Pest and Pathogen Project
CF/ICCO/43 - the Journey so far: Achievements, Constraints and the Outlook for the Future

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Introduction

Cocoa pests and pathogens across geographic regions

- Witches' Broom
- Frosty pod rot
- Monilia pod rot
- P. megakarya CSSVD, mirids
- VSD, cocoa pod borer
Objectives

- Integrated management of indigenous cocoa pests and diseases (Component 1)
- Early warning systems, emergency actions and national plans for prevention and management of cocoa pests and pathogens (Component 2).

**Participating countries:** Ghana, Cote D’Ivoire, Togo, Nigeria and Cameroon
Achievements

COMPONENT 1

Overall, 29,302 (4,930) cocoa farmers were given hands on training in cocoa pests and diseases management:

Black (pod) rot
• General management = 5,323
• Efficient fungicide use and application = 3,609
• Selection of resistant varieties = 741

CSSV
• Virus identification and control = 1,721
• Barrier cropping to stop re-infection = 1,163
• Identification and removal of alternative hosts = 750
Achievements

Mirids
- Use of pheromones = 4,0716
- Machine calibration = 3,270
- Resistant varieties = 3,189
- Establishment and use of thesh-hold levels = 4,005

*Bathycoelia thalassina*
- Calibration of spraying machines = 541
- Field assessment of pest = 2,544

Parasitic plants and epiphytes
- Mechninical removal = 1,000
Achievements

Use of media and other sources to educate farmers:

Media

- 1,296 (202) slots on various local radio stations in all five participating countries.

Manuals, pamphlets, brochures and flyers

- 10,350 (1901) were produced and distributed to farmers across the same geographical areas.
Achievements

COMPONENT 2
PRA training workshop (Regional and National):
• 202 Plant Quarantine Officers, Extension Officers, Research Scientists, Produce inspectors and buyers, university lecturers and farmers were trained as trainers of trainers

• 20 Plant Protection Compendia (CABI) procured

Aftermath of training of trainers:
• 597 farmers trained
• 1,000 training guides and manuals produced
• 3 radio slots used to disseminate information
Observations

PRA Training Outcomes (negatives)
1. Countries lacked capacities to regulate entry of planting materials (Inadequate trained staff)
2. Lack equipment and tools for regulating entry of materials e.g. Plant protection compendium
3. Had no legislation on movement of planting materials
4. No legislation report entry of exogenous pests
5. No emergency plans and actions put in place to hand accidental entry of exogenous pests

General Observations
Countries lack adequate guidelines for safe movement of planting materials within country
Districts infected with *P. megakarya* from 1985 to date
## Resource Utilization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>PY1 – PY3 Expenditures (USD)</th>
<th>PY1 – PY4 Budget (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFC</td>
<td>539,485.15 44 %</td>
<td>1,232,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTERNAL CO-FINANCING</td>
<td>142,923.00 21 (62)%</td>
<td>676,044 (230,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>COUNTERPART FUND</td>
<td>503,059.57 41 %</td>
<td>1,212,930</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,185,467.72 38 %</td>
<td>3,121,077</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

November 2017
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category code</th>
<th>Expenditure category</th>
<th>CFC (USD)</th>
<th>Co-financiers (USD)</th>
<th>Counterpart (USD)</th>
<th>Total (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Vehicle, machinery and equipment</td>
<td>7,921.99</td>
<td>9,300.00</td>
<td>202,377.62</td>
<td>219,599.61</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Materials and supplies</td>
<td>12,106.11</td>
<td>50,702.00</td>
<td>44,111.01</td>
<td>106,919.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Personnel/Local Technical Assistance</td>
<td>55,751.31</td>
<td>5,307.00</td>
<td>74,030.44</td>
<td>135,088.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Foreign Technical Assistance and Consultancy</td>
<td>42,231.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24,000.00</td>
<td>66,231.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Duty travel (DSA)</td>
<td>40,124.34</td>
<td>747.00</td>
<td>7,220.19</td>
<td>48,091.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Dissemination and training</td>
<td>329,542.13</td>
<td>64,624.00</td>
<td>57,005.01</td>
<td>451,171.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Operational cost</td>
<td>39,184.27</td>
<td>12,243.00</td>
<td>94,315.30</td>
<td>145,742.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>12,624.00</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,624.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>539,485.15</td>
<td>142,923.00</td>
<td>503,059.57</td>
<td>1,185,467.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resource Utilization

12/12/2017

Research (ISCR), Lima, Peru, 13-17

November 2017
## Constraints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Project Activity</th>
<th>Cat. Inputs Required Quantities</th>
<th>Total Qty</th>
<th>Sub Total Cost (USD)</th>
<th>5% cont.</th>
<th>Total Cost (USD)</th>
<th>Donor Financing</th>
<th>Counterpart Contribution</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.7.2 Demonstrate the efficiency of barrier cropping in stopping CSSVD re-infection</td>
<td>VIII Transportation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,050</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VIII Travel allowance</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>158</td>
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<td></td>
<td>VIII Labour for land preparation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>263</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I Agronomic tools</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>III Consumables (Immune crops, pesticides etc)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Lessons learnt for future projects

1. The potential of the project to deliver on its goal of increasing farmers’ income and improving their livelihood by reducing cocoa yield losses caused by pests and pathogens is in no doubt.

2. The above goal can be achieved by continuing with key project activities such as PRA trainings and putting in place early warning systems, emergency actions, and national plans for prevention and management of cocoa pests and pathogens.

3. In future projects with multiple funding sources, it should be well structured so that only one agency funds one activity.
THANK YOU