

COLEACP – PIP PROGRAMME

Financed by the European Union

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- Requested by ACP (Africa-Caribbean-Pacific) States
- Technical assistance to the ACP horticultural industry Fruit & vegetables (excluding large scale banana, citrus)
- Facilitating market access by supporting compliance
- Phase 1 from 2001 to 2009
- Phase 2 from October 2009: 32.5 Million Euro over 5 years





PIP Phase 1





- 28 countries; 80% ACP-EU trade flow; 100,000 smallholders
- Development of ACP expertise in food safety
- Crop protocols for 90% of exports
- EU MRLs/ITs for essential PPPs (41 granted/50 requested)
- Supporting ACP PPPs registration (e.g. 18 by CSP)









PIP Central Implementation Office in Brussels

Network of ACP trainers & consultants

Four operational components :

Good Company Practice (ACP companies) Capacity Building (ACP service providers)	Demand-led support projects based on cost-sharing principles	
Improving Market Access	Generic/cross-cutting	
Information/Communication	actions	











Private Voluntary Standards

Research and Development

EU & ACP Regulations







- Developing crop protocols & GAP: enabling compliance with EU MRLs; Codex MRLs; market requirements for "0" residues
- Requesting essential Codex or EU MRLs
- Supporting harmonisation of ACP registration systems
- Registration of PPPs: aiming for minimal residues, low environmental risk, worker safety, IPM compatible ...





Technical Itineraries & Good Plant Protection Practice Guides



- Drafted by external consultant & PPP manufacturers
- Completed with data from PIP residue trials

Avocado	Amaranth	Baby-brassicae
French bean	Lettuce, spinach + others baby-leaf	Baby-leek
Snow pea	Eggplant	Ginger
Tomato	Peppers	Sweet potato
Papaya	Melon	Cassava
Mango Pineapple Okra Passion fruit	Cucumber + cucurbits edible peel Watermelon + butternut Baby-corn and sweet corn Baby-carrot	Yam Litchi Coconut

- Updating: Codex MRLs, minimal residues, new EU MRLs
- New guides: banana, head cabbage, citrus, potato, table grapes ...







PPP Registration: ACP Issues



- New EU regulation may lead to loss of existing active substances for export F&V: new registrations necessary
- ACP F&V market not an attractive investment for PPP manufacturers (except banana)
- Regional harmonized registration systems developing: CSP (Sahelian countries), CPAC (Central Africa), ECOWAS (West Africa), EAC (East Africa), CGPC (Caribbean)
- COLEACP/PIP coordinates a fast-track procedure for local registration (e.g. from 4 years-trials for full CSP registration, to 1 year for provisional)





Potential ACP market for BCA



- Imports from ACP countries represent 10% of EU F&V imports
- Greatest volumes:
 - banana, French bean, pineapple, peas, mango, citrus, litchi, avocado
 - Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Cameroun, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Belize, Senegal, Namibia, Madagascar, St Lucia
- EU MRL regulations becoming more stringent
- EU markets require less toxic PPP, minimal residues, low environmental risk
- Lack of registered PPP permitted in ACP organic farming
 Urgent need for sustainable solutions!





Potential Markets for BCAs: Some examples



	Fruit	Vegetables	
Insects & mites	Fruit flies in mango etc. <i>Cryptophlebia</i> on avocado	Fruit flies in various vegetables	
	Mealybug and mites on papaya Pineapple (<i>symphilids</i> , mealybugs)	Mites, aphids and thrips (MRL issues)	
		Caterpillars on Brassica & leafy veg (MRL issues)	
Fungi	PP with low PHI on passion fruit (<i>Alternaria</i> , <i>Septoria</i>) Emerging post-harvest diseases (mango, pineapple)	<i>Oidium</i> , mildew and other diseases on vegetables (MRL issues)	
	Post-harvest for Litchi (SO ₂ residues)		
Nematodes	Nematicides: few registered and all high risk		
COLEACP			

PIP: Active partners in the development & registration of new ACP BCAs



How to contact us

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Thank you for your kind attention.



