



**FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS
OF
GHANAIAN EXPORTERS**

Minutes from the 21st Mango Roundtable

11th MAY 2022
CONSIR Executive Lodge, Accra

www.fageghana.com

1.0 INTRODUCTION / WELCOME ADDRESS.

Mrs. Abdin gave the welcome address and introduced the new staff of FAGE and also announced the relocation of our office, from Trade Fair to the AESL building, same Floor as Directorate of Crops Services of MoFA. She also made mention of the upcoming Mango Week slated for the 4th – 9th July, 2022 and informed the stakeholders about the prices of the exhibition booths. She also opened the floor for introductions after which the programme commenced

2.0 Presentations

2.1 Introduction to Jetstreams Africa by Andrew Pabby

2.1.1 Jetstream is a logistics and technology company that leverages technology to enable African businesses move their supply chains. Jetstreams started with its main focus directed at export and imports. During covid, Jetstreams developed a platform which allows freight forwarders, exporters, importers and the likes to do business with shipping lines, airlines, and terminals.

2.1.2 They later realised the need to diversify and provide finance. The need for finance in cross-border trade cannot be over looked. It's an important tool in the realm of cross-border trade. For regular trade, one can decide to hoard his or her produce for a season or two, but with cross-border business, any delay can result in either a loss of contract, surplus or demurrage.

2.1.3 Due to these issues, Jetstream decided to come up with a product tailor-made for importers. This finance facility is approved with 2-4 days after all documentations has been submitted. This requires no collateral, only purchase invoices (be it; P.O, Duty, Shipping line, Terminal, Freight) because payments would be made directly to the supplier not the customer. Repayment is expected to be made within 90 days.

2.1.4 Jetstream has signed an MOU with FAGE, so if our services are required you can contact them through FAGE. They have offices in Baltimore, Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana.

2.1.5 Comments

There was no mention of funds allocated to operational cost. Jetstream at the moment does not fund anything pertaining to operational cost.

Interest rates and Charges: Due to its collateral free nature, the interest rate is 3.5 % per month (this includes the risk). This finance is not meant for capital but targeted at logistics.

If an invoice can be generated for any activity carried out then Jetstream can finance. Jetstream disburses funds to suppliers on behalf of clients based on invoices presented by the customer. Jetstream have a client who exports yams, he goes to the market to purchase the yams, comes with a receipt from his Supplier and Jetstream pay for exports to happen. Once the customer receives payment, s/he repays the loan granted to him/her. For situations where the amount is huge and the client doesn't meet credit requirements, what Jetstream does is to request for the contract for verification after which they represent the client as financiers. Once payment is made directly to Jetstream, they take their share and transfer the rest to the client.

Repayment exceeding 90 days attracts a penalty of 0.05 % per day until all monies have been retrieved.

Part-payments only reduce the principal used to calculate one's penalty. For instance, one can obtain a credit facility of \$ 100,000 and then pay \$ 80,000 within the 90 days, leaving a balance of \$ 20,000. The penalty after 90 days is calculated on the \$ 20,000 balance.

Our services are directed at all individuals involved in cross-border trade.

2.2 Sensitisation on certificate of origin – by Charles Ntiri (Head of Exports- GNCCI)

2.2.1 What is Certificate of Origin? A Certificate of Origin (CO) is an international trade document that certifies that goods in a particular export shipment are wholly obtained, produced, manufactured or processed in a particular country. They declare the 'nationality' of the product and also serves as a declaration by the exporter to satisfy customs or trade requirements.

2.2.2 Importance of Certificate of Origin

- a) It shows the origin of the imported products
- b) It is used to determine duties to be paid on imported goods
- c) It is used to check quota on imported products

2.2.3 Two Main types of Certificates of Origin

- ◆ Non-Preferential Certificates of Origin
- ◆ Preferential Certificates of Origin (shows the origin of the product and comes with some preferential treatments).

2.2.4 Types of Certificates of Origin Issued in Ghana

- ECOWAS Certificate
- Goods Movement Certificate (EUR1)
- Generalised System of Preferences (GSP).
- Imperial Preference Certificate
- Non-Preferential Certificate

2.2.5 Main Processes of Issuing Certificate of Origin

- ◆ Registration of Company and Product(s).
- ◆ Application of Certificate of Origin.

2.2.5 Process Flow:

Registration

1. Declarant/Exporter request for registration
2. GNCCI (Checking Officer)
3. GNCCI (Inspection Officer) Declarant /Exporter
4. GNCCI (Validation Officer)

Application for CO

- i. Declarant/Exporter request for CO
- ii. Payment (Bank or MTN Mobile Money, Ghana.gov)
- iii. GNCCI (Checking Officer)
- iv. GNCCI (Validation Officer)

2.2.6 Comments

- GNCCI as an institution doesn't have the means to track whether the certificate handed to freight forwarders is fake or not until information is relayed to them by the importing country. The only way out is if an exporter upon receiving the certificate brings it to office or forward it to GNCCI via WhatsApp for verification before goods are exported in order not to attract any form of penalty.
- The certificate since 2016 has been pegged at \$25.
- This cost is absorbed by the importer.
- There should be a system that authenticates the certification before the goods are exported.
- The verification can be done via ICUMs. One just enters a reference number, name and if the certificate is genuine it would pop up.
- Always make sure the freight forwarder gives you a GNCCI's receipt.
- Verification can be done at GNCCI offices or online.
- The electronic certificates have a QR code which can be scanned via the QR code app. When this is done, the reference number, certificate number, exporters name and date of issue would pop up. If the information shown doesn't match the information on the certificate, then the certificate is fake. For the manual identification, the certificates have confidential security markings known only to Customs and GNCCI.
- The electronic certificate has a one-year life span.

2.3 New EU Regulations – Amendments for Mango by Dr. Prudence Attipoe (PPRSD)

2.3.1 Introduction

- On 14th December 2019, a new Plant Health Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 came into operation bringing new rigorous rules to prevent the introduction and spread of harmful pests to the EU. Measures were taken to prevent the phytosanitary risks presented by organisms that were affecting the export of some high-risk commodities to an acceptable level
- In September 2019, a new Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/523/EC and 2019/2072EC brought new requirements affecting the mango sector. Mango exported from the Third countries to the EU must meet one of the following options;
 - a) a country recognised to be free from fruit flies
 - b) a zone recognised to be free from fruit flies
 - c) a pest free place of production
 - d) Have been subjected to an effective treatments to ensure freedom from *Tephritidae* (non-European), to which those fruits are known to be susceptible, and the treatment data should be indicated on the certificates referred to in Article 13(1)(ii), provided that the treatment method has been communicated in advance in writing by the national plant protection organisation of the third country concerned to the commission.

Ghana chose option (d) and the objective of this dossier was to communicate Ghana's effective phytosanitary measures that ensured that mango fruits destined for EU market were free from fruit flies in the genera (*Ceratitis*, *Bactrocera*, *Dacus* and *Zeugodacus*).

The ultimate goal was to establish a National Action Plan (NAP) which was submitted; a practical, accessible and agreed written document (dossier) detailing effective phytosanitary measures being implemented in Ghana to ensure pest free mango fruits that meets the New EU import rules (2nd time).

2.3.2 LATEST AMENDMENTS APPLICABLE FROM 11th APRIL 2022

New Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2285, published in December 2021, including:

- Amendment to Regulation: (EU) 2019/2072 prohibitions and requirements for the introduction and movement of plants, plant products and other objects
- Amendment of the list of harmful organisms.
- Modifications of the list of quarantine pest
- More organisms have been added to the EU list of quarantine pests

NB. When quarantine pests are detected, the shipment is refused

Classification of fruit flies. Point 5 of the new implementing regulation (EU) 2021/2285.

2.3.3 REASONS FOR THE NEW EU DIRECTIVES

- ◆ Due to the lack of methods to identify many fruit flies at species level, the EU has adopted a pragmatic approach.
- ◆ This means that products containing a wide range of fruit fly species are now prohibited from entering the EU.
- ◆ This has affected the following products namely;
- ◆ Mango, papaya, guava, pepper, aubergine, tomato and citrus fruit
- ◆ Applying as from 11th April 2022
- ◆ The new rules stipulate certain conditions that exporting countries must meet before exports of mango and pawpaw are allowed.

2.3.4 New requirements for mango

According to Annex VII, Point 61 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, all mangoes exported to EU must conform with one of the following special requirements:

- a. Fruits originating from a country recognised as free from *Tephritidae* (PFC) as referred to Point 77 of Table 3, Part A of Annex II, to which those fruits are known to be susceptible, in accordance with the relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM 4) provided that this freedom status has been **communicated in advance in writing** to the Commission by the NPPO of the third country concerned.
- b. fruits originate from an area established by the NPPO in a country free from *Tephritidae* (PFA) as referred to Point 77 of Table 3, Part A of Annex II, in accordance with the relevant ISPM 4 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas) & 10 (Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites) which is mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate, provided that this freedom status has been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by the NPPO of the third country concerned.
- c. no sign of *Tephritidae* as referred to point 77 of Table #, Part A of Annex 11, have been observed at the place of production (PFPP) and its immediate vicinity since the beginning of the last complete cycle of vegetation, on official inspections carried out at least monthly during the three months prior to harvesting, and none of the fruits harvested at the place of production has shown in appropriate official examinations, signs of relevant pest (ISPM 10), information on traceability is included in the phytosanitary certificate.
- d. fruits have been subjected to an effective systems approach or an effective post-harvest treatment to ensure freedom from *Tephritidae* as referred to Point 77 of Table 3, Part A of Annex II and the use of a systems approach or details of the treatment method are indicated on the PC, provided that the systems approach or the post-harvest treatment method have been communicated in advance in writing to the Commission by NPPO of the country concerned.

2.3.5 DISCUSSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

- ◆ In order for Ghana to meet these rules, producers, exporters and PPRSD (NPPO of Ghana) need to collaborate, agree and implement one of the options to ensure products are free from fruit fly. Options A, B, C: Require pest data from Monitoring.

- ◆ Option D: If post-harvest treatment is not possible or is insufficient, a systems approach integrating different measures is needed (ISPM 14). A dossier must be submitted to the EU describing the effective system/treatment applied to ensure that exports are free from harmful organisms.
- ◆ The effective system/treatment must be applied by all hence the need for the development of an updated or new National Action Plan.
- ◆ A systems approach integrates measures to meet phytosanitary import requirements. Systems approaches provide, where appropriate, an equivalent alternative to procedures such as treatments or replace more restrictive measures like prohibition. The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management (ISPM 14).
- ◆ This is achieved by considering the combined effect of different conditions and procedures. Systems approaches provide the opportunity to consider both pre- and post-harvest procedures that may contribute to the effective management of pest risk.

2.3.6 ISPM 14

- a) An advantage of the systems approach is the ability to address variability and uncertainty by modifying the number and strength of measures to meet phytosanitary import requirements.
- b) Measures used in a systems approach may be applied pre- and/or post-harvest wherever NPPOs have the ability to oversee and ensure compliance with phytosanitary procedures.
- c) A systems approach may include measures applied in the place of production, during the post-harvest period, at the packing house, or during shipment and distribution of the commodity.
- d) Cultural practices, crop treatment, post-harvest disinfestation, inspection and other procedures may be integrated in a systems approach. Risk management measures designed to prevent contamination or re-infestation are generally included in a systems approach

2.3.7 Importing Country's Responsibilities

- ◆ The importing country should provide specific information regarding its requirements.

- ◆ This includes specification of information and system requirements: identify pests of concern-specify the phytosanitary import requirements.
- ◆ Agreed phytosanitary measures should be published (Article VII.2(b), IPPC).

2.3.8 Exporting Country Responsibilities

- The exporting country should provide sufficient information to support evaluation and acceptance of the systems approach. This may include: commodity, place of production and expected volume-harvest, packing/handling, transport details-pest management measures proposed for a systems approach, and relevant efficacy data.
- Other responsibilities include: monitoring/auditing and reporting on system effectiveness-taking appropriate corrective actions-maintaining appropriate records.
- The application of a critical control point system for phytosanitary purposes may be useful to identify and evaluate hazards as well as the points in a pathway where risks can be reduced and monitored and adjustments made where necessary.

NB: ISPM 14 will be discussed later as we plan

2.3.9 Conclusion

- ✓ Pawpaw has to go through inspections and approval just as with Mango atleast for two months grace period.
- ✓ Plan and funding for the development of the NAP for the dossier for communication in advance to EU.
- ✓ Cooperation from all stakeholders.
- ✓ All inspections and certifications still stand for the UK market but not stringent.

2.3.10 Comments

- ◆ Producers of the “dodo” mango are not members of the mango association hence there would be a need for PPRSD to redirect them to mango associations. This would help the PPRSD in regards to traceability because all mango producers within the mango associations issue invoices and PPRSD always authenticate certification from packhouses.

- ◆ All mango stakeholders should endeavour to fight this BBS and Fruit Fly together with the appropriate integrated practices. One man's mistake can go a long way to affect the entire value chain.
- ◆ In Japan, there is a law that states all fruits exported into Japan should have gone through a vapour treatment. Where the fruits are steamed at a core temperature of 48 degrees Celsius. Mango Stakeholders can come together and build up a strong case on paper and through PPRSD we can lobby government to support building a vapour treatment plant.
- ◆ There is a system of traceability being used in Guinea by local mango producers that can be adopted and adapted in Ghana. The mango trees are numbered and each producer controls a certain number of trees, when the mangoes are harvested, they are then sent to packhouses owned by exporters. This kind of system was practiced in Ghana some years back and can be updated by using modern technology like tracing codes and GPS. The problem that rises is, would the exporter be faithful if this kind of system is adopted in Ghana.
- ◆ This threat to the mango industry warrants a country-wide control methods. There would be a need for stakeholders, the government and local authorities to come together and approach this threat holistically. If this isn't done, the sector would always be going around in circles and donor institutions would end up being donor fatigued. The issue with this kind of approach is cost- it is capital intensive.
- ◆ The district authorities are not equipped to implement area-wide control method. At the moment the methods they have adapted is using bait to kill the male fruit fly and also by trapping the female. The methods of mating disruptions, annulation and the others are not being done by the local districts.
- ◆ There is a need for every farmer to have some level of knowledge on the integrated pest management practices in dealing with Fruit Fly and BBS.
- ◆ Farmers are getting complacent with the management of Fruit Fly and BBS. PPRSD should be on their toes to monitor baits sets by farmers and also famers and stakeholders are encouraged to always monitor baits regularly and replace all old and broken traps.

Depending on the type of pheromone trap being used, its expiry ranges between 2-6 months after which it has to be replaced.

- ◆ PPRSD should be invited to inspect your farm two months before harvest. If this isn't done, your produce would not be certified for export. Also, the farmer would bare the cost of transport for the PPRSD personnel that would come for the inspection.
- ◆ Before you import mangoes into Ghana you first send an application to PPRSD and we issue to you an import permit prior to import. Our permit has certain conditions that need to be met by the exporting country before export. All mangoes brought through the prescribed entry points come along with the appropriate documentation and permits. If PPRSD is furnished with adequate evidence of illegal imports of mangoes or any fresh fruit we would be happy and would hasten in the arrest and seizure of such commodities.
- ◆ The EPA is in charge of checking and authenticating all pesticide and traps (baits) imported into this country.
- ◆ PPRSD is upgrading its manual traceability to an electronic traceability system. At the moment, PPRSD is done with the vegetable exporters and it's in use now. EU has been informed about this new development. The next set would be the pineapple exporters. Hopefully by November this year PPRSD would start the electronic upgrade for all Mango Exporters.
- ◆ It would also interest you to know that since Ghana came out of the ban, from over 370 inceptions a year in 2015, as at last year Ghana recorded only two inceptions of pest from the EU.

2.4 Mogloop Organic Plant-base Fertiliser by Richard Baidoo

- ◆ This product is a fertiliser containing 100 % plant enzymes, microorganisms and amino acids produced by using physical methods in all production stages. It contains all the essential (and trace) elements needed for promoting robust plant growth, sustainable soil health, structure conservation and fertility improvement.
- ◆ Due to the presence of Rhizobacteria (PGPR), and other harmful microorganisms cannot thrive and proliferate in areas where this organic fertiliser is used. The aim of this fertiliser is to

address the persistent requests from our farmers to create innovative bio-technological solutions for general problems in the natural way.

2.4.1 General problems solved by Mogloop include:

- Saline soils (high salt content)
 - Deteriorating soil structure
 - Declining inherent soil fertility
 - Poor rooting and germination
 - Low crop establishment rate
 - Stunted vegetative growth
 - Pests and diseases infestation
 - Unstable soil pH (acidic soils)
 - Poor flowering and fruit formation
 - Low yield and poor crop quality
 - Short shelf life (high perishability)
- The microorganisms, amino acids and enzymes are immobilised in the form of MOGLOOP enzymal fertiliser in package. For their mobilisation, 1litre of the fertiliser should be mixed with at least 200 litres of water. Never apply to soil that is completely dry and/or weedy. Firstly, the soil should be annealed or given water before fertiliser application.
 - This fertiliser can be used by mixing with fungicide or insecticide or herbicides or inorganic fertilisers. However, it should not be mixed directly with chlorinated city water. Rest chlorinated water for at least 24 hours before the fertiliser usage. If the use disinfectant is required, allow at least 48 hrs before and after fertiliser application. Otherwise, the effect of the fertiliser will reduce drastically.
 - MoGloop do not recommend our fertiliser as a chemical or organic drug. It works to improve plant structure and boost plant immune system on its own through natural methods.

2.4.2 Routine crop treatment for normal healthy crops

- Rinse 200 litre barrel with clean non-chlorinated water
- Fill the barrel with 100 litre of with clean non-chlorinated water
- Add 500ml of MOGLOOP organic fertiliser slowly to the clean water
- Stir continuously in order to obtain a uniform MOGLOOP solution
- Add 100litre more of water to fill the barrel and stir continuously
- That is, mix half (0.5) litre of MOGLOOP with 200litres of clean water
- Alternatively, mix one (1.0) litre of MOGLOOP with 400litres of clean water

2.4.3 Routine crop treatment of mildly-infested plants

1. Rinse 200 litre barrels with clean non-chlorinated water
2. Fill the barrel with 100litre of with clean non-chlorinated water
3. Add 1litre of MOGLOOP organic fertiliser slowly to the clean water
4. Stir continuously in order to obtain a uniform MOGLOOP solution
5. Add 100 litres more of water to fill the barrel and stir continuously
6. That is, mix one (1.0) litre of MOGLOOP with 200 litres of clean water

2.4.5 Routine crop treatment of severely-infested plants

1. Rinse 200 litres barrel with clean non-chlorinated water
2. Fill the barrel with 100 litres of with clean non-chlorinated water
3. Add 2litres of MOGLOOP organic fertiliser slowly to the clean water
4. Stir continuously in order to obtain a uniform MOGLOOP solution
5. Add 100 litres more of water to fill the barrel and stir continuously
6. That is, mix two (2.0) litres of MOGLOOP with 200 litres of clean water

2.4.6 Key benefits of using Mogloop on plants

- ◆ Early and high germination rate; early and superior rooting and root mass proliferation
- ◆ Vigorous plant growth; enhanced plant health and structure; boosted immune system
- ◆ Improved tolerance to harsh climatic conditions and high resistance to pests and diseases
- ◆ Improved photosynthetic activities, prolific flowering, fruit initiation, formation and bulking
- ◆ Improved quality, wholesomeness, yield and longer post-harvest shelf-life characteristics
- ◆ Improved soil health, fertility and structure; efficient breakdown and uptake of soil nutrients

2.4.7 Comments

- Application is done at the critical growth stages of the plant
- One recommendation is every farmer should have a buffer zone. The serves as barrier against pest and disease
- When it comes to pH, there are specific enzymes present in the Mogloop that work to correct the pH of the soil

2.5 Making Compost-Every Farmer is capable by E.O. Owusu

What is compost? Decomposed organic waste. Composting is a natural process that involves the decomposition of organic matter. It involves using organic waste around us and turning it into useful organic matter.

2.5.1 Location of the composting site should;

- o Not be along water ways or places prone to flooding.
- o Be close to the farm in a sunny or semi-shaded area.
- o Have a slope of at least 5 % but not more than 10 %.

- o Be within clearly identifiable boundaries.
- o Be chosen in a way that collection of the input materials is very close with minimum transportation.

2.5.2 Composting Process: Compost should be made using the ‘HOT HEAP’ method. The composting process laid out in this document is an open-air and turned windrow process and the windrows should be covered (Soil & More Recommendations).

NB: Compost should be made using the ‘HOT HEAP’ method

2.5.3 The best, fastest and easiest way to do ‘hot heap’ composting is to make a heap in the form of a wind-row. In wind-row composting the mixture of raw materials are placed in long narrow piles called wind-rows that are turned regularly. The dimensions of each compost must be:

1.5 – 1’75 metres high,

2.5 – 3 metres wide and

any suitable length.

There must be space to allow turning and monitoring.

2.5.4 Composting Materials

The following input materials are allowed to produce Soil & More International certified compost:

1. Brown input material group: Carbon Rich materials ie. chopped woody prunings, woodchips, shredded cardboard, shredded paper, straw and dry fallen leaves.
2. Green input material group: Nitrogen rich ingredients ie. green cover crops, leaves, grasses, crop harvest residuals, waste fruit, peels and pulps. .
3. Manure input material group: ie. cow manure, chicken manure, other available manures except pig manure.
4. Conditioning input material group: ie. Old compost and Clay.

NB: No municipal waste or slurry.

2.5.5 Storing Composting Materials: The maximum storage duration for input materials prior to composting must not exceed:

- o Brown inputs: If wet 2 weeks; If dry 4 months.
- o Green inputs: 2 weeks.
- o Manure inputs: If dry 3 months: manures must be covered or bagged and mustn't be piled up to more than 1 meter in height. If fresh no storage is allowed.

2.5.6 The mix of input materials recommended by Soil and More per heap are as follows:

40% brown components

30% green components

20% manure components

10% conditioning components

The composition of input materials within the groups (brown, green, manure, conditioning) must be defined by what is available at the composting site. The daily temperature and CO₂ monitoring of the windrow defines when to turn the heap.

As soon temperature in the heap has been maintained at 65° C for at least 3 consecutive days in order to destroy weed seeds and diseases, the heap must be turned. This should happen within the first week after building the compost.

2.5.7 Pile Construction

1. Load layer by layer.
2. Driest material below.
3. Wettest material in the middle.
4. Heaviest material on top.

2.5.8 Piling: pile chopped organic materials uniformly 45 cm thick. Trample on the materials slightly after 2-3 layers are piled. Sprinkle water to each layer, till water drips between fingers when the materials are squeezed.

2.5.9 Turning the heap: Within a few days, the heap is likely to get hot to the touch if the process has been successful. At this point turn the heap inside out and sprinkle water if it is dry, or dry material if it is soggy.

The heap may heat up again because fresh supply of air mixed into it allows this to happen. After 4 to 5 turns add a few spades of soil from a nearby undisturbed forest and then leave it undisturbed to finish composting. The compost may be ready in 6 weeks' time when the ingredients are dark brown and has earthy smelling.

2.5.10 Comment

The temperature generated within the compost is capable of destroying the causative agent of the BBS. The temperatures within the compost can raise to 65 degrees Celsius. Creating an adverse environment for the causative agent of BBS to survive.

There is a need to have this compost site on a slightly sloping (slope of about 5-10%) land to allows some level of drainage. It is also necessary to have a space for turning when creating a compost site.

Always treat manure before adding to compost.

The buyer – purchasing activities, specifications – Micheal Appiah

2.6.1 Main Challenges

Short season: June and July (Biennial)

Fruit fly

Anthraco nose

Seed Weevil

Irregular yield

Mixed maturity

Poor fruit handling

2.6.2 Our Vision

Extended Major Season-May, June, July, and August

Reduce Fruit fly, Seed Weevil, BBS and Anthracnose

Regular Yields

2.6.3 Mango specification

Criteria	Requirement
Brix	
Kent	> 8.5
Keitt	> 7.5
Internal Colour	> 0.3
Fruit fly	< 10 %
Seed Weevil	<10 %
Shock	<10 %

No chemical residues and Respect of Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI).

The preferred variety is Keitt and Kent.

2.6.4 Due to the short season (ie. June and July) there has been a need to develop a varietal selection program. HPW imported 32 new varieties and established a plot at the factory in 2015. After the establishment HPW went into variety trial and assessment selection. Once selection had

been made, the selected varieties were then multiplied and distributed. This took place in 2018. The idea behind this was to extend the major season hence increasing yield. These varieties were then studied for their susceptibility to BBS and it was discovered that the Togo Keitt, Malika and Rapoza showed low susceptibility as compared to the local varieties grown in Ghana.

2.6.5 Supplier Assessment: for a farmer to sign on to be a supplier he or she must contact an HPW office 3 months before harvesting. The farmer would then have to provide the following information;

1. Farm owner details
2. Health and safety (chemical application)
3. Quality assurance and food safety
4. Traceability and farm records
5. Payment (bank details and supporting documentation)
6. Fruit fly treatment method
7. Treat assessment and food defence
8. Certification
9. Action plan
10. Evaluation
11. Approval
12. Signatures

2.6.6 Purchasing Activities

Data captured on flower, fruit set and fruit yield paints' a clear picture of how the season would be. After capturing this information, a maturity test is done to determine the maturity level of the mangoes. A weekly supply plan is then developed based on maturity information received from supplier via HPW officers. Supplies are done on a weekly basis and this is communicated to the farmers. The matured fruits are harvested and handled properly before being transported to the factory.

2.6.7 Comments

Flowers don't mature at the same time so there would be a need for harvesting to be done in budges.

You purchasing requirements have to reviewed because it doesn't favor the farmer. This can be a problem in future.



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21st Mango Roundtable

DATE: 11th May, 2022

Venue: CONSIR Executive Lodge, Ridge - Accra

Time	Activity
8.30 - 9.00	Arrival & Registration
9.00 - 9.15	Opening Prayer, Welcome Remarks & Introduction • <i>Marjorie Q. Abdin (FAGE) & participants</i>
9.15 - 9.25	Presentation I : Introduction to Jet Stream • <i>Andrew Pabby</i>
9.25 - 9.35	Q & A
9.35 - 10.15	Presentation II : Sensitization on certificate of origin • <i>Charles Ntiri (Head of Exports - GNCCI)</i>
10.15 - 10.30	Q & A
10.30 - 10.40	Coffee Break
10.40 - 11.15	Presentation III : New EU regulations - amendments for mango • <i>Prudence Attipoe (PPRSD)</i>
11.15 - 11.30	Q & A
11.30 - 11.50	Presentation IV : “MOGLOOP” - the organic liquid fertilizer • <i>Richard Baidoo</i>
11.50 - 12.00	Q & A
12.00 - 12.10	Presentation V : Making Compost - every farmer is capable • <i>Mr. E. O. Owusu</i>
12.10 - 12.20	Q & A
12.20 - 12.35	Presentation VI: The Buyer - purchasing activities, specifications etc • <i>Michael Appiah - HPW</i>
12.35 - 12.45	Q & A
12.45	Closing Remarks , Lunch, Departure