



Value Chains and Trade

George Oduor

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Background

- Value chains are the sequence of channels and actors involved in the process from production to delivery of a product to the market
- Trade is key to economic development of any country
- In trade, risks to plant or animal health, as well as food safety abound
- WTO SPS Agreement: enables members to
 - protect themselves from the risks posed by the entry of pests and diseases **BUT**
 - minimise any negative effects on trade
- Complying with standards is a barrier





Problem statement

- Insufficient information and technologies to sustainably increase productivity of high quality agricultural products demanded by the market
- Weak market linkages between value chain actors





CABI contribution

- Expertise across the value chain in knowledge generation and capacity building
- Expertise in knowledge management and dissemination
- Established partnerships with national governments, regional economic blocks and international bodies
- Role in promoting agricultural diversification, as a leader of the Global Action Plan for Agricultural Diversification (GAPAD)





Vision:

CABI envisions a world in which **smallholders** sustainably raise high quality agricultural produce, access global markets and improve their livelihoods



Goal 1: Enhanced productivity and quality of produce, sustainability and climate resilience of farming systems

- Generate improved/climate resilient production and productivity enhancing innovations and approaches (in response to market demands)
- Enhance sustainability/resilience of farming systems through agricultural diversification
- Build capacity of value chain actors to increase sustainable production and productivity
- Disseminate and evaluate adoption and impact (social and/or technical) of improved innovations and approaches



Development of guidelines for improved in-country preparedness against incursions of cocoa pests

- Risks exist of the spread of pests and diseases from one region to another
- There is a need to establish in-country systems to allocate responsibility for managing any pest incursions; as well as awareness of compliance to international/national regulations
- The project aims to prepare technical guidelines for cocoa producing countries to help them prepare and respond more effectively in the event of a new pest or disease incursion
- The guidelines will include: information on regulatory framework (SPS & ISPMs); approaches from exclusion and prevention; possible pathways of entry; factsheets on cocoa pests including, surveillance, imaged based symptoms recognition, spread and mechanisms for mitigation
- Other partners: Mondelez International and INCOPEd – 2018



Image above: USAID, Flickr



Colombian Cocoa Control System (COLCO)

- The project aims to improve the quality and quantity of cocoa produced in Colombia through monitoring, certification and localised processing
- Achieved by the creation of a cocoa quality control system focused at the production and post-harvest points in the supply chain
- CABI's role:
 - i) Provision of information and capacity building to cocoa farmers and extension services through pilot Plant Clinics specialising in cocoa (Linked to the Plantwise Programme)
 - ii) Determination of feasibility and development of a digital on-farm pest monitoring tool – linking satellite data to develop a pest forecasting system
- Other partners: Satellite Applications Catapult Ltd, Newton Fund, Innovate UK, Nutresa, FEDECACAO, etc.: 2018-2020



Goal 2: Improved access to markets through enhancing business skills of value chain actors and availing of market information

- Strengthen farmer business organisations for better access to input and output markets
- Build capacity of decision makers and technical experts in risk assessment and compliance with market standards
- Enhance post-harvest processing and value addition, through infrastructure development and training
- Facilitate communication between value chain actors, and enhance trade



Improving market access for cocoa producers (Peru, Venezuela)

- Food safety legislation in the EU is changing and imports must comply with specific standards
- The project examined levels of pesticide residues and Heavy Metal (HM) contamination in farms. General recommendations include:
 - increase soil pH to reduce availability
 - avoid use of phosphate fertilisers
 - avoid irrigation with contaminated water
 - remove cocoa waste materials (pod husks, pruned material)
- Additional work is being pursued with ICCO, STDF and partners in LAC region on mitigation and remediation of Cadmium in soils
- Other partners: LNV, ECA/CAOBISCO, ICT and FJBM: 2008-2011



CABI

membership

working together to solve
agricultural and environ
problems worldwide



Goal 3: Vibrant Value Chain and Trade portfolio with a secure future

- Engage with CABI member countries and others to implement relevant national or regional policies related to trade
- Ensure inter-centre collaboration (including south/south) as well as stronger linkages with other CABI themes and programmes to promote “One CABI”
- Engage with financiers and strategic partners to build the Value Chain and Trade business
- Support CABI Science Strategy including through scientific publications on Value Chain and Trade



IPM of Red Palm Mite (RPM) as part of the recuperation of coconut industry in the Caribbean

- Coconut production in the Caribbean region is constrained by different introduced pests
- Approach is on use of sustainable methods of controlling these pests
- Two year project funded by MarketPlace
- Using previous experience in Trinidad and Tobago, validate, with smallholder farmers, different IPM packages against RPM in Dominica
- Disseminate proven RPM IPM packages
- Currently developing collaboration to develop a sustainable package of control for the palm pest complex and early warning system for key Invasive Species
- Other partners: EMBRAPA and ESALQ-University of São Paulo



Early warning systems for a sustainable management of coffee pests and diseases in Central America

- Preliminary results show that climate change is affecting the coffee production in Latin America
- This project will focus on the establishment of an early warning system for key pests like coffee rust and coffee berry borer
- Pilot studies to be conducted in Costa Rica and Panamá in the first phase
- Currently establishing a consortium and seeking co-finance from countries
- Collaboration with national partners and regional entities, Climate Smart Agriculture platform in order to provide accurate information about the most susceptible areas and time of the year for the attack of key pests

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 thank you

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