Quality & Conformity Fruit & Vegetables

PIP Magazine

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index

How does PIP fare on food safety?

→ Nowadays, PIP provides support to over 100 companies in the ACP horticulture sector. Through this support the programme covers more than 60% of trade volumes of fresh fruit and vegetables exported to the European Union. If one takes into account the number of intervention applications being reviewed this percentage could very well increase by 20% over the next few months. Our report goes beyond facts and figures, however, and provides examples of concrete actions and undertakings in the field.

editorial

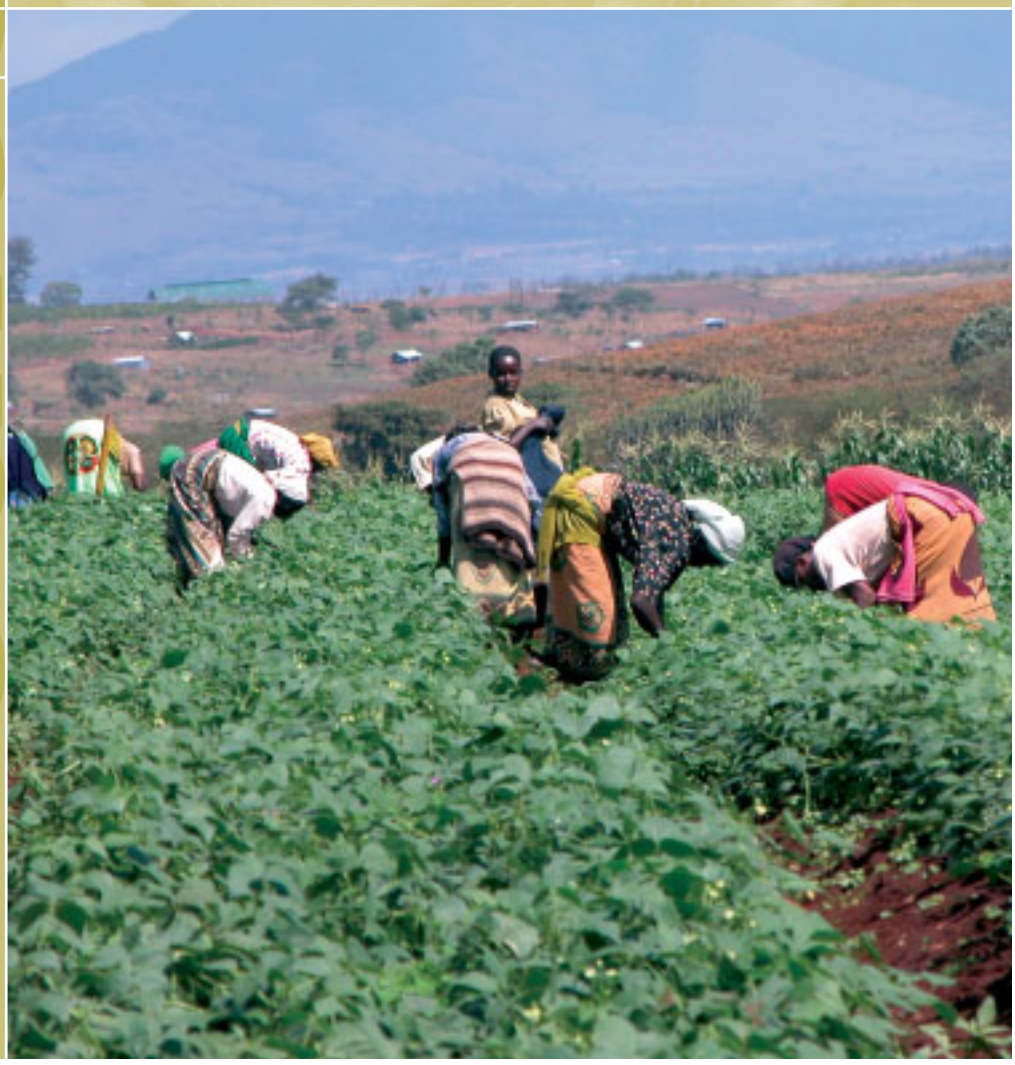
To date, PIP has mobilised the majority of ACP producers and exporters. However, the gains achieved in many countries should not overshadow the challenges that lie ahead. At present, we must extend these successes to other producers, including those that have recently joined PIP.

Managing food safety requires the fundamental restructuring of a company. Such an undertaking can only be brought about with the implementation of an appropriate human resource capacity building programme.

The protocols signed with growers thus far show that such restructuring requires substantial investments spread over several years.

The commitment of beneficiaries is the principal guarantee of the long-term sustainability of PIP actions.

Guy Stinglhamber
Project Manager



News

Guidelines for ACP task forces established

To promote dialogue between the public sector and private operators in the fruit and vegetable export sector, PIP provides assistance for the creation of task forces in ACP countries. The task forces are permanent working groups that bring together all those directly concerned by the compliance of fresh fruit and vegetables destined for export, especially public services such as the Ministries of Agriculture and control agencies and producers. To date, nine task forces have been created, namely in Senegal, Burkina Faso, Mali, Cameroon, Guinea, Uganda, Ghana, Kenya and Jamaica.

The working groups are growing in importance. Wanting to make the most of its actions, PIP has been conducting over the past few months an assessment of the task forces' experiences and the problems they encounter. This work culminated in a series of guidelines for the creation and management of a task force which covers a number of topics such as the composition of a task force, the issues it should address as well as operational and intervention issues. The guidelines are not binding and should be adapted to the specific context of each ACP country.

The ACP Task Force guidelines are available in French and English on the PIP website.

EU affirms the harmonisation of MRLs at European level

On 24 January 2005 the Council of Ministers of the European Union officially adopted regulation 396/2005 on maximum residues limits (MRLs) of pesticides in foodstuffs. The regulation supersedes all other directives on MRLs.

By harmonising MRLs at European level the aim of the new regulation is to guarantee a minimum level of protection to European consumers and to do away with barriers to the circulation of food products within the European Union. With the coming into force of the regulation in 2006 EU Member States will no longer be able to set their own maximum residue limits, which until now varied from one Member State to another for the same active substance and crop combination. The regulation also sets the default MRL at the level of quantification (LOQ), namely at 0.01 mg/kg for all active substances. MRLs are set at the LOQ in cases where no scientifically-established MRLs exist for a particular active substance and crop combination.

The European Commission is currently setting up a database of Member State MRLs with a view to establishing them at European level. To date, only 218 active substances have a harmonised MRL and the remaining 775 active substances authorised in the European Union do not.

Consultation on the future of pesticides in Europe

The European Commission is preparing to revise the main directive on pesticides, namely Directive 91/414/CEE concerning the Placing of Plant Protection Products on the Market. The directive provides for the establishment of a positive list of active substances for the use in plant protection products – found in Annex 1 – which have been evaluated to be safe for humans and which do not present an unacceptable risk to the environment. Member States are only permitted to authorise the placing on the market and the use of plant protection products if the active substance is on the list. The directive also makes provision for a system of mutual recognition between Member States.

Within the framework of the directive, the Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection of the European Commission (DG SANCO) launched on 10 March 2005 a public consultation to enable the plant protection product industry, producers and importers of fruit and vegetables, as well as other interested parties from the EU and elsewhere to express their views.

Interested parties are invited to make their views known on the main issues before 10 May 2005. The questionnaire is available in French and English at the following address on the European Commission's website:

► http://europa.eu.int/yourvoice/forms/dispatch ?form=392&lang=EN

Practical information

Useful sites and links

Kenya: PCPB kicks off its new web site

The Pest Control Products Board (PCPB), the official body which regulates the import, manufacture, export, distribution and use of pest control products in Kenya, launched its website early in 2005. The site presents general information on legislation in force, the Board's role and actions, product registration procedure and guidelines, and production registration application forms. An important feature for operators is the list of banned pesticides and other products, which is available to everyone. The full list of registered products is also available, but requires payment and the use of a password.

► http://www.pcpbkenya.org/

Diary

5 May 2005	**London, United Kingdom:** Re:fresh 2005 Conference and Re:fresh Awards 2005. Event of interest for UK horticulture specialists. Organised by the Fresh Produce Journal. For more information: http://www.refreshconference.com/
1-3 June 2005	**Budapest, Hungary:** Fresh 2005, conference and exhibition for European horticulture producers. Event organised by Freshfel (European Association of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables) and Eurofruit magazine. For more information: http://www.freshcongress.com/
8-12 October 2005	**Cologne, Germany:** ANUGA Fair 2005, international trade fair for the food and drinks industry. For more information: http://www.anuga.de

How does PIP fare on Food safety?

More than 300,000 tonnes of fruit and vegetables exported by ACP States to the European Union benefit from the action of the Pesticides Initiative Programme (PIP). Accordingly, the Programme has an impact on some 80% of exports from around 20 countries where it is active. PIP takes a look back at three years of activity in the field.

A member of the European Parliament Committee on Agriculture, Robert Sturdy (UK, Conservative) contributed to the development of regulations on the quality of agricultural products placed on the market in the European Union: *"We certainly do not want this legislation to constitute an obstacle to trade"*, he explains. *"I can understand, though, that a farmer in Africa, where regulations and controls are not the same as in Europe, can see it as an insurmountable obstacle. I think farmers have to be better informed and trained in terms of what we require in Europe. If farmers know what they have to do, they will do it."*

This was precisely one of the tasks assigned to the Pesticides Initiative Programme, launched in 2001 by the European Union at the request of the ACP Group of States. PIP aims to support players in the ACP fruit and vegetable production and export sector as they strive to comply with European requirements on sanitary quality and traceability. It is by proving that they have mastered the necessary production and export processes that ACP firms will have a chance to keep their access to EU markets.

PIP's support involves a number of very practical actions: creating awareness and providing information to ACP producers/exporters on the requirements introduced by European regulations; helping companies set up effective sanitary quality and traceability systems that are adapted to specific problems; training different groups, from company executives to small growers and intermediary technical managers.

PIP has already signed cooperation agreements with some 105 companies in 21 ACP countries. Behind these export firms are nearly 75,000 small growers who benefit from the support, advice and training provided by the programme. Step by step, a whole branch is working with PIP to lay the foundations for fruit and vegetable production meeting the strictest EU sanitary requirements.

It is clear that the efforts to be made are not negligible: they require long-term commitments and considerable investments, both human and material. But this commitment can bear fruit: the success of a number of firms -SEPAM in Senegal or Myner Exports in Kenya- which we describe in the following pages, are illustrations of the results that can be achieved, even though not all PIP beneficiaries may reach the same level yet.

Strengthening the sector's environment

Over and above individual experiences, the idea is to keep expanding, notes Hélène Fiagan, expert in charge of market access at the Secretariat General of the ACP Group of States: *"More sharing of information and experiences is needed, between companies in the same country or region and also between ACP regions"*, she explains.

To do that, but also to maintain their achievements and move forward, ACP fruit and vegetable companies need quality services and economically viable solutions available at the local level. Depending on the needs identified and expressed by firms, PIP sets up actions to build the capacities of the local environment in which the sector operates. In other words, PIP's action aims to improve the quality of services offered to enterprises by different stakeholders (professional organisations, laboratories, registration bodies, etc.). The 50-odd agreements already signed in this context include the support programmes aimed at improving the competences of local consultants. Thanks to this support, local consultants have become the Programme's main relays for training actions in their country or region.

Continued on page 4 →

A software tool to trace fruit and vegetables from field to fork...

The introduction of traceability systems in companies is one of PIP's priority projects. Indeed, in undertaking food safety and quality procedures it is vital to be able to trace a product through every stage of production and processing.

Traceability can be simple to implement using a manual method (paper traceability). In some ACP countries, the paper system is perfectly adequate for small companies. However, for bigger firms which work with a lot of suppliers and have a number of clients, the use of electronic traceability systems offers a number of advantages, especially in terms of fast and easy management. It is also often a plus for relations with European importers.

A number of traceability software tools exist on the market, but unfortunately they are not always suited to the needs of ACP companies, whose specific characteristics in terms of structure, size and resources are very different from those of European firms. PIP experts studied the problem and came up with the idea of developing a tailor-made software tool for ACP companies that would be adapted to their different structures and sizes, suitable for different branches of activity as well as inexpensive and easy to use.

Tested and approved in Burkina Faso

In 2004, a pilot version of the PIP traceability software, geared mainly towards cultivation actions (data on soil, inputs, products, etc.) was installed for testing in two companies in Burkina Faso: GE-PREST and Bolly Export. PIP had already helped the two firms, which produce green beans and/or mangoes, to set up a system based on manual records, so they were already familiar with and trained in traceability methods. *"We decided to switch to an electronic system to be more efficient in our production and export work"*, explains Mr Bolly, who is pleased with the software tool. The company director has other ambitions too: *"For our company, this is a step towards Eurepgap certification"*.

According to Denise Ouedraogo of GE-PREST: *"The software is easy to use."* If they do run into a problem, however, companies in Burkina Faso can turn to a local team of computer experts. Consultants have been trained by PIP, first, to provide support for companies during the pilot phase and second, to install the programme at new sites. A third company in Burkina Faso, ZIM, will be using the programme soon.

At the end of 2004, following in situ testing, the French version was revised and its "processing" and "shipping" components were completed.

Continued on page 5 →

Myner Exports: hard work paying off

Myner Exports began working with PIP in 2002. At that time it was exporting about 300 tonnes of French beans, snow peas, passion fruit, and sugar snaps a year to the European Union. Three years later the company is exporting some 900 tonnes of fresh produce a year and is well on its way to exceed 1,000 tonnes soon.

The spectacular growth the company has experienced stems first and foremost from the company's dedication and hard work. The hard work has definitely paid off. In November 2004 Myner became certified under Option 2 – grouping of farmers – of the Eurepgap standard, one of the few companies in Kenya, if not in Africa, to do so.

Myner's dedication has earned it the respect of SIIM, its European importer. Vincent Omer-Decugis, Director of SIIM, says that he has always been confident that Myner Exports and the small farmers it works with could comply with European standards. *"We chose to work with them because they were determined to better their working methods"*, says Mr. Decugis.

PIP was there to help Myner at every step of the way. A protocol was signed between Myner and PIP in November 2002. That same year a needs assessment study was carried out. A food safety system was implemented in 2003 and by early 2004 a computerised traceability system was also in place. Also in 2004, the company's technical staff and small growers received training on hygiene and traceability issues. Eurepgap pre-audits were also carried out that same year and certification was acquired at the end of the year. All these actions were conducted with PIP support. *"PIP has helped us to find solutions to our problems which we could not have done without their assistance,"* claims Simon Maina, the Managing Director of Myner Exports.

The company and the 130 or so small farmers it works with now comply with EU legislative food safety and traceability as well as some of the most stringent commercial requirements.

In January 2005, the English version of the programme was set up in two Kenyan firms: WAMU Investments and Myner Exports. Simon Maina, the Managing Director of Myner Exports, appreciates the fact that the software allows him to manage field and packhouse activities centrally and that he can access complete product information instantly when required. However, like many other computer programmes the software requires daily maintenance as well as a certain vigilance with regards to data entry. *"We need a person full-time to take care of the system"* confirms Mr Maina.

In both Kenya and Burkina Faso, PIP used local experts to install the software at companies'facilities, test it and train staff in its use. For Lorenzo Rizzini-Bisinelli, Manager of Ritz Africa Consultants: *"One of the big advantages of the program is that data are very reliable, particularly thanks to a cross-checking system".*
In the coming months the software will be adapted to take into account the needs of the pineapple industry. PIP also plans to make the software available to other eligible companies (PIP beneficiaries) as well as other ACP countries. As was done in Burkina Faso and in Kenya, local computer experts will be identified and trained to provide support and follow-up services to companies. ■

PIP has been assisting SEPAM since 2002 in its drive to comply with quality and hygiene standards.

SEPAM: quality reaps benefits

SEPAM (Société d'exportation de produits agricoles et maraîchers), is one of Senegal's leading fruit and vegetable businesses. It mainly grows green bean and cherry tomato, operating several sites in the Niayes region around Dakar and further north, near Lake Guiers. *"We export around 80% of our production. Since we work for European consumers we have to meet European Union standards,"* explains Malick Mbengue, the company's Managing and Financial Director. PIP has been assisting SEPAM since 2002 in its drive to comply with quality and hygiene standards.

The first thing workers do when they arrive at SEPAM's premises at Keur Ndiaye Lô, not far from Dakar, is to head towards the changing room, put on their work clothes and wash their hands. *"Washing our hands before we start working is for hygiene in the company,"* explains Nogaye Fall, a young worker. For Nogaye and her fellow workers, this has become automatic. The construction in 2003 of a modern toilet block and storage units for plant protection products, fertilisers and packaging on the other side of the plant, far from the processing facility, was made possible in particular through PIP's partnership with SEPAM.

In addition to improvements to infrastructure and staff training in hygiene, new forms of work organisation have also been introduced with the aid of local experts. At the processing plant, traceability is now the norm. As products go through sorting and processing, everything is numbered and accounted for, explains "Mr Traceability", Malick Mbengue. *"The figure L013 is one of the traceability codes indicating the date of processing. Another code entered in the traceability square of each cardboard box can be read via the computer system to find out which worker packed the box, the type of bean* (Ed.: "bobby" or "filet"), *the date of harvest, the plot and the whole production line, from seeding to harvest, including cultivation actions, plant protection treatments, checks of good agricultural practice and so on."*

SEPAM's process of complying with European regulations included the recruitment of agricultural technicians and young agricultural engineers trained at the institute in Dakar. With PIP, the crop protocols for green bean and cherry tomato were revised. A field trial programme that included analysis of pesticide residues was also set in place to check good agricultural practices and conformity with EU maximum residue limits.

Rising exports and certification

SEPAM's efforts since 2001 have produced remarkable results: the company's exports have expanded every year, from 2,118 t in 2002, to 2,400 t in 2003 and 3,500 t expected in 2004-2005, or average sales on the European market (mainly France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany) of more than 3 billion CFA francs (more €4 million) per season. SEPAM can also pride itself on being awarded EUREPGAP certification in April 2004, with support from PIP. With certification, the company is now better equipped to expand its clientele in an increasingly competitive context. In both the factory and the fields, everyone is proud of this new feather in SEPAM's cap. *"We pulled out all stops to earn it. It's a good thing for us to be able to show Europeans that we are capable here in Africa of doing something good,"* exclaims factory Manager Moïse Manuel Fakhoury. He adds: *"The factory has changed a lot since then."*

Indeed, certification is not an end in itself. At SEPAM, everyone seems to understand that the most important thing is that they continue improving their work. With nearly 2,000 employees, the company, one of the two biggest in the country and the second to earn EUREPGAP certification, plans to take its improvements still further. On the Keur Matar Guèye road, not far from SEPAM, 125 hectares of new drip-irrigated plots are starting to produce fine crisp green beans. Katopé, an important French client, is ready to market them in trays produced at SEPAM's plant. The company is so confident in its future that management is even considering diversifying into melons, mangoes, bananas and maybe even grapes.

(With Madieng Seck in Senegal)

Enhancing the quality of business services by training local experts

As part of the PIP programme's capacity-building efforts in ACP countries, a number of training actions were put in place by a Training Unit. At the heart of the PIP training strategy lies the far-reaching train the trainers programme developed for ACP consultants. Tools suited to the different stakeholders that make up the ACP fruit and vegetable sector have also been developed.

The general aim is to improve the quality of services available to fruit and vegetable producers and exporters, whether these are provided by private consultants or the public sector. In time, PIP hopes to encourage the creation of panels of local experts in ACP countries with competence in the key areas of food safety, and capable in turn to train management and technical staff in companies.

Technical expertise and teaching aptitude

In 2004, a half-dozen training sessions were held in Senegal and Kenya for more than 80 agronomists and hygiene/quality technicians, in both French (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Guinea, Mali and Madagascar) and English (Uganda, Kenya, Ghana and Zambia). The carefully selected consultants attended technical courses covering hygiene, traceability, crop protection, safe use of crops, etc.

Organised in small groups, the training sessions relied in particular on the modules developed specially by PIP. They also included an instructional dimension: at the conclusion of the seminars, the participants not only had to have assimilated the technical knowledge, but they also had to have acquired know-how for passing on their knowledge, so that they could then go on to train others.

The snowball effect

A pool of service providers was thus set up in West and East Africa, comprising some 50 ACP agriculture and hygiene-quality experts whose skills had been put to the test. Thanks to this pool of local expertise, PIP was able to offer a greater number of training sessions for company directors and management staff, while guaranteeing an excellent level of technical and instructional quality. In all, some 15 sessions were held in seven African and Indian Ocean countries, training around 320 managers in the principles of food safety and traceability. PIP also made use of the services of ACP trainers to provide tailor-made training, particularly for relay structures working with small growers or professional organisations.

With the creation of this network of ACP experts, PIP intends not only to favour the development of local skills, but also to help make such actions continue over the long term, well beyond the life-cycle of the programme. ■

BIOSCOPE: a young Senegalese firm serving quality

Based in Senegal, Bioscope is a consulting firm specialised in quality management systems for agri-food enterprises and laboratories. A partner to PIP on a number of occasions, Bioscope has become, within just a few years, a small firm that carries weight on Senegal's fruit and vegetable scene.

The firm's Director, Babacar Samb, a chemist and quality expert, originally worked as an independent expert for PIP. He is the co-author of one of the training modules on hygiene and risk analysis developed by PIP. In June 2003, he set up his own consulting firm specialised in providing expert opinions, consulting and training in quality management systems. At the time, Bioscope had two full-time staff members and proven technical skills and field experience in fruit and vegetables. PIP decided to invest in its strengths, providing capacity-building support for the firm, particularly through further training in key food safety areas.

Throughout 2004, PIP entrusted Bioscope with the supervision and organisation of training for different target groups: consultants and experts, quality assurance and traceability managers in companies, public service agents and so on, in Senegal and in other ACP countries. As part of its overhaul of crop protocols, PIP also asked the firm to coordinate the validation trials for green bean and cherry tomato.

Bioscope has also been assigned by PIP with providing support for fruit and vegetable producers-exporters for the implementation of action plans aimed at achieving compliance with EU regulations: these include audits and the introduction of quality management systems, HACCP systems and traceability systems. SEPAM, the second firm to win Eurepgap certification in Senegal also benefited from Bioscope's services.

PIP and companies in the sector are not the only ones resorting to the firm's services. Senegal's Agriculture Ministry and National Laboratory for the Control of Medicinal Products have also turned to Bioscope for setting up quality systems. And the firm's reputation extends beyond Senegal's borders: *"I am known in Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, etc. It is thanks to PIP and the missions it has entrusted to us that the company has become known"*, declares Babacar Samb.

To respond to all its clients' requests, Bioscope also works with a network of self-employed experts: agronomists, chemists and quality experts based in Senegal, as well as in Ivory Coast and Cameroon. Bioscope is a small business that is doing so well that Babacar Samb is considering recruiting young experts whom he will train to work in the firm with him.

Validation of crop protocols: field trial results are promising

Over the last two years, PIP has conducted an extensive field trial programme on crops grown in ACP countries and exported to the European Union, notably green bean, pineapple and cherry tomato in different East and West African countries. The idea is to validate reference crop protocols that respect good agricultural practice and comply with EU regulations. Most of the residue trials have now been completed and the results are very promising.

To help ACP operators produce fruit and vegetables that comply with European requirements, PIP has developed a number of crop protocols for export crops deemed as the most important. To date, protocols have been developed for eight crops: green bean, cherry tomato, pineapple, papaya, mango, avocado, passion fruit and okra. To validate the crop protocols, PIP has thus far carried out field trials for six of these crops (green bean, tomato, okra, pineapple, mango and papaya) in collaboration with the leading manufacturers of plant protection products as well as ACP producers.

The trials particularly aim to determine whether detected residue levels of the active substances recommended in the crop protocols fall within EU maximum residue limits (MRLs) set for imports. Based on the results, it will then be determined whether, for certain active substances, import tolerance applications need to be submitted to the EU authorities, in the event that the residue rate exceeds the MRL and when there is no valid substitute for the product.

A great majority of residue rates are within limits

Some 123 active substance-crop pairs have now been tested for the six crops mentioned above (a few complementary trials still have to be completed, but most of the data is available). In terms of results, it is clear that in the great majority of cases, residues are within European limits. Only in certain cases (estimated at less than one quarter) is the residue level in excess of the MRL, requiring the submission of import tolerance applications. These cases concern green bean (for around 10 products out of some 50 tested), mango and okra; for pineapple, an import tolerance application will need to be submitted for ethephon. PIP plans to submit applications to the European Commission, in collaboration with manufacturers, in the course of the latter half of 2005.

For the three remaining crops, trials will be launched in June and July 2005 for avocado and passion fruit; for sugar peas, PIP is giving priority to the extrapolation of MRLs and so does not plan to conduct any trials. PIP will also be turning its attention in 2005 to other less important crops which are still of interest to ACP operators, such as peppers, pimento, sweet potato and mini-vegetables (baby corn, baby cabbage, etc.).

Registering the necessary products in ACP countries

In parallel with the preparation and validation of crop protocols that will enable ACP operators to comply with European food safety and phytosanitary standards, PIP is coordinating a programme to adapt product registration in ACP countries. Indeed, it is essential for the products recommended in the PIP crop protocols to be authorised for use in the country of production, because the national authorities have to be involved in the submission of import tolerance applications.

As a result, for all the products identified by the trials as requiring an import tolerance file, and which are not registered in the ACP countries concerned, PIP, in cooperation with the manufacturers, will submit registration files to the relevant authorities.

Collaborative efforts are already under way with ACP registration bodies. In Ghana PIP is cooperating with the EPA, with the PCPB in Kenya and with the TPRI in Tanzania. For the West African region, PIP works with ICDCS, which has nine African member countries (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal). An initial consultation meeting bringing together PIP, ICDCS-SPC, manufacturers and the Commission was held in Brussels in December 2004. It was agreed at that meeting that manufacturers would submit as complete files as possible to the SPC in 2005 for tomato, green bean and mango. An important follow-up meeting will be held on 11 and 12 April 2005 in Brussels, at which time PIP will cover all issues relating to the preparation and assessment of registration files with the SPC, as well as with eight other African and Jamaican bodies, manufacturers and the European Commission. ■

Madagascar

- Tamatave, on the east coast of Madagascar, is the heart of the country's lychee production. It is home to the greatest concentration of producers and exporters of this fruit. They belong to the Tamatave Fruit and Vegetable Technical Centre (CTHT), an interprofessional association that offers assistance and advises them on technical and scientific matters. So it was only natural for PIP to turn to the CTHT for the organisation last February of a group training session for the quality assurance/traceability managers of eight companies. To provide appropriate information to their target public, the trainers first had to adapt the content of their session to the specific characteristics of lychees. This assignment also offered an opportunity to identify training needs in the sector, particularly in terms of capacity building for packaging station managers and improvement of the capacities of CTHT agents to provide technical and instructional support.

ACP Task Forces

- PIP experts participated in Task Force meetings in Burkina Faso, Senegal and Mali. The Task Forces are public-private working groups set up as part of the Programme. Companies can use these consultation structures to:
  1) inform to the public sector about the actions they consider necessary for the proper working of the sector and to argue for their implementation;
  2) discuss and work together on issues of strategic importance to the sector;
  3) lobby external actors.

  In Mali, the aim of the Task Force meeting was to examine the action plan put together by its restricted working group. The Task Force stressed the need to improve the technical capacities of mango producers, to improve public-private and producer-exporter consultation mechanisms and to develop support and training for producers.

Uganda/Kenya

- PIP was in Nairobi and Kampala last March, sponsoring two information days on EU regulations and European commercial reference systems for sanitary quality and traceability of fruit and vegetables. The seminars were addressed to stakeholders in the fruit and vegetable sector. They were organised at the request of the Task Force (in Uganda), the European Commission delegation (in Kenya), and by certain operators (in both countries). The training aimed to provide clear information on regulations and commercial requirements in order to put a halt to inaccurate information circulating in the local media and among operators.

The PIP'S Action in figures

Source: PIP Management Unit, March 2005

Country	Signed protocols[1]	Protocoles under review[1]	Tonnes exported[2]	PIP coverage of exported products	Small growers
Kenya	28	14	69 380	90%	21 500
Senegal	27	6	15 500	93%	1 125
Côte d'Ivoire	20	6	167 500	93%	2 900
Uganda	17	13	7 115	92%	1 200
Burkina Faso	14	5	2 490	90%	9 300
Ghana	14	6	65 364	62%	450
Cameroon	8	0	4 742	43%	241
Mali	7	2	1 727	69%	180
Zimbabwe	5	0	9 232	47%	100
Madagascar	4	7	18 720	49%	29 600
Jamaica	2	4	6 058	89%	3 000
Tanzania	3	1	1 520	91%	100
Guinea	2	3	1 580	93%	380
Dominican Republic	1	10	18 140	49%	3 950
Zambia	2	4	7 141	61%	100
Mauritania	1	0	220	91%	-
Mozambique	1	0	249	60%	50
Togo	1	0	1 484	51%	393
Benin	1	3	1 192	50%	44
Surinam	0	1	2 007	5%	30
Gambia	1	0	1 634	9%	350
	156	85	402 587	80%	74 993

1 - With all programme beneficiaries: exporters, intermediary structures, private and public service providers, laboratories, etc.
2 - Exports targeted by PIP with a view to compliance with regulations. The figures in this table are those for the best season of the last three years; if exports began recently, the figures are forecasts for 2005 exports.

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Quality & Conformity Fruit & Vegetables

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