events are anticipated in order to prepare national experts for field trial work. The trainings will be held in parallel with actual field trial preparations in order to provide participants with actual, hands-on experience. National experts will include Principal Investigators, Quality Assurance officers, Field Investigators, and Laboratory Investigators. Travel funds will support participation of national experts to relevant training events. For field trial countries, the national team will consist of all four experts. Observer countries will be able to provide two participants in the areas of their choice.
- Consultant airfare: the Study Director consultant, JMPR consultant, and laboratory consultant will travel to provide training/guidance for relevant events, as needed. USDA will provide supplemental in-kind contributions toward consultant travel.
- Local travel: this includes transportation of groups to rural field sites for training and trial

work that is not covered under general DSA.

* *USDA will provide own travel funds to participate in training events. USDA will also support travel for addition technical experts for special cases or to help cover unforeseen expenses.*

Training:

- Capacity building: it is anticipated that the contracted Study Director, JMPR, and laboratory consultants will deliver the required training necessary to conduct the project work. Costs for participants to attend the trainings are included in previous budget section, so no additional costs are anticipated in this section.

Laboratory equipment:

- It is anticipated that only small equipment purchases will be made to support the project, such as field backpack sprayers, calibration of equipment, field weighing balances and shipping costs, as needed to carry out field trial and laboratory work. Project partners are expected to utilize existing national resources to implement the project.

Provision of technical advice by the JMPR Secretariat:

The JMPR Secretariat will provide technical advice during implementation and travel to the project sites, as required, to ensure that the residue data generated is in line with internationally agreed data quality requirements and facilitate data sharing and the eventual use of this data to contribute to international (Codex) pesticide residue standards.

Project management:

- Overall project management will be provided by the IICA senior staff.

* *USDA will provide technical staff support for the overall coordination of the project.*

General operating expenses:

- Project work: major costs for field trial work include compensation for field trial sites, field technician services, transportation and shipping of samples, laboratory testing supplies, consultant data analysis, and professional services for trial personnel.
    - Field trials: costs include professional services of local field technicians, if needed; field trial plots (although in-kind contributions will be sought from local or government managed farms), transportation and possible shipping costs. Trial cost depends on the crop being tested, location of sites, number of trials required, etc. Costs for trials are anticipated to be low, as public-sector staff and equipment would be utilized as much as possible. The Steering Committee is budgeting the field portion of the studies (six studies total) at $15,000 each.
    - Laboratory analysis: costs include professional services of residue laboratories that are beyond regular duties (preferably, these will be national or university labs), reagents and supplies. The project is budgeting the laboratory portion of the six studies at $10,000 each.
    - Data analysis and packaging: this budgetary item is included under contracts.

* *Project partners will provide contributions to the field trials as follows: pesticide manufacturers will provide test substances, analytical standards, and some training on analytical method validation and testing proficiency. The private sector will also provide assistance in the final selection of crop/pesticide/country assignments. Participating countries will be providing staff time for project team members to carry out field trial work.*
* *USDA will provide assistance to coordinate technical capacity building programs, and supplement technical trainings, if needed.*

Other expenditures:

- The JMRP Secretariat of the FAO will provide guidance on JMPR and CCPR procedures and requirements for successful nominations and submissions of residue for the establishment of Codex MRLs. The JMPR Secretariat will travel to participate in trainings and travel to field site locations, as needed. FAO will identify and contract a JMPR expert consultant who will

assist in reviewing and contributing to trial protocols, provide training on JMPR procedures and evaluations provide overall direction for the project, ensure that data generated will meet JMPR quality specifications, and will answer other technical questions as they arise. The JMPR consultant will help to ensure that national experts are prepared to conduct trial work, and provide guidance on data analysis and submission preparation.

13. Cost-effectiveness

Under the current situation, countries operate individually in generating residue data for the establishment of MRLs or import tolerances. This often results in duplication of efforts and generating either redundant residue data, or generating residue data that is not useful for establishing Codex MRLs due to widely differing use practices. This project seeks to coordinate work, harmonize practices and standards as much as possible, and ultimately conserving valuable resources. Additionally, by strategically selecting representative crops from the Codex crop grouping scheme, a relatively few residue trials need to be performed, and that data can be extrapolated to multiple other crops. Through this coordinated and strategic approach, it is estimated that a savings of over 90% can be achieved as compared to conducting individual field trials for each crop/pesticide combination separately.

IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION & MANAGEMENT

14. Implementing organization

Over the past year the Steering Committee and other project leaders have worked to secure key partnerships to ensure the success of the project. Project stakeholders and key partnerships include the following:

- IICA: Lourdes Fonalleras (lourdes.fonalleras@iica.int), IICA International Program Specialist will: i) provide regional policy coordination, ii) administer funds and provide necessary facilitation for the implementation of the project, and iii) act as a resource person for the project as necessary, iv) ensure timely and proper delivery of planned activities, outputs and reports.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture: Jason Sandahl (Jason.Sandahl@fas.usda.gov) and Caitrin Martin (caitrin.martin@fas.usda.gov): USDA will play a support role in the overall coordination of the project, and provide guidance in capacity building efforts. USDA will participate as member of the project Steering Committee.
- FAO: Yong Zhen Yang – JMPR Secretariat (YongZhen.Yang@fao.org) will provide guidance to ensure that field trials are conducted, and data submitted, in a manner that is acceptable to the FAO/Codex. FAO will also participate as member of the project Steering Committee,
- JMPR consultant: Arpad Ambrus – senior member of the JMPR (ambrusadr@yahoo.co.uk) will provide guidance to ensure that data is consistent with JMPR requirements.
- IR-4: Jerry Baron, Dan Kunkel, Edith Lurvey (ell10@cornell.edu) will provide guidance on establishing field trial protocols, and possibly playing a Study Director role to coordinate the technical aspects of the project.
- Pesticide manufacturers: Syngenta – Heidi Irrig (heidi.irrig@syngenta.com); Valent/Sumitomo – Dan Fay (Dan.Fay@valent.com); Dupont – Michael Woodward (Michael.D.Woodward@usa.dupont.com); Dow – Nick Simmons (NSimmons2@dow.com): Commitments to support registrations in field trial countries, technical guidance on field trials and laboratory analyses, possible miscellaneous financial assistance, if needed.
- CropLife Latin America; Javier Fernandez (jfernandez@croplifela.org): Coordination, guidance on registration aspects of the project, possible financial contributions to capacity building.

The project implementing organization will be IICA.

IICA is the specialized agency of the Inter-American System for the promotion of agriculture and rural well-being, the institutional efforts are fully focused on making agriculture competitive and sustainable in the Americas. IICA has an innovative vision of the challenges facing agriculture, which range from the effects of climate change on agricultural production to the urgent need to feed a growing world population; while at the same time creating opportunities and jobs for the men and women of the rural areas of our member countries. Faced with such extraordinary challenges, IICA propose a new paradigm for agriculture: one in which the sector will improve national revenues and individual incomes, play a key role in making food security a reality, and is a line of defense in mitigating the impacts of climate change. IICA is committed to making agriculture more productive, more inclusive and more sustainable.

Since 1942 IICA has acquired a wealth of experience in the provision of technical cooperation in the areas of technology and innovation for agriculture, agricultural health and food safety, agribusiness, agricultural trade, rural development and training. More recently, the Institute has become involved in the relationship between agriculture and the environment, natural resources and climate change. It has also helped the countries to meet new challenges in areas such as biotechnology and biosafety, agro-energy, agro-tourism, organic agriculture, agricultural insurance, rural agroindustry and rural development from a territorial approach.

In its 34 Member States, IICA works very closely with the ministries of agriculture. IICA´s governing body is the Inter-American Board of Agriculture (IABA), comprising the ministers of agriculture of the hemisphere. In addition, IICA has the Secretariat of the Meeting of Ministers of Agriculture in the Context of the Summit of the Americas Process.

IICA carries out technical cooperation actions through six programs:

- Innovation for productivity and competitiveness
- Agricultural health and food safety
- Agribusiness and commercialization
- Agriculture, territories and rural well-being
- Agriculture, natural resource management and climate change
- Agriculture and food security

Each program provides hemispheric technical leadership in its respective area of competence; offers guidance for the implementation of projects, and lends IICA country offices technical cooperation and support in implementing their strategies.

IICA will continue to assist the countries in the field of agricultural health and food safety, particularly with the development of policy instruments and modern, harmonized standards; the modernization of national services; the implementation of hemispheric and regional mechanisms for cooperation and information on the subject; the adoption by the countries of international standards; and, the establishment of public-private cooperation mechanisms, as part of the collaboration with the specialized international agencies.

The Agricultural Health and Food Safety (AHFS) Program has four Lines of Action:

- **Line 1:** Sanitary and phytosanitary measures: Capacity building for the effective implementation of the WTO-SPS Agreement and the active participation of member countries in international forums on sanitary and phytosanitary measures for their benefit.
- **Line 2:** Modernization of national sanitary and phytosanitary services: Supports governments in their efforts to modernize their AHFS services, so that they develop the necessary capacity to respond to market demand, to the needs of consumers, and to the need to adequately protect human, animal and plant health and effectively and efficiently address emerging AHFS issues and emergencies, in accordance with national and international regulations

- **Line 3:** Food safety: Supports member countries in their efforts to develop technical capacities and leadership in food safety.
- **Line 4:** Emerging issues and emergencies in AHFS: Supports effective actions to address emerging AHFS issues and sanitary and phytosanitary emergencies.

The Agricultural Health and Food Safety Program is recognized for its leadership in technical cooperation, as well as its ability and effectiveness to implement projects at the national, regional, and hemispheric levels.

IICA has been approved and accepted by the European Union to manage technical cooperation projects, having passed the four pillars assessment. IICA periodically requests external, independent audits, which provide reports on the Institute´s financial statements and situation.

Contact information for the implementing organization, IICA:

Contact: María de Lourdes Fonalleras
Inter-American Institute for Collaboration on Agriculture
Especialista Internacional Programa SAIATel. (+598) 24101676 ext 118
Fax: (+598) 24101678
Email: lourdes.fonalleras@iica.int

Technical advisory support will be provided by the JMPR Secretariat of the FAO.

Contact: Ms. Yong Zhen Yang
Agricultural Officer and JMPR Secretary
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00153, Italy
Fax:+39 06 57053224
E-mail: YongZhen.Yang@fao.org

Project coordination and technical support will be provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington DC, USA.

Contact: Dr. Jason Sandahl
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agriculture Service
1400 Independence Avenue
Washington DC, United States
Tel. 541-359-1943
E-mail: Jason.Sandahl@fas.usda.gov

15. Project management

The project will be under the purview of the project Steering Committee (SC). The SC consists of key members and other key stakeholders involved in supervision and oversight of the project implementation. The SC shall meet at least once annually and correspond electronically between scheduled meetings. In order to make best use of limited resources, these meetings will be held in conjunction with scheduled field applications and trainings. IICA, FAO and USDA will be invited to participate in the SC meetings.

IICA will be responsible for the management and implementation of the project. The USDA Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA/FAS) will coordinate the technical aspects of the project with the SC and other stakeholders. Services of the Technical Coordinator will be in-kind, at no expense to the project. The Technical Coordinator, based in USDA/FAS, Washington will serve as liaison between the SC, participating member States, IICA, industry, FAO, and Study Director as well as other stakeholders to facilitate communication. The Technical Coordinator will make every effort to obtain technical expertise from partner governments, the FAO, private industry, etc.

To the extent possible, administrative support and technical expertise will be drawn upon from within the Latin American region, and provided in-kind by the United States, other governments or institutions, and the private sector. In some cases, outside consultants will be necessary to perform the highest level of technical guidance. However, all of the actual work will be done by the member states themselves and any outside consultants or experts will only provide supervisory roles – the results/outputs of this project will be belong to Latin American countries.

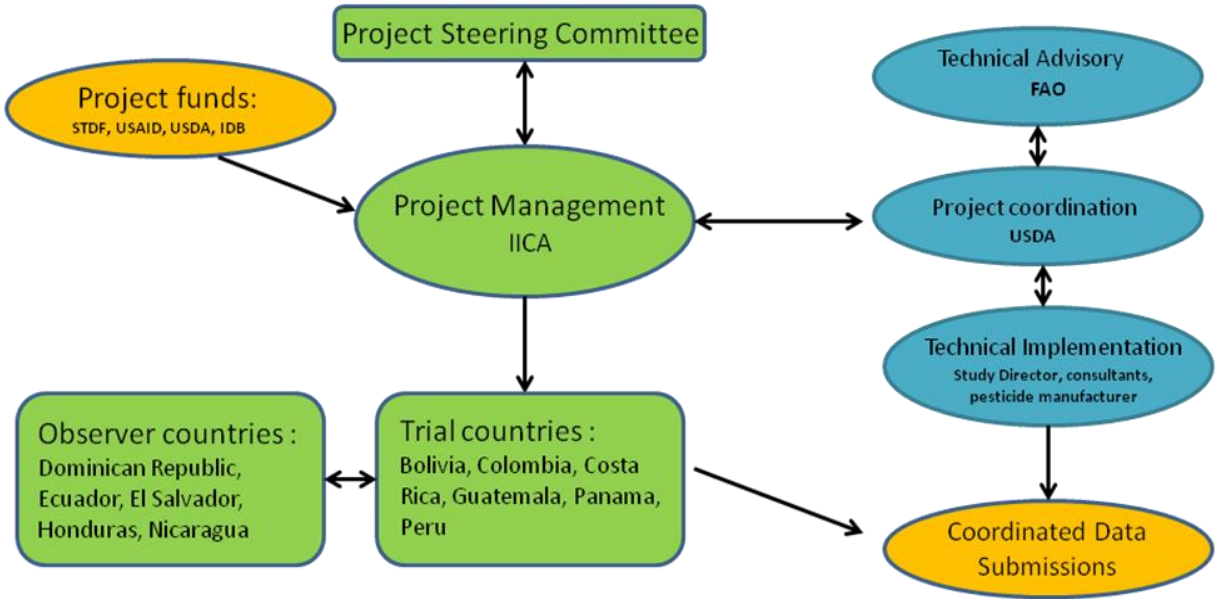
Technical Consultants: The Study Director will need to be hired on a contract basis from a reputable institution, deeply involved in GLP field trial work (both field and laboratory components) – this is absolutely critical for the success of the project. For laboratory analyses, expertise can be drawn from several sources: technical experts from national laboratories within the Latin American countries; consultants from regional or foreign universities; U.S. or other foreign government agencies; or participating chemical manufacturers.

The logistical and financial aspects of the project will be managed by IICA. A project staff will be tasked with daily operational activities and housed at IICA. These operational activities are not only limited to administration, but will also include making preparation for trainings such as purchase of airline tickets, contracting with hotels, arranging local transportation, etc. The project staff will help to make funding transfers to the relevant, participating country agencies or institutions during the execution of field trials.

Participating countries will assist, to the extent possible, in providing the logistical support for the project. For example, if a country volunteers to host a regional training, a point person from that country will help identify and secure training facilities, make arrangements for local transportation, identify lodging possibilities, etc. The country point person will coordinate the planning efforts in close collaboration with the Technical Coordinator, IICA Program Manager and project IICA Project Staff.

For each country conducting field trials or hosting regional trainings, IICA will make financial transfers to relevant agencies/institutions which were appointed by the respective participating countries. The transferred funds should be used for: the purchase of materials and supplies; establishment of contracts; and other necessary reimbursements. Recipient agencies or institutions will provide itemized expenses to IICA at the earliest reasonable time upon purchases or upon completion of services.

Below is the proposed management scheme:



V. REPORTING, MONITORING & EVALUATION

15. Project reporting

The Study Director will report on the status of laboratory capacity assessment at the project's inception. Thereafter, every six months, the PSC, with assistance from the Study Director and Technical Coordinator will prepare interim progress reports to monitor project indicators and measures. These interim reports will serve to update STDF and relevant stakeholders on the status project implementation. In addition to these interim reports, progress status will be presented and discussed at the annual meetings of the project Steering Committee. The project Steering Committee will consider any modification to the project plan and advise on alternatives. IICA will keep detailed financial records and submit quarterly financial reports. Within 90 days of project completion, a comprehensive final report will be submitted.

16. Monitoring and evaluation, including performance indicators

There will be two key points of reference in the monitoring and evaluation of the project namely, one for the technical capacity building and one for residue data generation.

Technical Capacity Building:
The Technical Coordinator will play a key role in the monitoring and evaluation of the project to ensure project progress is made against agreed baselines and targets per the project work plan. At the project mid-point, the Technical Coordinator will conduct a follow-up survey to measure progress. At the end of the project, the Technical Coordinator will consult with the Study Director to identify progress made and determine if the countries are prepared to initiate field trials. This will be the ultimate measure of the project's capacity building success.

Indicators of Success:

- Increased knowledge/skills of national pesticide regulators in the areas of: data generation, data evaluation, crop grouping, MRL determination, work sharing and joint review concepts, and the Codex process
- Enhanced regional technical ability to conduct high quality residue research and studies that would be accepted by international standard setting bodies, such as Codex, or by other national

governments for the establishment of MRLs (good laboratory practices (GLP), or similar criteria)
- Increased collaborations with international stakeholders in working toward global MRL harmonization

Measures of Success:
- Trained field trial personnel ensure strict adherence to study protocol and gain a 20% increase in data generation competencies.
- Laboratory personnel exhibit improved precision and accuracy in analytical results resulting in more reliable data and greater confidence.
- Improved laboratory technique will serve to incrementally advance laboratories toward GLP recognition
- International fora joined by pesticide regulators to collaborate with stakeholders in working toward global MRL harmonization (Global Minor Use Summit II, and three CCPR meetings)

Residue Data Generation
Indicators of Success:
The Study Director will contribute critical coordination and management support to the project and will routinely evaluate progress, and direct solutions to any difficulties that may arise. The final success of the project will be self evident if the data generated are accepted by the JMPR. For monitoring and evaluation, there will be four key phases of the project:

Phase 1: Preparation prior to initiating field trials: does the Study Director allow a country to initiate the work?
Phase 2: Conducting field trials: does the Study Director allow a study to progress once it has been initiated?
Phase 3: Packaging of the data: does the Study Director approve the final report and allow the data to be sent to the JMPR?
Phase 4: JMPR review: does the JMPR accept or reject the data?

Measures of Success:
- Acceptance of the data generated by the JMPR
- Establishment of project Codex MRLs, and adoption of these Codex standards in participating countries
- The number of new registrations achieved

17. Dissemination of the projects results

It is proposed to have one national workshop with all the relevant stakeholders to build in-country consensus on the findings at the beginning of the project. Two follow-up workshops at the regional level are being proposed, one at the beginning to discuss the progress of the trails and a closing workshop to disseminate the final report. A web-based network of participating countries and observer countries will be created in future within IICA to ensure the findings are shared in the broader Latin America region.

Results from the field trials and residue analyses will be communicated via the packaging of data to be submitted to the JMPR. Additionally, interim and final reports will be made available electronically to the project partners and stakeholders. Information about the project – including resulting standards proposed – will be communicated at relevant international fora (CCPR, regional meetings with project partners in SE Asia and Africa) and disseminated on the STDF, FAO, USDA/FAS, and IR-4 websites. Other project outcomes such as lessons learned, and any resulting work-share frameworks will be communicated to relevant stakeholders.

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1: Logical Framework

Appendix 2: Work Plan

Appendix 3: Terms of reference for key staff involved in project implementation

Appendix 4: Letters of support from organizations that support the project request

Supporting Document A: Global Minor Use Summit 2 – Five year work plan

Supporting Document B: Tropical fruits crop grouping table

Supporting Document C: Codex EWG on Minor Uses recommendations

APPENDIX 1: Logical Framework[3]

	Project description	Measurable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions and risks
Overall objective (goal)	*What are the broader development objectives (goals) to which the project contributes?* To enhance capacity of Latin America nations to meet pesticide-related export requirements based on international (Codex) standards to enhance market access for Latin America agricultural exports.	*How are overall objectives to be measured (quantity, quality and time)?* 10% increase in project tropical fruit exports from the Latin America region within five years of project completion. 20% increase in intra-Latin America trade of tropical fruits as a result of regional harmonization of MRLs.	*What are the sources of information (and methods to collect and report it) for these indicators?* The FAOSTAT data will enable us to determine if the export of specific commodities has increased or if market access has improved as a result of these efforts.	*What are the external factors and conditions necessary to sustain overall objectives in the long run?* Target markets accept Codex standards.
Immediate objective (purpose)	*What are the immediate and specific development objectives at the end of the project?* Regional mechanism (or process) focused on pesticide residue levels for crops of importance to the Latin America region exists and is actively engaged in data generation, coordination and work-sharing	*How are objectives to be measured (quantity, quality and time)?* At least one set of residue data generated and submitted to the JMPR to support at least one Codex MRL. Potentially six different residue studies would result in six new registered uses and six new Codex MRLs but significantly more new Codex MRLs established through crop grouping.	*What are the sources of information (and methods to collect and report it) for these indicators?* Upon completion of data generation, industry and other stakeholders will nominate the chemical for JMPR review. Once the chemical is on the JMPR review schedule, countries will submit the data package for review. This and adoption of crop grouping schemes will be reflected in the CCPR report. Countries will communicate new chemical registrations to other WTO members through their respective SPS notification authorities.	*What are the external factors and conditions necessary to achieve objectives?* The JMPR must accept the data generated and packaged by the project implementers. Establishment of additional MRLs is contingent upon the proposed tropical crop grouping scheme being adopted by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. And chemical companies must agree to and follow through on seeking registration in Latin America states.
Expected results	*What are the tangible products and services*	*How are results to be measured (quantity,*	*What are the sources of information (and*	*What external factors and conditions outside*

[3] See the CIDT Handbook on Project Identification, Formulation and Design, available on the STDF website, for guidance on the preparation of logical frameworks.

	delivered by the project to achieve its purpose? 1.) Scientists and regulators have acquired knowledge and skills to organize and implement field trials and to collect, prepare and analyze high quality residue data for submission to JMPR	*quality and time)?* An estimated 30 scientists from participating Latin America countries will be trained. Six residue studies will be completed, and the data packages submitted to the JMPR for review and the establishment of Codex MRLs.	*methods to collect and report it) for these indicators?* Following each workshop, the Technical Coordinator will submit a summary report based on questionnaires completed by each participant. Furthermore, the Study Director and Project Steering Committee will evaluate the performance of the Project Staff and report their findings to the STDF, through IICA.	*project control must be met to obtain the expected results on schedule?* Support received from partners to provide in kind contributions in the form of technical guidance/training/study direction. Other sources of funding secured.
	2.) The availability on the market of new, approved chemicals for minor use crops	At least six new pesticide registrations will be established	Countries will communicate new chemical registrations to other WTO members through their respective SPS notification authorities.	Chemical company must agree to and follow through on seeking registration in participating Latin America countries. Additionally, the local regulatory authority must approve the registration requests.
Activities	*What are the key activities to be carried out, and in what sequence, to produce expected results?* **Capacity building for field trials** will involve a series of trainings, workshops, consultations on the conduct of field trials, sample preparation and analysis, SOP reviews and identification of core management team, facility inspections, SOP refinement, and protocol development	*What are the work programme targets (milestones)? What are the means and costs required to implement these activities (provide summary for each)?* To prepare member countries to initiate field trial studies. The study director will determine country's preparedness to initiate field trials.	*What are the sources of information to measure progress in implementation?* Following each workshop, the Technical Coordinator will submit a summary report based on questionnaires completed by each participant. Furthermore, the core management team will evaluate the performance of the trained scientists and report their findings to the STDF, through IICA.	*What external factors and conditions outside project control must be met to implement the planned activities on schedule?* Support received from partners to provide in kind contributions in the form of technical guidance/training/study direction. Other sources of funding secured.
	Data Generation from field trials will involve the practical implementation of training to include: field trial applications and harvest, analytical	The targets for activities will include the key events of the field trials (application, harvest, sample preparation and sample analysis),	Progress can be measured by following interim reports to be submitted by the Project Steering Committee.	Normal growing season devoid of significant inclement weather or any other confounding factors that would render the field trial data

	validation and analysis, data packaging and submission, analytical summary report preparation, and final report development	and packaging of data for submission.		unacceptable.

APPENDIX 2: Work Plan[4]

Activity	Responsibility	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1: Capacity Building													
Activity 1: Project preparation meetings (*COMPLETED*)	IR-4 USDA IDB												
Activity 2: GLP training (field teams) (*COMPLETED*)	IR-4 USDA IDB												
Activity 3: Facility inspections	IR-4												
Activity 4: Regional coordination	USDA CropLife												
Activity 5: Project preparations	IR-4 JMPR expert												
Activity 6: GLP training (lab teams)	IR-4												
Activity 7: Protocol Finalization	IR-4 JMPR expert												
Output 2: Field Trials													
Activity 1: Registration preparations	IR-4 USDA CropLife												
Activity 2: Study Protocol Review	IR-4 USDA JMPR expert												
Activity 3: Live Field Trial (first country)	IR-4 USDA JMPR expert												
Activity 4: QA and notebook reviews	IR-4												
Activity 5: Live field trial (second country)	IR-4 USDA												

[4] Please shade or otherwise indicate when the activity will take place.

Activity 6: Live field trial (third country)	IR-4 USDA												
Activity 7: Live field trial (fourth country)	IR-4 USDA												
Activity 8: Live field trial (fifth country)	IR-4 USDA												
Activity 8: Live field trial (sixth country)	IR-4 USDA												
Activity 9: Live field trial (all countries)	National Study Directors (under IR-4 supervision)												
Activity 10: Laboratory Analysis	IR-4 USDA												
Output 3: JMPR Data Submissions													
Activity 1: JMPR scheduling	IR-4 USDA FAO												
Activity 2: Reports and submission & final SC meeting	IR-4 FAO JMPR expert Registrants												

APPENDIX 3: TERMS OF REFERENCE

Project Steering Committee (SC) with representatives from Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Peru will be the project points of contact and contribute country specific input to provide overall direction on project management and monitor the project's progress.

Inter-America Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

- To take lead in the implementation of the Project
- To provide expertise on matters related to the vision and direction of the Project to be aligned with IICA Medium Term Plan
- To report the progress of the project to SC with the assistance of the Technical Coordinator
- To manage funds according to the Project Budget Plan and coordinate with the participating Member States on the disbursement of funds.

Hired Project Staff

The Project staff will be based at IICA and report. The role of the Project Staff is:

- To support the role of the IICA as the lead agency of the Project
- To work closely with IICA desk officer and Technical Coordinator as well as other stakeholders during the implementation of the Project.
- To assist in managing the Project Fund, including transferring the fund and preparing the financial report for the Project.
- To provide logistical support, including arranging venue for the training, ticket reservation, etc.

Technical Coordinator (USDA)

- To coordinate the implementation of the project activities in terms of technical aspects.
- To provide advice to the Project Steering Committee, the Project Management, and the Hired Project Staff on the selection of contracted organizations.
- To assist the Project Management and Hired Project Staff in optimizing the Project finances by identifying collaborators to the Project, and providing general advice on budgeting.
- To prepare the technical report on the progress of the project for submission to EWG MRL/PSC.
- To assist IICA in the preparation of reports required by financial contributors.

Participating Member States

- To conduct the residue trials (for countries participating in data generation)
- To submit annual reports on the progress of the trials to the Technical Coordinator, copied to IICA (for countries participating in data generation).
- To submit the financial report on the use of funds upon completion of the services.
- For countries hosting training events, a point contact from the country will assist the Project Staff and Technical Coordinator in planning, organizing, and implementing event

APPENDIX 4: LETTERS OF SUPPORT: provided separately as supplementary documents

Supporting Document A

Global Minor Use Summit-2 work plan: Themes and tasks resulting from the breakout groups and participants.

Theme 1 Coordination & Collaboration	**Theme 2** Communication	**Theme 3** Incentives
1.1 Global priority setting process for minor uses • Establish group to explore feasibility of having global priority setting process/meeting 1.2 Databases • Expand existing databases to capture global minor use grower needs/priorities • Expand existing databases to document available minor use data for registration • Investigate the feasibility of having a new single global needs database 1.3 Participation in joint initiatives 1.4 GMU Steering Committee • Establish membership • Identify experts to do feasibility study on database with TOR	2.1 Enhancement of the GMU Portal • Expand GMU portal to include links to various databases currently available from various sources 2.2 Risk communication • Identify and review existing risk communication tools by national authorities, FAO and other organizations • Provide available material on the GMU Portal for dissemination 2.3 Benefit communication • Identify available materials 2.4 Establish list of (and networks of) existing working groups • List will be added to GMU Portal	• Monitor implementation and uptake of regulatory incentives • Promote and implement new incentives as they are developed 3.1 Funding structures and programs • Document existing structures and programs • Develop and release guidance on the establishment of national and regional programs 3.2 Import MRLs • Collect and review existing import tolerance setting procedures • Develop and release guidance on the process for seeking import MRLs 3.3 Authorization procedures and requirements • Document existing authorization procedures and requirements • Monitor new procedures that add value to minor uses 3.4 Economic • Document existing economic incentives 3.5 Liability • Document and assess existing programs addressing liability wavers • Explore possibility of having a meeting of legal experts of government and industry to advise on issues related to liability
Red = short term items (12 months),	Green medium term items	(24-36 months), Blue long term items (5 years)

Themes and tasks resulting from the breakout groups and participants (cont.).

Theme 4 Capacity Development	**Theme 5** Registration of Minor Uses and MRL setting
Tasks: 4.1 National and regional capacity • Disseminate information on existing pesticide and pest management tools (e.g., extrapolation methods, crop grouping, IPM) • Facilitate the strengthening or establishment of new regional expert working groups that support minor use issues • Develop and implementation new tools and guidance • Establish sustainably operating regional expert working groups for minor uses 4.2 Engage policy makers to implement regulatory initiatives • Include decision makers at technical meetings or workshops to demonstrate importance of implementation of technical inputs 4.3 Establish national minor use programs • Provide guidance to national authorities on design and implementation of minor use programs 4.4 Encourage greater participation in data generation • Initiate collaborative projects to better participate in Codex processes (e.g., crop grouping, data submissions, MRL setting process) • Implementation of collaborative projects • Stakeholder engagement in data generation and other areas to support minor uses 4.5 Provide guidance on Codex processes	**Tasks:** 5.1 Harmonized data requirement and submission documents 5.2 Crop Grouping (residue and efficacy) • Explore possibility of establishing a working group to develop a guidance document on efficacy data under CCPR • Hold meeting to explore efficacy crop grouping -Consult existing schemes such as EPPO 5.3 JMPR capacity building • JMPR capacity building as an agenda item at CCPR • Explore possible funding sources for JMPR • Expanding JMPR expert panel to include broader representation 5.4 Transparency in registration decisions 5.5 Working towards common MRLs • Side meeting at April 2012 CCPR to discuss barriers to harmonization • Support and involvement for Crop grouping at CCPR and representative crops • Develop questionnaire through the electronic Working Group on Minor Uses/CCPR on import MRL setting by national authorities • Urge regulatory bodies to utilize Codex standards

Supporting Document B

Tropical Fruits Crop Group

Commodity Group / Subgroup	Representative Commodities	Commodities included in Crop Grouping scheme adopted by the 44th Codex Alimentarius Commission July 2012
005A. Tropical and Sub-Tropical, Small Fruits, Edible Peel	**Olive**	Acerola; African plum; Agritos; Almondette; Appleberry; Arbutus berry; Bayberry, Red; Bignay; Breadnut; Cabeluda; Carandas-plum; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; Chirauli-nut; Cocoplum; Desert-date; False sandalwood; Fragant Manjack; Gooseberry, Abyssinian; Gooseberry, Ceylon; Gooseberry, Otaheite; Governor's plum; Grumichama; Guabiroba; Guava berry; Illawarra plum; Indian-plum; Jamaica-cherry; Jambolan; Jujube, Chinese; Kaffir-plum; Kakadu plum; Kapundung; Karnada; Lemon aspen; Mombin, yellow; Monos plum; Mountain cherry; Olive; Persimmon, Black; Pitomba; Plum-of-Martinique; Rukam; Rumberry; Sea grape; Sete-capotes; Silver aspen; Water apple; Water pear; Water berry; Wax jambu
005B. Tropical and Sub-Tropical, Medium to Large Fruits, Edible Peel	**Fig** *or* **Guava**	Ambarella; Arazá; Babaco; Bilimbi; Cajou (fruit); Cambucá; Carob; Cashew (pseudofruit); Ciruela verde; Davidson's plum; Feijoa; Fig; Gooseberry, Indian; Guava; Guava, Cattley, Guava, Para; Guava, purple strawberry; Guava, strawberry; Guava, yellow strawberry; Imbé; Imbu; Jaboticaba; Jujube, Indian; Kwai muk; Mangaba; Marian plum; Mombin, Malayan; Mombin, purple; Monkeyfruit; Nance; Natal plum; Noni; Papaya, Mountain; Persimmon, Japanese; Pomerac; Rambai; Rose apple; Sentul; Starfruit; Surinam cherry; Tamarind; Uvalha
005C. Tropical and Sub-Tropical Palm Fruits, Edible Peel	**Date**	Açaí; Apak palm; Bacaba palm; Bacaba-de-leque; Date; Doum palm coconut; Jelly palm; Patauá; Peach Palm
006A. Tropical and Subtropical, Small Fruit, Inedible Peel	**Lychee** *or* **Spanish Lime** *or* **Longan**	Aisen; Bael fruit; Burmese grape; Cat's eyes; Ingá; Lychee; Madras-thorn; Manduro; Matisia; Mesquite; Mongongo; Pawpaw, small-flower; Satinleaf; Sierra Leone-tamarind; Spanish lime; Velvet tamarind; Wampi; White star apple
006B. Tropical and Subtropical, Medium to Large Fruit, Smooth, Inedible Peel	**Avocado** *and* **Banana** *and* **Papaya** *and* **Pomegranate or Mango**	Abiu; Akee apple; Avocado; Avocado, Guatemalan; Avocado, Mexican; Avocado, West Indian; Bacury; Banana; Banana, dwarf; Binjai; Canistel; Cupuacú; Etambe; Jatobá; Kei apple; Langstat; Lanjut; Lucuma; Mabolo; Mango; Mango, horse; Mango, Saipan; Mangosteen; Paho; Papaya; Pawpaw; Pelipisan; Pequi; Pequia; Persimmon, American; Plantain; Pomegranate; Poshte; Quandong; Sapote, black; Sapote, green; Sapote, white; Sataw; Screw-pine; Star apple; Tamarind-of-the-Indies; Wild loquat
006C. Tropical and Subtropical, Medium to Large Fruit, Rough or Hairy, Inedible Peel	**Atemoya** *and* **Pineapple**	Atemoya; Biriba; Breadfruit; Champedak; Cherimoya; Custard apple; Durian; Elephant-apple; Ilama; Jackfruit; Karuka; Mammy-apple; Marmalade-box; Marang; Monkey-bread tree; Nicobar-breadfruit; Pandanus; Pineapple; Pulasan; Rambutan; Sapodilla; Sapote, mamey; Soncoya; Soursop; Sugar apple; Sun sapote
006D. Tropical and Subtropical, Inedible Peel, Cactus	**Pitaya** *and* **Prickly pear**	Dragon fruit; Pitahaya; Pitaya; Pitaya Amarilla; Pitaya Roja; Pitaya, yellow; Prickly pear; Prickly pear, Texas; Saguaro
006E. Tropical and Subtropical, Inedible Peel, Vine	**Passionfruit** *or* **Kiwifruit**	Granadilla; Granadilla, Giant; Monstera; Passionflower, Winged-stem; Passionfruit; Passionfruit, banana; Passionfruit, purple; Passionfruit, yellow
006F. Tropical and Subtropical, Inedible Peel, Palms	**Muriti** *or* **Palmyra Palm**	Guriri; Muriti; Palmyra palm fruit; Salak

Supporting Document C

Reference information of the CCPR on minor uses and specialty crops.

The EWG of CCPR on minor uses and specialty crops has been working since 2009. The issue of facilitating the establishment of Codex MRLs for minor uses and specialty crops were discussed at the CCPR meetings in 2009-2011.

In the CCPR 2010, the Committee endorsed the recommendations to encourage Codex members and observers to continue to identify and nominate chemical/uses on minor crops to the Working Group on Priorities and to submit data for JMPR evaluation including the possibility for multiple countries working collaboratively to develop data to support the establishment of MRLs on minor crops and the bundling of such data to be presented by one lead country for JMPR evaluation

The conclusions of the CCPR Report were extracted as follows.

CCPR 2009 REPORT

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE GUIDANCE TO FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CODEX MRLS FOR MINOR USE AND SPECIALTY CROPS (Agenda Item 11(i))

Paras. 208-215

The Committee recalled that at its last session it had agreed to establish an electronic working group chaired by United States and co-chaired by Australia and Kenya, which would prepare a discussion paper to provide guidance to facilitate the establishment of Codex MRLs for minor uses and specialty crops.

The Delegation of Kenya introduced the Discussion Paper, which contained several recommendations based on the responses to a questionnaire circulated to members of the Electronic Working Group. These recommendations, among others, related to the inclusion of new commodities in the Codex Classification; encouraging the development of representative commodities; training in residue data generation and submission to JMPR; fostering collaboration to develop and promote submissions to JMPR for prioritised specialty crops and minor uses; promoting the pilot project on JMPR recommending MRLs before national authorities; supporting the development and use of a global MRL calculator and proposing suitable definitions for minor uses and specialty crops. The Delegation further proposed to re-establish the Electronic Working Group on Minor Uses and Specialty Crops in order to implement the recommendations contained in the Discussion Paper.

The Committee expressed its appreciation of the work of the Electronic Working Group. Many delegations supported the recommendations, stating that these recommended actions would facilitate the establishment of MRLs for minor uses and specialty crops, as well as definitions of minor uses and specialty crops proposed by the Electronic Working Group.

The Delegation of Thailand informed the Committee that in Southeast Asia harmonization of MRLs had been considered by an expert group, which had expressed strong interest in the ongoing discussion in the CCPR.

CCPR 2010 Report

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE GUIDANCE TO FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES FOR MINOR USE AND SPECIALTY CROPS (Agenda Item 11) (Paras 153-163)

The Committee recalled that at its last session it agreed to re-establish the Electronic Working Group on Minor Uses and Specialty Crops, chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by Australia and Kenya, which would continue to identify and address issues related to minor uses and

specialty crops within the mandate of CCPR; would further elaborate the definitions of minor use and specialty crops for use by CCPR and JMPR; and would identify priority minor uses and specialty crops for MRL setting and facilitate data submissions to JMPR.

The Delegation of Kenya introduced the paper highlighting the main outcomes of the document. In this regard, the Delegation informed the Committee of priority minor uses and specialty crops that had been or would be proposed for inclusion in the Priority List for JMPR evaluation, and outlined a number of recommendations directed to CCPR and/or JMPR to facilitate and improve the MRL setting process for minor uses.

The Committee endorsed the following recommendations presented by the Working Group:

Para 159. The Committee endorsed the recommendations to encourage Codex members and observers to continue to identify and nominate chemical/uses on minor crops to the Working Group on Priorities and to submit data for JMPR evaluation including the possibility for multiple countries working collaboratively to develop data to support the establishment of MRLs on minor crops and the bundling of such data to be presented by one lead country for JMPR evaluation and with an understanding that an official letter should cover all information on the registered GAPs.

Para 163 The Committee agreed to re-establish the Electronic Working Group on Minor Crops and Specialty Crops, under the chairmanship of the United States of America and co-chaired by Australia and Kenya, working in English only, to continue to identify priority minor uses and specialty crops for MRL setting, and to facilitate data submissions to JMPR, and to prepare proposals for definitions of minor use and specialty crops for use by CCPR and JMPR.

CCPR 2011 Report

DISCUSSION PAPER ON THE GUIDANCE TO FACILITATE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM RESIDUE LIMITS FOR PESTICIDES FOR MINOR USE AND SPECIALTY CROPS (Agenda Item 9) Paras 112-116

Conclusion

Based on the above considerations, the Committee agreed to re-establish the electronic working group chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by Kenya and Thailand to work on the development of criteria for use by CCPR and JMPR to determine the minimum number of field trials necessary to support the establishment of MRLs for minor crops/specialty crops in order to facilitate data submission to JMPR. The Committee agreed that the electronic working group will hold a meeting prior to the 44th Session of the CCPR and that both the electronic and physical working groups will work in English only.

CCPR 2012 Report

Para 134. Some delegations pointed out that establishing MRLs for minor crops was very important especially for developing countries as the lack of MRLs for exported products could create barriers to trade.

Para 137. The Committee also agreed to consider further the proposal of the Working Group to develop a database of data needs for minor crops/specific chemicals and to develop guidance to stakeholders to facilitate the submission of data by more than one country.

Conclusion

Para 138. The Committee agreed to establish an electronic Working Group chaired by France and co-chaired by Kenya and Thailand, working in English, to continue its work on the development of criteria for use by CCPR and JMPR to determine the minimum number of field trials necessary to

support the establishment of MRLs for minor crops/specialty crops in order to facilitate data submission to JMPR.

The Working Group would have the following mandate:

- Providing further consideration to unresolved issues related to the development of criteria for clarifying commodities according to consumption.
- Refining current Annex 2 (CX/PR 12/44/12) to establish a list of commodities and number of residue trials.
- Exploring development of a simple database to identify residue data needs for minor crops for specific chemicals which are on the priority list for JMPR.

Considering additional proposal for work by the EWG. This could include recommendations/case studies for stakeholders to facilitate data submission by more than one co