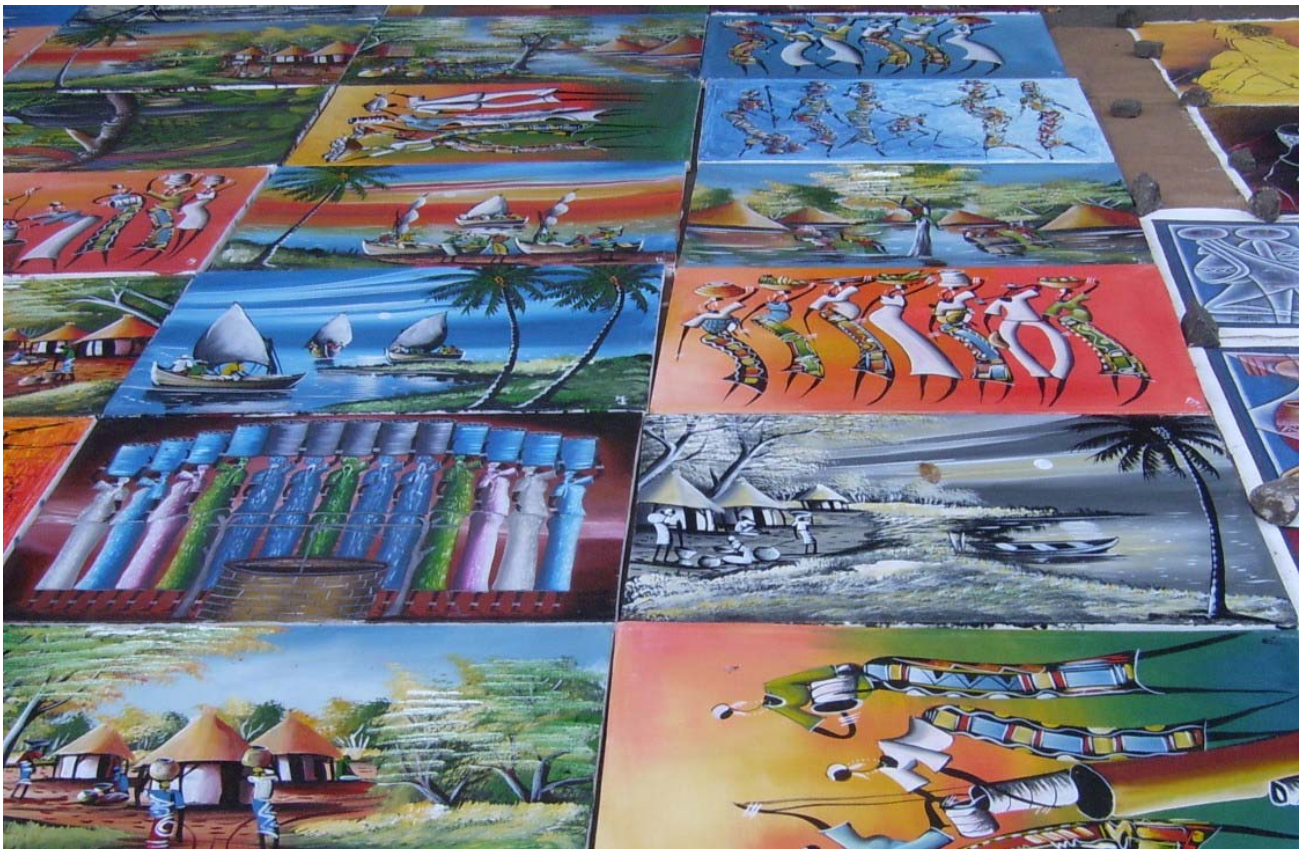
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

A MODEL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PUBLIC-PRIVATE SAFETY CONTROL SYSTEM FOR THE HORTICULTURAL SECTOR GUINEA, WEST AFRICA



STDF/SPS PROJECT No. 65 REPORT

Submitted to STDF/WTO by: Special Unit on Commodities[i]
UNCTAD
Geneva, Switzerland

30 June 2010

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Cover photo: Hand paintings on canvass, cloth and boards sold in an open market, Maputo, Mozambique (© Taporaie'08)

Executive Summary

Agricultural foods (agrifoods) and commodities trade is of vital importance to low-income developing countries dependent on one or two commodities for their people's livelihoods, export earnings, incomes and domestic savings, and poverty reduction. Despite the progressive liberalization of international trade through tariff reductions over the past 40 years, many developing countries continue to encounter problems in accessing export markets. This is largely due to the panoply of non-tariff measures that are increasingly applied along commodity value chains "from farm to fork". These include complex conformity procedures, food laws and technical regulations, and multiple food safety standards – both public and private – that are being imposed at or behind borders in importing markets. Left unchecked and unmitigated, the proliferation of these non-tariff measures eventually do become trade restricting devices, imposing severe compliance costs along entire global agrifood and commodities supply chains.

Many of the agrifoods production and trade-related market access and market entry problems faced by developing countries with respect to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures and compliance to food safety standards and quality controls reflect their wider, resource and supply-side constraints. Without technical and financial assistance – from national, regional and international sources – to help curb these bottlenecks at the source (producer's), the opportunities and gains from international trade can neither be assured nor sustained.

Since 2000, UNCTAD has strengthened its work on market-access problems facing developing countries, focusing on SPS measures and on compliance with food safety standards and quality requirements, and divergent food laws and technical regulations. Through its technical cooperation pillar, UNCTAD currently implements trade-related capacity-building projects in a number of developing countries, namely **Guinea**, Mozambique, and Tanzania, and the Pacific island economies of Samoa, Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu. These projects contribute to increasing the capacity of small- and medium-scale agrifood producers, traders and exporters to address these bottlenecks, including certification and accreditations to internationally accepted (private) standards, improvements to supply-side infrastructure and services, increased competitiveness and value added retention .

Implementation of the **Guinea SPS project**[ii] began in November 2005, with generous funding (in full) of US$575,996 from the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) of WTO. Project funding was approved by the STDF Working Party following the completion of a series of events; demand-driven SPS compliance study, follow-up national workshop, and compilation and submission of an STDF grant application to the STDF secretariat on 19 August 2005.[iii] The projects' principal objectives are to: assist producers' and exporter associations in Guinea to comply with SPS measures and attain GlobalGAP certification, increase competencies of a pool of national technicians, address market access exigencies and enhance export competitiveness of (pilot) farms through GlobalGAP certification, raise incomes, and reduce poverty.

As at 30 June 2009 – the immediate past project reporting period (Jan 2008 – Nov 2009), the following project activities had been implemented: establishment of the National Project Management Unit (NPMU) to monitor the day-to-day implementation of the project at the national level; IT equipment with Internet and e-mail access supplied to the NPMU; Admin. Assistant recruited and placed in NPMU; project website (www.sps-guinee.com) completed (*needs revamping*);

creation of a public inspection force of 10 inspectors drawn from key national agencies; 7 training workshops delivered – on SPS, good agricultural practices, good manufacturing practices, ISO 9000 & 22000, HACCP and GlobalGAP – to key beneficiaries: 3 pilots projects (Cooperative Burquiah, Fabik Cooperative, and Kalo Enterprises - Union des Pommes de Terre) and technicians from the public and private sectors; Cooperative Burquiah – represents over 500 farmers - successfully attained GlobalGAP certification; Kalo Enterprises met 85% of GlobalGAP requirements for certification (*needs support to attain GlobalGAP accreditation*); Fabik Cooperative pulled out of the project due resource and capacity constraints; and the procurement of key laboratory equipment which was targeted for delivery circa March/April 2010 – using standard UN procurement procedures – to the Centre d'Étude et de Recherche en Environment (CERE), Conakry, Guinea – was disrupted both by the ongoing – political and civic unrest in Guinea since Dec 2008, and the 'technical blockage' of project funds which disabled the drawdown of project funds to implement project activities.

Successful implementation of the Guinea project is contingent on overcoming these constraints and challenges, which include; project start-up delayed by 2 months as the necessary *modus operandi*, particularly, administration and management were established and fine-tuned both within UNCTAD and with project partners; weak institutional linkages and capacity constraints, communication difficulties with and among national partners, including (i) prolonged the time required to set-up the NPMU, (ii) identification and selection of the national project coordinator; and (iii) identification and selection of pilot farms as well as national consultants.

In December 2009, UNCTAD requested and was **granted a 6-month extension** – Jan – June 2010 – by the **STDF Working Party** in order for the implementing agency to implement the remaining critical project activities by 30 June 2010.[iv] However, during this reporting period – January–June 2010 ; the same period for which the extension was granted, 'limited progress', despite our best intensions, had been made in terms of implementing project activities in Guinea. This has been largely due to the 18-month long civil and political unrest in Guinea Conakry which erupted in Dec 2008. Although the national elections last month – June 2010 – to seat a permanent government promises to restore peace and some sense of stability in the country, the months leading up to the elections has had a tremulous impact on the implementation of project activities. For example, the precarious situation on the ground had led to the cancellation of several missions – by project staff – as well as the delays in the procurement and delivery of essential laboratory equipment for our key national project partner in Conakry, Guinea.[v]

We reiterate the key lessons – as reported in the immediate past project report of Dec 2009 – during project implementations, which are; *first* the project implementation agency (UNCTAD) should be seen as the ***facilitator*** to help deliver project-related activities and attain certain objectives. It should ***not be expected to fix all*** the administration and resource deficiencies of the partnering national agencies through development projects as such. *Second*, at the national level, there is an ardent need for strong political-will and genuine commitment towards attainment of project objectives as well as ownership of outcomes - good or bad, spliced with a willingness to make mistakes, accept compromise solutions and succeed together with the implementing agency, are critical factors for project success. Without this delicate balance, development partners remain unequally yoked, thus giving time and space for 'the blame game' to creep in, sowing seeds of distrust and sprouting unmet expectations. *Third*, and perhaps most important for the Guinea SPS project, is the political risks at the national level, as was the case in Guinea Conakry, which has had a devastating impact on project deliverable as well as project implementation schedules and activities. For future projects in

developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, political risks as such should be thoroughly scoped and potential solutions factored in at the design phase.[vi]

In the light of these severe operational difficulties encountered by the implementing agency and, in order for the Guinea SPS project to help the thousands of horticultural producers and exporter's 'trade their way out of dire poverty', UNCTAD requests the STDF Working Party to consider granting an extension of project termination date to **31 December 2010**. In seeking this extension, the implementing agency is mindful of two key factors. *First*, the STDF Working Party had granted a 6-month extension, from Jan –June 2010, in Dec 2009. *Second*, the 'limited progress' on the ground in Guinea Conakry, which rests almost entirely on the political upheavals prevalent in Guinea during the project implementation and reporting period. Much of these operational bottlenecks were outside the implementing agency's sphere of influence and control. It is against this reality, that UNCTAD again seeks the indulgence of the STDF Working Party to consider extending the project to 31 Dec 2010 so that the following key project activities, which are at different stages of completion, be implemented and the project successfully brought to a natural closure in 31 Dec 2010 ;

- *revamp* and *reinstitute* the National Project Management Unit (NPMU)
- *retool* – procure, deliver and install – essential laboratory equipment to the Centre d'Étude et de Recherche en Environnement (CERE), Guinea Conakry;
- *revamp* of the project website (and link it up with the Sustainability Claims Portal – developed by UNCTAD under the auspices of the EU-funded AAACP project)
- *assist* Kalo Enterprises attain full GlobalGAP certification;
- *conduct* an independent review of the project in general, and pilot farms in particular; and
- *design* a follow-up project, seek external funding and implement such a project so as to consolidate the gains from the current project, monitor progress on pilot farms, and bring new agrifood farms and producer organizations from Guinea into export trade.

1. *Introduction* – agricultural production and trade, and market access issues in developing countries

Agricultural foods and commodities production and trade still remain the principal driver's of economic growth and sustainable development in many commodity-dependent developing countries (CDDCs). In many of this category of countries, agriculture is the lead economic sector for foreign exchange earnings, livelihoods sustenance and employment, domestic savings, income growth and poverty reduction. At the international scene, globalization and unprecedented levels of trade liberalization have generated phenomenal global wealth and incomes, although the current financial crisis and its deepening recession are expected to dampen these gains. The world commodity boom (2004-mid-2008) – driven by consumer demand and high commodity prices - had increased growth in CDDCs and contributed to global poverty reduction.

Rising incomes in populous, emerging economies (e.g. BRIC – Brazil, Russia, India and China, Asian Tiger economies) have induced dramatic lifestyle changes among the wealthy, well-off consumer's who are increasingly demanding higher quality, healthier, and safer foods delivered on real-time. Consumers' influence had driven significant structural changes in the global supply chains. Consequently, multinational food corporations, beverage manufacturers, retailers and large distributors control almost every aspect of the global food chains from the 'farm to the fork'.

On the flipside of these shifts of tsunami proportions, the food industry is being inundated with rapidly increasing incidences of; rising food– and water-borne diseases; food contamination scares and subsequent recalls, hazardous agents or contaminants, allergens or toxins, Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE, or "mad cow – disease" in cattle; Avian flu in poultry; melamine in dairy - infant milk - products; salmonella in peanut products; risks associated with genetically modified crops; use of hormones in animals; pesticide contamination; weak traceability and transparency mechanisms; and lax or failed enforcement on compliance with labelling laws and regulations by key players in the food industry, including governments and major food companies.

Add to this, the growing global concerns about the environment, increasing green-house-gas emissions, deforestation, rising costs of food and productive inputs (e.g. energy), and the ardent need to reduce extensive dependency on hydrocarbons for energy with sustainable alternative energy sources (e.g. wind, solar, biofuels) are driving organizations - both public and private - to increasingly implement sustainability and corporate social responsibility agendas in diverse areas along entire commodity supply chains. Many global food and beverage companies are in the forefront of this shift: decisively moving sustainability initiatives from boardroom rhetoric to quantifiable reality in the marketplace. Sustainability initiatives now becoming a 'must have' business imperative being used to rethink and retool business processes, strengthen stakeholder relationships and address environmental and social impacts. In the process, they are able to reduce costs, increase innovation and competitiveness, and improve quality and performance despite budget and return on investment challenges during the current global financial and economic crisis.

2. *Rationale* - UNCTAD's work on agricultural trade-related SPS issues, food quality and safety standards

The above mentioned global trends open up opportunities as well as threats for developing countries, particularly offering market access opportunities in developed-country markets for agrifoods and commodities exports from developing countries. Market access has, indeed, improved over the past 40 years as real tariff rates and quantitative restrictions had fallen in developed economies. However, market access alone is not enough. While it is a necessary condition, alone, it is an insufficient condition to guarantee the flow-on of development gains to developing countries from international agrifoods and commodities trade.

What is required, however, is a comprehensive and integrated development package of targeted initiatives and programs which include debt relief, increased flows in ODA and FDI, and trade-related capacity-building programmes for developing countries. The panoply of complex and restrictive non-tariff measures applied 'at and behind' borders in markets of export interest to CDDCs exerts considerable budgetary pressures on producers, traders, exporters, competent authorities, let alone, cash- and resource-poor national governments as compliance costs pile up. Macro- and micro-compliance costs are so high that many CDDCs do not have the budgetary resources and/or the technical competencies to implement conformity measures and invest in infrastructure and appropriate technologies. Firm-level (private & voluntary) market entry standards (e.g. GlobalGAP) – these are higher than public (mandatory) standards (e.g. Codex alimentarius) – are increasingly becoming the benchmark for international trade in agrifoods and commodities. A prerequisite for meeting of these standards is access to and investment of substantial start-up and working capital. A requisite often beyond the capacity of producers and exporters meets. Left unchecked, unmitigated and undercapitalized, these non-tariff measures eventually do become trade restricting devices, imposing severe compliance costs along entire global agrifood and commodities supply chains.

Many of the problems faced by developing countries relating to sanitary and phytosanitary measures and compliance to food safety standards and quality controls reflect their wider, resource and supply-side constraints. Without technical and financial assistance – from national, regional and international sources – to help curb these bottlenecks at the source (producers-level), the opportunities and gains from international trade can neither be assured nor sustained.

As the key organization within the UN system responsible for 'making trade work for developing countries', the foregoing serve as the *raison d'être* for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to go into this 'new' fast-growing evolving field in international trade. With human and animal health (safety) and phytosanitary issues being addressed by other organizations, both within (e.g. FAO, WHO) and outside the UN, UNCTAD is more interested in the trade-related aspects of SPS measures, adherence to divergent food laws and technical regulations, and food quality and safety standards including the recent surge in green or sustainability-related standards and certification protocols.

Since 2000, UNCTAD has strengthened its work on market-access problems facing developing countries, focusing on SPS measures and on compliance with food quality and safety standards, not forgetting, food laws and regulations. Currently UNCTAD implements trade-related capacity-building projects related to these areas in a number of developing countries, namely **Guinea**, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Pacific island countries of Samoa,

Solomon Islands and the Republic of Vanuatu. These projects aim to help small– and medium-scale agrifood producers and exporters improve their capacities in addressing sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, meet food safety standards, comply with food laws and regulation, and build supply-side infrastructure and services (e.g. quarantine facilities and laboratories). Doing so enhances their export competitiveness and retained value added, raise per capita incomes, and contribute to poverty reduction.

This Report of the SPS Project in Guinea, West Africa gives an update on this project, which has since 2005, being implemented by UNCTAD in collaboration with key national partners. The project has been generously funded, in full, with grant assistance of US$575,996 (less 13% overhead costs) from the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) of WTO.

Over forty-four percent (44.62%) of the total project funds had been absorbed or used by the implementing agency to finance project-related activities. As at 01 March 2010, the project fund (unspent) balance is US$257,022.59. (See the *Certified* Account Statement for Jan-Dec 2009 (p.29)).

3. WTO/STDF-funded SPS Project - Guinea, West Africa

3.1 Basic economic & trade facts – Guinea [vii]

Guinea is endowed with vast natural resources, but remains a least developed West-African country with 47% of its population living below the official poverty line (US$1 per day). Mining accounts for over 70% of its aggregate exports valued at US$998 million (f.o.b 2007 est.). Guinea accounts for almost 50% of the world's bauxite reserves and is the second-largest bauxite producer.

While agriculture accounts for 22% of GDP ($3.894 billion (2007 est.), it caters for 76% of Guinea's labor force of 4 million (2007 est.). Guinea's major agricultural products are; rice, coffee, pineapples, palm kernels, cassava (tapioca), bananas, sweet potatoes; and cattle, sheep, and goats.

Basic facts	Trade facts
• 4 million – population • $ 343.6 million – GDP • 1.5% - real GDP growth rate • $ 1,000 – GDP per capita income • $182.1 million – ODA receipts (2005) • $3.298 billion – External debt (2007 est.) • $1 = 4,123 Guinean francs – Exchange rate • 20% - Inflation rate	• Export commodities - bauxite, alumina, gold, diamonds, coffee, fish, agricultural products • Export markets - Russia 11.7%, Ukraine 9.6%, South Korea 8.9%, Spain 8.1%, France 7.8%, US 7.8%, Germany 5.4%, Ireland 5.1% • Imports - $838 million f.o.b. (2007 est.) • Import partners - China 8.6%, France 8.1%, Netherlands 4.8%, Belgium 4.4%

Despite being endowed with vast natural resources including minerals, agricultural and forestry products to drive export-led trade and economic growth, Guinea, like many other LDCs, has inherent development challenges in international agricultural trade.

The list of constraints is laboriously long, however, it includes; vulnerability to economic shocks; low economies of scale, and poor supply chain linkages; tyranny of distance to major export markets and oil supplies which makes the 'cost of doing agribusiness' expensive; declining commodities prices deteriorates Guinea's TOT, and consequently, reduces her economic growth prospects; volatile commodities prices leads to income instability and economic hardships for 76% of its rural population dependent on agriculture; lack of access to financial markets, credit facilities and business acumen skills result in low capitalization, low productivity, product quality and incomes; trade barriers (tariff escalation, non-tariff barriers and non-tariff measures) restrict market access, and impede value addition & down-stream and industrialization in Guinea; and increasing compliance costs to meet SPS requirements and food safety and quality standards make the cost of 'doing export business' expensive in Guinea.

It is against this backdrop that UNCTAD designed, developed and is implementing the demand-driven SPS project in Guinea's horticultural sector, commencing November 2005, thanks to the generous funding (US$575,996) from the STDF. What follows are the details of the project's implementation as it relates to its objectives, objectively verifiable

objectives, accomplishments, constraints & challenges, lessons learned and the way forward. First, it traces the genesis of the project: from inception to financing.

3.2 SPS project background

At UNCTAD, the Guinea SPS project comes under one of the three key pillars that drive the secretariat's work on trade and development, namely, the technical cooperation pillar.[viii] Under this pillar, UNCTAD designs, develops and implements - with technical and financial support from development partners – trade-related technical assistance for programmes and projects in developing countries, including the SPS project in Guinea.

In July 2005, UNCTAD completed an SPS compliance study in three selected African LDCs (Guinea, Mozambique and the Republic of Tanzania). With a generous grant from the **Government of Finland**, the study identified and quantified both micro- and macro-costs of compliance accruing to producers and exporters (private, firm-level) and the public sector, respectively, for standards in tropical fruits and vegetables. The detailed study: "Costs of agrifood safety and compliance – Mozambique, Tanzania, Guinea – Tropical fruits (UNCTAD 2005)" conducted in three selected LDCs was followed-up by convening national workshops where the findings of the study were discussed. The study benefitted from the inputs of national stakeholders' views and experiences as well as substantive presentations made by experts and resource persons. The study also makes recommendations on ways and means by which the Governments of Guinea, Mozambique and Tanzania could improve private and public sector capacity in this area.

The STDF provided UNCTAD with the necessary funds to design and implement a technical assistance follow-up project in Guinea based on the findings of the study cited above "Costs of agrifood safety and compliance – Mozambique, Tanzania, Guinea – Tropical fruits" and the recommendations stemming from the national workshop held in Conakry, July 2005. The STDF financed the Guinea national workshop with US$20,000, part of which was used to recruit a consultant to conduct national consultations and prepare a grant application for Guinea. The grant application, totalling US$530,000, was submitted to the STDF on 19 August 2005. The STDF Working Group approved funding of the Guinea project in September 2005. Implementation of the project, "A model for the development of a public/private safety control system for the horticultural sector in Guinea" commenced in November 2005. The projects' objectives were to: assist producers' and exporter associations in Guinea to comply with SPS requirements and GlobalGAP, address market access exigencies, enhance export competitiveness, raise incomes, and reduce poverty.

Project implementation commenced in November, 2005. The two-month leeway, after receiving funding approval from the STDF, was imperative to have in-place all the necessary stops, particularly institutional arrangements before actual field implementation. Of particular importance and, requiring more lead-time, were the *modus operandi* for project fund disbursement and reporting arrangements within UNCTAD, and between UNCTAD-STDF, and UNCTAD-Guinea project partners, including UNDP Office in Guinea. UNCTAD-Guinea operations setup took longer than originally planned because of weak institutional capacities of key government agencies; identification and fielding of the national project coordinator; and operational and management arrangements with selected pilot farms which are heterogeneous and widely dispersed across Guinea.

3.3 Basic project data

Basic Project Data	
Name of Grantee	United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Project title	SPS – A model for the development of a public / private safety control system for the horticultural sector
Beneficiary Country	Guinea
Donor	WTO/STDF
Grant Amount	US$575,996
Grant Balance	US$257,022 (*as at 01 March 2010*)
Grant Year	2005
Grant Number	STDF 65
Implementing Agency	Special Unit on Commodities, UNCTAD
Project Officer	Amos Wama Taporaie (July 2009 to present)

3.3 Project activities, OVIs and remarks

The table below gives a list of the project's activities which were fully implemented between November 2005 and December 2008.

Project activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Remarks
Activity 1: Set up a National Project Management Unit	▪ Establishing a National Project Management ▪ Acquire equipment and materials ▪ Collaborate with UNCTAD to develop detailed Annual Work Plan and Budget; and Select participants for the Safety Management Expert Force and the Public Inspection Force	**Completed**
Activity 2: Training of a Safety Management Expert Force for the horticultural sector	▪ Prepare selected materials and equipment for demonstration of safety systems at the demonstration farm ▪ Prepare and produce training packages necessary for the retransmission of information at farm level (conception of materials will be the responsibility of the training consultancy) ▪ Train private technicians and public extension officers to provide support for the implementation of safety systems and EurepGap protocol ▪ The pilot project managers and the training consultants will select 4 of the trained Safety Management Managers to implement EurepGap in the pilot projects. ▪ All of the participants will be required to implement safety systems (even if only partially) at field level and to submit a report documenting the process. ▪ The report will be evaluated by the training consultant.	**Completed**
Activity 3: Lay the ground for the establishment of a Public Inspection Force for the	▪ Establishment of a collaborative framework between the project and the government for the formation of an informal Horticultural Inspection Force	**Completed** A Public Inspection Force (PIF) was established made up of 10

horticultural sector	▪ Develop an inspection manual for the Inspection Force ▪ Select a coordinator for the inspection force ▪ Select 10 inspectors from the national institutions for quality control (4 from phytosanitary control -DPV, LNPV-, 4 from quality control -SNCQN- and 2 from final product control -CAFEX) to carry out field inspections of the pilot farms. The selection will be based on the qualifications of the inspectors and on the basis of interviews. ▪ Train these 10 inspectors on inspection procedures ▪ Develop checklists for the attribution of field quality and phytosanitary certificates (SNCQN and DPV/LNPV level) as well as for product quality and phytosanitary certificates (CAFEX level). ▪ Inspect pilot projects to issue field certificates of quality and phytosanitary. ▪ Evaluate the unit performance by an external consultant ▪ Develop legislative texts for the regulation of the Inspection Force ▪ Start a consultation process with public and private sector for the official establishment of an Horticultural Inspection Force	inspectors drawn from key national agencies engaged in SPS measures, food safety standards, quarantine & inspection services, including CAFEX, DPV and LNPV. The major aims of creating and establishing the PIF were to; to have a pool of technically qualified staff to help increase the competency of public and private sector agencies improve the regulatory oversights needed to assure the safety of Guinea's agrifood products traded; be 'agents of change' as trainers to inform key stakeholders on the proliferation of stringent food safety and quality requirements in export markets as well as adherence to food laws and technical regulations; contribute towards the improvement of a National Competent Authority (over the long
Activity 4: Strengthen the capacity of laboratories involved in the control of safety of horticultural exports	▪ Training of laboratory staff (phytosanitary analysis and pesticide residue analysis) in accredited laboratories ▪ Acquisition of IT and lab equipment	**Partially completed** IT equipments (a computer, a printer, a scanner and a fax) were financed by the project and put at the disposal of CAFEX (national coordinating bureau of the project in Guinea). Key laboratory equipments, estimated to cost US$ 200,000 (c.i.f.), have been indentified by a consultant, suppliers identified, competitive bidding and quotes received from suppliers, and lab equipment to be purchased in Europe and landed in Conakry, Guinea, **March/April 2010**. Earlier delivery of the lab equipment in mid-2009 was not feasible due to the political turmoil in the country.[ix]

Activity 5: Build national certification capability and certify pilot projects	▪ Train three inspectors and auditors chosen from the public and private sectors ▪ Facilitate the establishment of a collaborative framework between an internationally accredited certification body (ACB) and national private auditor ▪ Inspect pilot projects by the trained national auditor ▪ Audit the production of pilot projects by national auditor in collaboration with the ACB ▪ Obtain the certification of the pilot projects	**Completed** Three auditors were financed by the project to follow a four week-training program on pesticide and microbiology analysis in Morocco. The national auditors have been active both in their employment agencies, but also assisted an external auditor who had gone to conduct audits of the pilot farms for GlobalGAP certification. Of the 3 pilot farms, Cooperative Burquiah has been successfully GlobalGAP certified through the project. A partnership was established with IMO, a Swiss certifying body, to train farmers, inspectors, and prepare certification plans for pilot farms seeking GlobalGAP certification.
Activity 6: Implement certification plans in selected pilot projects	▪ Develop certification plans for each pilot project. These plans will be developed by the Safety Managers in coordination with a food safety consultant. ▪ Implement certification plans ▪ Follow up on the implementation of the certification plans by a food safety consultant. ▪ Provide assistance in the acquisition of materials and upgrading of equipment and infrastructure necessary to implement at the certification plans. ▪ Prepare operational and cost manuals for each section of the protocols (this activity will be the responsibility of the pilot project Safety Managers and the reports will be evaluated by a safety specialist) ▪ Pilot projects are GlobalGAP certified	**Completed** Certification plans were prepared and implemented by IMO, in close cooperation with the selected pilot farms. The members of the Public Inspection Force (FIP) participated in the conception and implementation of these pilot farms.
Activity 7: Develop a website for dissemination of project results (GuinéGap website)	▪ Prepare all project information for upload into GuinéGap website. ▪ Website design and upload of information ▪ Train CAFEX staff for website up-dating.	The Coordinating Unit (CAFEX) recruited a webmaster financed by the project to design and develop the SPS Guinea portal (www.sps-guinee.com.) Training modules for key project staff at CAFEX staff will be delivered by UNCTAD as part of our overall strategy to revamp the project website (see Endnote vi.) This is essential because the website has to be updated regularly with 'new' and updated

		information, laws and regulations related to agrifood trade and SPS measures, food safety and quality requirements, not forgetting, uploading of **all** project-generated documents, training modules, consultancy studies, publications, reports, and presentations (e.g. PowerPoint, video, movies, media clips, etc.)

3.4 Project management and implementation

3.4.1 National Project Management Unit

A national project management Unit (NPMU) devoted to oversee the implementation of the project at the national level was successfully established in February 2006 by UNCTAD, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Trade and Industry (CAFEX), the representatives of producers' associations and export associations, and other public and private institutions (Direction Nationale de la Protection des Végétaux, le CAFEX, et le Service National de Contrôle de la Qualité et des Normes). The NPMU's aim is to monitor the day-to-day implementation of the project at the national level.

IT equipment (computer, printer, fax and photocopy) with Internet and e-mail access were bought through the project and provided to the NPMU in April 2006. A secretary for the office of the NPMU was recruited to liaise with the beneficiaries of the project, the three selected pilot farms, the Ministries (Trade and Industry, Agriculture and Public Health) and UNCTAD. The development of the project's website (www.sps-guinee.com) and its contents were completed in June 2008. UNCTAD will, as a matter of urgency, revamp the project website as part of its overall strategy to revamp the project website (see Endnote vi.). The exercise will include, but not limited to, updating website with 'new' information, laws and regulations related to agrifood trade and SPS measures, food safety and quality requirements, uploading of **all** project-generated documents, training modules, consultancy studies, reports, presentations, news clips, and publications. The project website will be strategically linked to the Sustainability Claims Portal which is been developed by UNCTAD under the EU-funded AAACP project to be launched in selected beneficiary ACP countries in 2010. This will most definitely ensure quality and sustainability of the Guinea SPS website after completion of the SPS Guinea project, *ceteris paribus*, circa 31 December 2010.

3.4.2 Capacity-building training workshops

The project developed and implemented a series of training workshops for the representatives of the three selected pilot farms (Cooperative Burquiah, Fabik and Union des Pommes de Terre), as well as for technicians from public support services and private sector agents.

Seven training workshops were organized during which training modules and/or teaching materials on SPS, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), ISO 9000, ISO 22000, HACCP and EUREPGAP were prepared and presented to participants. The SPS Agreement was also presented to workshops' participants. These training workshops provided technicians from public and private institutional services with tools to assist producers' associations and export associations to implement safety management systems and comply with SPS and retailers' agrifood safety standards. Almost 210 participants (30 per workshop) attended these training workshops, which included representatives from ministries and civil society organizations.

In order to facilitate the participation of small producers and exporters coming from outside Conakry, the project financed the expenditures (travel and per diems) for 170 workshop participants out of 210 who benefited from these workshops. Six experts and 12 resource persons mostly from the private sector, with practical experience in agrifood safety and SPS measures, also took part in their personal capacity in these national workshops and submitted short papers.

Various methods were used in the training including lectures, demonstrations, discussions, group work and group presentations. Each participant received copies of the trainer presentations and UNCTAD will put them together and develop a training CD. The teaching style used involved significant interactions between the trainers and the participants, encouraging an on-going dialogue of questions, comments, and personal experiences to reinforce lesson materials. The atmosphere promoted trainer recognition for a given expertise and also recognized the knowledge and experiences of the participants.

At the end of each training workshop, the participants were requested to respond to an evaluation. Effective evaluations allow the trainers and UNCTAD to systematically determine areas of success in the training environment, identify areas requiring modification, and address additional areas of interest. The evaluations results indicate the participants were pleased with the training materials and the trainers.

3.4.3 Certification plans for pilot farms

A key objective of the project was to obtain the certification of the three selected pilot farms to GlobalGAP. The certification plans prepared by *Institut für Marktökologie (IMO), Switzerland* were finalized in November 2006 as well as the pre-audit phase aimed to ensure the implementation of the necessary measures and assisted the three pilot farms in the realization of the necessary tasks, such as: (i) structure of each pilot farm and responsibilities (for instance who decides on application of fertilizers and pesticides) and determine if changes in the structure are necessary for certification; (ii) basic information (verify the applicable local legislations, define how to eliminate correctly, empty boxes of pesticides); (iii) building machines (define measures related to buildings for storing fertilizers, plant protection products, handling and workers living on the farm); and the construction of toilets near the fields and the handling facilities.

3.5 Project administration

UNCTAD planned, coordinated, managed all programming budgeting, and fund control; determined and operated within a project budget of US$575,996 (less 13% overheads shared between UNCTAD (8%) and WTO (5%)); designed and instituted a comprehensive review and analysis program to track critical programs, budgets, IT and laboratories equipments, consultants and training workshops; managed and maintained contract requirements for purchasing and distributing all supplies, equipments and services required; eliminated all unnecessary purchases through effective procurement procedures through UNDP office in Conakry; created and developed an accurate accounting system, maximizing results in support of the procurement procedures; and performed as liaison between consultants and/or trainers, pilot farms, ministry of trade and industry of Guinea and IMO.

3.6 Constraints & challenges

The successful implementation of development projects as such is often contingent on overcoming the constraints and challenges that are present before, during and after project completion. In so far as the Guinea SPS compliance project is concerned, the following constraints were pertinent:

- **Project start-up was delay**ed by 2 months as UNCTAD had to put-in-place all the necessary stops so that project implementation progressed as smoothly as possible. These included the establishment and fine-tuning of the administration and management *modus operandi* both within UNCTAD and with partnering agencies, including national counterparts in Guinea, such as the UNDP Office.

- The **weak institutional linkages** and capacities omnipresent in LDCs like Guinea coupled with communication difficulties with national partners prolonged the setting up of NPMU. This also delayed the identification and selection of the 3 pilot farms and the national project coordinator.

- **Political risks** adversely impact project implementation. Guinea was no exception. Frequent and unexpected political turmoil, striking workers, and civil unrest severely disrupted delivery of planned activities and schedules. Mitigation measures, including flexibility and understanding both within and with project partners, especially due to unforeseen catastrophes are highly advisable. (See Endnotes iv, v and vi.)

- **Information overload** is a key challenge. The delivery of highly technical material on GAPs, GMP, ISO 19000, ISO 22000, GlobalGAP certification requirements, etc., during training programmes do overwhelm participants. Striking a balance between what participants need and what the project wants to deliver is critical. A needs assessment prior to project implementation would help correct this anomaly so that what is delivered matches what is needed. Also the identification and selection of workshop participants to highly technical training workshops as such need more scrutiny so that the knowledge imparted at such workshops is not only useful, but applied in the field (farm or business entity).

- Several **control points** are difficult to be fulfilled due to missing information on local laws (e.g. with regard to requirements for drinking and irrigation water). Time available for the UNCTAD project was very short, compared to the huge efforts expected from the farmers for compliance. Generally, the relevant consultancy structure needs to be built up in Guinea. This would have to include research on adequate fertilization, quantity of nutrients needed for cultivation crops under local conditions and pest control, consultancy on environmental aspects, e.g. with regard to sustainability, farm cultivation in sensitive inundation areas, integrated pest control, etc.

3.7 Lessons learned

There are three key lessons learned during the two-year reporting period: January 2008-November 2009, which are;

- *First*, the identification and selection of pilot farms is also fundamental for the success of the project as well as its sustainability. GlobalGAP's certification protocols (e.g. building warehouses, toilets, implementing all non-conformity points, etc) are very stringent and demanding. It entails pilot farms having sufficient resources of their own – fund, equipment, know-how, business acumen, labour supply, etc., - to fully benefit from such project. Project resources should be to complement and build on existing resources and strengths, not to finance or fund the entire GlobalGAP certification process. This needs to be made clear to potential participants or pilot farms from day one, especially during the identification process. This would ensure the capture of genuine participants who have the resources to go beyond the project-initiated activities to being able to acquire the necessary supply-enhancing infrastructure such as cold storage chains, testing equipment, communication tools, packaging sheds, transportation, and marketing and management skills. It would also avoid fall-outs (e.g. Fabik Cooperative) during project implementation because they do not have the necessary skills or the resources to continue engagement in the project.
- *Second*, a general observation, but having significant implications between project success and failure has to be the relationship between the implementing agency and the national beneficiaries. That is, the implementation agency should be seen and taken as the ***facilitator*** who has certain skills to help deliver project activities and attain certain objectives. And it should ***not or never be expected to fix or fill all*** the administration and resource deficiencies omnipresent among developing-country governments' and partnering national agencies, through development projects as such. Through the Guinea SPS project implementation experience, we find that there is an ardent need, at the national level, for much stronger political-will and genuine commitment towards attainment of project objectives and ownership of outcomes, either good, bad or ugly. Further, this should be coupled with much greater willingness to make mistakes, accept compromise solutions and succeed together with the implementing agency (UNCTAD). These are critical first-steps for success. Without this delicate balance, development partners remain unequally yoked, thus giving time and space for 'the blame game' to take root, sow seeds of distrust and sprout unmet expectations. If these are not checked, then, project failure is imminent.
- *Third*, and perhaps the most important lesson learned through the Guinea SPS project that has developmental implications throughout the commodity dependent developing countries, particularly those is sub-Saharan Africa, is the political risks at the national level. Guinea Conakry's political crisis, for example, which erupted in December 2008, following the military coup, has delivered a devastating blow on delivery project activities as well as halt project implementation for much of year 2009. Critical project activities such as the; procurement, delivery and instalment of laboratory equipment for testing and grading horticultural products at the Centre d'Étude et de Recherche en Environnement; revamping

of the project website; and assistance to Kalo Enterprises to attain GlobalGAP certification, have been delayed by a year. In 2009, almost zero project-related activities were implemented on the field.

- It is therefore imperative that for future projects in developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, political risks should be thoroughly scoped and potential solutions factored in at the design phase.

3.8 Unfinished business & way forward

Being able to meet stringent market entry requirements such as SPS measures and-or compliance to private (voluntary) standards (e.g. GlobalGAP) means better terms of trade for both the selected pilot farms (income) and government (export revenue). This contributes towards the Millennium Development Goal's number one objective: poverty reduction. The selected pilot farms have extensive backward and forward inter-industry linkages with over 1,500 small horticultural farmers involved in the Guinea SPS project, not to mention, the other key stakeholders who have benefited from the capacity-building training activities delivered on good agricultural practices, and GlobalGAP.

UNCTAD encountered extremely severe operational difficulties, in particular, the political upheavals and civil unrest in Guinea Conakry during this reporting period: July 2009 – June 2010. This has directly led to the 'limited progress' made on the ground in Guinea in terms of implementing project-related activities.

It is against this reality, that UNCTAD requests the STDF Working Party to consider extending the project to **31 December 2010**.

Granting of a project extension to 31 December 2010, a second in succession by the STDF Working Party, would not only position UNCTAD to complete outstanding key project activities – 'unfinished business' – and consolidate the development gains made thus far, but also help the thousands of horticultural producers and exporter's in Guinea 'trade their way out of dire poverty': the number one objective of the MDGs.

The following project-related activities are to be completed by 31 December 2010;

1. *Revamp* and reinstitute the National Project Management Unit (NPMU)
2. *Retool* – *p*rocure, deliver and install – key laboratory equipment, estimated to cost over $150,000, to the Centre d'Étude et de Recherche en Environnement in Guinea Conakry
3. *Revamp* of the SPS Guinea project website (and link it with UNCTAD's Sustainability Claims Portal) [x]
4. *Assist* Kalo Enterprises attain full-fledged GlobalGAP certification (as did Burquiah Cooperative)
5. *Conduct* an independent review of the project in general, in particular, the progress on the pilot farms
6. *Compile* and submit to WTO/STDF secretariat the **Final Project Report** (which will include project implementation narrative and financial reports in Nov/December 2010)

7. *Design* a follow-up project, seek external funding and implement it so as to consolidate the gains from the current project, monitor progress on selected pilot farms, and bring new agrifood farms and producers in Guinea into export trade.

3.8.1 Procurement of laboratory equipment – Centre d'Étude et de Recherche en Environnement (CERE)

Enhancement of supply-side capacities of Guinean horticultural producers and exporters is fundamental in this project. This in turn helps improve their competitiveness, increases incomes and domestic saving – makes horticultural farming remunerative, and helps alleviate poverty. Competitiveness is improved when horticultural producers and exporters are equipped – financially, technically and managerially – to meet marketplace requirements (e.g. stringent food safety standards and quality requirements) as well as deliver products at the lowest possible cost, on-time, every time.

Against this backdrop and, under the auspices of the STDF-funded project for Guinea, UNCTAD commissioned a consultant to identify key laboratory equipment to be procured under the project in order to *retool* the Centre d'Étude et de Recherche en Environnement, Guinea Conakry. The retooled facilities at the institute would assist producers and exporters have their horticultural products tested and analyzed for food safety requirements, contaminants, minimum residue limits (MRLs), etc., prior to exporting. These essential laboratory tests and analysis would not only ease the costs of compliance burden on horticultural producers and exporters, but also help them meet food safety standards and quality requirements imposed in export markets of interest to Guinea.[xi]

Operationally, UNCTAD instituted appropriate administrative and financial procedures to procure this equipment. However, funds could not be drawn-down from the project funds (from STDF) because of the '**technical blockage'** of funds. A copy of the UNCTAD Memorandum requesting the procurement of these equipments is annexed (see UNCTAD Memorandum, p.31.)

3.9 Project documents [xii]

- Lists of workshop participants and trainers
- Training modules and/or teaching materials
- Training manual on safety and quality standards for fruit and vegetables
- Manual of procedures for the public inspection force
- Report on the national legislation guiding agrifood exports in Guinea
- Report on the pre-audit of the pilot farms

4. Financial Reporting

4.1 WTO/STDF Contributions: 2005-2007

Year	Date	Amount (US $)
2007	04 Dec 2007	3,272
	Sub-total 2007	**3,272**
2005	22 Dec 2005	572,724
	Sub-total 2005	**572,724**
	Total	**575,996**

Source: UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Portal - IMIS data (as at 26 Nov 2009)

4.2 Income and Expenditure Statements – 2005 - 2009

			USD
OPENING BALANCE AS OF 01/12/2005			0.00
INCOME	CONTRIBUTION: WTO - 22/12/2005		572,724.00
	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS		**572,724.00**
INCOME	INTEREST		42,623.46
INCOME	OTHER ADJUSTMENTS		8,185.50
	TOTAL INCOME		**623,532.96**
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			**623,532.96**
EXPENDITURES	EXPENDITURES BY COMPONENT	PERSONNEL	241,012.01
EXPENDITURES	EXPENDITURES BY COMPONENT	SUB-CONTRACTS	3,608.53
EXPENDITURES	EXPENDITURES BY COMPONENT	TRAINING	55,345.00
EXPENDITURES	EXPENDITURES BY COMPONENT	EQUIPMENT	30,017.64
EXPENDITURES	EXPENDITURES BY COMPONENT	MISCELLANEOUS	15,582.16
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY COMPONENT		**345,565.34**
EXPENDITURES	PROGRAMME SUPPORT		27,645.22
TOTAL EXPENDITURE			**373,210.56**
FUND BALANCE			**250,322.40**

Source: UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Portal - IMIS data (as at 26 Nov 2009)

4.3 Project Fund Status by Budget Line – 2007 - 2009

Object Class	Budget Line Code	Budget Line Description	Funded	Unliq. Pre encumbr.	Unliquidated Obligations	Disbursements	Expenditures To Date	Budget Balance	Support Cost	Savings
441	1101	Experts	140,976.00	0.00	0.00	64,760.62	64,760.62	76,215.38	0.00	0.00
441	1151	Consultant fees	95,500.00	0.00	0.00	53,700.00	53,700.00	41,800.00	0.00	0.00
441	1151	Consultants	140,000.00	0.00	0.00	21,200.00	21,200.00	118,800.00	0.00	0.00
441	1301	Administrative Support	1,212.00	0.00	0.00	1,212.00	1,212.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
441	1501	Official travel	64,270.00	0.00	5,137.00	6,653.66	11,790.66	52,479.34	0.00	0.00
441	1601	Mission Costs	82,371.00	0.00	1,925.00	78,182.13	80,107.13	2,263.87	0.00	0.00
441	1701	National Consultant	25,000.00	0.00	1,500.00	6,741.60	8,241.60	16,758.40	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 441			**549,329.00**	**0.00**	**8,562.00**	**232,450.01**	**241,012.01**	**308,316.99**	**0.00**	**0.00**
442	2102	Editing and printing	36,084.00	0.00	0.00	3,608.53	3,608.53	32,475.47	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 442			**36,084.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**3,608.53**	**3,608.53**	**32,475.47**	**0.00**	**0.00**
443	3201	Workshop and training	145,589.00	0.00	13,075.30	42,269.70	55,345.00	90,244.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 443			**145,589.00**	**0.00**	**13,075.30**	**42,269.70**	**55,345.00**	**90,244.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
444	4501	Equipment	326,340.00	0.00	6,559.55	23,458.09	30,017.64	296,322.36	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 444			**326,340.00**	**0.00**	**6,559.55**	**23,458.09**	**30,017.64**	**296,322.36**	**0.00**	**0.00**
445	5201	Reporting costs	3,567.00	0.00	0.00	15,374.28	15,374.28	(11,807.28)	0.00	0.00
445	5301	Miscellaneous	18,522.00	0.00	0.00	207.88	207.88	18,314.12	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 445			**22,089.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**15,582.16**	**15,582.16**	**6,506.84**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Grandtotal			**1,079,431.00**	**0.00**	**28,196.85**	**317,368.49**	**345,565.34**	**733,865.66**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Source: UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Portal - IMIS data (as at 01 Dec 2009)

Year 2009

Object Class	Budget Line Code	Budget Line Description	Funded	Unliq. Pre encumbr.	Unliquidated Obligations	Disbursements	Expenditures To Date	Budget Balance	Support Cost	Savings
441	1151	Consultant fees	50,000.00	0.00	4,200.00	0.00	4,200.00	45,800.00	0.00	0.00
441	1601	Mission Costs	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	204.00	204.00	9,796.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 441			**60,000.00**	**0.00**	**4,200.00**	**204.00**	**4,404.00**	**55,596.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
443	3201	Workshop and training	32,206.00	0.00	0.00	204.00	204.00	32,002.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 443			**32,206.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**204.00**	**204.00**	**32,002.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
444	4501	Equipment	120,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	120,000.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 444			**120,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**120,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Grandtotal			**212,206.00**	**0.00**	**4,200.00**	**408.00**	**4,608.00**	**207,598.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Source: UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Portal - IMIS data (as at 01 Dec 2009)

Year 2008

Object Class	Budget Line Code	Budget Line Description	Funded	Unliq. Pre encumbr.	Unliquidated Obligations	Disbursements	Expenditures To Date	Budget Balance	Support Cost	Savings
443	3201	Workshop and training	0.00	0.00	0.00	(255.93)	(255.93)	255.93	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 443			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**(255.93)**	**(255.93)**	**255.93**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Grandtotal			**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**(255.93)**	**(255.93)**	**255.93**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Source: UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Portal - IMIS data (as at 01 Dec 2009)

Year 2007

Object Class	Budget Line Code	Budget Line Description	Funded	Unliq. Pre encumbr.	Unliquidated Obligations	Disbursements	Expenditures To Date	Budget Balance	Support Cost	Savings
441	1101	Experts	43,200.00	0.00	0.00	5,049.67	5,049.67	38,150.33	0.00	0.00
441	1151	Consultants	105,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105,000.00	0.00	0.00
441	1501	Official travel	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00
441	1601	Mission Costs	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 441			**188,200.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5,049.67**	**5,049.67**	**183,150.33**	**0.00**	**0.00**
442	2102	Editing and printing	6,084.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,084.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 442			**6,084.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**6,084.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
443	3201	Workshop and training	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	12.32	12.32	39,987.68	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 443			**40,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**12.32**	**12.32**	**39,987.68**	**0.00**	**0.00**
444	4501	Equipment	135,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	135,000.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 444			**135,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**135,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
445	5301	Miscellaneous	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00
445	9400		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 445			**10,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**10,000.00**	**0.99**	**0.00**
Grandtotal			**379,284.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**5,061.99**	**5,061.99**	**374,222.01**	**0.99**	**0.00**

Source: UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Portal - IMIS data (as at 01 Dec 2009)

Year 2006

Object Class	Budget Line Code	Budget Line Description	Funded	Unliq. Pre encumbr.	Unliquidated Obligations	Disbursements	Expenditures To Date	Budget Balance	Support Cost	Savings
441	1151	Consultant fees	248,980.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	248,980.00	0.00	0.00
441	1601	Mission Costs	32,900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32,900.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 441			**281,880.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**281,880.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
442	2102	Editing and printing	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 442			**10,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**10,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
443	3201	Workshop and training	40,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40,000.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 443			**40,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**40,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
444	4501	Equipment	188,420.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	188,420.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 444			**188,420.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**188,420.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
445	5301	Miscellaneous	10,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Object Class 445			**10,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**10,000.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Grandtotal			**530,300.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**530,300.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Source: UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Portal - IMIS data (as at 01 Dec 2009)

4.4 *Certified* Statement of Account: Jan - Dec 2009[1]

CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR
LE COMMERCE ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Palais Des Nations
CH-1211 Genève 10

TECHNICAL COOPERATION TRUST FUND

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

PERIOD: JAN 2009 TO DEC 2009

DONOR: WTO

PROJECT: INT0T5BQ - SPS/A Model for the development of a private/public safety control system for the horticultural exports

	USD
OPENING BALANCE AS OF 01/01/2009	**271,990.94**
INCOME	
CONTRIBUTION	0.00
INTEREST	6,435.13
OTHER ADJUSTMENTS	274.05
INCOME TOTAL	6,709.18
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	**278,700.12**
EXPENDITURE BY COMPONENT	
PERSONNEL	12,858.49
SUB-CONTRACTS	0.00
TRAINING	204.00
EQUIPMENT	7,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS	9.30
EXPENDITURE SUB-TOTAL	20,071.79
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	**1,605.74**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**21,677.53**
FUND BALANCE	**257,022.59**

CONFERENCE SUR LE COMMERCE ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT
UNCTAD
-GENÈVE-

01 Mar 2010

Vitali Rousak
Chief, Budget and Project Finance Section

[1] This **Account Statement for Jan – Dec 2009** has been certified by UNCTAD's Budgets and Project Finance Section.

4.5 Travel & Missions

Travelling Staff Member	Itinerary Description	Country of Travel	Date of Departure	Date of Return
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva SWI\Dakar SEN\Geneva SWI		11 Mar 2009	17 Mar 2009
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva SWI\Dakar SEN\Geneva SWI		06 Dec 2008	13 Dec 2008
Gayi, Samuel	Geneva SWI\Ouagadougou BKF\Geneva SWI		17 Nov 2008	20 Nov 2008
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva SWI\Libreville GAB\Geneva SWI		16 Nov 2008	20 Nov 2008
Aitaddi, Elhabib	Agadir MOR\Conakry GUI\Agadir MOR		25 Oct 2008	01 Nov 2008
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva SWI\Conakry GUI\Geneva SWI		04 Oct 2008	08 Oct 2008
Eisenlohr, Ute	Zurich SWI\Conakry GUI\Zurich SWI		03 Oct 2008	07 Oct 2008
Kostecki, Karolina	Geneva SWI\London UK\Geneva SWI		30 Sep 2008	02 Oct 2008
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva SWI\Conakry GUI\Dakar SEN\Geneva SWI		27 Aug 2008	06 Sep 2008
De Vos, Nathalie	Brussels BEL\Geneva SWI\Brussels BEL		10 May 2008	13 May 2008
Hahnke, Sonja	Zurich SWI\Conakry GUI\Zurich SWI		27 Apr 2008	02 May 2008
Hahnke, Sonja	Zurich SWI\Conakry GUI\Zurich SWI		30 Mar 2008	02 Apr 2008
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva SWI\Conakry GUI\Geneva SWI		29 Mar 2008	02 Apr 2008
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva SWI\Conakry GUI\Dakar SEN\Geneva SWI		23 Feb 2008	08 Mar 2008
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva SWI\Conakry GUI\Geneva SWI		27 Nov 2007	02 Dec 2007
Abdoul, Barry	Casablanca MOR\Rabat MOR\Casablanca MOR		11 Nov 2007	12 Nov 2007
Abdoul, Barry	Conakry GUI\Casablanca MOR\Agadir MOR\Conakry GUI		11 Nov 2007	01 Dec 2007
Moussa, Doumbouya	Casablanca MOR\Rabat MOR\Casablanca MOR		11 Nov 2007	12 Nov 2007
Moussa, Doumbouya	Conakry GUI\Casablanca MOR\Agadir MOR\Conakry GUI		11 Nov 2007	01 Dec 2007
Seydou, Camara	Casablanca MOR\Rabat MOR\Casablanca MOR		11 Nov 2007	12 Nov 2007
Seydou, Camara	Conakry GUI\Casablanca MOR\Agadir MOR\Conakry GUI		11 Nov 2007	01 Dec 2007
Maria-Sube, Elodie	Geneva SWI\Paris FRA\Geneva SWI		06 Nov 2007	09 Nov 2007
Eisenlohr, Ute	Zurich SWI\Conakry GUI\Zurich SWI		04 Nov 2007	07 Nov 2007
Abdoul, Barry	Conakry GUI\Geneva SWI\Conakry GUI		21 Sep 2007	10 Oct 2007
Moussa, Doumbouya	Conakry GUI\Geneva SWI\Conakry GUI		21 Sep 2007	10 Oct 2007
Seydou, Camara	Conakry GUI\Geneva SWI\Conakry GUI		21 Sep 2007	10 Oct 2007
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva SWI\Conakry GUI\Dakar SEN\Geneva SWI		26 Aug 2007	01 Sep 2007
Badji, Ougfaly	Dakar - Conakary - Dakar least costly Economy		01 May 2007	05 May 2007
Taporaie, Amos	Geneva-Conakry-Geneva		01 May 2007	04 May 2007
Aka, Aike	Geneva-Conakry-Geneva		04 Nov 2006	11 Nov 2006
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva-Conakry-Geneva		04 Nov 2006	11 Nov 2006
Eisenlohr, Ute	Zurich - Conakry - Zurich		29 Oct 2006	09 Nov 2006
Eisenlohr, Ute	Zurich - Conakry - Zurich		18 Jul 2006	20 Jul 2006
Chapeaux, Jean Pierre	Accra - Conakry - Accra economy class		17 Jul 2006	20 Jul 2006
MEZA, CLAUDIO	Geneva - Conakry - Geneva		16 Jul 2006	20 Jul 2006
Aka, Aike	Geneva - Conakry - Geneva Dep. on 15.7.06 to benefit from lower price on SN BRUSSELS		15 Jul 2006	22 Jul 2006
Badji, Ougfaly	Dakar - Conakry - Dakar		15 Jul 2006	22 Jul 2006
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva - Conakry - Geneva Dep. on 15.7 to befri from lower fare on SN BRUSSELS		15 Jul 2006	22 Jul 2006
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva - Banjul - Geneva		26 Apr 2006	28 Apr 2006
Faye, Djidiack	Conakry-Dakar		10 Mar 2006	10 Mar 2006
Faye, Djidiack	Geneva/Conakry(Guinea)4-6.3.06/Dakar(Senegal)10-14.3.06/Geneva		04 Mar 2006	14 Mar 2006

Source: UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Portal - IMIS data (as at 01 Dec 2009)

4.6 Procurement of laboratory equipment – CERE

CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LE COMMERCE ET LE DÉVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

MEMORANDUM

À - To:	Mr. Fabian Allen Officer-in-Charge RMS	30 November 2009
De - From:	Mr. Amos Taporaie Project Officer Special Unit on Commodities	
Objet - Subject:	**Procurement of laboratory equipment for the CERE laboratory in Guinea-Conakry**	

Through the STDF-funded Guinea Project (**INT/0T/5BQ / SPS/A - Model for the development of a public-private food safety control systems for horticultural exports - Guinea**), UNCTAD has been working, since November 2005, on improving the capacity of (i) public institutions to respond to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) compliance issues, and (ii) producer organizations (cooperatives) to attain standards certification.

A major project activity is the purchase, delivery and installation of analytical and grading equipment to the Centre d'Étude et de Recherche en Environnement (CERE) laboratory, in Guinea Conakry.

In October 2008, UNCTAD commissioned an evaluation of the CERE laboratory. Based on the findings and recommendations of this independent evaluation, the project – **INT/0T/5BQ / SPS/A** – is to purchase, deliver, and install the analytical and grading equipment for CERE (See Annex 1 for equipment list). Technical details of this equipment are available on request.

UNCTA will facilitate the delivery the laboratory equipments to CERE – Attn: Dr. Mamadou Kabiro Bah, Chief of Department, CERE – in close collaboration with the UNDP office, Guinea Conakry. For contact details of our national project partners see Annex 2.

Political instability and civic unrest in the country, particularly in capital, Conakry, had delayed project implementation including the delivery of the laboratory equipment.

Thank you very much for your assistance in this matter.

Cc:
Catherine Katongola-Lindelof
Karolina Kostecki
Luc Tisset
Rouben Indjikian
Samuel Gayi

Annex 1

Equipment List:

No	Désignation	Quantité	Utilisation
1	Chromatographe en phase gazeuse avec détecteur spectromètre de masse GC/MS avec accessoires	1	Analyse micropolluants organiques : pesticides et métabolites dans les produits d'origine végétale, animale et environnementale
2	Spectrophotomètre UV – Visible	1	Analyse de composés organiques et inorganiques
3	Poste de dérivation type Pickering	1	Analyse de pesticides : N -méthyle carbamates
4	Centrifugeuse réfrigérée	1	Centrifugation des échantillons

Article 1: Chromatographe en phase gazeuse avec détecteur spectrometer de masse GC/MS avec accessoires

(Chromatographe en phase gazeuse couplé à un spectromètre quadrupolaire Clarus 600MS)

1 .1 CLARUS 600 avec PPC (avec gestion électonique des pneumatiques) 230V 16A

Chromatographe Clarus 600 contrôlé par microprocesseur comprenant :

- une programmation de 10 paliers isothermes et 9 gradients de température
- une vitesse de chauffage jusqu'à 160°C/min, un refroidissement de 450 à 50°C en moins de 2min
- un stockage de 5 méthodes protégées par batterie
- un contrôle électronique avec lecture des pressions et des débits des gaz vecteurs
- Un écran tactile avec affichage en Français permettant l'entrée des paramètres instrumentaux et la visualisation du chromatogramme
- un logiciel de diagnostic contrôlant toutes les fonctions instrumentals 32 événements programmables dans le temps
- Un connecteur de type RS232C est inclus afin de pouvoir relier une interface (option) dans le cas d'un pilotage et de l'acquisition des signaux du GC par le logiciel TOTALCHROM (édition des paramètres de configuration,édition des paramètres de la méthode,édition des paramètres du passeur) la possibilité de soustraction du fond sur les 2 voies
- une fonction chronomètre pour calcul des debits le contrôle de 12 Zones PPC (contrôle programmé des pneumatiques) permettant de travailler en régulation de débit ou de pression pour le gaz vecteur

2. 1Passeur automatique programmable

- 82 positions pour des flacons de 2ml, séquence d'injection programmable
- 4 flacons de rinçage et 4 flacons poubelle de 4ml injection dans l'injecteur A ou B
- volume d'échantillon réglable par pas de 0,1 pour une seringue de 0,5, par pas de 0,5 pour une seringue de 5 par pas de 5l pour une seringue de 50l vitesses d'injection, de 1 à 15 injections par flacon

3.1 Injecteur Split/Splitless canal A PPC

- contrôle et programmation électroniques du débit, de la pression et de la vitesse du gaz vecteur

- contrôle électronique du débit de fuite et de la purge du septum détection automatique des fuites avec alarme
- compensation automatique des variations de température et de pressions ambiantes
- Indication sur ecran tactile de la mise en place de la colonne dans cet injecteur.
- Chauffage de 50°C à 450°C increment 1°C
- Liner 2 mm et 4 mm

4.1 Interface intégrée DotLink

- permet le contrôle du chromatographe connexion Ethernet ou série, fournie avec les câbles

5.1 Spectromètre de masse Clarus 600C MS

- Spectromètre de masse quadrupolaire avec préfiltres, source EI+ et source CI+/CIgamme
- de masse de 1 à 1200Da, stabilité + ou - 0,1m/z sur 48h
- pompe turbomoléculaire de 255 l/s
- source et ligne de transfert chauffée indépendament de 50 à 350°C
- gamme de linéarité électronique de 10e6 à 10e7selon la vitesse d'acquisition
- mode full scan, SIM et combiné SIFI (full scan + SIM)
- procédures d'autotune (PTA/BFN/DFTPP)

6.1 Ordinateur Dell Optiplex 620 Windows XP et logiciels

- permet le contrôle du GC, l'acquisition et le traitement des données chromatographiques et spectrales
- logiciel TurboMass 5.3 et câbles
- logiciel de maintenance du spectromètre de masse
- logiciel Communiqué permettant la personnalisation des rapports d'analyse

7.1 Ecran plat 17in

8.1 Imprimante Laserjet

9.1 Câble USB 5m SB2405

10.1 Bibliothèque NIST 2005 et logiciels associés comprend la bibliothèque NIST (190 825 spectres et 163 198 composés), le logiciel NIST MS search V2.0d et le logiciel AMDIS V2.62 de déconvolution des specters comprend notamment de spectres de pesticides et composés toxiques

Kits et consommables pour la première mise en marche
11.1 Flacons à visser de 2ml (Qté 1000)

12.1 Septas PTFE Silicone avec bouchon à vis (Qté 1000)

13.1 Kit de démarrage injecteur Split/Splitless inclus :
Septums Thermogreen (50), liner 2mm id, liner 4mm id, écrous 1/16in
Joints Viton, joints graphite, laine de verre, coupe colonne

14.3 Insert en quart split pour injecteur capillaire

15.3 Insert en quartz splitless pour injecteur capillaire
16.1 Système de purification du gaz vecteur comprenant des filtres oxygène, humidité et hydrocarbures

17.1 Colonne capillaire RTx-5MS 30m x 0.25mm x 0.25Gm (analyse des pesticides organochlorés et des PCB)

18.1 11243 Colonne capillaire RTx-OPPesticides2 30m x 0.25mm x 0.25Gm (analyse des pesticides organophosporés)

19.1 Ferrules 1/16in graphite/vespel pour colonne 0.25mm injecteur/interface (paquet de 10)

Article 2: Spectrometre UV visible T 70

1 1 Spectrophotomètre UV-Visible T70
Avec passeur 8 positions

OPTIQUE
Spectrophotomètre : UV-Visible SPLITBEAM (avec faisceau de compensation)
Bande passan2te n :m
Détecteur : Photodiode silicium
Source : Lampe Deutérium (UV) pré alignée
Lampe tungstène (Visible) pré alignée
Changement automatique UV/Visible
Alignement automatique au démarrage

PERFORMANCES :
Longueur d'ondes : De 190 à 1100 nm
Unités : Abs ; %T ; Energie
Lumière diffuse : < 0,12%T
Précision en longueur d'onde :± 0,3 nm
Reproductibilité en longueur d'onde : ± 0,2 nm
Précision phot±o m0,é0t0ri4q uAeb :s (à 1 Abs)
Reproductibilit±é 0p,h0o0t2o mAébtsrique :
Plage de mesure : De –0,3 à 3 Abs
Ligne de base : ± 0,002 Abs (De 200 à 950 nm)
Bruit : £ 0,001 Abs (500nm)

LOGICIEL INTEGRE :
Méthodes photométrie, Multilongueur d'onde, quantification, spectre, cinétique et application dédiée ADN/ARN
2 2 B0631009 Cuve quartz 10 mm avec couvercle (2)
3 1 HTIMPHP Imprimante HP Inkjet

Artcicle 3: Réacteur post-colonne (Pickering)

1 1 Réacteur post colonne PICKERING PINNACLE PCX
double pompes, réacteur de 0.5ml
2 1 Kit de connexion PINNACLE PCX / HPLC
3 1 Réacteur de 1.4ml pour aflatoxines et mycotoxines
4 1 Réacteur de 0.15ml pour amino-acides, amines, diquat, paraquat
5 1 Kit application carbamate pesticides comprenant
CARBAMATE Column, C 18, high resolution/sensitivity
Guard Catridge Holder, with 3 Guard Cartridges
OPA Diluent, Chromatographic Grade, Carbamate
CARBAMATE analysis Hydrolysis Reagent
o -Phthalaldehyde (OPA), chromatographic grade
Thiofluor™ (2 each per kit)
ChlorAC™ Buffer, preservative for aqueous carbamate samples

Carbamate Pesticides Analysis Application Manual
7/11
N° Qte REF

6 1 Kit application glyphosate comprenant
GLYPHOSATE Analytical Column, Ion-exchange, K+-
GLYPHOSATE Guard Column, for 1954150 column,
GLYPHOSATE analysis, Potassium Phosphate Eluent
GLYPHOSATE analysis, Column Regenerant
OPA Diluent, chromatographic grade, Glyphosate
GLYPHOSATE analysis, Hypochlorite Diluent
o -Phthalaldehyde (OPA), chromatographic grade
Thiofluor™ (2 each per kit)
RESTORE™, for removal of metal ion contamination
Glyphosate Herbicide Analysis Application Manual

7 1 Kit application paraquat et diquat comprenant
ALKION™ Cation-exchange Column, K+ form
ALKION™ Guard Column, K+ form
Static Mixer, SST, 10 cm
Potassium Phosphate Eluent
Potassium Hydroxide Eluent
Potassium Chloride Eluent

8 1 Kit application multi-residu mycotoxines comprenant
MYCOTOX™ Reversed-phase Column, C18
Guard Catridge Holder, with 3 Guard Cartridges
o-Phthalaldehyde (OPA), chromatographic grade
OPA Diluent, chromatographic grade, amino acid
OPA Diluent, chromatographic grade, amino acid
Thiofluor™ (2 each per kit)

9 1 Kit application amino-acids in native or physiologic fluid sample comprenant
Li+-Ion-Exchange Column & 1700-0070 AA test mixture
Li+-Eluent, pH 2.80
Li+-Eluent, pH 2.20
Li+-Eluent, pH 3.65
Li+-Eluent, pH 3.75
o -Phthalaldehyde (OPA), chromatographic grade
OPA Diluent, chromatographic grade, amino acid
Thiofluor™ (2 each per kit)
Li+-Column Regenerant
SERAPREP™
URIPREP™
Amino Acid Analysis Application Manual
d'application HTDS/Perkin-Elmer

Artcicle 4: Centrifugeuse réfrigérée

1 1 Micro-centrifugeuse réfrigérée CT15RE avec rotor angulaire pour 24 tubes de 2ml

Annex 2

Contact persons

Centre D'étude et de Recherche en Environnement (CÉRE)

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Endnotes

[i] This project report, dated 30 June 2010, is submitted to the STDF Working Party (through the STDF secretariat). The report was prepared by Amos Wama Taporaie (SPS Guinea Project Officer, Special Unit on Commodities, UNCTAD, Geneva).

[ii] The Guinea SPS projects' exact title is "A model for the development of a public-private sector safety control system for the horticultural sector in Guinea."

[iii] The Guinea SPS project **fund balance** - as at **01 March 2010** - is US$ **257,022.59** (or 44.62% of total project funding of $575,996). See the *Certified* Account Statement for Jan – Dec 2009 (p.29).

[iv] UNCTAD, the implementing agency (in collaboration with national counterparts) of the SPS Guinea project, is grateful to the STDF Working Party for granting, in Dec 2009, a 6-month extension for project implementation to 30 June 2010. However, due to the prevailing volatile civil and political situation in Guinea Conakry, it has been near impossible, despite our best efforts, to implement the remaining project activities.

[v] Several missions to Conakry, Guinea for 4-5 Dec 2008 (by Late D. Faye), 6-8 Oct 2009; 14-18 Feb 2010; 19-13 April 2010 and 24-28 May 2010 (by Project Officer, Amos Wama Taporaie) were cancelled due to the ongoing political crisis in Guinea Conakry. The 6-8 Oct 2009 mission was critical as it was intended to visit to CERE laboratory and the pilot farms, especially Kalo Enterprises.

[vi] The lessons learned were reported in the STDF/SPS Project No.65 Report which was submitted to the STDF Working Party on 09 December 2009.

[vii] 2008 CIA Factbook; UNCTAD 2005. Costs of agrifood safety and compliance – Mozambique, Tanzania, Guinea – Tropical fruits, Geneva (UNCTAD/DITC/COM/2005/2).

[viii] The three pillars of UNCTAD are (i) research & analysis, (ii) intergovernmental cooperation, and (iii) technical cooperation.

[ix] Retooling - procurement, delivery and installation – of the Centre d'Étude et de Recherche en Environnement (CERE) laboratory (Conakry, Guinea) with essential analytical and grading equipment is critical success factor of the project. The institute would use these equipment to help horticultural producers and exporters grade, test and analyze the products food safety, contaminants, maximum residue limits (MRLs), etc., prior to exporting.

[x] UNCTAD will revamp and upgrade Guinea SPS project website, and link it to the Sustainability Claims Portal. The portal, which was officially launched 31 March 2010 in Port Vila, Republic of Vanuatu, is an evolving web-based information tool developed (*ongoing*) by UNCTAD under the auspices of the EU-ACP All Agricultural Commodities Programme. The portal is expected to be rolled out into selected ACP countries by December 2010.
The objective of the portal is to provide transparency – aimed at enhancing the accountability and transparency of sustainability claims related to agrifood products and services – and to enable agricultural supply chain stakeholders to better understand, evaluate and adjust to these standards and claims.
The portal provides comparable information on the content and processes of a range of existing schemes, for the benefit of both **EU consumers (**who need to know they get what they pay for); and **key stakeholders** – policymakers, producers, traders, manufacturers and exporters – in **ACP countries (**who need to be familiar with these changes in export markets; what it will cost them to comply with these requirements; and how they can gain from engaging in the schemes).

[xi] UNCTAD commissioned, in 2008, a consultant to identify key and necessary laboratory equipment to *retool* the CERE. The list of highly sophisticated laboratory equipments which were identified and recommended by the consultant are as itemized (see pages 31-36).
Early procurement, delivery and installment of these equipments had been disrupted by (i) the 'technical blockage' on the drawdown of project funds to finance project-related activities including the purchase of these lab equipments, and (ii) the ongoing civil and political upheavals in Conakry following the military coup in Dec 2008. This has had a

devastating blow on project implementation efforts of the implementing agency, thus severely hampering the delivery and implementation of planned project activities in Guinea.

[xii] All project-generated documents, training modules, consultancy studies, publications, reports, and presentations (e.g. PowerPoint, video, movies, media clips, etc.) will be uploaded onto the projects website as well as linked to UNCTAD's Sustainability Claims Portal.