STDF PROJECT GRANT APPLICATION FORM

Project Title	African Pesticide Residue Data Generation Project: Strengthening regional capacity to meet pesticides export requirements based on international standards
Objective	Enhance regional capacity in pesticide residues data generation and monitoring for establishing, implementing, and complying with international pesticide residues standards.
Budget requested from STDF	$446,150
Total project budget	$1,064,450
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I. BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

This proposal is linked to a broader global project that aims to establish a coordination mechanism for countries to identify common pesticide needs and work together to generate the necessary data to support national registration, establish/adopt international standards for trade, and strengthen abilities to comply with international residue standards through improved pesticide monitoring. One of the primary, long-term objectives resulting from the Global Minor Use Summit-2 (FAO Headquarters, February 2012) was the establishment of a central organization body that would facilitate this process between growers, governments, research institutes, and pesticide manufacturers around the world. The realization of this objective requires the establishment of a framework for this coordination/collaboration mechanism and also requires substantial capacity building in order to ensure meaningful participation by developing countries.

This proposal for sub-Saharan Africa is linked to the STDF-supported program with ASEAN countries, a USDA-funded program for North Africa and the Middle East, and a program under development for Latin America to be jointly funded by USDA/USAID, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and ideally, supplemental support from the STDF. Substantial in-kind support has been provided by the participating countries themselves, partner pesticide manufacturers, and numerous other organizations – at approximately 50% of the total project cost. As this project concept has developed, there has been increasing interest by other countries and organizations to join and coordinate their national/regional programs with the project: e.g., China, New Zealand, Korea, Comité de Liaison Europe-Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique (COLEACP).

1. Relevance for the STDF

This project is ideally aligned with the STDF's mandate of providing support for implementation of regional projects that promote compliance with international SPS requirements with the aim to improve market access. Not only will this project build capacity for SPS compliance but it will also enhance African nation's participation in the actual process of establishing and implementing these international requirements through unprecedented regional and international collaboration. Further addressing the STDF's mission, this project will disseminate good practices on the farm and in the laboratory through training and practical hands-on implementation of the project activities that are innovative and replicable. Additionally, this project will address several of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to which the STDF is committed to achieving, namely MDG 1 -

Eradicate poverty, MDG 7 (environmental sustainability), and MDG 8 – Global Partnership for Development.

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

Government ministries, academia, research institutions, laboratories and the private sector are critical to any nation's conformity to World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations. Africa's underdeveloped capacity to address trade constraints related to pesticide maximum residue limits (MRLs) poses difficulties in the production of safe food and high-value crops (such as tropical fruits and vegetables) for both domestic and international markets .

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

Due to this drawback, farmers are forced to continue using more toxic chemicals resulting in economic loss because of restricted market access, lower crop productivity (increased rate of pest resistance), and negative impacts on environmental, worker, and consumer safety. As Africa's trading partners begin to ban or restrict the use of older crop protection chemistries, significant economic losses have resulted from shipments rejected due to pesticide residue violations, because farmers are unable to comply with established (or non-existent) international standards. In summary, the problem to be addressed by this project is the hindered access to export markets due to a lack of acceptable pest control products, a lack of corresponding MRL trade standards for crops of importance to the African region and partner countries, which results in non-compliance with international MRL standards.

Iinstitutional framework for SPS management

The role of the African Union Commission in the SPS arena focuses mainly on policy aspects and aims at harmonizing SPS regulatory frameworks on the continent and ensuring compliance with international standards. The AUC has no direct regulatory role in the SPS arena.

The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) and the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC) are the two specialized technical offices of the African Union Commission (AUC) that are active in the SPS arena. AU-IBAR has a mandate for animal health and food safety of animal origin, while AU-IAPSC is responsible for plant health. Since 2010, these two technical offices have focused their activities in the sector on support to member States to improve their participation in the standard setting processes of the three sister organizations (OIE, IPPC and CAC), and in the WTO SPS Committee. The progress made in terms of participation of African nations in the activities of these four organizations has been widely acknowledged and can be considered as a valuable contribution of the AUC to the implementation of the SPS Agreement and the activities of the SPS Committee.

In the absence of a specialized African institution for food safety, AU-IBAR is taking on an increasing role in food safety as a whole, with the backing of African countries and the African Union (AU). AU-IBAR supports the participation of African countries in the Codex Coordinating Committee for Africa (CCAFRICA). Following a request from CCAFRICA and African

governments, AU-IBAR is contributing to Africa's participation in Codex work, including in nine Codex committees. Since 2009, AU-IBAR has organized an annual meeting of African experts on pesticide residues to enable national Codex contact points to coordinate their positions for the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR) and has supported the attendance of two of the experts to the CCPR meetings. In order to sustain and support the effective participation of African countries in the standard setting process at OIE and Codex, with the endorsement of AUC, OIE Delegates and Codex contact points, AU-IBAR recently created a Standards and Trade Secretariat (with AU funding) to enhance Africa's participation in Codex work and address animal health and food safety and trade standards. The submitting countries of this STDF proposal are requesting that the AU-IBAR be the implementing organization for this project, and that the AU-IAPSC be an observer to the Project Steering Committee. AU-IAPSC is also providing support to Africa's participation in Codex work, notably the Codex Committee on Labelling.
The AUC has not yet developed an SPS policy framework. However, a consultative process to develop and adopt a "draft legal framework" is currently being established and was the rationale for a STDF study entitled "Regional SPS Frameworks and Strategies in Africa[1]." Presumably, this overarching legal framework will consider all existing regional SPS frameworks (already entered into force or in their final stages of preparation). Additionally, the development of a general framework would have to take into account the central role of the SPS Agreement and the standard-setting activities of Codex, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

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

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

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

Interest in the program proposed here is arising from weaknesses identified by the WTO-SPS Committee and the desire by the East Africa Community (EAC) to facilitate participation in standard-setting process and harmonization of SPS regime in the region. These initiatives are intended to be more inclusive to achieve wider harmonization within the African Region and with other regions.

SPS priorities or issues identified in SPS-capacity evaluations

The Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the AUC has identified several SPS-related priority issues/needs to address in Africa including: (i) inadequate technical capacity and limited resources of African countries to be adequately involved in the development and application of standards and scientific justification of SPS measures; and (ii) insufficient coordination at the

[1] Regional SPS Frameworks and Strategies in Africa. Report prepared by J. Magalhães for the STDF at the request of the African Union Commission (AUC), July 2010.
http://www.standardsfacility.org/Files/Publications/STDF_Regional_SPS_Stategies_in_Africa_EN.pdf

national level among the relevant ministries, agencies and institutions - including diagnostic and food safety laboratories - addressing SPS issues[1]. The challenge for the AUC is to assist Member States in overcoming these difficulties and strengthen their capacity to effectively and actively participate in standard-setting activities.

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

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

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

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

This residue data generation project will specifically address the recommendations and priority actions identified at the Global Minor Use Summits and recommendations from the regional DREA SPS-capacity evaluation (above). It will also serve as a pilot effort to work through issues of coordinated work-sharing and joint data submissions by multiple countries, particularly developing countries, as promoted within the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR).

Specific problem to be addressed

Pesticide residue data that are needed to establish Codex MRLs are almost exclusively generated in countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, and the European Community to support product registrations. Very rarely are data generated in developing countries, and therefore,

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

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

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

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

2) *Codex engagement*: In order to better align with Codex MRL standards, relevant data needs to be generated, submitted to the JMPR, and importantly, championed by the African delegates at the CCPR.

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

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

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

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

Explain how the project supports national/regional development plans, agricultural/trade/SPS policies and strategies, and any other relevant priorities. If a national/regional SPS strategy exists, indicate how the project supports this strategy. See Qn. 15 (d) of the Guidance Note.

The use of pesticides remains one of the necessary means of controlling pests and diseases in African horticultural crops. However, residues of some of the pesticides used limit market access due to failure to meet MRL requirements of the exporting countries. African countries realize the need to encourage growers to use various integrated pest management tools, which includes seeking alternative, reduced risk pesticides. This project is in line with Pillar 2 of the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which is the framework established in 2003 to boost economic growth and food security through greater investment in agriculture. The countries participating in the field trial component of this project, as indicated below, have aligned their development policies and strategies with the CAADP principle.

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

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

Kenya

The agricultural sector is the backbone of Kenya's economy and the means of livelihood for most of the rural population. As a sector, it contributes 26% of the GDP annually and another 25% indirectly. The sector accounts for 65% of Kenya's total exports and provides more than 70% of informal employment in the rural areas and of these the horticultural sector playing an important role. Products in this sector include cut flowers, vegetables, fruits, nuts, herbs and spices grown predominantly on small scale. Most of the tropical fruits including, avocado, mango, passion fruit, pineapple earmarked for this study are grown in Kenya. A number of them face the challenges of pests that ultimately lead to the use of pesticides which violate MRLs established by trading partners, hence impacting market access.

The project is aligned with Kenya's Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2010-2020 whose ultimate goal is to address the challenges and constraints of market access with the aim of promoting agricultural development, food safety and reducing poverty. And as international business environment becomes increasingly competitive worldwide, concerns about food safety is on the rise. Consumer, public health authorities and other parties are demanding for safe food. The National Codex Committee has continuously focused on food safety and quality standards as a means of boosting the competitiveness of food products and services.

Ghana
In recent years, Ghana has experienced significant growth in export of tropical fruits and vegetables. Ghana's main horticultural export products are pineapple, cashew, papaya, banana, mango, yam, vegetables, and to a small extent fresh cut flowers. The contribution of the horticulture subsector has grown nearly four-fold to USD 26.85 million, accounting for 40% of total earnings accruing to non-traditional agricultural exports. However, pesticide residues in these fruits and vegetable have impacted market access. The participation of Ghana in this project is within the framework of interventions for the agriculture sector to play its role in the national economy, as highlighted in the Government Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (METASIP) to implement the Food and Agriculture Sector Policy (FASDEP II) over the medium term (2011-2015) which aims at improving market access for Ghana's agriculture products. Likewise, the project fits under the Millennium development initiative where there is a component that aims to upgrade Ghana's institutional capacity to meet international plant protection standards.

Tanzania
Agriculture is the primary economic activity in Tanzania, contributing to almost 50% of the GDP. Farming is primarily subsistence, traditional, smallholder-based and rain-fed activity. A majority of small-scale producers undertake horticulture production. The fruits identified as having the highest potential are pineapples, passion fruit, citrus fruits, mangoes, peaches, pears and bananas. There is a high potential for fruit exports owing to the rapidly growing market and favorable climatic conditions. Despite these favorable climatic conditions, SPS-related market access constraints like pesticide residues are of particular importance for Tanzania's non-traditional agricultural commodity exports, of which 80% are estimated to be directed towards European markets. Tanzania's participation in this project is timely as Tanzania seeks to expand and diversify its food and agricultural exports, and is in line with its National Strategy for Growth and the Reduction of Poverty ("Mkukuta").

Uganda
The economy of Uganda is significantly dependent on agriculture. Agriculture as practiced in Uganda is both subsistence and cash crop farming. Fruit production in Uganda is of small and medium scale and is geared primarily for export to the European market. Fruits of significant importance and potential for export include pineapple, passion fruit, banana (apple, and Gros Michel), avocado, citrus, mango, papaya and jackfruit. These fruits are produced in most parts of the country. Pest infestation and use of pesticide are a common reality during production of most of these fruits. The fruits for the export market mainly come from districts like Mpigi (which contributes about 31% of the fruit export tonnage from Uganda), Masaka (25%), Kayunga (31%), Mukono (17%), Luwero (5%) and Mubende (3%). The lack of Codex MRLs and the increasingly stricter EU rules on maximum residue levels have had a negative impact on producers/exporters.

This project is aligned with the Government of Uganda agriculture sector policies and strategies as have been outlined in four Key strategic documents: Vision 2025, the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), the plan for Modernization of Agriculture and, particularly the Development Strategy and Investment Plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries developed in line with the CAADP. All these policies focus on addressing constraints to increasing productivity and market access. Additionally, the Uganda Standards and Quality policy is developing national standardization system, which is robust and able to achieve the requirements for quality goods and services, to improve the competitiveness in the domestic, regional and international markets through production, trade and consumption of quality goods and services.

Senegal
Agricultural products account for about 20% of Senegal's total exports, and is mainly dominated by groundnuts, cotton, fruit and vegetable, hides and skins. The horticultural sub-sector presents the main thrust of diversifying Senegal's agriculture structure and the majority of production takes place in the Niayes, the Senegal River valley, Casamance and Dakar regions. Senegal's geographical and climactic situation enables out of season crops to be grown for the European markets. Despite this

huge potential in horticulture export, Senegal has expressed its concern over the need for increased access to the markets of the developed countries because international market opportunities are still constrained by stringent pesticide residue requirements and a lack of MRLs for some pesticides needed for production. In terms of increasing its capacity to implement international pesticide residue standards, Senegal attaches great importance to pesticide residue requirements and strongly supports the full implementation of this residue trial project. Senegal is also a signatory to the CAADP.

4. Past, ongoing or planned programmes and projects

Since 2007 starting with the first Global Minor Use Summit, USDA has been planning this data generation project with African partners and has provided several workshops, seminars, and trainings to establish some foundational capacity. During this period, USDA has worked with the project countries and various implementing partners to consolidate resources and collaborate where ever possible. In early 2009, USDA convened a regional workshop in Alexandria, Egypt with lead African pesticide registration officials and technicians to establish a baseline of knowledge, identify capacity gaps, and develop a long-term strategy that would build regional capacity through a collaborative project with a defined goal. Toward this goal, several training activities have taken place to enhance laboratory skills, field trial research, registrations and risk assessments, and engagement in the Codex process. Listed below are the coordinated activities and related projects that have led up to this joint project.

PPG project planning meeting (STDF)

In October 2011, The STDF approved a project planning grant submitted by AU-IBAR and five member states that would form the nucleus of a Project Steering Committee (PSC): Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, and Senegal. A project planning meeting was held at AU-IBAR headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya from March 14-15, 2012. The core committee recommended to include other expert advisors onto the PSC and recommended priority crops to include in the project. Below is the preliminary PSC (open to other entities, if appropriate) and project crops. The report of this meeting is included as Supplemental Document D. AU-IAPSC did not participate actively in the planning meeting, but was represented by Mr. Benoit Bouato, permanent Secretary of CPAC (Comite des Pesticides de l'Afrique Centrale) of the Economic Community of Central African States, and the PSC members recommended that the AU-IAPSC be included as an observer to the Project.

PSC member entities:

- African countries: Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda
- AU-IBAR: project implementing organization
- USDA: project coordinator
- FAO: project advisor and technical guidance
- COLEACP-PIP: project collaborator
- AU-IAPSC: project observer

The committee also recommended that additional African countries be included in the project training activities and participate as observers in the live field trials and laboratory analyses in order to strengthen their capacities and allow them to more actively participate in future projects. These countries were: Mali, Cameroon, Benin, and Zambia. It was further recommended to consult with South Africa on the project plans to see if there were any synergies or coordination that could be pursued.

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

Country	Candidate crops identified
Kenya	Avocado, mango, passionfruit, pineapple
Uganda	Banana, passionfruit, pineapple

Tanzania	Guava, avocado, banana, mango, pineapple, passionfruit
Ghana	Banana, papaya, mango, pineapple
Senegal	Mango (not produced for export: pineapple, papaya, banana)

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

USDA technical assistance to establish baseline knowledge to support this project has included the following:

- Global Minor Use Summit-1 and Summit-2 (2007, 2012, Rome): USDA provided travel assistance for 10 African countries (20 participants) for Summit-1 and 11 African countries (14 participants) for Summit-2.
- Biopesticide regulatory workshop (2008, Kenya): regional workshop for African registration officials to better understand and regulate biopesticides.
- Minor-use workshop (2009, Egypt): regional workshop to assist African countries in their understanding of minor use issues and to identify common crops and pesticide needs for African countries.
- GLP field trial training (2010, Kenya): regional workshop and field training for African countries in GLP procedures for conducting supervised residue trials.
- Codex committee strengthening (2010, Morocco): regional workshop to help African countries better understand Codex procedures and specific issues related to the Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR).
- Biopesticide regulatory workshop (2011, Ethiopia): a follow up regional workshop to work through a specific example of research, field testing, and registration of biopesticides.
- JMPR reviewer training (2011, Ghana): a highly technical training on the Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residue (JMPR) process of reviewing pesticide residue field trial data packages and establishing MRLs.

COLEACP-PIP

The European Union (EU) Pesticide Initiative Program (PIP) is an ongoing technical EU-Africa, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP) cooperation project, managed by COLEACP that has addressed some of the elements of this proposed work. The primary focus of the PIP program is to ensure compliance with EU regulatory requirements and legislation by ACP countries with the specific aim to ensure that African nations can comply with MRL requirements for the export of fruits and vegetables to the EU. The PIP program has provided capacity building to ACP countries and has experience in coordinating field trials across multiple countries, and lessons learned from the ACP program may be useful to guide this project. Some of the data generated under the PIP has already been used to establish Codex MRLs, and some of this data may be able to supplement data packages for the tropical fruits and pesticides identified in this project.

Early work by PIP had placed more emphasis on generating residue results, rather than providing capacity development to national registration and research authorities. However, under the upcoming phase of the PIP, capacity development will be a more significant part of the program. COLEACP-PIP and the USDA have agreed to coordinate their two capacity building programs around this residue project – with COLEACP-PIP taking the lead in trainings and project coordination in the Francophone countries.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will work with PIP, and other relevant organizations, in order to compliment efforts, share/exchange data and information, and avoid possible duplication of efforts. Technical coordinators of this project have already contacted PIP project managers to discuss this overall project and pledged to collaborate with PIP whenever possible.

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

An illustration of SADC's ongoing efforts with regard to harmonization is an EU-funded project entitled: "Food Safety - Capacity Building in Residue Control" (FSCBRC). This project aims to

harmonize food safety control regulations, guidelines and procedures through institutional strengthening in the SADC region in conformity with international requirements - in order to increase exports while complying with consumer safety requirements.

This program, although not directly associated with this project, provides a foundation for the harmonization of registration procedures, including field residue and efficacy requirements.

Codex Committee on Pesticide Residues (CCPR)

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

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

5. Public-public or public-private cooperation

Explain how the project promotes cooperation between government organizations involved in managing SPS issues and/or with the private sector. See Qn. 15 (f) of the Guidance Note.

The primary purpose of this project is to implement a process, as endorsed by the CCPR, for governments to coordinate field research, promote work-sharing, and work towards the harmonization of pesticide MRL standards. The project will involve complex collaboration between multiple government regulatory officials and laboratory/ field technicians of the participating African nations. Private sector partners will include multi-national pesticide manufacturers, local agricultural commodity export organizations, industry associations, and farmers of specialty crops. The success of the project relies on the close coordination and partnerships between all of these stakeholders. For example, the participating countries must coordinate amongst themselves and with the pesticide registrants about which field trials will be carried on which country and how that data can be used to register new pesticides in multiple countries across the region. Close coordination is required in order to best conserve resources and avoid duplication of efforts. This is a complex collaboration involving South-South, South-North, public-private, public-public, and inter-disciplinary government regulatory and research institutions.

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

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

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

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

6. Ownership and stakeholder commitment

The project will be directed by a Project Steering Committee (PSC), comprised of participating countries and collaborating organizations (see page 9). Prior to the project planning meeting in March 2012, based on recommendations provided by FAO, Kenya and Uganda held stakeholder consultations with public and private sector representatives to review the proposed project pesticides and identify which tropical fruits would benefit most from new registrations and Codex MRLs. The crops identified are also presented on page 9 and in the planning meeting report (Supporting Document D).

Over the past year the PSC has worked to secure key partnerships to ensure the success of the project. Project stakeholders and key partnerships include the following:

- AU-IBAR: Dr. Raphael Coly, (raphael.coly@au-ibar.org) AU-IBAR Project Officer will: i) provide regional policy coordination, ii) administer funds and provide necessary facilitation for the implementation of the project, and iii) act as a resource person for the project as necessary, iv) ensure timely and proper delivery of planned activities, outputs and reports.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture: Jason Sandahl (Jason.Sandahl@fas.usda.gov) and Caitrin Martin (caitrin.martin@fas.usda.gov): USDA will play a support role in the overall coordination of the project, and provide guidance in capacity building efforts. USDA will participate as member of the Project Steering Committee.
- COLEACP: Christine Moreira (Christine.Moreira@coleacp.org), European Union & ACP Regulatory Expert will provide guidance on regulatory matters and will help coordinate capacity building activities with the participating Francophone countries.
- FAO: Yong Zhen Yang – JMPR Secretariat (YongZhen.Yang@fao.org) will provide guidance to ensure that field trials are conducted, and data submitted, in a manner that is acceptable to the FAO/Codex. FAO will also participate as member of the Project Steering Committee[2],
- JMPR consultant: Arpad Ambrus – senior member of the JMPR (ambrusadr@yahoo.co.uk) will provide guidance to ensure that data is consistent with JMPR requirements.
- IR-4: Jerry Baron, Dan Kunkel, Michael Braverman (braverman@aesop.rutgers.edu) will provide guidance on establishing field trial protocols, and possibly playing a Study Director role to coordinate the technical aspects of the project.
- Pesticide manufacturers: Syngenta – Heidi Irrig (heidi.irrig@syngenta.com); Valent/Sumitomo – Dan Fay (Dan.Fay@valent.com); Dupont – Michael Woodward

[2] FAO and USDA will participate as members of the PSC. Outside support or in-kind contributions will fund USDA participation in meetings of the PSC, or they will participate electronically.

(Michael.D.Woodward@usa.dupont.com); Dow – Nick Simmons (NSimmons2@dow.com): Commitments to support registrations in field trial countries, technical guidance on field trials and laboratory analyses, possible miscellaneous financial assistance, if needed.

- CropLife Africa and the Middle East; Rudolph Guyer (rudolf@croplifeafrica.org); Bama Yao (bama@croplifeafrica.org) West and Central Africa Hub Coordinator: Coordination, guidance on registration aspects of the project, possible financial contributions to capacity building.
- Other: we are also seeking partnerships with exporters who would provide field sites to conduct trials.

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

7. Project Goal / Impact

What is the overall goal of the project? The goal should describe (in one statement) the expected longer-term impact or positive change to which the project will contribute, particularly in terms of market access, the SPS situation and poverty reduction.

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

8. Target Beneficiaries

Identify the final beneficiaries (e.g. small farmers, producers, workers, consumers, etc.) and explain how they are likely to benefit from the project, quantifying these benefits as far as possible. Wherever possible, the application should clarify how women (e.g. female producers, traders, workers in food business operations) are expected to benefit. See Qn. 15 (h) of the Guidance Note.

Nine African countries will directly participate in this project. Five of the countries (**Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda**) will receive training and will conduct actual supervised field trials. Four of the countries (**Benin, Cameroon, Mali, and Zambia**) will receive training in field trials and will observe the actual trials while they are being conducted in other countries, as hands-on experience capacity building experience. The project committee will coordinate with South Africa as the project progresses to determine if there are common interests that can be built upon.

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

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

Describe the immediate objective (purpose or outcome) of the project, the outputs (measurable results that contribute to the objective) and the activities that will be carried out to achieve the specified outputs. This description should be based on, and consistent with, the logical framework for the project.

Objectives

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

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

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

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

- Domestic: farmers, exporters, researchers, pesticide control authorities
- Regional: African Union Commission (AUC), AU Specialised Agencies (AU-IBAR, AU-IAPSC), AU Member States through the Regional Economic Communities which are the building blocks of the African Union
- International: FAO, regional organizations, national governments, pesticide manufacturers

Outputs and Activities

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

Output 1: Capacity Building

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

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

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

technologies to come to them.

Activity	Topics	Participants	Facilitator
1.1. Project preparation meeting: March 2012 (Kenya)	Project Planning: Field and lab capabilities, JMPR requirements, crop and seasonal restrictions, company support, prioritization of projects, stakeholder input on priorities Research Structure: Designation of field QA, lab QA, Study director(S), Field Research Directors, Laboratory Research Directors. Facility Management Capacity Building: Discuss the timelines of the capacity building and field trials	Project Steering Committee	IR-4 USDA AU
1.2. Project preparations: February 2013 (electronic communications)	Field data notebook preparations and draft protocol: Send out for review to project teams in each country Test substances: Arrange for ordering of test substance for field trials and analytical reference substances for laboratory Field trial preparations: identify efficacy trial requirements Monitor crop development: understand bloom and fruiting schedules of crops during expected spray application periods Standard Operating Procedures:	Field teams Lab teams Registrants	IR-4 COLEACP JMPR expert
1.3. GLP training & PSC meeting: April/May 2013 (location TBD)	GLP basics Quality Assurance Unit and review: Facility inspections, protocol audit, In-life Field, In-life lab, audit reporting and routing. SOPs: for field, laboratory and QA Study Director Training: Study Management under GLP How to conduct GLP residue field trials: Sample receipt and storage, temperature monitoring, laying out field plots, calibration, mixing, application, harvesting, freezing, shipping. Field data notebook training. Recordkeeping and archiving. Analytical Capacity Building: Sample receipt and Storage, Sample preparation, Storage stability spiking, Preparation of Solutions, Method VALIDATION, handling raw data, electronic records, calculation of LOD and LOQ IR-4 lab manual. Analytical Capacity Building: method development basics Facility Inspection: Conduct field and lab facility inspection in host country as training PSC meeting to review project details and plans	Study Directors QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 JMPR expert
1.4. Protocol finalization: May 2013 (electronic communications)	Finalization of study protocols	Study Directors QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 JMPR expert

1.5. Facility Inspections: July – August 2013)	Conduct field and lab facility inspection in remaining countries: confirm preparedness	Study Directors QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4

Output 2: Field Trials

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

Activity	**Topics**	**Participants**	**Facilitator**
2.1. Registration preparations: February 2013	Pre-registration consultations: discuss and understand registration requirements	Registration officials Study Directors Registrants	IR-4 USDA COLEACP
2.2. Study Protocol Review: April-July 2013 (electronic communications)	Protocol consultations: JMPR expert to review study plans and provide recommendations on field locations, crops seasons, study design, sampling, etc.	Study Directors	IR-4 USDA COLEACP JMPR expert
2.3. Live Field Trial: End 2013 (first prepared country) & PSC meeting	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data of first applications	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 USDA COLEACP JMPR expert
2.4. QA and Notebook Reviews: early 2014 (location TBD)	Review of results and lessons learned from first experience	Lab QA officers Lab teams	IR-4
2.5. Live Field Trial: early 2014 (country 2)	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 USDA COLEACP
2.6. Live Field Trial: early 2014 (country 3)	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 USDA COLEACP

2.7. Live Field Trial: mid 2014 (country 4)	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 USDA COLEACP
2.8. Live Field Trial: mid 2014 (country 5)	Field application: first spray application Lab method validation: validation Analysis: samples after completion of sample set Conduct QA of field data notebooks, lab data	Study Directors Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	IR-4 USDA COLEACP
2.9. Live Field Trials: End 2013 through Early 2015 (all countries)	Study Director transition: IR-4 will pass over Study Director role to country Directors Completion of field trials: countries will complete studies on their own, under IR-4 supervision	Field QA officers Field teams Lab teams	National Study Directors (under IR-4 supervision)
2.10. Laboratory Analysis: End 2013 through mid 2015 (all countries)	Analysis of samples after completion of sample sets.	Lab teams Lab QA	IR-4 USDA

Output 3: JMPR Data Submissions

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

Activity	**Topics**	**Participants**	**Facilitator**
3.1. JMPR scheduling: April 2013 (CCPR)	Consultations: consult with Pesticide companies, JMPR and CCPR Secretariats on pesticide nomination procedures and data requirements Nominations: place project pesticides on JMPR review schedule Nominations: Follow up on nominations at CCPR 2014 and 2015	Study Directors Registrants CCPR delegates	IR-4 USDA COLEACP FAO
3.2. Reports and submission & PSC meeting: Early 2015 (electronic communications)	Prepare study reports Submit reports to JMPR PSC to meet to review project results and consider next steps	Study Directors CCPR delegates	IR-4 FAO JMPR expert Registrants

Logframe (see Appendix 1)

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

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

proposed pesticides and crops to be pursued for the project, with a rationale for their selection.

Project pesticides:

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

These pesticides were nominated for the following reasons:

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

Proposed selection of project crops:

For the chemicals above, some crops/crop groups are already covered by Codex MRLs (for example, fruiting vegetables), so it is unnecessary to replicate this work for certain very common crops. However, almost no data exist for tropical fruits, which are widely grown and traded within Africa. At the 2012 44th session of CCPR, a new crop grouping classification for Tropical Fruits was advanced to step 8 for adoption by the Codex Alimentarius Commission. Considering this new Tropical Fruits crop group, it is proposed that the project focuses on generating data to help complete MRL establishment for this group. As part of the global collaboration process, the ASEAN region, Latin America region, and African regions would all work on subsets of this crop group. Field trials would strategically be conducted on the proposed subgroup "representative crops" in order to gain the greatest number of MRLs with the least number of field trials. See Appendix 6 for the Tropical Fruits subgroups, probable representative crops, the full list of crops that may be covered by each subgroup. Below is the list of proposed "representative" crops to be considered under the project. Part of the project planning process will be to decide which regions/countries (Asia, Latin America or Africa) will conduct the work for each crop. Since the chemical/crop combinations have been largely identified for the Southeast Asia region, (PG/337) every effort will be made to target the African priority test crop/chemicals that will give the greatest coverage of representative crops to complete the crop grouping.

Crops:

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

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

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

Of these possibilities, the follow crops were identified by the Project Steering Committee as crops of interest: avocado, banana, guava, mango, passion fruit, and pineapple. Note: other crops and pesticide combinations will be covered by the Asian and Latin America regions.

10. Risks

Briefly discuss the major risks identified in the logical framework and explain what actions will be taken to mitigate or manage them.

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

Risk	Impact	Probability	Prevention/Mitigation
JMPR evaluates data package and finds fault with the study and is unable to accept the data for recommending an MRL.	High	Low	a. Rigorous and targeted technical capacity building phase b. Frequent consultations with JMPR experts If data were not accepted by JMPR, they would still be valuable for national MRLs, regional MRLs and/or import tolerances
Chemical company fails to seek registration for a chemical in a particular country as agreed.	High	Low	Proactive engagement with chemical manufacturers via regular consultations throughout project planning to ensure industry support and confirmed intent to seek registrations.
Countries not deemed ready to proceed to residue data generation activates of the project	Medium	Low	Preparatory workshops will be carried out by highly qualified technical experts. Project Staff has demonstrated the skills, motivation, and dedication critical to achieving project goals.

11. Sustainability

This project would strengthen and expand the utility of existing and resulting data, and work toward harmonizing MRLs globally. During implementation of the project, it is anticipated that a work-sharing framework will be established to facilitate the identification of regional pesticide needs for key export crops and technical expertise will be in place to help lead data generation efforts. Ultimately, this will lead to new IPM tools for local farmers, increased export opportunities as a result of MRL compliance, and increased safety for field workers, and an increased safety of the food supply.

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

The scope of this project goes beyond Africa, as parallel projects will also be implemented by the

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

III. BUDGET

12. Estimated budget

Provide a *detailed* breakdown of the total project budget (in US$) using the table in Appendix 3 for guidance. The budget may be prepared as a separate Excel chart or as a table in the project document. It should be prepared on the basis of the outputs identified above, and the resources needed to complete the specified activities. The budget may include expenditures for expertise, travel, training, workshops, minor equipment items, project management, general operating expenses, etc.

The budget should clearly specify: (i) the amount requested from STDF; (ii) the applicant's own contribution to the project, which may be in the form of financing or an in-kind contribution (e.g. staff time, use of premises, etc.) and is subject to audit (see Qn. 12); and (iii) the amount (if any) requested from other donors. See Qn. 10, Qn. 14 and Qn. 15 (m) of the Guidance Note for more information on the budget, and what the STDF funds (and does not fund).

	STDF	**In-kind**	**Other**
Project Administration and Management			
-AU administrative staff 400 days @ USD$75 per day for project logistics (air tickets, hotels, contracting, communications, etc.)	$30,000		
- FAO provision of technical advice and travel by the JMPR Secretariat and consulting fees and travel by JMPR expert	$30,000		
- AU senior staff time for overall management of project: office space for project staff, attending meetings/ trainings, communication		AU $60,000	
- USDA senior staff time for overall coordination of project		USDA $120,000	
- COLEACP-PIP senior staff time for overall coordination and implementation of trainings and field trial guidance		PIP $10,000	
Sub-Total	**$60,000**	**$190,000**	
Output 1: Capacity Building			
- USDA supplemental funding for unforeseen training or contract expenses (e.g., additional expert travel or time)			USDA $30,000
- USDA supplemental funding PSC meetings			USDA $25,000
- USDA travel budget to participate in trainings and PSC meetings		USDA $15,000	
- COLEACP-PIP travel budget to participate in trainings		PIP $13,800	

and PSC meetings			
Activity 1.1: Project Preparation Meeting *Completed under PPG*			
Activity 1.2: Project preparations - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director) 20 days @ US$500 per day for development of field data notebooks, draft protocols, communications with project teams and cooperators	$5000		USDA $5000
Activity 1.3: GLP field trial training & PSC meeting - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study) 20 days @ US$500 per day for development of GLP training materials and in-country training - International consultant travel (IR-4 Study) 1 person @ $2500 airfare and $750 DSA each - Participant travel (4 persons for trial countries and 2 for observer countries) total 24 persons @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA - Local travel and logistics and PSC meeting venue	$5000 $3250 $54,000 $1500	 AU $3500	USDA $5000
Activity 1.4: Protocol finalization - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study) 10 days @ US$500 per day for development of protocols	$2500		USDA $2500
Activity 1.5: Facility inspections (training) - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director) 20 days @ US$500 per day for development of inspection materials and in-country field and laboratory facilities (four countries visit) - International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director) 1 person @ $5000 airfare and $1500 DSA - Local transportation to field sites	$5,000 $6500 $600		USDA $5,000
Subtotal	**$83,350**	**$32,300**	**$72,500**
Output 2: Field Trials			
Activity 2.1: Registration preparations and consultations - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director) 10 days @ US$500 per day for in-country preparations - International consultant travel - *covered under Activity 1.6, as consultations will be carried concurrently with facility inspection*	$2500 N/A		USDA $2500
Activity 2.2: Study Protocol Review - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director) 20 days each @ US$500 per day for protocol reviews and electronic communications with project teams	$5000		USDA $5000
Activity 2.3: Live Field Trials (first country) - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 15 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training - National team staff time; host country only in this first trial (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) - International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $2500 airfare and $750 DSA - Participant travel (PSC members) 6 people @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA to observe field trial progress and refine plans - Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials - Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc.) - Local transportation to field site - Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test	$7500 $6500 $13,500 $2000 $32,000 $200	 National $12,000	USDA $7500

substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)		Private $10,000	
Activity 2.4: QA notebook reviews - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director) 5 days @ US$500 per day for review and electronic communications	$1250		USDA $1250
Activity 2.5: Live Field Trials (second country) - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training - National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) & two persons from an observer country - International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $2500 airfare and $750 DSA - Participant travel: two persons from an observer country @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA - Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials - Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc.) - Local transportation to field site - Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)	$5000 $6500 $4500 $2000 $32,000 $200	 National $12,000 Private $10,000	USDA $5000
Activity 2.6: Live Field Trials (third country) - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training - National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) & two persons from an observer country - International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $2500 airfare and $750 DSA - Participant travel: two persons from an observer country @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA - Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials - Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc.) - Local transportation to field site - Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)	$5,000 $6500 $4500 $2000 $32,000 $200	 National $12,000 Private $10,000	USDA $5,000
Activity 2.7: Live Field Trials (fourth country) - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training - National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) & two persons from an observer country - International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $2500 airfare and $750 DSA - Participant travel: two persons from an observer country @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA - Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials - Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc.) - Local transportation to field site - Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)	$5,000 $6500 $4500 $2000 $32,000 $200	 National $12,000 Private $10,000	USDA $5,000

Activity 2.8: Live Field Trials (fifth country) - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial preparations and in-country training - National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) & two persons from an observer country - International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director; laboratory expert) each @ $2500 airfare and $750 DSA - Participant travel: two persons from an observer country @ $1500 airfare and $750 DSA - Small equipment and supplies for field and lab field trials - Field and lab trial expenses (travel, supplies, field site, hired technicians, shipping, printing, etc.) - Local transportation to field site - Private sector contribution (efficacy trials, test substances, analytical standards, analytical training, registration fees)	$5,000 $6500 $4500 $2000 $32,000 $200	 National $12,000 Private $10,000	USDA $5,000
Activity 2.9: Live Field Trials (continued in all countries) - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director and laboratory expert) 10 days each @ US$500 per day for trial monitoring and guidance - National team staff time (Study Director, QA officer, Field Researcher, Lab Researcher) – *included in budget for initiating trials above.* - International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director) 1 trip @ $2500 airfare and $750 DSA – *provisional budget in case of necessary troubleshooting* - Local transportation to field site	$2500 $3250 $200		USDA $2500
Activity 2.10: Laboratory analysis - International consultant fee (Laboratory expert) 10 days @ US$500 per day) for trial monitoring and guidance - International consultant travel (Lab expert) 1 trip @ $2500 airfare and $750 DSA – *provisional budget in case of necessary troubleshooting*	$2500 $3250		USDA $2500
Subtotal	**$282,950**	**110,000**	**$41,250**
Output 3: JMPR Data Submissions			
Activity 3.1: JMPR scheduling - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director) 5 days @ US$500 per day for procedural guidance - AU travel support for CCPR delegates	$1250	 AU $30,000	USDA $1250
Activity 3.2: Reports and submission & PSC meeting - International consultant fee (IR-4 Study Director) 20 days @ US$500 per day for guidance on report writing and data package preparations and PSC meeting - International consultant travel (IR-4 Study Director) 1 trip @ $2500 airfare and $300 DSA - Participant travel (PSC members) 6 people @ $1500 airfare and $300 DSA to review project results and discuss nest steps - PSC meeting venue	$5,000 $2800 $10,800	 AU $3500	USDA $5,000
Subtotal	**$19,850**	**$33,500**	**$6250**
Project Support for Egypt and Morocco - USDA full support to include Egypt and Morocco in capacity building, field trials, and JMPR data submissions (contracts for Study Director, expert consultants, participants attend trainings, conducting field trials, etc.)			USDA $132,500
Project Totals	**$446,150**	**$365,800**	**$252,500**

Total STDF Request	$446,150		
Submitting country contributions	$60,000		
Partner contributions	$558,300		
Project Total	**$1,064,450**		

Inputs Needed to Complete Activities

Input		Output
Personnel	• Project Coordinator (USDA in-kind contribution) • National Principal Investigators (AU Member States in-kind contribution) • AU-IBAR Project staff • Local consultant and/or facilitator (COLEACP-PIP in-kind contribution)	Capacity Building: Trained technical personnel (laboratory, field trial experts, others) in participating countries with the ability to conduct high quality residue research, studies, and monitoring.
contracted organizations	• Study Director • Field and laboratory analytical experts	
Equipment	• no major equipment will be purchased, but only small items that may be needed to carry out particular work (e.g., back pack sprayer, coolers, temperature loggers, etc.)	
supplies and services	• analytical supplies • printing materials	
travel and per diem	• airfare • lodging, meals • local transportation	
Personnel	• Project Coordinator (USDA in-kind contribution) • AU-IBAR Project staff • Regulatory consultant/expert (COLEACP-PIP in-kind contribution)	Residue Data Generation: Pesticide data generated and submitted to the JMPR to establish Codex MRLs. Test pesticides registered for use in participating countries
contracted organizations	• Study Director • laboratory analytical experts • JMPR consultant	
Equipment	• small equipment purchases for both field work and lab work – only that which is critical and specific for the project	
supplies and services	• analytical supplies • printing and labelling materials • shipping • storage materials	
travel and per diem	• airfare • lodging, meals • local transportation	

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

Contracts:

- An administrative assistant will be hired and located at the AU-IBAR to provide administrative support for the project, including providing support for participant travel,

training logistics, contracts, and funds transfers. It is anticipated that this will be a part time 0.5 (50%) position.

- A Study Director will be contracted to provide overall guidance, mentorship, and direction for the project. The Study Director will advise on the final selection of crop/pesticide/country assignments, develop field trial protocols, and provide training and guidance for conducting the field trial work. It is anticipated that this will require a 120 day level of effort.

- A laboratory consultant will be contracted to ensure that national laboratories are proficient in methods and procedures required for the project. The analytical consultants provide training to national laboratory technicians, and provide overall guidance to technicians when conducting project analyses. It is anticipated that this will require 45 days of service per year.

* *USDA will support a project coordinator to help identify capacity building needs, recommend appropriate technical experts, and serve as a liaison between the project consultants, the AU-IBAR, PSC, FAO, and other project stakeholders. USDA will also provide direct contributions ($75,000 budgeted) to contract a project Study Director and laboratory analytical trainer.*

Travel and DSA:

- Participant airfare: four training events are anticipated in order to prepare national experts for field trial work. The trainings will be held in parallel with actual field trial preparations in order to provide participants with actual, hands-on experience. National experts will include Principal Investigators, Quality Assurance officers, Field Investigators, and Laboratory Investigators. Travel funds will support participation of national experts to relevant training events. For field trial countries, the national team will consist of all four experts. Observer countries will be able to provide two participants in the areas of their choice.
- Consultant airfare: the Study Director consultant, JMPR consultant, and laboratory consultant will travel to provide training/guidance for relevant events, as needed. USDA and COLEACP will provide supplemental in-kind contributions toward consultant travel. COLEACP will primarily support training efforts in West Africa, and USDA will support training efforts in other African regions.
- Local travel: this includes transportation of groups to rural field sites for training and trial work that is not covered under general DSA.

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

Training:

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

Other meetings, workshops:

- AUC Member States that participate in the CCPR will be able to better engage in the meeting through enhanced understanding of the requirements of the JMPR and CCPR. The CCPR delegates will be able to contribute to discussions relevant to the project, such as crop grouping, data extrapolation, and MRL determinations.
- AU-IBAR since 2009 organizes each year an African experts meeting on pesticide residues in order to provide to all national Codex contact points coordinated positions prior to the CCPR meeting. Furthermore two experts from the PSC are selected to attend the CCPR meetings in order to coordinate the positions taken and to provide technical expertise. This financial support is from AU-IBAR Program budget.
- The Southern and East African Regulatory Committee on Harmonization of Pesticide Registration (SEARCH) aims to harmonize the regulatory procedures for registration and handling of pesticides. SEARCH is sponsored by CropLife Africa Middle East, meets annually and is attended by a number of the members from this proposed project's steering committee members. The PSC is exploring ways to integrate this project with that annual

meeting as a means of identifying priorities for future work and reporting of accomplishments under this proposed project.

Laboratory equipment:

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

Provision of technical advice by the JMPR Secretariat:

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

Project management:

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

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

* *COLEACP will provide staff support for capacity building efforts, regulatory guidance, and coordination.*

General operating expenses:

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

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

* *USDA will provide assistance to coordinate technical capacity building programs, and supplement technical trainings, if needed.*

Other expenditures:

- The JMRP Secretariat of the FAO will provide guidance on JMPR and CCPR procedures and requirements for successful nominations and submissions of residue for the establishment of Codex MRLs. The JMPR Secretariat will travel to participate in trainings and travel to field site locations, as needed. FAO will identify and contract a JMPR expert consultant who will assist in reviewing and contributing to trial protocols, provide training on JMPR procedures and evaluations provide overall direction for the project, ensure that data generated will meet JMPR quality specifications, and will answer other technical questions as they arise. The JMPR consultant will help to ensure that national experts are prepared to conduct trial work,

and provide guidance on data analysis and submission preparation. It is anticipated that this will require 20 days of service.

- USDA has secured additional funds to support Morocco and Egypt in the field trial project. The funds can be used to support capacity building, conducting the actual field trials, and contracts for a Study Director and laboratory expert consultant. In order to conserve resources for capacity building, Morocco and Egypt will join the STDF-funded African countries during the training events. If possible, Morocco or Egypt could also host one or more of the training events.

13. Cost-effectiveness

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

IV. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION & MANAGEMENT

14. Implementing organization

Identify the organization(s) responsible for project implementation and attach evidence of its technical and professional capacity to implement the project (i.e. a list of achievements and record of financial probity). If an STDF partner or third party acceptable to the STDF is proposed to implement the project, attach written consent from that organization (Appendix 5). See Qn. 15 (o) of the Guidance Note.

The African Union Commission deals primarily with overarching policy, political engagement, and strategic partnerships. To implement programs and projects, it mainly acts through the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) such as The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) or Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), or through AU scientific and technical offices. In the field of agriculture, the AU Department of Agriculture and Rural Economy (DREA) oversees six scientific and technical offices, scattered throughout the continent: the Inter-Africa Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in Kenya; the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) in Cameroon; the Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre (AU/PANVAC) in Ethiopia; the Fouta Djallon Highlands Integrated Resources Programme in Conakry-Guinea; the Semi-arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD), in Burkina Faso; and the special project Pan-African Tsetse And Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign (PATTEC). A project specific to pesticides residues data generation for Codex standards does not fit neatly into any of these organizations. Therefore, AU-IBAR has been given the overall responsibility for cross-cutting projects spanning across the three SPS areas of animal health, food safety and plant health, animal healthwith the aim at improving the participation of African delegates in the standard setting processes of ISSOs. AU-IBAR has effectively concluded work on several cross-cutting projects and is currently implementing a number of such over-arching projects, large and small. Since this proposed project includes aspects of both plant health and food safety, AU-IBAR has been identified as the most appropriate organization to implement it.

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Technical advisory support will be provided by the JMPR Secretariat of the FAO.
Contact: Ms. Yong Zhen Yang
Agricultural Officer and JMPR Secretary
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome 00153, Italy
Fax:+39 06 57053224
E-mail: YongZhen.Yang@fao.org

Project implementation coordination and technical support will be provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington DC, USA.
Contact: Dr. Jason Sandahl
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agriculture Service
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Tel. 541-359-1943
E-mail: Jason.Sandahl@fas.usda.gov

Letters of support: See Appendix 4 for letters of support from implementing organizations : African Union, FAO, USDA and COLEACP-PIP.

15. Project management

The project will be under the purview of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) as identified under PPG/359. A summary report of the consultative workshop held under PPG/359 is included as Appendix 7). The PSC consists of key members and other key stakeholders involved in supervision and oversight of the project implementation. The PSC shall meet at least once annually and correspond electronically between scheduled meetings. In order to make best use of limited resources, these meetings will be held in conjunction with scheduled field applications and trainings. FAO and USDA will be invited to participate in the PSC meetings.

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

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

Technical Consultants: The Study Director will need to be hired on a contract basis from a reputable institution, deeply involved in GLP field trial work (both field and laboratory components) – this is absolutely critical for the success of the project. For laboratory analyses, expertise can be drawn from

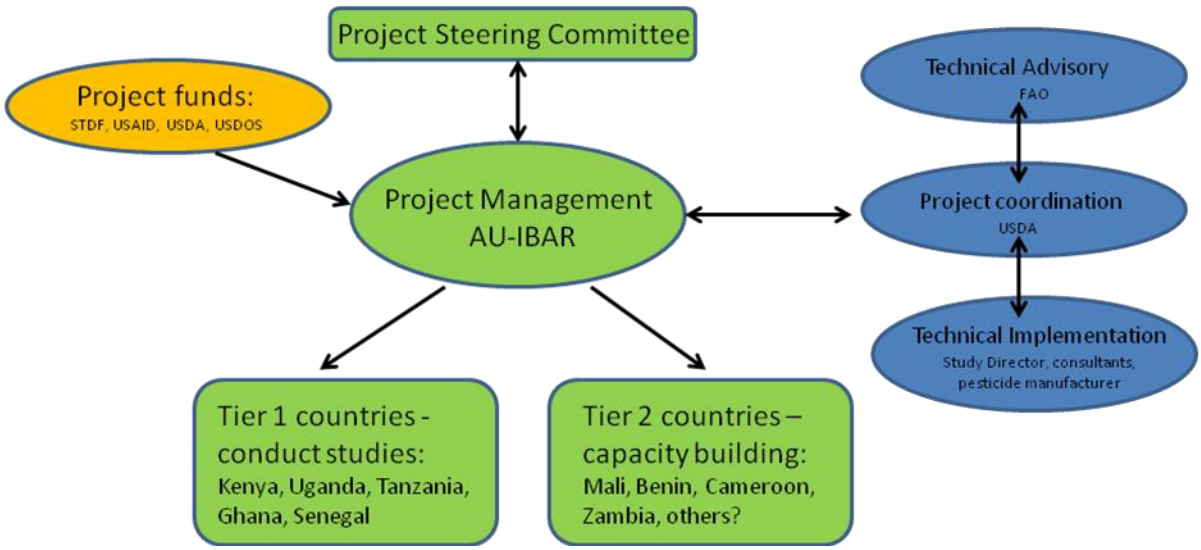
several sources: technical experts from national laboratories within the AU member countries; consultants from regional or foreign universities; U.S. or other foreign government agencies; or participating chemical manufacturers.

The logistical and financial aspects of the project will be managed by AU-IBAR. A project staff will be tasked with daily operational activities and housed at AU-IBAR. These operational activities are not only limited to administration, but will also include making preparation for trainings such as purchase of airline tickets, contracting with hotels, arranging local transportation, etc. The project staff will help to make funding transfers to the relevant, participating country agencies or institutions during the execution of field trials. The project staff will work under the supervision of the PAN-SPSO Project Coordinator and should work closely with the Technical Coordinator and other collaborators. The project staff will prepare quarterly, annual, and final financial reports.

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

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

Below is a proposed management scheme:



V. REPORTING, MONITORING & EVALUATION

15. Project reporting

The Study Director will report on the status of laboratory capacity assessment at the project's inception. Thereafter, every six months, the PSC, with assistance from the Study Director and

Technical Coordinator will prepare interim progress reports to monitor project indicators and measures. These interim reports will serve to update STDF and relevant stakeholders on the status project implementation. In addition to these interim reports, progress status will be presented and discussed at the annual meetings of the project Steering Committee. The project Steering Committee will consider any modification to the project plan and advise on alternatives. AU-IBAR will keep detailed financial records and submit quarterly financial reports. Within 90 days of project completion, a comprehensive final report will be submitted.

16. Monitoring and evaluation, including performance indicators

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

Technical Capacity Building:
The Technical Coordinator will play a key role in the monitoring and evaluation of the project. During implementation of PPG/359 a Project Steering Committee meeting was held in Nairobi. (meeting report included as Appendix 7). During the meeting, countries were identified to participate in the project based on needs, interest, and current capacity to conduct GLP field trial work**.** The Coordinator will also be responsible for establishing monitoring and evaluation methods to ensure project progress is made against agreed baselines and targets per the project work plan. The FAO guidelines for evaluation methodology will be followed (FAO, 2011). At the project mid-point, the Technical Coordinator will conduct a follow-up survey to measure progress. At the end of the project, the Technical Coordinator will consult with the mentor Study Director to identify progress made and determine if the countries are prepared to initiate field trials. This will be the ultimate measure of the project's capacity building success.

Technical Capacity Building
Indicators of Success:

- Increased knowledge/skills of national pesticide regulators in the areas of: data generation, data evaluation, crop grouping, MRL determination, work sharing and joint review concepts, and the Codex process
- Enhanced regional technical ability to conduct high quality residue research and studies that would be accepted by international standard setting bodies, such as Codex, or by other national governments for the establishment of MRLs (good laboratory practices (GLP), or similar criteria)
- Increased collaborations with international stakeholders in working toward global MRL harmonization

Measures of Success:

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

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

monitoring and evaluation, there will be four key phases of the project:

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

Measures of Success:

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

17. Dissemination of the projects results

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

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

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix 1: Logical Framework

Appendix 2: Work Plan

Appendix 3: Project Budget

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

Appendix 5: Written consent from an STDF partner that agrees to implement the project

Appendix 6: Terms of reference for key staff involved in project implementation

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

Supporting Document B: Stakeholder meeting readout

Supporting Document C: Tropical fruits crop grouping table

Supporting Document D: Project Steering Committee Meeting Summary Report (PPG/359)

Supporting Document E: Codex EWG on Minor Uses recommendations

APPENDIX 1: Logical Framework[3]

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

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

	delivered by the project to achieve its purpose? 1.) The training of skilled scientists and regulators in the process of study design, field trial implementation, sample collection, preparation and analysis to produce high quality residue data to be considered by the JMPR for chemical evaluation and MRL establishment.	*quality and time)?* An estimated 20 scientists from participating AU Member States will be trained at six technical capacity building workshops. Additional scientists will be trained in future years via the "train the trainer" model . Quality of training will be reflected in the quality of the data produced in these field trials. This can be ascertained periodically by the JMPR expert reviewers and ultimately upon review of final data package.	*methods to collect and report it) for these indicators?* Following each workshop, the Technical Coordinator will submit a summary report based on questionnaires completed by each participant. Furthermore, the Mentor Study Director and Project Steering Committee will evaluate the performance of the Project Staff and report their findings to the STDF, through the AU-IBAR.	*project control must be met to obtain the expected results on schedule?* Support received from partners to provide in kind contributions in the form of technical guidance/training/study direction. Other sources of funding secured.
	2.) Project chemical is registered for use in three countries	This indicator is easily quantified and will ideally be achieved upon the completion of residue trials and analyses.	Countries will communicate new chemical registrations to other WTO members through their respective SPS notification authoritiess.	Chemical company must agree to and follow through on seeking registration in participating AU member states. Additionally, the local regulatory authority must approve the registration requests.
	3.) Important residue data is generated for low toxicity chemical on three (possibly four) tropical fruit varieties	Data resulting from residue field trials will be analyzed after harvest in year two of the project. Ample training and oversight will ensure the high quality of this data.	Analysis of residue data will be interpreted and reported to relevant stakeholders at the conclusion of the study.	Normal growing season devoid of significant inclement weather or any other confounding factors that would render the field trial data unacceptable.
Activities	*What are the key activities to be carried out, and in what sequence, to produce expected results?* **Capacity building for field trials** will involve a series of trainings, workshops, consultations on the conduct of field trials, sample preparation and analysis, SOP reviews and identification of core	*What are the work programme targets (milestones)? What are the means and costs required to implement these activities (provide summary for each)?* To prepare member countries to initiate field trial studies. The mentor study director will determine country's preparedness to	*What are the sources of information to measure progress in implementation?* Following each workshop, the Technical Coordinator will submit a summary report based on questionnaires completed by each participant. Furthermore, the core management team will evaluate the	*What external factors and conditions outside project control must be met to implement the planned activities on schedule?* Support received from partners to provide in kind contributions in the form of technical guidance/training/study direction. Other sources of funding secured.

	management team, facility inspections, SOP refinement, and protocol development	initiate field trials.	performance of the trained scientists and report their findings to the STDF, through AU-IBAR.	
	Data Generation from field trials will involve the practical implementation of training to include: field trial applications and harvest, analytical validation and analysis, data packaging and submission, analytical summary report preparation, and final report development	The targets for activities will include the key events of the field trials (application, harvest, sample preparation and sample analysis), and packaging of data for submission.	Progress can be measured by following interim reports to be submitted by the Project Steering Committee.	Normal growing season devoid of significant inclement weather or any other confounding factors that would render the field trial data unacceptable.

APPENDIX 2: Work Plan[4]

Activity	Responsibility	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1: Capacity Building													
Activity 1: Project preparation meeting (COMPLETED)	IR-4 USDA AU												
Activity 2: Project preparations	IR-4 COLEACP JMPR expert												
Activity 3: GLP training and PSC meeting	IR-4 JMPR expert												
Activity 4: Protocol Finalization	IR-4 JMPR expert												
Activity 5: Facility Inspections	IR-4												
Output 2: Field Trials													
Activity 1: Registration preparations	IR-4 USDA COLEACP												
Activity 2: Study Protocol Review	IR-4 USDA COLEACP JMPR expert												
Activity 3: Live Field Trial (first country) & PSC meeting	IR-4 USDA COLEACP JMPR expert												
Activity 4: QA and notebook reviews	IR-4												
Activity 5: Live field trial (second country)	IR-4 USDA COLEACP												
Activity 6: Live field trial (third country)	IR-4 USDA COLEACP												

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

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

APPENDIX 3: TERMS OF REFERENCE CVs

Project Steering Committee (PSC) with representatives from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, and Senegal will be the project points of contact and contribute country specific input to provide overall direction on project management and monitor the project's progress. CVs for the Core Group of the Steering Committee are provided in accompanying document.

African Union (AU-IBAR)

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

Hired Project Staff

The Project staff will be based at the AU and report. The role of the Project Staff are:

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

Technical Coordinator (USDA)

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

Participating Member States

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

APPENDIX 4: LETTERS OF SUPPORT : provided in separate document

VI.

APPENDIX 5

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 5a

GMUS2, March 24, 2012: Readout of the project stakeholder meeting in Rome

8:30 - 13:00 - Preparing for Supervised Field Trials - Considerations for Initiating National or Cross-National Residue Projects

13:30 - 14:30 - African stakeholders met to discuss details of the proposed African pesticide residue initiative to be coordinated with Asian and Latin American regions to achieve joint data submissions to the JMPR for reduced risk chemistries on tropical fruits. The countries represented include Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, and Mali.

Project coordinator, Dr. Raphael Coly (AU- PANSPSO) introduced the STDF project planning grant, a small grant to develop a full project proposal, discussed the terms of reference and an upcoming meeting of the project steering committee (to take place in Nairobi, March 15 -16). Based on comments from the participants and recommendations from STDF working group members Yong Zhen Yang and Renata Clarke, it was decided that it is critical to incorporate input from those stakeholders who cannot participate in this first planning meeting due to resource and/or time constraints. A more inclusive in-country electronic consultation can serve to document the status of current capabilities in order to best ensure that the expected project results can be achieved. Specific criteria were discussed for consideration of which countries are best suited to conduct the field/lab work and which countries could benefit from participating in the project as observers. The questionnaires developed by Dr. Michael Braverman (IR-4) will serve as templates for assessing country capabilities. Additionally, the importance of addressing pests of economic importance was expressed, so we will incorporate the target pests for the four project chemicals and ask that each country identify those that are priorities in the region.

The meeting adjourned with the following two week action items:

-USDA/FAS will incorporate priority pests into the questionnaire and refine project template based on experience in the Southeast Asian Nations
-Project steering committee will conduct in-country outreach, distributing project concept, terms of reference, and country questionnaires for the purpose of soliciting input from relevant stakeholders within country.
-AU-IBAR to reach out to *Amadou Diarra of CILSS (Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel).

*CILSS was unavailable to attend the March 15-16 steering committee meeting in Nairobi.

Supporting Document C

Tropical Fruits Crop Group

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

Supporting Document D

Summary of the first meeting of the Steering Committee – Africa Pesticide MRL Initiative AU-IBAR Headquarters Nairobi, Kenya

March 15 – 16, 2012

Thursday, March 15, 2012

With support from a project preparation grant awarded by the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF-PPG-359), Project Steering Committee (PSC) members convened to formulate plans for a regional project to develop the capacity to generate reliable pesticide residue data for MRLs for select minor use crops as a means to promote harmonization with international standards and enhance market access. Meeting participants included registration officials, field trial experts and laboratory experts from governments, universities and research institutes in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, Cameroun and Senegal. Unfortunately due to travel authorization requirements and time constraints, South Africa was unable to attend, however a representative from the producer industry in South Africa also joined a portion of the meeting. Participant list attached below.

Raphael Coly, Project Coordinator for the Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organizations (PAN-SPSO) gave opening remarks and introductions. Other members offering introductory remarks included PSC leader Lucy Namu, of Kenya Plant Health Inspection Service (KEPHIS), Michael Braverman, expert field trial consultant of the IR-4 Project, and Jason Sandahl of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA/FAS). Professor Ahmed Elsawalhy, Director of the African Union – InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) offered welcoming remarks and endorsed the project and extended his best wishes to the steering committee for a productive and successful meeting. He charged the group with collaboratively producing a draft project proposal in a timely manner to allow adequate time to circulate the proposal for input and support prior submission to the STDF by the end of May.

Geoffrey Onen of the Ugandan Government Analytical Laboratory presented the project concept as a review for the PSC core group and to update the new members brought into this meeting (additional national field and laboratory experts, Senegalese participants from the Ministries of Agriculture and Health, and Secretary of the Central Africa Inter-State Pesticide Committee (CPAC)). Jason Sandahl then gave an update on parallel initiatives developing in Southeast Asia and Latin America.

Three weeks prior to this meeting at the 2nd Global Minor Use Summit (GMUS2) in Rome, the steering committee members who were in attendance held a group discussion following the Friday special session on preparing for residue field trials. (Meeting minutes included as Annex 1). During this discussion, it was advised that the PSC hold in-country consultations on this proposed project with relevant stakeholders to better inform indicative tasks under this PPG. Lucy Namu, Chief Analytical Chemist of KEPHIS presented the results of Kenya's consultative meeting. In short, the meeting brought together regulatory agency and Chair of the taskforce (KEPHIS) and pesticide and registration body (PCPB) bodies, growers, agrochemical industry, and the Kenya agricultural research institute for the purpose of identifying priority crops of economic importance with immediate plant protection needs that could be addressed by the proposed project chemicals, and to propose possible participation in implementation of field trials.

During the afternoon discussion on proposal drafting, Caitrin Martin of USDA/FAS highlighted some of the consistencies with a parallel project grant being implemented by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and identified the following items as requiring draft language from the PSC:

-The institutional framework for SPS management in the region and any SPS priorities or issues identified in SPS-related capacity evaluations.
- Links with national development strategies and policies,

-Ownership and stakeholder commitment,

-Ways in which the proposed project promotes public-public or public-private cooperation,

-Potential project risks and mitigation methods,

-Details on implementing/supervising organization, and

-Project management (including roles and responsibilities).

A timeline was discussed for drafting the full project proposal and deadlines were agreed upon as follows:

-March 27 - Zero draft completed

-April 10 - Core Group revisions completed (AU-IBAR, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, CPAC, USDA, IR-4) -April 24 - AU-IBAR to distribute for review to advisory bodies (FAO, JMPR), peer observer (AU-IAPSC), and additional stakeholders (CPAC, EAC, COMESA, CILSS, SADC, other member states)

-end May - First STDF submission

_____

Friday, March 16, 2012

Michael Braverman, of the U.S. IR-4 Project, presented an overview of Good Laboratory Practices (GLP), elaborating on the responsibilities that will be required of key study personnel to be involved in the proposed project (study director, quality assurance unit, and test facility management). He stressed the necessity of proper documentation of methods, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and protocols in GLP test systems.

Lucy Namu, PSC leader then opened the floor for countries to present the outcomes of any country consultations. Michael Odong, Principle Inspector of Uganda National Bureau of Standards presented on behalf of Uganda. The National Bureau of Standards held a discussion with the following stakeholders: The National Codex Committee, Agricultural Chemical Technical Committee, National Agricultural Research Organization, Makerere University Schools of Agriculture and Physical Sciences, Directorate of Government Analytical laboratory, and Chemiphar Laboratory (Private). Candidate crops identified as banana, passionfruit and pineapple (widely produced and exported). Mango, guava, avocado (widely produced, not exported). The current registration status of the proposed chemicals was reviewed. Chemicals under temporary registration approval for use by the floriculture industry include Azoxystrobin, Chrlorantraniliprole, Spinetoram. Potential field trial sites were also identified.

Benoit Bouato, permanent Secretary of CPAC presented on pesticide management activities and harmonized registration process among the six CEMAC (Economic Community of Central African States) member countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Gabon, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, and Chad). Among the six member countries, only Cameroon and Chad have functional pesticide registration systems. Bouato discussed CPAC organization and provided an overview of the CPAC Common Regulation on Pesticide Registration in Central Africa, and Registration Criteria (adopted in 2005). The CPAC Secretary also presented a list of CEMAC export products and their pests/diseases and methods of mitigation (including IPM).

Professor Amadou Diouf of Senegal presented on past experiences with PIP residue projects and indicated that mango is the candidate crop for this proposed project. Also discussed were fruit fly mitigation methods in mango and potentials for synergies with existing programs working toward this objective.

Michael Braverman then took the floor to describe that the process for requesting registration for a specific commodity begins with requests to the chemical companies submitted by grower/grower groups or research institutions. He also indicated that part of the capacity building involved in this project includes guiding the interaction with Agrochemical manufacturers to convey grower needs and priorities. As such, the PSC will aim to develop a framework to identify mutual interests.

With regard to requirements for minimum number of field trials, the estimated numbers [Guava (4) Lychee (6), Mango (6), Pineapple (6)] were based on the guidance document produced by the CCPR working group on minor uses (to be presented at the 44th Session of the CCPR in April 2012.). These criteria for number of field trial required for minor crops were based on FAO production statistics and GEMS cluster diet. This is an issue requiring guidance from JMPR. It was mentioned that in residue field trials, we will expect a certain degree of variability (Study director to provide guidance on selecting trees/fruits for sample and analysis). We should encounter a reasonable range of residues expected by the grower. The objective here is to establish MRLs that will protect both the consumer and the grower (to ensure that the crop may be exported), thus variability to reflect live application is actually ideal.

Michael Braverman described in detail the elements of conducting supervised field trials and answered a number of specific questions regarding GLP study specifications, calibration of equipment, GAPs, etc. Rosemary Nganga of KEPHIS inquired as to the JMPR requirement for laboratory accreditation (either GLP or ISO)? This is another issue that will require input from JMPR advisor.

In the afternoon, Paul Ngaruiya of Kenya's Pest Control Products Board chaired the session during which Michael Braverman continued with GLP overview training on the laboratory phase of supervised field trials. During this time, the Core Group from the PSC held a side meeting to discuss details and draw conclusions based on issues raised during the meeting. The items discussed include country participation as residue study implementers and observers, proposal timeline and budgetary considerations, country points of contact and communication, and agrochemical industry interests.
Regarding participation, it was concluded that while the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) could play an important role in facilitating communication, these organizations will not be included as part of the proposed project steering committee.

If this proposed project is approved, the countries carrying out field trials would be Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, and Senegal. Senegal has participated in COLEACP-PIP trials and thus has proven capacity but it should be noted that Senegal's confirmed interest is pending provision of a letter of support. With regard to South Africa's participation, resolution is sought on South Africa's eligibility to participate under STDF guidelines. It was proposed that the PSC invite the participation of South Africa but with the understanding that their participation may need to be funded by national resources. Countries to be invited to participate as observers include Mali, Cameroon, and tentatively Benin and Zambia. These countries were proposed based on their current capacities and interest in the project; and the need to establish more of a regional balance between ECOWAS and EAC. Also discussed here were the language considerations of the participation of francophone nations. Regarding country points of contact, the Core Group (Namu, Onen, Kaoneka, Osei-Fosu) confirmed their dedication to continue acting as country POC. AU-IBAR will follow up with Senegal to invite their participation, identify the appropriate POC, and request letter of support.

Regarding the need to confirm specific industry interests in the region, it was proposed that the PSC and project coordinator (Sandahl) jointly draft a message to the head offices of the four chemical companies to solicit their interests for registration (e.g. which crops to pursue in which countries). This proposal would then be filtered down to the regional AgChem offices.

The following candidate crops were identified by steering committee members:

Country	Candidate crops identified
Kenya	Avocado, mango, passionfruit, pineapple
Uganda	Banana, passionfruit, pineapple
Tanzania	Guava, avocado, banana, mango, pineapple, passionfruit
Ghana	Banana, papaya, mango, pineapple
Senegal	Mango (not produced for export: pineapple, papaya, banana)

Lucy then gave a readout of the topics discussed by the Core Group. Caitrin gave a recap of the PPG Terms of Reference, evaluating the progress that was made during the two day meeting, items that were completed and items that are in progress. Jason, Lucy and Raphael gave their acknowledgements and closing remarks and the meeting was adjourned.

NEXT STEPS/ACTION ITEMS

1. Candidate countries that haven't already done so are to hold their in-country consultations as soon as possible, engaging the relevant stakeholders to ensure the most constructive input.
2. The PSC is to adhere to the timeline for drafting the project grant proposal.
3. The USDA team will consult with the representatives of Dow, Syngeta, Dupont, and Valent/Sumitomo on the specific areas of interest in African region. This will serve to initiate regional and country contact with the AgChem partners.
4. Those PSC members (and project partners in other regions) attending the April session on the CCPR will request to hold a consultative meeting with JMPR Secretariat Madame Yong Zhen Yang. FAS to make contact with a list of areas requiring guidance.

"Homework assignments" from IR-4 field trial consultant include:

a) consulting local horticultural specialists,
b) monitoring timing of flowering, fruit development, maturity/harvest
c) identifying potential trial sites (to include describing ease or difficulty of transporting frozen samples across borders in the event that the laboratory analysis is to be conducted in a different country than where the field trials were conducted).
d) Providing detailed estimates of field trial/analytical costs in each candidate country.
e) completing field and analytical questionnaires developed by IR-4 (by April 2, 2012). The questionnaire would be circulated to the POC of representative countries for circulation to appropriate laboratories in their countries

(i) STDF/PPG/359 Steering Committee Meeting
(ii) AU-IBAR Office in Nairobi, Kenya
(iii) 15th and 16th March 2012.
(iv)

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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	12	**Mr Shimo Peter Shimo** **Head of Food and Drugs Laboratory**	**Government Chemist Laboratory Agency** **Dar Es Salaam** **TANZANIA** E-mail: shimope_2000@yahoo.com.
SENEGAL	13	Mr Abdoulaye Ndiaye Chef Division Législation	Phytosanitaire et Quarantaine de Plantes (DPV) Ministère de l'Agriculture, Direction de la Protection des Végétaux (DPV) Route de Rufisque, Km, 15 BP 20054 Dakar Sénégal Tel : 221 33 834 0397 Fax : 221 33 834 2854 Mobile: 221 77 611 1175 layedpv@yahoo.fr
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SELF-SPONSORED			
CEMAC (Economic Community of Central African States)	22	Mr Benoit Bouato	CEMAC E-mail: benoit.bouato@cpac-cemac.org; bbouato@yahoo.fr

Supporting Document E

Reference information of the CCPR on minor uses and specialty crops. Relevant sections are highlighted.

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

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

The conclusions of the CCPR Report were extracted as follows.

CCPR 2009 REPORT

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

Paras. 208-215

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

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

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

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

CCPR 2010 Report

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

The Committee recalled that at its last session it agreed to re-establish the Electronic Working Group on Minor Uses and Specialty Crops, chaired by the United States of America and co-chaired by Australia and Kenya, which would continue to identify and address issues related to minor uses and specialty crops within the mandate of CCPR; would further elaborate the definitions of minor use and specialty crops for use by CCPR and JMPR; and would identify priority minor uses and specialty crops for MRL setting and facilitate data submissions to JMPR.

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

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

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

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

CCPR 2011 Report

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

Conclusion

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

CCPR 2012 Report

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

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

Conclusion

Para 138. The Committee agreed to establish an electronic Working Group chaired by France and co-chaired by Kenya and Thailand, working in English, to continue its work on the development of criteria for use by CCPR and JMPR to determine the minimum number of field trials necessary to support the establishment of MRLs for minor crops/specialty crops in order to facilitate data submission to JMPR.

The Working Group would have the following mandate:

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

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