

STDF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

APPLICATION FORM

PPG Title	Development of Protocols for trade in fresh fruit products within COMESA
Budget requested from STDF	USD 30000
Full name and contact details of the requesting organization(s)	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Stephen R. Karangizi, Assistant Secretary General (Programmes) Tel; +260 211 229725/32 Direct; +260 211 224973 E-mail; skarangizi@comesa.int COMESA Secretariat COMESA Centre Ben Bella Road P.O. Box 30051 Lusaka, Zambia
Full name and contact details of contact person for follow-up	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Ms. Martha Byanyima CAADP Regional Process & partnerships Coordinator) Tel; +260 211 229725/32 Direct; +260 211 225107 Cell; + 260 976 237469 E-mail; mbyanyima@comesa.int byany38@yahoo.com COMESA Secretariat COMESA Centre Ben Bella Road P.O. Box 30051 Lusaka, Zambia

I. Background and rationale

OVERVIEW

The current situation with regards to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East Africa has been assessed recently (Cassidy 2010¹, Abegaz²) with a lack of general compliance to SPS requirements by many countries within the region. There is a lack of compliance by national plant protection organisations (NPPOs), weak SPS control systems and a need to strengthen countries' capacity to implement and meet the SPS requirements of importing countries and to develop common regional positions. This lack of capacity to implement SPS measures contributes to difficulties in developing trade links that are also hampered by poor logistics and delays affecting perishable goods. Specific SPS related market access issues affect agricultural commodities and horticultural crops as well as the cut flower trade. This includes the use of pesticides and the presence of pesticide and heavy metal residues, as well as the transmission of plant pests, such as fruit flies, between countries and microbial contamination. In addition there are SPS issues relating to food safety, some relating to hygiene and sanitation, but others relating to contaminated food products leading to intoxication.

The DTIS reports for various southern and east Africa countries identify specific market access problems that need to be addressed including pest problems in the horticulture sector especially fruit fly (Abegaz). There has been limited development of SPS capacity, with some well developed sectors alongside areas where there is very limited capacity. There is a need to promote and manage SPS standards in a planned and strategic way to improve trade potential and exploit market opportunities. It is recognised that regional bodies have a role to play through the development of appropriate technical and legal instruments that will help member countries to address their SPS issues through a coordinated approach (Magalhães 2010³).

Intra-COMESA trade in horticultural products remains a small part of total production and is dwarfed in value terms by exports from the region. The exception is specialty vegetables which are generally produced by specialist growers for larger customers such as retail chains.

Trade in fruit has more drivers in that production is often constrained by climatic considerations and values are often high enough to justify high logistical and related costs. However the SPS constraints are very high in the case of fruit and South Africa, Namibia,

¹ Cassidy D (2010) Case Study: SPS Issues and Regional Trade in Horticultural Projects in the SADC Region. USAID.

² Abegaz M. Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in East Africa, SPS Balance Sheet for Tanzania; SPS Balance Sheet for Uganda; SPS Balance Sheet for Kenya.

³ Magalhães J (2010) Regional Sanitary and Phytosanitary Frameworks and Strategies in Africa. STDF

Botswana, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, and Swaziland do not take in fruit from countries where invasive fruit flies are a problem – which effectively means these markets are closed to the rest of Africa (Figure 1). The facts are that the national and regional plant protection organizations generally fall short of their horticultural export sectors needs and requirements. The exceptions are in countries such as Mozambique and South Africa where the private sector has a lot at stake in the outcome of government to government interactions.

The Eastern and Southern Africa region has a wide range of climates with significant potential for the development of regional horticultural trade

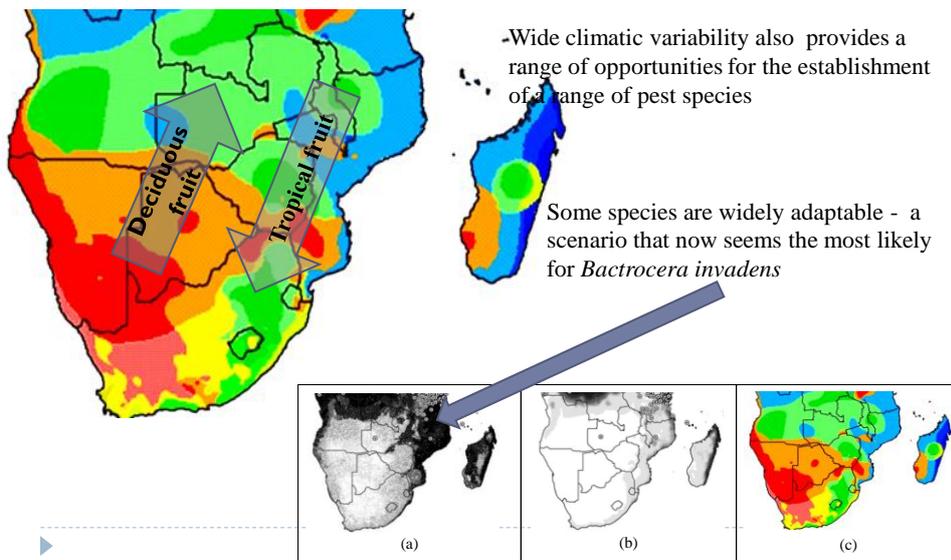


Figure 1: Climatic variability and horticulture

Through the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) unit, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) engages member countries to review sector policies, programmes and investment plans in line with CAADP principles and targets, while COMESA's implementing agency, the Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA) implements technical support programmes at country level. Both levels of interventions are in tandem with the CAADP implementation framework and are necessary to drive COMESA's regional integration agenda as well as support countries to achieve the minimum annual growth target of 6%. Several COMESA countries that have signed up to CAADP have identified SPS issues, particularly transboundary pests and diseases as a priority intervention area that undermines food security and trade.

In 2000, COMESA established the FTA, requiring elimination of all duties on imports originating from other member states. And, in June 2009, COMESA established a Customs Union further reinforcing the objective of regional integration and free trade through harmonisation of tariffs. In order to work towards the ultimate goal of attaining continental integration, COMESA, EAC and SADC have cooperated in the harmonisation of these efforts through a tripartite arrangement. The Kampala Tripartite Summit of 22nd October 2008 reached agreement on key areas of collaboration, including the agreement on the establishment of a FTA with the ultimate goal of a customs union that involves tripartite member states. A study on intra- tripartite trade established significant value in trade that is poised to grow with elimination or reduction of trade barriers.

One of the barriers to intra-regional trade is that of SPS measures. While there is no suggestion that countries are using SPS measures as an unjustified restriction to trade, SPS issues can restrict intra-regional trade for three reasons. First, the lack of a harmonized approach to SPS issues hinders trade and differing regulations in various member countries continues to increase transaction and trading costs, reducing the benefits and so acting as a disincentive to trade. Second, a lack of information can lead countries to adopt justifiable measures, which greater access to information would remove the need for. As an example, the absence of well documented pest lists in COMESA countries means that importing countries may need to adopt measures that are not actually necessary because a pest is actually absent or present in both exporting and importing countries. Third, SPS capacity is uneven amongst COMESA countries. Countries with weaker SPS capacity will find it more difficult to trade with countries where SPS capacity is stronger, again hindering intraregional trade. Thus countries with stronger economies and greater SPS capacity generally enjoy a larger share of the trade.

In addition to tariff reduction/elimination and harmonisation of customs procedures, the Tripartite Free Trade Area (FTA) Agreement has prioritised investments in infrastructure and transport facilitation on key trade corridors that connect East and South African markets. However, with *Bactrocera invadens* continuing to spread from the East to the South, it is almost impossible for private horticulture exporters to exploit opportunities emerging from the expanded tripartite Free Trade Area (FTA).

Therefore, alongside initiatives to establish FTAs, uneven trade relationships will tend to widen if SPS barriers are not addressed. It is important to note that while tariff barriers are quantifiable targets, and therefore easily addressed, SPS measures are in many cases more qualitative and difficult to address. Harmonisation of SPS measures is thus necessary to take full advantage of the gains made by COMESA on tariff reduction and/or harmonisation. It should be noted that the lack of SPS capacity that restricts intra-regional trade similarly affects international trade. Thus the development of SPS capacity in COMESA will benefit both intra-regional and external trade. Using trade data as the basis for measuring success it is evident that cross border trade in SPS sensitive goods, i.e. food and agricultural products has underperformed most other trade sub-sectors.

Under the market access pillar 2 of the CAADP framework several COMESA member countries that are signatory to CAADP Compacts have identified plant pests/diseases and animal diseases as a major hindrance to regional food security and trade. At regional level, the COMESA Regional CAADP Compact (draft) identifies SPS as a priority investment program.

As COMESA works towards its vision for a fully integrated, internationally competitive regional economic community, several strategic programs/interventions were initiated to harmonize tariffs and non tariff barriers including SPS measures amongst its member states. The drawing up of COMESA SPS regulations, central to which is the “Green Pass” concept and the designation of reference laboratories, are some of the Secretariat’s initiatives towards these efforts.

COMESA Council of Ministers (2009) directed the Secretariat to domesticate COMESA SPS regulations and step up capacity development efforts. . Indeed the COMESA would like to support further development of the Green Pass concept, which is essentially a commodity specific SPS certification scheme that will allow the movement of horticulture products throughout the region. The Green Pass is a system of certification designed to support trade in agricultural commodities by resolving outstanding SPS issues and opening the way to high value markets by guaranteeing the safety and quality of the commodity. I

Implementing Common, mutually agreed certification schemes such as the Green Pass are a concrete result of the COMESA SPS Logical Framework. In terms of domestication it requires the following:

- a) Understanding commodities and the SPS issues that need to be addressed, i.e., is it a food safety, plant health or animal health barrier that is constraining trade.
- b) Understanding SPS systems of countries that are trading in the commodity and are affected by the SPS constraint
- c) Understanding what needs to be addressed so as to establish a level of confidence between trade partners that indeed the issue has been dealt with, i.e. is it the legislation, regulation, standard, post harvest management protocols, surveillance, traceability and laboratory systems that need to be fixed / addressed
- d) Understanding that whatever needs to be fixed to address the specific SPS issue is in fact the basis for Green Pass criteria and is an integral part of the Green Pass Certification System.

The ultimate objective of the Green Pass are to facilitate the movement and trade of horticulture products whilst protecting human, animal and plant health A final objective is to protect member states from risks resulting from new pests and diseases entering or spreading through the region. Each member country will set up a National Green Pass Authority that will be responsible for processing applications for Green Passes, maintaining a register of those enterprises that have obtained Green Passes, and assisting other enterprises in obtaining Green Passes. Each National Authority will be responsible for liaising with the SPS Unit of the COMESA Secretariat.

2. WHAT KEY SPS PROBLEMS AND/OR OPPORTUNITIES WOULD THIS PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT ADDRESS?

The key problem to be addressed by this PPG is the fruit fly problem that has constrained trade between East and South African countries. The COMESA region has over the last decade faced invasion of *Bactrocera invadens*); a fruit fly specie that destroys horticulture crops. **Kenya (avocados and bananas), Zambia (citrus), Rwanda (passion fruits and bananas) and Uganda (bananas)** have failed to access the South African market because of the fruit fly problem. The pest is a major concern to countries that have well developed citrus industry such as South Africa which remains very restrictive or totally closed to horticulture products destined from COMESA countries. The exporting East African countries claim this is a non tariff barrier while South Africa maintains the restrictions are justified as long as countries do not comply with international standards prescribed by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Applying IPPC standards has remains skewed; countries with weak economies such as Zambia and Rwanda have less capacity to fully comply with IPPC standards. Due to varying SPS capacities, the Green Pass will be the means through which to establish equivalence (and not sameness) as countries strengthen compliance with IPPC requirements. The Green Pass will be piloted in Kenya, Zambia, Rwanda and Uganda in close collaboration with the South African NPPO.

It is necessary (a) to establish a clear regional SPS implementation plan for the Green Pass on horticulture products (b) to establish a long term fund for implementation of the Green Pass Certification Scheme, focusing on specific commodities, which is also in agreement with the findings of a scoping study where the findings showed that while regional economic communities (REC's) have made efforts to develop regional SPS legal frameworks, they still need to take this work to the next level of implementation.

The regional SPS implementation plan will have two objectives:

(a) to harmonise SPS measures for horticulture at regional level (b) to facilitate free movement of specific horticulture products across the region.

To enable the Green Pass Certification Scheme to be put into practice it is necessary to start with specific commodities with discrete SPS issues that are a trade barriers. Fruit flies are a specific SPS issue constraining trade in horticulture products.

This PPG aims to lay out an implementation plan to pilot test the COMESA Green Pass in terms of a commodity-specific certification scheme and authority for movement of agricultural products affected by fruit flies within the Common Market. Participating Member States would set up under domestic laws a designated National Green Pass Authority for certification. A crucial issue is that under the Green Pass system, assistance to enterprises in meeting eligibility criteria for the Green Pass is necessary. The private sector through Horticulture Producers and Exporters associations will participate in formulation of Green Pass Criteria and these include; Uganda Export Promotion Board (UEPB), The Zambia Export Growers Association (ZEGA and the Fresh Produce and Exporters Association of Kenya (FPEAK).

Besides traceability, food safety protocols and regulations need to be developed for products to be traded under this system. Components of the Green Pass may include include Pest Information Management Systems (PIMS) and pest lists which would provide information for the removal of restrictions on the movement of fruit, cold sterilization protocols for citrus that have been established for false codling moth and *Bactrocera invadens* and Plant Health Inspection Service (protocols).

A video conference ‘Fruit fly threats and management’ organized by the World Bank and GlobalHort on the 25th May 2010 with participation by interested parties in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa. Although there was general agreement at the time that urgent action to stop 1) the continued southward spread of invasive fruit flies 2) to step up national surveillance systems, 3) to initiate research into the problem including potential mitigation measures, the fact is that progress on these issues since then has remained slow. Nevertheless discussions outlined a possible mechanism for the development of a regional approach to the problem rather than the current ad-hoc and uncoordinated approach at the national level. A significant issue is that there is now reasonable evidence that the weaker national efforts are effectively undermining the endeavours of more pro-active countries.

Therefore the implementation plan will explore a regional strategy for integrating the various fruit fly management strategies ensuring close collaboration between the public and private sector. The PPG will further examine the South Africa plant health system which has ensured that South Africa remains free of *B. invadens*. The response by South Africa, notably the partnership formed by the National Plant Protection Organization and the Southern African Citrus Growers Association to pro-actively meet the SPS threat provides a good model for other countries to develop structures to meet the trade threats posed by this destructive pest. The PPG will explore mechanisms for scaling up best practices in SPS management under the leadership of COMESA..

3. SUPPORT FOR THE PPG REQUEST?

The PPG is supported by the following organizations that had representatives attending the SPS Project Proposal workshop in Lusaka on the 26-28th October 2010.

- USDA / USAID

- KEPHIS
- COPE
- CABI
- NPPOs of Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Zambia

Letters of support are being solicited from these organizations and are expected during the course of May 2011

4. ACTIVITIES UNDER THIS PPG IN RELATION TO PAST, PRESENT OR PLANNED BILATERAL OR MULTILATERAL DONOR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES.

COMESA SECRETARIAT

COMESA has successfully implemented Agricultural Marketing Promotion and Regional Integration Project (AMPRIP) with AfDB funding of about USD 5 m and additional funding from COMESA member states of about USD 2 m; the project has largely focused on the following activities:

- a) **Development of SPS Regulations.** Key amongst the constraints facing African countries in relation to SPS and trade is the competence of the scientific bodies (Competent Authorities) for food safety, animal health and plant health coupled with fragmented national SPS systems and an institutional framework that is not harmonised with trade partners' requirements. COMESA SPS regulations provide a framework for member states to establish "equivalence" and not necessarily "sameness", i.e., to enable Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRA); that in fact, though we are different, we will achieve the same SPS objective.

The COMESA SPS Regulations on harmonisation of SPS measures came into effect upon adoption by the COMESA Council of Ministers, December 2009. regulations. Since it is envisaged that activities of the Green Pass will include adopting regional standards and mutually agreed regulations, piloting the Green Pass is one of the means to support countries as they implement the COMESA SPS regulations.

- b) **Establishment of COMESA regional reference laboratories** for plant health. Under the project, three Regional Reference Laboratories including Kenya's KEPHIS (Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services), and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) in some other countries of the region have received substantial assistance from donors and national governments as part of support to export horticulture. Most recently, the Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence in Eastern Africa (COPE) has been created in Nairobi as a collaborative effort between KEPHIS and University of Nairobi, to build SPS capacity throughout the region. The establishment of COPE was funded by the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF). COMESA seats on the COPE steering committee which will soon constitute the Board. COPE is closely linked to the COMESA plant health reference laboratory at KEPHIS and together they will function as support systems for the Green Pass Certification Scheme.

The Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence in Eastern Africa (COPE)

COPE has been set up to improve the capacity of national phytosanitary systems in East Africa to protect national agriculture as well as raise the capability of countries to participate in international markets by meeting the norms for international phytosanitary requirements. The centre is a potential model for others to realize coordinated and efficient phytosanitary capacity at a national and regional level. COPE was initiated by a team of experts from a number of African countries as well as the secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the African Union's Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC), the Commonwealth Agriculture Bureau International (CABI), and the Netherlands Plant Protection Service (NPPS). The secretariat of COPE in Nairobi is hosted at the KEPHIS and the University of Nairobi. The selection of Kenya to host the COPE was due to the strength of its NPPO as KEPHIS itself has already an established track record of phytosanitary capacity building in response to requests by other countries. COMESA has designated Kenya as their sub-regional reference laboratory for plant health.

The Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)

ICIPE has participated in and run several courses in fruit fly identification and taxonomy held in various parts of Africa. ICIPE's expertise, laboratory facilities and field sites are ideal for such training. The most effective training is aimed at taxonomists and para-taxonomists that are active in their country's fruit fly programs. In addition ICIPE has assisted with African PhD studies, the establishment of national fruit fly teams, the development of biological control with two parasitoids (*Fopius arisanus* and *Diachasmimorpha longicaudata*), the development of cost effective food baits, pioneering the use of entomopathogenic fungi *Metarhizium anisopliae* and *Metarhizium mazoferm*, (in baits and applied to the soil) and male annihilation technique (MAT) as part of the overall support to the program. With Citrus Research International (CRI) funding, the potential for cold sterilization has been largely completed with the assessment of duration of exposure to achieve probit 9 level of mortality (99.9968) completed for citrus. Similar trials are being carried out for avocado and heat treatment (hot bath) trials on mango are underway. These, it is hoped, will lead to protocols being generated for citrus, avocado, mango for quarantine sensitive markets

The Food and Agriculture Organization

A significant level of support is given to Africa through the IPPC which is administered by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Support is usually broad based and consists of legal framework reviews, support for participation by the NPPO in standards setting meetings, general capacity building, and needed infrastructure to support national plant protection obligations entered into under the IPPC. There is limited direct intervention in fruit flies in southern Africa although there is an FAO led program underway in Mozambique for the introduction of the natural enemies, *Fopius arisanus* and *Diachasmimorpha longicaudata*. Training of Mozambican technicians in the care and rearing of these parasitoids is already in progress at ICIPE in Kenya.

The World Bank

The main support provided by the World Bank is in Zambia and Mozambique under bilateral assistance programs. In the case of Zambia support is under the umbrella of Agricultural Development Support Program (ADSP) whereby the Government of Zambia and World Bank agreed to include a funding line for SPS management within the Institutional

Component of ADSP. In practice, however, most fruit fly related activities have been in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)-APHIS.

In the case of Mozambique there have been a wider range of activities undertaken by the World Bank as subcomponents of existing plans. While these have limited impact as yet the Coordination Unit, All ACP (African, Caribbean, Pacific) Agricultural Commodities Programme (AACP) which is being implemented by the University of Eduardo Mondlane has already considerably strengthened surveillance activities in Mozambique.)

The United States Department of Agriculture; Agriculture and Plant Health Inspection Service and the United States Agency for International Development

The United States Department of Agriculture has an office in Pretoria, South Africa, operated by APHIS. USDA-APHIS in Pretoria has significant technical expertise on fruit flies. The office provides technical support but no money and works with other agencies such as the NPPO's, and funding agencies to initiate surveillance. USDA-APHIS provides a regional fruit fly taxonomic service. Specimens are initially identified by APHIS in Pretoria and if any are provisionally identified as being potentially quarantine pests, they are sent to the Royal Museum in Belgium for final confirmation. Advice is provided on mitigation or eradication measures for invasive flies. NPPOs are helped with the generation of a pest list of fruit flies of economic importance, knowledge of invasive species present can help in preparation of management plan; presence/absence information is vital to initiate and maintain trade relationships. Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland, Rwanda have all benefited from this program to date. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded program in sub Saharan Africa for trade related technical support under the African Growth Opportunities Act (AGOA). Primarily this involves the use of diagnostic tools for helping prioritize government support for agricultural exports. Capacity building of NPPO's to certify exports in terms of the presence/absence of fruit flies forms an important part of this program and here FAS supports APHIS activities through its own funds.

A regional training course on the identification and management of economically important fruit flies was held at the ICIPE in July 2009. The training was presented jointly by USDA-APHIS, USDA-FAS and the African Fruit Fly Program (AFFP), ICIPE as well as the (Belgian) Royal Museum of Central Africa, with a grant from USDA-FAS. A total of 12 participants represented their NPPOs from Botswana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Swaziland and Zambia. USDA and USAID also support the development of regional information sharing and have been instrumental in the formation of EAPIC of which some southern African countries, notably Zambia, are active participants.

The private sector and the formation of public-private partnerships (PPPs)

A major requirement for a properly working NPPO are strong public private partnerships (PPPs). The exceptions in Africa include Kenya and South Africa where the NPPO's have established good communication with all private sector stakeholders involved in the export of horticultural produce. The multitude of SPS related forums and working groups in both Kenya and South Africa is deemed necessary by exporters and export certifiers in order to comply with the requirements of SPS sensitive markets.

In contrast the other fruit export associations in the region are weak or non-existent. The Zambian Export Growers Association (ZEGA) has no effective technical arm. In Rwanda and Uganda support has come mainly through development partners. Attempts are underway to create an export growers association in Rwanda. Both Kenya and South Africa are PPP models that have proved to be effective and based on which a **regional stakeholder platform can be created**. The desired level of African SPS capacity can only be achieved through collaboration and partnerships between government, private sector and international organizations, both within countries and beyond. A regional platform to reinforce public and private sector collaboration/ partnerships critical for information exchange and joint action is thus necessary. Such a platform could be the conduit for capacity development programmes and joint actions to influence relevant policy actions such as easing SPS restrictions. Decisions such as “at what point an SPS measure become a non tariff barrier” need to be based on sound science but may partly be political. Such a platform could provide the means to apply scientific evidence pre- requisite to the removal of SPS barriers whilst addressing any politics involved. Therefore the PPG will explore mechanisms for strengthening PPP models that will drive the project. A project steering committee that includes the private and public sector will be established to oversee the project.

The role of the Regional Economic Communities

Discussions are underway for a SADC regional fruit fly programme under the auspices of Trade Mark Southern Africa. It has been expressed in some fora that fruit fly activities should not be directly coordinated by regional REC’s but that the role of these organizations should be limited to providing political leadership to regional program(s) and in keeping the fruit fly problem high on the priority list of developmental issues. A crucial role is that of lobbying for funding while leaving the technical aspects of any regional initiatives to COPE, ICIPE and the NPPOs as well as technical international agencies in the region.

COMESA policy is to provide regional leadership and maintain an oversight role while implementing through specialised agencies such as CABI who have entered memoranda of understanding with COMESA.

5. DISCUSSIONS OF THE PPG REQUEST – OR FUNDING FOR THE PROJECT PROPOSAL WHICH WOULD RESULT FROM IT – WITH ANY POTENTIAL DONORS.

Project concepts were shared with the CAB International (CABI), the World Trade Organization (WTO) Standards and Trade development Facility (STDF). Subsequent discussions led to the convening of a SPS workshop in Lusaka on the 26th and 28th of October in 2010 with key stakeholders, who included COMESA Member States particularly those hosting the COMESA designated SPS reference laboratories. The workshop focused on development of an overall SPS strategy and action plan for COMESA, including pilot testing of the Green Pass scheme. Attendees included CABI, the WTO STDF and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) / United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) funded TradeMark Southern Africa (TMSA), the African Development Bank (AfDB), European Union (EU), the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the Kenya Plant

Health Inspection Service (KEPHIS), African Union – InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU/IBAR) and USAID in East Africa.

COMESA is discussing with AfDB on potential support for SPS capacity strengthening. The proposed STDF program at COMESA would be complementary to the anticipated AfDB initiative that will largely focus on strengthening laboratory infrastructure.

II. Implementation

6. THE EXPECTED START AND END DATES FOR THE PPG

It is anticipated that the PPG work will commence in May 2011 and run for 4 months until the end of August.

7. ACTIVITIES THAT WILL BE CARRIED OUT UNDER THIS PPG

The proposed dates for the activities under this PPG are shown in the table below.

Table; Indicative work plan for project preparation by consultant to COMESA

Activity	Responsible	Completion date	Expected output
Draw up detailed Terms of Reference for Consultant	Stephen Karangizi	May 2011	Document; Terms of Reference
Selection of Consultant	Stephen Karangizi	May 2011	Consultant selected
Period of analysis, consultation and information gathering	Consultant /Stephen Karangizi	June – Jul 2011	Consultant in Zambia and other concerned countries
Presentation of Draft Project proposal	Consultant/ Stephen Karangizi	July 2011	Document and supporting documents; Draft grant application
Review	Stephen Karangizi	July – Aug 2011	
Presentation of final Project proposal	Consultant/ Stephen Karangizi	August 2011	Document and supporting documents; Final grant application

8. STAKEHOLDERS (GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR, ACADEMIA, ETC.) THAT MAY HAVE AN INTEREST IN THIS PPG AND THE RESULTANT PROJECT AND WILL NEED TO BE CONSULTED DURING THE PP PHASE

All governments of the Tripartite Agreement i.e. the REC's of SADC, COMESA and the EAC have agreed to sign up to Annex 14 on SPS Measures Under Article 29(3) of the Agreement which as discussed above has specific references to commodity based trade. There have been a significant number of stakeholders consulted with a direct interest on the PPG. Many, but not all, the stakeholders with an interest in the PPG are listed in sections 3.

and 5 and these will be consulted during the course of the Grant Preparation. Since many of these stakeholders are not based in Lusaka they will be consulted electronically where necessary. NPPOs in the countries where the Green Pass is to be piloted will be consulted as will other relevant regulatory authorities such as those responsible for trade and export, farmers' organisations, traders and processors.

A final validation workshop in Lusaka at the end of the field work phase of the project will be held with available interested persons including those from the COMESA Secretariat.

9. LEAD PERSONS AND DEPARTMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PPG PROJECT

Direction of the process of the PPG will be under the Programmes Section of COMESA under the direction of Stephen R. Karangizi, Assistant Secretary General (Programmes), and more specifically the CAADP Regional Process and Partnerships section. However the actual work of research, data collation and project writing will be carried out by a consultant specifically brought in and hired for the purpose by the STDF.

III. BUDGET

10. TOTAL ESTIMATED BUDGET

The total estimated budget (in US\$) required for this PPG is US\$30,000 which is broken down in the table below. This amount is requested from the STDF. Other contributions in kind will be in the form of additional time from COMESA partners including the assistance of CABI and USDA personnel working in the region. COMESA will provide office and secretarial services as well as direct technical assistance in developing the Grant Proposal. Total in-kind contributions will amount to in excess of US\$ 5,000.

Table; Indicative budge for the Project Preparation Activities at COMESA in Lusaka, Zambia

Expenditure Category	Person days	Budget	Total Budget
Expertise and consultants			18,000
National consultants			
Project Coordinator (supplied by COMESA)	15	0	0
International Plant Protection consultant	20	12,000	12,000
Entomologist	10	6,000	6,000
Contracts			0
None			0
Casual labour			0
None			0
Travel			8,600
Air travel (Kenya and South Africa)		2,000	
Local travel		600	600

DSA for Kenya and South Africa (approx US\$ 350 day for hotels, M&IE)	24	8400	8,000
Workshop			2,000
Validation workshop (Lusaka)	1	1,500	1,500
Prepare materials	1	500	500
Expendable equipment			0
Training materials and office supplies (COMESA)	0	0	0
Grand Total			28,600

11. APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Letters of support from each of the organizations supporting this proposal.

Appendix 2: Curriculum Vitae of consultants

