PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

APPLICATION FORM

1. PPG title	Capacity Building Programme on Pesticide Residues and other Harmful Substances in Cocoa in Africa
2. Theme 1, 2 and/or 3	**Theme 1:** SPS capacity evaluation and planning tools, including the need for and implications of international standards and their application **Theme 2:** Capacity building for public and private organizations, notably with respect to market access
3. Starting date	1 July 2009
4. Completion date	31 December 2009
5. Requesting organization(s)	**International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)** Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London,WC1A 1NU United Kingdom Telephone: +44 (0)2074005050 Fax : +44 (0)2074215500 Website : www.icco.org **Dr. Jean-Marc Anga** Director of Economic and Statistic Division e-mail: dir.econ@icco.org See **Appendix 1** for letters of support
6. Proposed consultant(s)	Dr. Roy Bateman; VBS (Agriculture) Limited, 16 Ledborough Wood Beaconsfield Bucks, UK HP9 2DJ Telephone: +44 (0)1494 674456 Fax : +44 (0)1494 681631 email : r.bateman@imperial.ac.uk Website : www.dropdata.org ICCO will, through its public and private sector contacts in the countries, ensure that the consultant gets all the necessary support and cooperation for his assignment. See **Appendix 2** for CV and record of achievement
7. PPG background and rationale	See **Appendix 3**

8. Resultant project objectives	The project will be implemented in **Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo**. The overall objective of the project is to assist cocoa-producing countries in Africa to produce cocoa that meets the food safety requirements of the EU, the USA and Japan so as to ensure a continued market access for cocoa export. The specific objectives of the project are: • To create awareness among cocoa farmers and other stakeholders along the cocoa supply chain on the sanitary and phytosanitary standards (SPS) of the international cocoa market, including the issues of pesticide residues, Ochratoxin, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Free Fatty Acid (FFA), heavy metals, etc. • To enhance the capacity of cocoa farmers to apply Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) during the production and post-harvest processing of cocoa beans in order to meet international SPS requirements. • To enhance the institutional capacity of cocoa producing countries to monitor and enforce adherence to SPS standards. This will involve putting in place adequate domestic regulatory and legislative provisions on SPS standards and adapting it to international standards for better market access.
9. PPG outputs	1. Comprehensive report on the SPS status of the countries concerned 2. A detailed project proposal on "Capacity Building Programme on Pesticide Residues and other Harmful Substances in Cocoa in Africa"
10. PPG activities	1. Collate and review documents on existing SPS standards that relate to cocoa production and export, and determine the extent to which they constitute a potential trade barrier. 2. Assess the institutional capability of cocoa producing countries to meet existing SPS standards. 3. Review the existing phytosanitary practices along the cocoa supply chain to identify weaknesses and areas for improvement. 4. Propose measures that can be implemented to reduce the contamination of cocoa beans by pesticide residues and heavy metals, Ochratoxin A (OTA), Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Free fatty Acid (FFA) and any other harmful substances.

	5. Develop the proposed measures into a project proposal and indicate how the sustainability of the outcomes could be secured. 6. Establish the support of the public and private sectors in the cocoa producing and consuming countries to participate in the implementation of the proposed project. 7. Identify possible national and international financing sources for the proposed project. 8. Provide an exhaustive overview of ongoing and other related initiatives in the area of phytosanitary standards in cocoa producing countries. In particular, existing and planned donor activities in the area of SPS for cocoa production and trade, GAP, GMP, GHP would be reviewed. Related initiatives to be taken into account include the STCP and the Gates/WCF project in West Africa. 9. Organize a workshop to present and discuss the report and the proposed project with the stakeholders for their comments and contributions. 10. Finalize and submit the project proposal to the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO). 11. ICCO to appraise and endorse the project proposal before forwarding it to STDF for grant consideration. See **Appendix 4** for a detailed Work Plan
11. Timetable	See **Appendix 5** for a detailed Timetable
12. Private/public sector co-operation	The consultant will be expected to liaise with relevant officials, representatives of cocoa farmers and cocoa traders to discuss existing SPS arrangements and how best to improve them so that they can meet the new SPS standards in force in the EU, the USA and Japan.
13. Budget	The estimated total budget for the PPG is US$46,000 of which STDF contribution will be US$30,000. See **Appendix 6** for detailed budget.
14. Non STDF contributions	ICCO - US$3,700 Participating countries - US$12,300

Appendix 1: Letters of support

OFFICE NATIONAL DU CACAO ET DU CAFE
O.N.C.C.
NATIONAL COCOA AND COFFEE BOARD
N.C.C.B.

DIRECTION GENERALE

CABINET

ONCC-NCCB

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
PAIX - TRAVAIL - PATRIE
REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
PEACE - WORK - FATHERLAND

Douala, le 18 MARS 2009

N° 255 /ONCC/DG/CT2

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL
The General Manager

à : **Monsieur le Secrétaire du STDF,**
to **Organisation Mondiale du Commerce**
Centre William Rappard,
Rue de Lausanne 154, CH-1211
CENEVE, SUISSE

***Objet** : Projet ICCO de renforcement des capacités phytosanitaires en Afrique Centrale et de l'Ouest.*

Monsieur le Secrétaire,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que l'Office National du Cacao et du Café a été consulté par l'ICCO dans le cadre de la préparation du projet en objet.

Nous appuyons par conséquent la démarche de cette institution en vue d'obtenir votre soutien financier pour la finalisation rapide de la préparation de ce projet dont la mise en œuvre sera effectuée au Cameroun sous la coordination de l'ONCC.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire, l'expression de nos sentiments distingués.

Michaël NDOPING

B.P. - BOX : 3018 DOUALA - Téléphone : 342.67.76 - 342.10.48 - Fax : 342.00.02 - Télex : 5260 KN

MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE

DIRECTION GENERALE DES PRODUCTIONS ET DE LA DIVERSIFICATION AGRICOLES

DIRECTION DE LA PROTECTION DES VEGETAUX, DU CONTROLE ET DE LA QUALITE

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
Union – Discipline – Travail

REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE
MINISTERE DE L'AGRICULTURE
Direction de la Protection des Végétaux, du Contrôle et de la Qualité

Abidjan, le 17 MAD 2009

N° 074 /MINAGRI/DGPDA/DPVCQ

Le Directeur,

à
Monsieur le Secrétaire du STDF,
Organisation Mondiale du Commerce,
Centre William Rappard,
Rue de Lausanne 154, CH-1211

17 MAR 2009

GENEVE, SUISSE

Objet : Demande de financement du programme de renforcement des capacités en matière de résidus des pesticides et autre substances dangereuses dans le cacao en Afrique.

Monsieur le Secrétaire,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que la Direction de la Protection des Végétaux, du Contrôle et de la Qualité (DPVCQ) du Ministère de l'Agriculture de la République de Côte d'Ivoire a été consultée lors de la préparation du Projet cité en objet.

La DPVCQ apporte son appui à un programme de renforcement des capacités en matière de résidus des pesticides et autre substances dangereuses dans le cacao en Afrique et collaborera entièrement avec les autres pays africains et autres partenaires pendant la préparation du projet et sa mise en œuvre, lorsqu'il aura été financé.

Nous souhaitons donc que le STDF prête une bienveillante attention à la présente requête de financement.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur l Secrétaire, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Ministère de l'Agriculture — Direction de la Protection des Végétaux, du Contrôle et de la Qualité

Le Directeur de la Protection des Végétaux du Contrôle et de la Qualité

Dr KOUAME Konan Lucien
Ingénieur Agronome
Ph D

1 6003

GHANA COCOA BOARD

COCOA HOUSE
P. O. BOX 933
ACCRA
GHANA.

TEL: 233-21- 661752 / 661872 / 661757 / 678916 / 678972
FAX: 233 -21 - 667104 / 669808
E-mail: cocobod@cocobod.gh
WEBSITE: www.cocobod.gh
CABLE: COCOBOD, ACCRA.

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE: CE/244/G/N. 12/167

DATE: 17-03-09

STDF Secretary
World Trade Organization
Centre William Rappart
Rue de Lausanne 154
CH-1211 Geneva
Switzerland

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: ICCO REQUEST FOR A PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME ON PESTICIDE RESIDUES AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES IN COCOA IN AFRICA

This is to confirm that the Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) was consulted in the preparation of the above proposal to be submitted to the Standards and Trade Development Facility by the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO).

The Ghana Cocoa Board fully supports the development of a capacity building programme on pesticide residues and related issues in cocoa in Africa and will fully collaborate with other African States and Stakeholders during preparation of the full project proposal and actual implementation of the project once funded.

We look forward to the STDF's positive consideration of the support requested.

Yours sincerely

TONY FOFIE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Appendix 2: Consultant CV and record of achievement

A. MARCH 2009

ROY PETER BATEMAN

More than 30 years experience in crop protection World-wide. Specialist in pesticide application methods, and biopesticides. First hand experience of locust control and ICM of: cocoa, cotton, coconuts, coffee, maize, sugar cane, rice and a number of tropical and temperate fruit and vegetable crops. Widespread experience teaching, extension and research in tropical agriculture, includes >2 years in the Philippines, >3 years in Viet Nam, 12 years developing 'Green Muscle': a locust mycoinsecticide and 10 years directly working on cocoa pest management in W Africa, Latin America and SE Asia. Webmaster for http://www.dropdata.org/.

II. CURRENT EMPLOYMENT (SINCE 1 JANUARY 2004)

Research and Development Manager for the International Pesticide Application Research Consortium (IPARC), Academic Fellow, Department of Biological Sciences, Imperial College, Silwood Park Campus, Buckhurst Road, Ascot, Berks SL5 7PY. Duties include:

- Course convenor: Biological and Chemical Control Methods for MSc students at Silwood Park (25% of time: includes Application Technology, Biological and Chemical Control); supervision of MSc & PhD research projects.
- Various research and consultancy projects to evaluate the application of chemical and biological control agents: including management of cacao insects and diseases (funding: commercial, Government and international). This has included authorship of:- *Pesticide Use in Cocoa: A Guide for Trainers, Administrative and Research Staff.* Manual commissioned by the International Cocoa Organisation. 56 pp.
  - Good Agricultural Practice *Guide to Spraying Cocoa* (translated into 5 other languages)

Date of birth: 6 August 1953
Nationality: British citizen

Educational qualifications

1971 - 1974 University of Manchester. B.Sc.(Hons) Zoology
1979 - 1980 University of London, Imperial College.M.Sc. in Applied Entomology (tropical & temperate)
thesis: "The Development of a blower-assisted Electrodyn Sprayer, and a Comparative Evaluation of its Performance in a Mature Orchard."
1985 - 1989 Ph.D., University of London, Imperial College.
thesis: "Controlled Droplet Application of Particulate Suspensions of a Carbamate Insecticide."

Languages: English (mother tongue), French, Vietnamese (good).

Miscellaneous:

- Chairman: British Crop Protection Council expert working group on spray application
- Editorial board member, *Pest Management Science*: 2002-
- Recent consultancies (various aspects of rational pesticide use) in Brazil, Cameroon, China, Ecuador, Ghana, Papua New Guinea, India, Indonesia, UK & Viet Nam
- Organised the "Technical Issues" session of the BCPC Symposium "Microbial insecticides: novelty or necessity?" held at Warwick, UK in April 1997, and BCPC Conference, Brighton (1998, 2000, 2002): New Insecticide Compounds, Formulations and Uses.
- Fellow of the Royal Entomological Society of London (since 1973); member of Council (1990-1994). Member of the Society for Invertebrate Pathology (since 1994) & Association of Applied Biologists.
- External PhD Examiner - University of Greenwich.

Professional experience

III. PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT

1989 - 2003 CABI Bioscience (formerly IIBC) at Silwood Park, Ascot, UK

- 1989- 1999 UK, Africa - Biopesticides application specialist with LUBILOSA programme (for locust biological control research, implemented by CABI/IITA/CILSS/GTZ). Developed 'Green Muscle': oil-based formulation of *Metarhizium anisopliae* conidia; planning and participation of laboratory and field (including aerial) trials at all key stages of development. From 1996: Co-ordination of LUBILOSA Phase 3 scientific activities in the UK, mammalian safety assessments, collaborative work in southern Africa. Preparation of (successful) submission to the FAO Desert Locust Pesticides Referee Group and South African registration authorities.
- Developed a device for separating mycopesticidal spores from substrates (the 'MycoHarvester').
- Scientific coordinator (2000-01) of an international programme for the development of a mycoherbicide against water hyacinth. Development of mycoherbicide delivery systems.
- 2001-2003 Co-ordinator on Rational Pesticide Use (RPU). Work included a USDA funded cacao project to evaluate chemical and biological fungicides.

1985 - 1989 UK, ZIMBABWE, MALAWI - Ph.D. project originally sponsored by Union Carbide (now Bayer CropScience), followed by consultancy for further field evaluation of thiodicarb.

1981 – 1985 VIET NAM - Consultant then Chief Technical Adviser UNDP/FAO crop protection projects: VIE/79/001, VIE/81/001 and VIE/82/009. Provision of specifications for crop protection supplies donated by bilateral and international aid agencies (total >US$10 million). Operational aspects of crop protection material supply. Advice on setting-up a pesticide quality control laboratory .

1976 - 1979 PHILIPPINES – Teaching & extension at Xavier University (VSO), Cagayan de Oro

1975 - 1976 BRAZIL - Expedition to Amazon basin, photographing and collecting insects.

1974 - 1975 UK - Centre for Overseas Pest Research, London (now N.R.I.).

Selected recent publications relating to cocoa and GAP

Bateman, R.P. (1993) Simple, standardised methods for recording droplet measurements and estimation of deposits from controlled droplet applications. *Crop Protection*, **12**: 201-206.

Prior, C., Bateman, R.P. and Moore, D. (1995) *Entomopathogenic sprays*. UK Patent, GB2255018B, 36 pages.

Bateman, R.P. (1999) Delivery systems and Protocols for Biopesticides. In *Biopesticides: Use and Delivery* Eds. F.R. Hall & J. Menn, Publ. Humana Press, Totowa, NJ, USA; Chapter 27, pp. 509-528.

Bateman, R.P. Matthews G.A. and Hall, F.R.(2000) Ground-based application equipment. In L. Lacey & H. Kaya (eds.) (2000) *Field Manual of Techniques in Invertebrate Pathology*. Kluwer, NL; Ch. III-1, 77-112

Bateman, R & Chapple, A. (2001) The Spray Application of Mycopesticides. In: *Fungal Biocontrol Agents - Progress, Problems and Potential* (eds. T. Butt, C. Jackson & N. Magan). Publ. CAB International, Wallingford, UK. Ch. 11, 289-309.

Bateman, R.P. (2003) Rational Pesticide Use: spatially and temporally targeted application of specific products. In: *Optimising Pesticide Use* Ed. M. Wilson, Publ. John Wiley & Sons Ltd, Chichester, UK; pp. 129-157.

Hidalgo, E, Bateman, R, Krauss, U, ten Hoopen, M, and Martínez, A (2003) A field investigation into delivery systems for agents to control *Moniliophthora roreri. European Journal of Plant* Pathology **109**: 953-961.

Bateman, R. (2004) The use of narrow-angle cone nozzles to spray cocoa pods and other slender biological targets. *Crop Protection*, **23:** 989-999.

Bateman, R.P., Holmes, K.A., Krauss, U., Padi, B. (2004) Future tactics and tools for pest management. In: Flood, J. (ed) *Cocoa Futures*, pp 77-93. CABI FEDERACAFE USDA..

Bateman, RP, E Hidalgo, J García, C Arroyo, MG ten Hoopen, V Adonijah, U Krauss (2005) Application of chemical and biological agents for the management of frosty pod rot (*Moniliophthora roreri*) in Costa Rican cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*). *Annals of Applied Biology*, **147**: 129-138.

Bateman RP (2006) Spray application to cocoa pods and other small targets using cone nozzles. *Aspects of Applied Biology*, **77**: 79-84.

P.R. Tondje, D.P. Roberts, M.C. Bon, T. Widmer,1, G.J. Samuels, A. Ismaiel, A.D. Begoude, T. Tchana, E. Nyemb-Tshomb, M. Ndoumbe-Nkeng, R.P. Bateman, D. Fontem, K.P. Hebbar (2007) Isolation and identification of mycoparasitic isolates of *Trichoderma asperellum* with potential for suppression of black pod disease of cacao in Cameroon. *Biological Control* **43**: 202–212.

Bateman RP, Jessop NH (2008) Motorised mistblowers: their performance and rationale in developing countries. *Aspects of Applied Biology*, **84**: 217-222

Appendix 3

PPG Background and Rationale

1. Cocoa production is the main source of income to a large number of smallholder farmers in Africa who depend on it for their livelihood. Through international trade, cocoa export also provides fiscal revenues to the government in producing countries. Cocoa production has been recognized as an effective tool to alleviate the poverty that is prevailing in the producing countries. Therefore, it is important that cocoa trade continues undisrupted so as to contribute to improving the welfare of farmers and achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals in the producing countries.

2. However, consumers of cocoa and cocoa products all over the world are becoming increasingly aware of food safety concerns as related to the use of chemicals in the production and processing of cocoa and as related to other issues and procedures that may be detrimental to their health. As a result, some countries have enacted legislative and regulatory measures and established sanitary and phytosanitary standards that have to be met by imported food or food substances, in order to continue to have access to their markets. The food safety concerns that affect cocoa are pesticides residues, Ochratoxin "A" (OTA), Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), Free Fatty Acid (FFA), heavy metals such as lead, cadmium and others substances.

3. Ochratoxin "A" (OTA) is a toxin which is produced by a fungus and has been related to kidney damage. It is also currently viewed as a potential carcinogenic substance. Studies have shown that OTA development in cocoa happens during the early post-harvest handling of cocoa beans, with damaged cocoa pods being most implicated. Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) are a group of chemicals produced during the incomplete combustion of organic substances such as coal, oil, gas and wood. It is reported that the consumption of products that have been contaminated with PAH or have been in direct contact for a long period with PAH may cause lung or skin cancer. Cocoa is contaminated with PAH during drying, especially when artificial drying is used. Free fatty Acid (FFA) results from the degradation of fat. FFA in cocoa is caused by poor preparation of cocoa beans, mould and prolonged periods of storage before export. Free Fatty Acid (FFA) has been associated with several cardiovascular risk factors and it also has harmful effects on the myocardium. Studies on pesticide residues and other heavy metals such as lead and cadmium have shown that they can directly influence human behaviour by impairing mental and neurological functions and alter numerous metabolic body processes.

4. In September 2008, a European Union Legislation on Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) in Pesticides (Regulation 149/2008/EEC) came into effect. The Regulation sets maximum levels on the amount of pesticides permitted on imported foods, including cocoa beans. Consequently, all cocoa beans imported into the EU from September 2008 must conform to the new Regulation. In the U.S.A, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 which regulates the amount of pesticide residues permitted on food for consumption. The EPA also requires that all approved pesticides are clearly labelled with instructions for proper use, handling, storage and disposal. In Japan, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) established new legislation that came into effect in May 2006, setting new MRLs for food products.

5. The new regulations by the EU, the USA and Japan have the potential, if not properly adhered to, of affecting cocoa trade and consequently depriving cocoa smallholder farmers and governments of the producing countries, of the much needed revenues. This will harm the welfare of the farmers and affect the countries' poverty alleviation programmes. For example, in Japan, since the new legislation on MRLs came into effect in May 2006, several consignments of cocoa beans have been denied entry into the country. The rejected consignments were found to have exceeded the MRLs set by the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW). There have been cases in EU and USA where cocoa beans have been denied entry due to failure to comply with SPS standards.

6. As cocoa pests and diseases continue to be a major challenge in cocoa production, the use of pesticides remains the most effective means of controlling cocoa pests, diseases and weeds. However, the harm they can cause both to the farmers who apply them and to the consumers of the product means that preventative measures are needed such that harmful substances from the use of pesticides and post-handling of cocoa are as low as permissible. There is therefore the need to strengthen the capacity of cocoa farmers and other stakeholders in the cocoa supply chain to adopt Good Agricultural Practices that would enable them to produce cocoa beans that meet the international sanitary and phytosanitary standards. Cocoa producing countries are now operating in a more challenging international market where quality and food safety measures are key elements to their competitiveness and market access. However, they often lack the capacity to deal with the demands of the consumer market, especially on measures to implement food safety programmes. By raising awareness and helping farmers to produce cocoa that meets the international sanitary and phytosanitary standards set by importing countries, access to these markets would be guaranteed for cocoa exports. Therefore, the smallholder cocoa farmers would be able to secure much needed income and the governments would have funds to implement their poverty alleviation programmes.

7. This project fits into the broader programme of initiatives to achieve a sustainable world cocoa economy. Raising awareness and applying Good Agricultural Practices can not only address the SPS issues but also increase cocoa production as it will reduce the incidence of pests and diseases. This will contribute to making cocoa a sustainable crop by growing and trading it in accordance with economic, social and environmental recommendations. At the national levels, the project fits well into the strategy developed and adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Cocoa Producers' Alliance which seeks to implement measures at improving the physical and ethical qualities of cocoa to meet the demands of the international markets.

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

9. In the same way, in the formulation of the project, ongoing initiatives such as the US$23 million Gates/WCF project on cocoa in Africa and other relevant initiatives pertaining to sustainability such as the Rainforest Alliance, Fairtrade, UTZ certified, IITA/STCP, etc., will be taken into account and coordinated with, to avoid any duplication of efforts.

10. The proposed regional project would assist cocoa-producing countries in Africa to establish and strengthen Good Agricultural Practices, and to grow and trade cocoa in a sustainable way. It will improve the compliance level of countries with respect to SPS standards and requirements. A successful implementation of the project will broaden market access opportunities to cocoa exports from Africa and thus help to alleviate poverty.

11. The work of the consultant and the implementation of the resultant project will be supervised by the ICCO. The ICCO has over 15 years of experience in project development, implementation and supervision. The ICCO Secretariat has in-house expertise in plant protection, agricultural economics, development economics, statistics, econometrics, project design, implementation, monitoring, supervision and evaluation, and financial management. Some of the related projects successfully supervised by the ICCO include

projects on cocoa germplasm conservation, cocoa quality and productivity improvement, cocoa marketing, generic promotion of consumption, control of witches' broom disease, and a workshop on the spread of cocoa pests and pathogens. Most importantly, ICCO provides a forum for the adoption of common measures by its members as would be required in this project. The ICCO website provides more details on completed projects and projects under implementation.

Appendix 4:

Work Plan

No.	Activity	Work description
1	Collate and review documents on existing SPS standards	The consultant will review all existing sanitary and phytosanitary standards and other quality and health requirements of cocoa consuming countries and determine the extent to which they can constitute a trade barrier with cocoa producing countries
2	Assess the institutional capability of cocoa producing countries to meet existing SPS standards	The consultant will establish, for each country, the existing institutional and legal framework for SPS standards
3	Review the existing phytosanitary practices along the cocoa supply chain to identify weakness and areas for improvement	The consultants will interview participants in the cocoa supply chain in the countries to establish the extent to which they practice any SPS measure with a view to identifying weaknesses and suggest ways for improvement
4	Propose measures that can be implemented to reduce the contamination of cocoa beans by pesticide residues and heavy metals, Ochratoxin A (OTA), Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), and Free fatty Acid (FFA).	The consultant will develop measures that could reduce the level of contaminants in cocoa to as low a level as reasonably achievable.
5	Develop the measures into a project proposal and indicate how the sustainability of the outcomes could be secured	The consultant will synthesize these measures into a project proposal for implementation and indicates how the project effort could be self sustaining after project completion.
6	Establish the support of the public and private sector to participate in the implementation of the proposed project	The consultant will consult with key players in the public and private sectors and seek their support on the best ways to achieve the project objectives to the satisfaction of all the stakeholders.
7	Identify possible national and international financing sources for the proposed project.	The consultant will make necessary contacts with donors in the five countries and other international donors for possible financing of the proposed project
8	Provide an exhaustive overview of ongoing and other related initiatives in the area of phytosanitary standards in cocoa producing countries	The consultant will review past and ongoing initiatives in the countries to which the proposed project will either complement or supplement.
9	Organize a workshop to present and discuss the report and the proposed project with the stakeholders for their comments and contributions	The consultant will organize a workshop to be held in Cameroon to present the draft project proposal to the stakeholders for harmonization of common views and agreement on a common strategy.
10	Finalize and submit to the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)	The consultant will prepare a full project proposal to be implemented in the countries.
11	ICCO to review and appraise the project proposal before forwarding to STDF for grant consideration	The ICCO will appraise the proposal and consult widely with as many stakeholders as possible for further comments before the proposal is forwarded to the STDF for grant.

Appendix 5

Timetable

No.	Activity	July 09	August 09	Sept. 09	Oct. 09	Nov. 09	Dec. 09
1	Collate and review documents on existing SPS standards	X					
2	Assess the institutional capability of cocoa producing countries to meet existing SPS standards	X	X				
3	Review the existing phytosanitary practices along the cocoa supply chain to identify weakness and areas for improvement	X	X				
4	Propose measures that can be implemented to reduce the contamination of cocoa beans by pesticide residues and heavy metals, Ochratoxin A (OTA), Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), and Free fatty Acid (FFA).			X			
5	Develop the measures into a project proposal and indicate how the sustainability of the outcomes could be secured			X	X		
6	Establish the support of the public and private sector to participate in the implementation of the proposed project				X		
7	Identify possible national and international financing sources for the proposed project.				X		
8	Provide an exhaustive overview of ongoing and other related initiatives in the area of phytosanitary standards in cocoa producing countries				X		
9	Organize a workshop to present and discuss the report and the proposed project with the stakeholders for their comments and contributions					X	
10	Finalize and submit project proposal to the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO)					X	
11	ICCO to review and appraise the project proposal before forwarding to STDF for grant consideration						X

Appendix 6: Budget

No.	Category	Total cost in US$	STDF	ICCO	Countries
A	**Personnel Services**				
	Technical assistance by consultant	13,000	13,000		
B	**Travel**				
	Travel cost for consultant to the countries	4,500	4,500		
	DSA for consultant	6,000	6,000		
C	**Workshop**				
	Travel cost for consultant	2,500	2,500		
	DSA for consultant	1,000	1,000		
	Travel cost for ICCO representative	2,500		2,500	
	DSA for ICCO representative	1,200		1,200	
	Travel cost and DSA for participants from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo to attend a workshop in Cameroon	8,800			8,800
	Workshop venue and logistics	3,500			3,500
D	**General operating expenses**				
	Communication and other logistics	3,000	3,000		
	GRAND TOTAL	**46,000**	**30,000**	**3,700**	**12,300**

Appendix 7

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The CONSULTANT agrees to prepare a project proposal on "Capacity Building Programme on Pesticide Residues and other Harmful Substances in Cocoa in Africa".

The specific tasks to be carried out by the Consultant are as follows:

1. Collate and review documents on existing SPS standards that relate to cocoa production and export and determine the extent to which they constitute a potential trade barrier.

2. Assess the institutional capability of cocoa producing countries to meet existing SPS standards.

3. Review the existing phytosanitary practices along the cocoa supply chain to identify weakness and areas for improvement.

4. Propose measures that can be implemented to reduce the contamination of cocoa beans by pesticide residues and heavy metals, Ochratoxin A (OTA), Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), and Free fatty Acid (FFA).

5. Develop the measures into a project proposal and indicate how the sustainability of the outcomes could be secured.

6. Establish the support of the public and private sector to participate in the implementation of the proposed project.

7. Identify possible national and international financing sources for the proposed project.

8. Provide an exhaustive overview of ongoing and other related initiatives in the area of phytosanitary standards in cocoa producing countries.

9. Organize a workshop to present and discuss the report and the proposed project with the stakeholders for their comments and contributions.

10. Finalize and submit the project proposal to the International Cocoa Organization (ICCO).

Expected output

The Consultant shall submit a comprehensive project proposal on "Capacity Building Programme on Pesticide Residues and other Harmful Substances in Cocoa in Africa".

Duration of work

The consultant is expected to complete the assignment within six months including preparation, travel time and completion of the report.

An initial briefing with representatives of the ICCO shall take place, followed by travel to the participating countries to hold discussion with project beneficiaries and stakeholders.

The consultant shall be responsible for his/her own travel arrangements and contacts with the relevant parties about travel details and the detailed agenda of the exercise. A list of key contacts in the region will be provided by the ICCO.

Terms of appointment

The Consultant will be paid an agreed lump sum for the assignment covering all associated honoraria, expenses and costs. In accordance with the established practice, the lump sum will be paid in two instalments, with 60% advance payable on signature of contract, and the balance on acceptance of the final report by the ICCO.