“CocoaSafe”: Capacity building and knowledge sharing in SPS in cocoa for South East Asia and the Pacific


2017 International Symposium on Cocoa Research (ISCR), Lima, Peru, 13-17 November 2017
Compliance with European Legislation and International Food Safety Standards

Current SPS and food safety issues include:

- Pesticide residues
- Heavy metals (particularly cadmium)
- Mycotoxins (ochratoxin A)
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- Mineral oil hydrocarbons
- Microorganisms (bacteria)
Why “CocoaSafe”?

- The project was developed with ICCO for SE Asia and the Pacific – a sister project to the SPS Cocoa Africa project
- Participating countries included Indonesia (ICCRI), Malaysia (MCB) and Papua New Guinea (PNG-CCI Ltd)
- Partner organisations: Mars and CropLife Asia
- Implemented 2013-2016
- Aims of the project:
  - Raise awareness about food safety and SPS issues with different stakeholders in the supply chain
  - Improve food safety and SPS practices through GAP and GWP
  - Create a platform to allow knowledge sharing within the region
The Approach

- Target beneficiaries: small-holder cocoa farmers, post-harvest processors/traders, input suppliers and national & regional authorities
- Developed a training curriculum which was adapted specifically for each country's needs and translated into local language
- The manuals include not only information on SPS/Food Safety but integrated all best practices for cocoa production – not a stand alone tool
- Training of ‘Master Facilitators’ who went on to train ‘Facilitators’
- MF: agricultural officers, researchers and extension officers
- F: local extension officers, lead farmers, processors/traders and input suppliers
Training

- Training of MF and F was carried out in 11 cocoa growing provinces in Indonesia (in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Java) and 3 in Malaysia (Perak, Sarawak, Sabah)

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<tr>
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<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Malaysia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MF</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>F (lead farmers)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>112</td>
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<td>F (extension)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Input suppliers</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Processors</td>
<td>180</td>
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- No training activities were initially carried out in PNG although the manual developed has been used during Cocoa Pod Borer Management Training funded by ACIAR.
Other resources and materials

- A series of posters and videos were produced and distributed:
  - Safe pesticide use
  - Harvesting and processing
  - Pod breaking
  - Fermentation
  - Storage of beans
  - Grading for export
Latest activities

Papua New Guinea

- Meeting to discuss training materials to be developed for PNG, 10 - 14 August 2015

This meeting was held to discuss the curriculum for the manual and topics for posters and videos

More...

Indonesia

- www.cocoasafe.org
- www.koko.gov.my/cocoasafe
- www.cocoasafeindonesia.id/

Partner Links

- CocoaSafe Malaysia
- CocoaSafe Indonesia

Links & References

- Cocoa Quality Manual
- Cocoa Connect
- FAO - Cocoa
- Cocoa Futures
- Coffee and cocoa international
Impact!!!!

- Very difficult to assess within the life of the project
- Only MF and F were trained within the scope of the project
- FFS expensive and time consuming method for training farmers especially problematic in Indonesia
- Assumption made that this knowledge would be passed onto farmers and other stakeholders – and there is some evidence to support this
- Carried out pre and post-training questionnaires (post-training = 18 months after training)
- Analysis of the data suggests that practices improved for the 3 groups but results were dependent on the province
General findings

- Knowledge and practice of GAP amongst farmers in Malaysia was generally higher than that in Indonesia
- Practices showing significant increase include:
  - Phytosanitation/harvesting practices for management of BP and CPB – reduction in pesticide use
  - Timely pod breaking
  - Fermentation
- Lead farmers indicated they have passed on information to other group/cooperative members
- Processors have improved methods of storage and reduction of fungicides during storage
- Input suppliers felt they could offer better advice to farmers on management of pests and diseases and safe use of pesticides

http://cocoaquality.eu/
We gratefully acknowledge the support and collaboration of the donor and partner organisations:

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