CropLife Africa Middle East

CropLife Africa Middle East Newsletter

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Stewardship

Cotton SSPs Graduate in Uganda

21 Spray Service Providers (SSPs) graduated on 14 July 2017 in the Kasese district, Uganda. The SSPs are all members of the Nyakatonzi Farmers' Cooperative Union. All SSPs received a full set of PPE, a knapsack sprayer, ledger for record keeping, identity card, and a certificate. These SSPs are the first group from the cotton cooperative and they are eager to start selling their services.

The SSPs activities are part of a project implemented by CropLife Uganda in collaboration with the 2SCALE project (Toward Sustainable Clusters in Agribusiness through Learning in Entrepreneurship) of the International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC). The SSPs were trained during June by 3 member companies of CropLife Uganda, namely Balton, Bukoola, and Osho. A total of 23 farmers were trained but only 21 passed both the written and practical tests.

Isa Kizito Omuto lives in Kasese and is one of the SSPs that graduated. He registered to be trained as he wanted to learn something new. He says: "Although I have been applying pesticides on my fields, I have learned a lot of new things, including the calibration of a knapsack sprayer and how to handle empty containers. Before, I would just throw away the empty containers, now I will triple rinse them, puncture and bring them back to the cooperative."

Emmanuel Musungu Musene of Osho presenting some of their products

Executive Secretary Betty Atto (Right) distributing PPE to all SSPs

The member company, Osho Chemicals Industries Limited was present during the ceremony. They presented their product range and their local distributor was introduced to the SSPs. Betty Atto, Executive Secretary of CropLife Uganda, is happy with the involvement of the member companies.

"Kasese is 7 hours by road from Kampala so I was pleasantly surprised when 3 companies sent their staff to train the SSPs. It was great that Osho Chemicals also joined the graduation ceremony; it really gives additional value to the ceremony when companies can present their products. They also brought products for crops other than cotton, because many of these SSPs will also sell their services for other crops."

SSP Omuto is eager to start selling his services: "I am sure farmers will come to me because I now have a knapsack sprayer. It is difficult to hire sprayers here so it will definitely help me sell my services. I am happy if I can make 25,000 Shilling a day (7 USD)." There are already applicators in the area selling their services but Omuto is not worried about the competition: "I am trained while they are not. I can advise farmers on which pesticide to use and have good equipment. I am sure I can do a good job!"

Manon Mireille Dohmen

Proud SSPs wearing their new PPE. Left, Betty Atto and Godfrey Sabiiti, Manager of the Union, in the middle the Chairman of the Union and on the right a staff member of the union

SSP Isa Kizito Omuto

IFDC

Developing Agriculture from the Ground Up

CropLife Ghana Empties Container Bins in Ejura Sekyeredumase

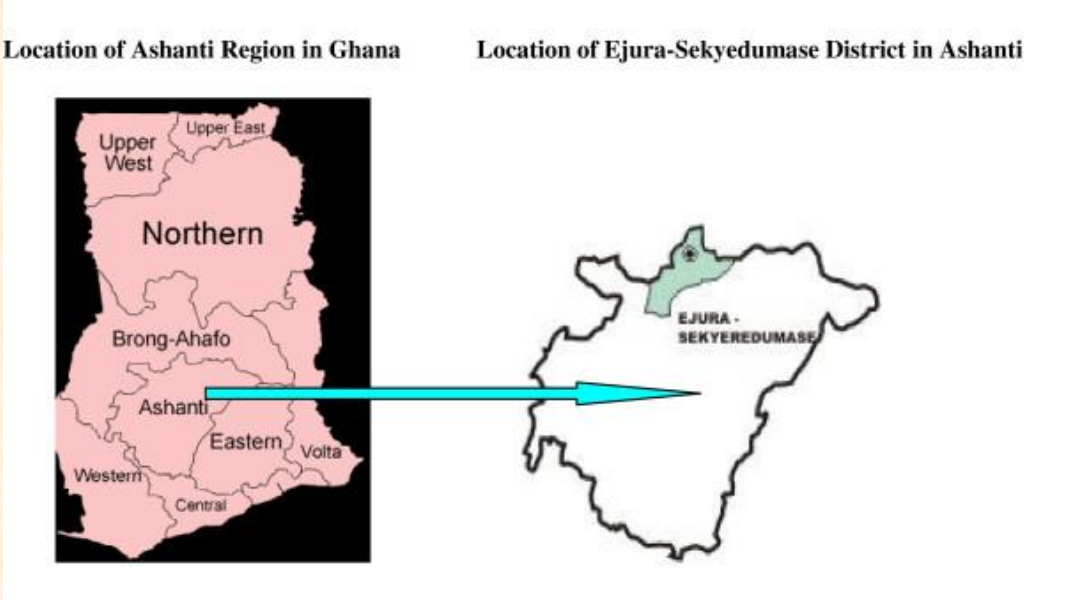
CropLife Ghana in collaboration with EZOV (a private company that processes pesticide containers for recyclers), undertook an exercise from June 20-24 in the Ejura Sekyeredumase district in the Ashanti Region to collect empty pesticide containers from 20 specially constructed collection bins erected at vantage points in the Ejura district for use by farmers.

These bins were selectively placed at vantage points for communities to enable farmers to deposit their empty pesticide containers after usage, especially when returning from their farms. These bins were constructed in 2010 under the pilot phase of the container management program. This collection exercise is the fourth, since the project was instituted in 2010. Over 90% of the containers collected are HDPE and 1 liter in size. Other containers are in several sizes but smaller than one liter packs.

The empty pesticide containers were transported to the CropLife Ghana storage facility in Pokuase for processing, shredding and storage until such time an appropriate tonnage is reached for the recycler to collect. Containers of Wynca Sunshine Products were processed, shredded and transported to the Wynca Sunshine Agric factory at Boankra, Ashanti Region to be recycled into pesticide caps for their own pesticide bottles.

Under the FAO-TCP Program for Ghana, a component covering container management is being discussed in collaboration with PPRSD/MoFA and CCMC/EPA to enable the expansion of the container management program to 5 key districts in the Ashanti Region. This program, if implemented, would increase Ghana's empty pesticide container collection from 25% of containers placed onto the market in 2016 to around 50% in 2018.

Fred Boampong



IFDC 2SCALE Recognized as Best Capacity Builder/Project -2016

The 2SCALE project builds partnerships for development. Equally important, it builds capacity, empowering farmers, farmer cooperatives and unions, agri-entrepreneurs, extension staff and others with skills and business linkages to help them grow.

Capacity building programs have made significant impacts, and these efforts have been noted by the Ethiopian government. On 10 June, the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Federal Cooperative Agency recognized 2SCALE as Best Capacity Builder/Project of the Year. The award was presented by Dr Eyasu Abraha, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources, at a function in Hawassa

In order to reduce the cost of production associated with disease and pest control in the vegetables cooperatives, 49 spray service providers selected by the Primary Cooperatives and the Unions were trained and provided with all the required equipment including personal protective gear. The goal was to reach approximately 2,000 smallholder vegetable farmers but ended in exceeding 3,000 who received effective spraying services at a relatively low cost. (extract from the IFDC 2SCALE press release)

Les Hillowitz

L-R Dedefo Abdo, CropLife Ethiopia, Assefa Degefu, IFDC, Tekalgn Ayano, IFDC and Addis Teshome, IFDC

IFDC
Developing Agriculture from the Ground Up

Certificate of recognition

IPM/RU Training Workshop for Vegetable Production in Cameroon

A series of 3 meetings took place; on May 31-June 01 in Fumbot (West) , June 12-13 in Kumba (S-West) and June 19-20 in NGaoudere (Adamaoua) at which 104 participants were accommodated.

The 2-day sessions were organized as part of the 2017 joint training program between CropLife Cameroon and the MINADER. The program aims to provide knowledge and tools to participants on IPM and responsible use of pesticides for vegetable production. The sessions focused on the following topics:

- Identification of key constraints in vegetable production in Cameroon.
- Pesticide formulations, toxicity of pesticides
- Labels and pictograms
- PPE and safety during the handling of pesticides
- IPM/RU in vegetable production
- Fake and counterfeit pesticides, and associated risks in vegetable production
- Safe transportation and storage of pesticides
- Handling empty pesticide containers
- Knapsack sprayers and calibration
- Maintenance of sprayers

The participants were very enthusiastic, whilst the interactive sessions offered opportunities to exchange and learn from one another

Bama Yao

Group Photo of the training workshop in Kumba, (Courtesy: CropLife Cameroon).

CropLife Zambia updates SSP Database

The SSP Concept commenced in Zambia in 2009 and was aimed at providing good quality crop protection products and the promotion of responsible use of pesticides to the small-holder farming sector. The concept started with 3 CropLife Zambia member companies and was funded by PROFIT, a USAID project which closed in 2011. The success achieved in the first two years, which included a rapid increase in the adoption of herbicide technology, led to the increase in the numbers of SSPs in many provinces and the take-on adoption by other companies. After 3 years, the number of certified SSPs reached approximately 2,700 and covered 5 regions, involving 7-member companies and reaching more than 12,000 farmers.

It should be noted that this activity took place before the concept was properly structured resulting in poor recordkeeping of the SSPs with the database not regularly updated. By the first quarter of 2016, a total of 3,583 SSPs had been trained with the involvement of 11 member Companies and partnerships with 3 NGOs. During 2016, a decision was taken to develop an accurate database of the SSPs to enable the project to move forward. To achieve this, 3 university students were engaged for a period of two weeks to undertake the necessary data capturing. This was done using a questionnaire and interviewing SSPs who are currently on the database via telephone.

At the end of this exercise the following results emerged:

* A total number of 1,261 SSPs were successfully reached and interviewed. This was broken down according to provinces; Lusaka 123, Eastern Province 457, Southern Province 197, Central Province 310, Copperbelt 135, Northern Province 15 and North-Western Province 24.
* A large number of the SSPs had moved to other areas and were engaged in other activities
* A number of the SSPs are not currently linked to any member companies
* A few of the projects that were engaged in conducting monitoring closed over the years

Challenges faced after such a lengthy period of no contact included:

* A large percentage of the phone numbers on that database were no longer operational
* Some areas of operation have poor mobile phone network coverage
* Many of the earlier SSPs on the database had not provided mobile phone numbers

The recommendations from this exercise include:

* Whenever possible, to follow up on those unreachable SSPs in the field
* To inform member companies about the unattached SSPs for possible linkages
* To organize training of trainers for the member companies that have no trainers
* To organize refresher training for interviewed SSPs
* The need for CropLife Zambia to develop an annual monitoring plan for SSPs to keep the data updated
* To carry out this exercise every year as well as conduct on site visits to check on activities

The outcome of this undertaking is that we now have a clean database of 1,261 SSPs with good records covering 7 of 10 provinces. We will continue building this further and ensure that we continue the monitoring of activities effectively.

Perry Ngomo

Students capturing the data

SSPs Service More than 200 Cassava Farmers in Nigeria

Eighteen Spray Service Providers (SSPs) in Oyo State in Nigeria have serviced more than 200 cassava farmers over a period of 4 months. Of all the farmers serviced, approximately 25% were female. This is one of the results of a monitoring exercise carried out in June 2017 by CropLife Nigeria. SSPs earned on average 35 USD with their application services.

SSPs are either paid per spray tank or per acre. Prices per spray tank range from 0.75 USD to 0.90 USD, while per acre this varies between 4.5 USD and 6 USD. SSPs apply mainly herbicides and insecticides. Remarkably, is that all SSPs purchase pesticides on behalf of the farmers and that all buy from field officers of CropLife Nigeria member companies.

All SSPs belong to a farmers' group that produces cassava that is purchased by Psaltry International Ltd., processing company. Psaltry sells the cassava starch to Nigerian Breweries Plc. who uses this in the brewing process of Goldberg and Star Lite beer.

The linkages between Psaltry and the farmers is made through the International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC) as part of their Towards Sustainable Clusters in Agribusiness through Learning in Entrepreneurship (2Scale) project.

CropLife signed a contract with 2SCALE last year to train 24 SSPs as a pilot to ensure that pesticide applications to the cassava is undertaken in a responsible way and that residue levels are well below the Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) established.

Manon Mireille Dohmen

National Coordinator Siji Ofoesuwa of CropLife Nigeria taking the opportunity to re-explain some points on record keeping.

Combined IRAC, HRAC and FRAC Meeting, PPRI Roodeplaat, South Africa 23 June

A presentation was given by Les Hillowitz at the meeting on the newly formed Resistance Management Project Team and the frameworks and directives developed for the immediate future.

All 3 RAC's gave updates on their respective working groups but the focus of the meeting was on Fall Army Worm and the creation of a "Country Resistance Action Plan"

The Agricultural Research Council used the opportunity to launch their Fact Sheet "The New Invasive Fall Armyworm (FAW) in South Africa". Copies of this document were circulated within the CropLife network.

Les Hillowitz

Meeting with the Crop Protection Directorate (DPVCQ), Cote d'Ivoire.

Approximately 40 participants including the Director of the Crop Protection Directorate (DPVCQ) and his colleagues, representatives of member companies of CropLife CI and of the association of generic companies (AMEPHCI), participated at the meeting on 14 June.

The meeting was called by the Director of DPVCQ who is also the chairman of the technical committee of the GEF-WB project on obsolete pesticides in Cote d'Ivoire (PROGEP-CI). The meeting aimed to share the progress in the implementation of the project with a focus on inventory. To this end a brief presentation of the project was made by both the Director of DPVCQ and by the representative of PROGEP-CI. In their respective messages, the participants were asked for full cooperation by enabling smooth access of their premises by the enumerators and also by voluntarily declaring their obstocks. The following are part of the recommendations made for a successful inventory operation:

- The DPVCQ to inform each company by sending out a courier document prior to the start of the inventory
- Each inventory sheet must bear the signature of the enumerator and a representative of the company. All information provided must be kept confidential
- Inform the companies on the proposed period for collection
- The analysis of outdated products falls under the responsibility of the DPVCQ

Bama Yao

Participants at the meeting (Photo Courtesy: CropLife CI)

Regulatory

Workshop on Improving the Quality of Agrochemicals in Ghana

On Friday, 16 June 2017, CropLife Ghana in collaboration with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Plant Protection & Regulatory Services Directorate (PPRSD) of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture (MoFA), organized a one-day workshop at the Miklin Hotel, Kumasi in the Ashanti Region of Ghana to address the quality of agrochemicals (Pesticides and Fertilizers) imported into Ghana.

All importers of agrochemical products into Ghana especially in the Ashanti Region, and including member companies of CropLife Ghana were invited to this important workshop.

EPA, the regulatory agency responsible for the registration of pesticides in the country, used the workshop to announce new measures they have adopted to improve the quality of agrochemicals imported into the country. The measures, amongst others, include the following:

1. EPA will now only accept dossiers from manufacturing companies, and not from importing companies;

2. All importers of agrochemicals need to belong to a recognized association;

3. Data to be provided on all imported agrochemicals sold and the quantities carried over to the next season

4. Importers to distribute agrochemicals to only certified input-dealers in the country

5.The tracking of all pesticide dealers in Ghana in order to improve greater accountability for input-dealers;

6. All retailers of agrochemicals will need to be certified and dressed in such a way for easy identification;

Mr. Lawrence Alato of PPRSD/MoFA sensitized importers on the Fertilizer Act stating that they either comply by the rules or face the consequences of the law.

Fred Boampong

Top: Mr. Joe Edmund of CCMC/EPA presenting the guidelines for enforcement

Above: William Kotey, President of CropLife Ghana undertaking the opening of the meeting

Bottom Left: Fred Boampong, Program Manager of CropLife Ghana

Below Right: Group Photo of Participants

Anti Counterfeiting

Ag-inputs Day and Workshop on Quality of ag-inputs

More than 140 participants attended a workshop in Bouna, north-eastern Cote d'Ivoire on 1 June.

GIZ organized the "Ag-inputs Day" to support the MINADER in their mission to sensitize the community on the quality of ag-inputs for improving agricultural production and productivity.

CropLife Cote d'Ivoire gave a presentation on the "Importance and impact of quality inputs for sustainable agricultural production" and co-facilitated a panel session together with the representative of the DPVCQ on pesticide regulations and the risks associated with illegal pesticides.

The Prefect, head of the regional local authorities, promised to provide full support to the enforcement bodies to combat the illegal trade of pesticides in the region under the recent decree of the regional committee to combat illegal pesticides in the country.

He however called on distributors and certified dealers to make an effort to be present on the market in the region to supply registered and quality inputs so that farmers can avoid illegal inputs.

Bama Yao

An exhibitor providing explanations to the delegation of local authorities headed by the Prefect and other participants including journalists (Photo Courtesy: CropLife Cote d'Ivoire).

Association Management

CropLife Zambia holds 2017 Annual General Meeting

CropLife Zambia held their 2017 AGM on 23 June 2017, attended by 19 member companies and 3 partner organizations, including iDE, Musika and the Zambia National Agro-dealers Association (ZANADA). This not being an elective AGM, the main discussions were focused on issues of counterfeiting, the outbreak of Fall Army Worm (FAW), reviewing the Constitution, container management, the SSP database and data sharing.

ZANADA is a newly constituted association for agro-dealers who are not represented within the CropLife Zambia framework. During the AGM, an invitation was extended for them to join CropLife Zambia to ensure that Stewardship programs are extended, thereby enhancing responsible use activities at agro-dealer level.

The meeting resolved to establish a program before the start of the season to fight counterfeit products which are on the increase. The program will bring on board CropLife Zambia members, the Regulator, Bureau of Standards, Revenue Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The meeting acknowledged the seriousness of the danger posed by a possible outbreak of FAW and agreed that a task force be formed to counter this and that this should be spearheaded by CropLife Zambia. The task force would work on models enhanced on identification and the establishment of an early warning system for imminent outbreaks.

After much consultation, the Association finally revised its Constitution to include important issues such as “fighting counterfeits”, “analysis of product efficacy”, “container management” and the inclusion of other membership categories such as ZANADA.

Container management has been a prominent issue at every AGM for the past 4 years and likewise, this was again the case. An update was provided on the progress with the Musika initiative as well as the pilot program which has continued with 3 large export producers delivering to the recycler, M&F. The members expressed concern at the extended delay of the program and were of the view that the M&F process should continue and should run parallel to the Musika initiative once this kicked off.

The AGM also received a report on the monitoring process for the existing SSPs and the benefits that members can receive from adopting the concept.

Perry Ngoma

Attendees at the AGM

Plant Biotechnology

ABI / ISAAA Press Conference, Thursday 15 June 2017 Grain South Africa

The press conference was opened by Andrew Bennett, Technology Development Manager, Monsanto and Chairman ABI Organizing Committee.

The event took place in two parts, the global status of commercialized biotech and the South African status of commercialized biotech.

Dr. Maneshree Jugmohan-Naidu, Director Agricultural Biotechnology, Department of Science & Technology, covered the global status of biotech in presenting the following:

The year 2016 was momentous since for the first time, Nobel Laureates released a statement in support of biotechnology and condemning critics in stance against the technology and Golden Rice. The UN Food and Agriculture Organization, International Food and Policy Research Institute, the G20 countries and other like-minded goodies, guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Agriculture have committed to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in 15 years or less. More importantly, the US National Academics of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine published a review of 900 researchers on biotech crops since 1996 and found that genetically modified crops and conventionally -bred crops have no difference in terms of probable risks to human health and the environment.

Biotech crops have now had an unblemished record of safe use and consumption for over 20 years. Future generations can benefit more from wide choices of biotech crops with improved traits for high yield and nutrition as well as safe food use and environment.

Biotech crop plantings in 2016 reached 185.1 million hectares. A year after the second decade of commercialization of biotech/GNO crops in 2016, 26 countries reached this level – an increase of 5.4 million hectares or 3% over 2015. Global hectarage of biotech crops has increased 110-fold from 1.7 million hectares in 1996 to 185.1 million hectares in 2016 – this makes biotech crops the fastest adopted crop technology in recent times. An accumulated 2.1 billion hectares was achieved in 21 years of biotech crop commercialization. The 185.1 million hectares of biotech crops were grown by 26 countries of which 19 were developing countries.

Above: Dr. Manashree Jugmohan-Naidu

Below: Dr. Langelihle Simela

The South African situation was covered by Dr. Langelihle Simela, Business Development Manager in the ABSA / Barclays Agribusiness Centre of Excellence.

South Africa planted its first biotech crops, insect resistant cotton, 19 years ago in 1998. Insect resistant maize and herbicide tolerant soybean followed in 2000 and 2001 with herbicide tolerant maize in 2003. In 2016, the country planted 2.66 million hectares of biotech crops comprising, maize 2.16 million hectares, soybean 494,000 hectares, and cotton 9,000 hectares. This was a 16% increase above the 2015 period.

For the current year, South Africa is set to harvest the biggest crop on record, estimated at 15.63 million tonnes. The average maize yield is estimated at 5.95 tonnes per hectare, which is also the highest ever. This is by far the highest maize average in Africa.

South Africa in partnership with Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda are involved in the development and deployment of biotech maize under the "Water Efficient Maize for Africa" (WEMA) project. Maize varieties with stacked drought tolerance and insect resistance were approved in June 2015 but seed will only be available in late 2017 to a limited number of smallholders. The official wide scale release to commercial farmers is planned for 2018

Les Hillowitz

Brazil Approves GM Sugarcane for Commercial Use

On June 8, 2017, Brazil's Comissão Técnica Nacional de Biossegurança (CTNBio, or National Biosafety Technical Commission) has approved the commercial use of the first genetically modified (GM) Bt sugarcane (Bt Sugarcane), CTC 20 BT, developed by the Brazilian company Centro de Tecnologia Canavieira (CTC).

Bt Sugarcane, the first GM sugarcane approved for cultivation in the world, is resistant to damages caused by sugarcane borer (Diatraea saccharalis), the main pest of sugarcane in Brazil. According to agricultural experts in Brazil, damage caused by the sugarcane borer results in approximately R$5 billion per year. The Bt gene (Bacillus thuringiensis) in CTC 20 BT, has been used widely for over 20 years in biotechnology-derived crops such as soybean, maize, cotton, and brinjal/eggplant.

The scientific dossier which evaluated Bt Sugarcane was submitted to CTNBio in 2015 for health and environmental safety assessments using internationally-accepted standards. Processing studies proved that sugar and ethanol from the new variety are the same as those derived from conventional sugarcane. The studies also showed that both the Bt gene and protein in CTC 20 BT Sugarcane are completely eliminated from sugarcane derivatives during the manufacturing process. Environmental studies did not find any negative effects on soil composition, sugarcane biodegradability, or insect populations, with the exception of the target pests (mainly the borer). CTC will now work closely with producers, starting with the distribution of 20 Bt Sugarcane seedlings, followed by closely-monitored field planting.

ISAAA

Improved Cassava Varieties to Ease Hunger in Africa

Improved varieties of cassava that will help in addressing food crisis in Africa may soon be available in the continent.

Scientists from Kenya Agricultural Livestock and Research Organization (KALRO) are developing the genetically modified Virus Resistant Cassava for Africa Plus (VIRCA Plus) varieties, which are nutritionally improved and resistant to cassava mosaic and cassava brown streak diseases.

KALRO scientist, Simon Gichuki, reported that the two diseases lead to a combined economic loss of about $180 million per year in East Africa alone. KALRO is collaborating with experts in various research institutions in Uganda and Nigeria, as well as in Donald Danforth Science Center and ISAAA.

At present, VIRCA Plus varieties are under confined field trials. KALRO researcher, Charles Wuturu, stressed that failure to fund research and not heading to regulatory institutions poses threat to cassava technology development as Kenya trails others in adoption.

According to ISAAA *Afri*Centre Director, Dr. Margaret Karembu, different ministries have varied perceptions on agriculture technology, but the policy should be harmonized to make sure that funds for research would not suffer

ISAAA

Uganda Government Upbeat on Passing GM Crops Legislation

"Together with conducive and harmonized regulations, crop biotechnology innovations can help increase food production to address the needs of the growing global population, especially those in the developing countries like Uganda," said the Minister of State for Agriculture Hon. Christopher Kibazanga. This was at the launch of the *2016 Global Status of Commercialized Biotech/GM Crops* report on July 6, 2017 at Hotel Africana, in Kampala Uganda.

The ISAAA report highlights the trends of adoption of GM crops since their first commercialization in 1996, the global economic impact of GM crops, progress of GM crops research and commercialization, as well as prospects for the future of biotech crops in Africa and beyond.

Hon. Kibazanga reiterated the government's commitment to pass the National Biotechnology and Biosafety Bill into law, in order to facilitate safe development and application of biotechnology in Uganda. The Minister engaged the Members of Parliament to speed up the process of passing the National Biotech and Biosafety law so that farmers can access products of regulated biotechnology. "Any resistance against science in any field means that you are only telling your people to remain poor," Hon. Kibazanga said.

The event was attended by media, scientists, and policy makers. The launch happened at a time when the country is still dealing with a precarious food security situation due to unpredictable rain patterns and an unprecedented refugee crisis from neighboring South Sudan.

ISAAA

L-R Faith Nguthi, Senior Program Officer of ISAAA: BarbaraZawedde, coordinator UBIC: State Minister for Agriculture, Christopher Kibazanga and Therese Ssengoba, the Board Chairperson UNCST during the launch of the ISAAA Report

Upcoming Events

IPMRU-SU training for agents of Council Coffee-Cocoa, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	**July 14 - 18**
Meeting of the Crop Protection Communications Steering Committee, Washington DC	**July 18**
Meeting of the combined Crop Protection and Plant Biotechnology Communications Steering Committee, Washington DC	**July 19**
Meeting of the Anti-Counterfeiting Steering Committee, Washington DC	**July 19**
Meeting of the Crop Protection Strategy Council, Washington DC,	**July 20**
Mission by CLI-CLAME on cocoa pollinator study in Cote d'Ivoire	**July 25 - 26**
Training of the Pesticides Committee of Cote d'Ivoire on PRD/CBI	**July 27**
Training of member companies of CropLife Cote d'Ivoire on PRD/CBI,	**July 27**
East & Southern Africa Hub and Regulatory Workshop, Harare, Zimbabwe,	**August 29 – 30**

Photo: UN.org

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GROWING FOOD - CREATING RENEWABLES - SUPPLYING SUSTAINABLY

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