

BULLETIN D'INFORMATIONS PHYTOSANITAIRES PHYTOSANITARY NEWS BULLETIN



Union Africaine
African Union
Uniao Africana
الاتحاد الأفريقي



WORKSHOP ON INVASIVE NOXIOUS WEEDS IN CROP PRODUCTION
31st october - 1st november 2011
ADDIS ABABA - ETHIOPIA

**WORKSHOP ON INVASIVE NOXIOUS WEEDS
IN CROP PRODUCTION**



**ATELIER DE MISE A JOUR DES LISTES
D'ORGANISMES NUISIBLES EN AFRIQUE
CENTRALE ET AUSTRALE ET ALIGNEMENT
DES ACTIVITES DU CPI AU PDDAA**



**THEMATIC PROGRAM NETWORK MEETING
FOR THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURE FARMING SYSTEMS TO
COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN AFRICA (TPN6)**

N° 69
Oct-Dec
2011



BULLETIN D'INFORMATIONS PHYTOSANITAIRES PHYTOSANITARY NEWS BULLETIN



**Directeur de
Publication/Publisher**
Dr Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA

**Coordonnateurs de la rédaction
Editing Coordinators**
Prof. Jean Baptiste BAHAMA
Dr Abdel Fattah Mabrouk AMER

Equipe de rédaction/ Editors
Prof. Jean Baptiste BAHAMA
Dr Abdel Fattah Mabrouk AMER
Claude TENKEU
Nana Sani Flaubert
Zafack Joseph

**Rédacteur en Chef
Editor-in-Chief**
Claude TENKEU

Traduction/Translation
Claude TENKEU

Adresse/Address
UA/CPI-AU/IAPSC
B.P/P.O. Box 4170
Yaoundé-Cameroun
Tél: 22 21 19 69
Fax: 22 21 19 67
Email: au-iapsc@au-iapsc.org
Site web: <http://www.au-iapsc.org>

SOMMAIRE/CONTENTS

EDITORIAL.....	5
LOCUSTS AND BIRDS SITUATION IN AFRICA.....	6
REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARIAN DIALOGUE ON ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH INCREASED INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN IN AFRICA	
MEETING ON HARMONIZATION OF PESTICIDE REGULATIONS IN NORTHERN AFRICA.....	9
REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP ON INVASIVE NOXIOUS WEEDS IN CROP PRODUCTION.....	14
WORKSHOPS ON UPDATING PESTS LISTS IN AFRICA AND MAINSTREAMING IAPSC'S ACTIVITIES INTO CAADP FRAMEWORK.....	22
ATELIER DE MISE A JOUR DES LISTES D'ORGANISMES NUISIBLES EN AFRIQUE CENTRALE ET AUSTRALE ET ALIGNEMENT DES ACTIVITES DU CPI AU PDDAA.....	27
NEPAD AND AFRICAN UNION SPECIALIZED OFFICES RETREAT.....	32
MISSION REPORT ON THE TRAINING WORKSHOP ON AFRICA MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING TOOL (AMERT).....	35
THEMATIC PROGRAM NETWORK MEETING FOR THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE FARMING SYSTEMS TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN AFRICA (TPN6).....	37
ATELIER SUR LE THEME « RESEAU THEMATIQUE DE PROGRAMME POUR LA PROMOTION DES SYSTEMES AGRICOLES DURABLES DANS LE CADRE DE LA LUTTE CONTRE LA DÉSERTIFICATION EN AFRIQUE (TPN6) ».....	45

“Ensuring food safety and security — people having access to an affordable, nutritionally adequate diet, and African agricultural products accessing international markets— is vital to meet the Millennium Development Goal of poverty alleviation in Africa ”





HE Mrs. Rhoda Peace Tumusiime,

AUC Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture at the signing ceremony of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Program (CAADP) country compact agreement with the DRC, Kinshasa, 17 March 2010

Chers lecteurs,
En septembre 2011, le CPI a consacré dans les n° 67 & 68 du bulletin d'informations phytosanitaires aux prises de position émanant de ses partenaires, positions dictées par les attentes légitimes des pays membres de l'Union Africaine de voir le secteur agricole prospérer dans l'économie rurale et le développement durable et l'accès au marché des produits agricoles dans leur globalité.

Cette posture des mandataires n'a-t-elle pas poussé le CPI à surexploiter les capacités techniques en mettant en oeuvre les éléments fondamentaux visant à asseoir son leadership dans les secteurs novateurs d'une agriculture en expansion ?

Ayant bénéficié au début de cette année des contributions appréciables de la Direction de la Planification Stratégique de la Commission, les programmes techniques du CPI se sont constitués dans la durée à la revalorisation des facteurs de production agricole, à savoir :

- la protection des végétaux
- le renforcement des capacités des ONPV
- l'accès au marché grâce au mécanisme de compréhension et d'application des normes phytosanitaires. Sept programmes ont donc reçu l'approbation des décideurs et sont entrain d'être implémentés à travers le continent. Au nombre de ces programmes figurent :
 1. Mise à jour des listes d'organismes nuisibles en Afrique;
 2. Renforcement de la conformité des Etats membres aux normes Sanitaires et Phytosanitaires et défis du commerce des produits agricoles des pays africains;
 3. Contribution des pays africains à l'identification et la prévention des mauvaises herbes pour la sécurité alimentaire et la santé végétale en Afrique ;
 4. Renforcement de la capacité des ONPV pour la mise en oeuvre du cadre de biosécurité et d'échange du germoplasme en Afrique;
 5. Reclassification et promotion de l'approche intégrée de lutte contre les mouches des fruits en Afrique;
 6. Harmonisation de la réglementation des pesticides en Afrique;
 7. Renforcement des capacités des ONPV d'Afrique de l'Est et du Sud pour la lutte contre les sautériaux.

Avec la stratégie africaine de renforcement des capacités phytosanitaires qui devrait très probablement évoluer vers la mise en place d'une gouvernance phytosanitaire en Afrique, le CPI peut se targuer tranquillement vers l'émergence d'une agriculture de marché, remplaçant ainsi son caractère naguère de subsistance.



Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA

Dear readers,
Welcome to this dual issue of your phytosanitary newsbulletin, a forum that covers IAPSC's activities for a given period, regularly roughly on a quarterly or semester basis.

You will recall that issues N° 67 & 68 of the newsletter centred on IAPSC partners views and stands, warranted by the legitimate expectations of the member countries of the African Union to see the agricultural sector thrive within rural economy, sustainable development and market access for agricultural products in general.

Did this fervent and recurrent demand from stakeholders not push IAPSC to overuse and strain its technical capabilities. In so doing,

they have pushed IAPSC to transcend its mandate that mainly covers plant protection, and tackled sustainable development and market access, which happen to be innovative sectors of African agriculture expansion.

Having received early this year valuable contributions by the Directorate of Strategic Planning of the African Union Commission, IAPSC's technical programs and set up in time were concerned the revaluation of agricultural inputs, including:

- Plant Protection
- Capacity building of NPPOs
- Market access through the mechanism of understanding and implementation of phytosanitary standards. Seven programs therefore received the approval of decision makers and are currently being implemented across the continent. Among these programs are:
 1. Updated pests lists in Africa;
 2. Enforcement of compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary standards and challenges for African Countries agricultural products traders
 3. Contribution of African countries in noxious weeds identification and prevention for food security and plant health in Africa;
 4. Capacity building of NPPO for supporting the implementation of African countries biosafety and germplasm exchange framework;
 5. Reclassification and improvement of Integrated Pest Management for fruit flies in Africa;
 6. Harmonization of chemical pesticide registration in Africa;
 7. Strengthening the capacity for grasshopper control in Eastern and Southern Africa.

With the African phytosanitary capacity building strategy that will most likely evolve into the establishment of plant protection governance in Africa, IAPSC will gradually move towards the emergence of a market oriented agriculture, turning away from its once subsistence nature.



LOCUSTS AND BIRDS SITUATION IN AFRICA

Zafack Joseph Transboundary pests activities officer Adapted from:
IRLCO-CSA report of migratory pest situation during October-December 2011
ETOP situation report for October- December 2011

During the period of October to December, some major plant pests persisted in some outbreaks areas in various proportions. There are Desert Locust; *Schistocerca gregaria*, Red Locust; *Nomadacris septemfasciata* and Red-Billed locust, *Quelea quelea*.

1- Situation of Desert locust; *Schistocerca gregaria* (SGR)

Adult of Desert locust; *Schistocerca gregaria*

In October, The desert locust situation was relatively calm in October in Sahel West Africa, North Africa and the Red Sea coasts. Some scattered adults were observed in **Chad, Mali, Niger** and **Sudan**. Small-scale breeding occurred in western **Mauritania**. Ground operations controlled adult groups and/or solitary individuals on 1,200 ha in northern **Mali** and 60 ha in western **Mauritania**.

In November, the situation was also calm in the summer breeding areas. Only low numbers of adults have moved from the summer breeding areas in southern **Mauritania** to the northwest and from the interior of **Sudan** to the winter breeding areas in Tokar Delta on the Red Sea coast. Scattered adults were reported in parts of the central and southern Sahara in **Algeria**, but the situation remained calm. Hoppers and adult populations persisted in parts of Tamesna, **Niger** and eastern

Chad. A similar situation may be present in parts of northern Mali where surveys were hampered by the insecurity situation.

In December, the desert locust situation remained calm, in spite of low numbers of adults and hoppers reported in coastal areas in **Sudan** and **Eritrea**. In the western region where ecological conditions remained dry locust numbers generally declined except in a few places in northwest **Mauritania**, northern **Mali** and southern Algeria where patches of green vegetation persisted. Small-scale breeding was in progress in parts of the Air Mountains in **Niger** where good rains fell.

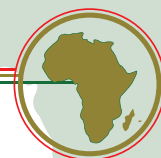
2- Situation of Red Locust; *Nomadacris septemfasciata* (NSE)

The Red Locust situation was calm during the month of October with no outbreak being reported. Medium-density adult populations were expected to have persisted in Ikuu-Katavi, Malagarasi Basin and Wembere plains of **Tanzania** following control operations carried out in May-June 2011. In other red locust outbreak areas of Lake Chilwa/Lake Chiuta plains shared by **Malawi** and **Mozambique**, Buzi-Gorongosa and Dimba plains of Mozambique and Kafue Flats of **Zambia**, low to medium density adult populations persisted. The first rains which fell during October in **Tanzania, Malawi** and **Mozambique** outbreak areas were expected to have triggered mating and egg-laying of the red locust.

In November, the International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives, carried out aerial survey of the Wembere plain, Ikuu-Katavi plains, Lake Rukwa plains, Malagarasi Basin and Bahi Valley in **Tanzania** to

Adult of Desert locust; *Schistocerca gregaria*





assess the parental Red Locust populations and ecological breeding conditions. A total of 40,150 ha were found to be potential breeding grounds out of the 184, 400 ha surveyed. Red Locust populations ranging from isolated to scattered (<1- 3 locusts/m²) were flushed in Bahi Valley, Malagarasi Basin, North and South Rukwa plains while low density swarms and concentrations (3-8 locusts/m²) were flushed in the Wembere and Ikuu-Katavi plains. Breeding conditions in the Red Locust outbreak areas continued to improve with good rainfall.

Red locust mating in Wembere plains in Tanzania, in November, 2011, IRLCO-CSA

In December, breeding conditions in the Red Locust outbreak areas continued to improve with continued rainfall. The Red Locust situation in all the Outbreak areas remained relatively calm during at the end of the month.

3- Situation of Red-Billed Quelea; *Quelea quelea* L.

Quelea birds colony roosting on acacia (DLCO-EA)

In October, Quelea birds were reported from Nyanza province of **Kenya** infesting irrigated rice and Mashonaland West and Mashonaland East provinces. 4 roosts were located at Ahero area in Nyanza province where after control of one roost, the operation was hampered by persistent heavy rains.

Quelea birds were also reported in **Zimbabwe** attacking irrigated wheat. Control operations were

undertaken in the country. A total wheat cropped area covering 1, 405 ha was under threat before ground control was undertaken using Fenthion.

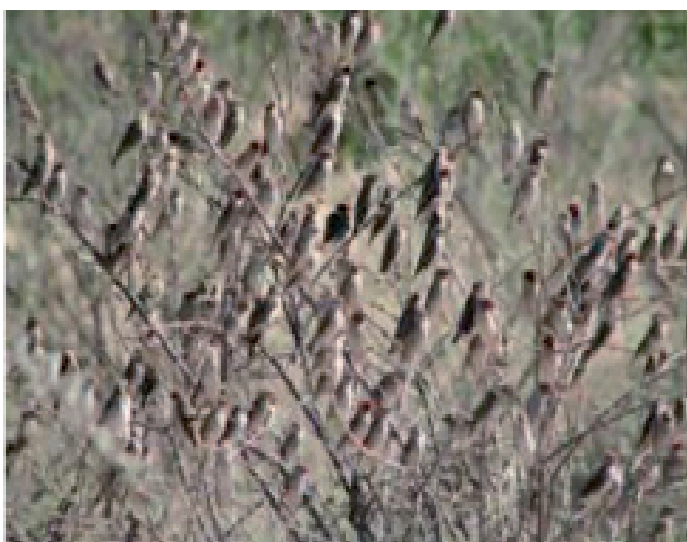
During the month of November, Quelea bird outbreaks were reported in Kisumu and Siaya districts of **Kenya**. The birds were reported damaging irrigated rice. Control was differed due to unfavorable weather conditions.

Quelea bird outbreaks were also reported in the rift valley areas and in eastern **Ethiopia** where aerial operations sprayed more than 772 ha by the end of the month.

In December there were no reports of Quelea outbreaks received at the time of compiling this report. However, Red-Billed Quelea birds could be a problem to irrigated rice in Siaya, Nyando, Kisumu and Kirinyaga in **Kenya**.

The major species of locust found are:

- Desert Locust; *Schistocerca gregaria*,
- Red Locust; *Nomadacris septemfasciata* and
- Red-Billed locust, *Quelea quelea*.



Red locust mating in Wembere plains in Tanzania, in November, 2011, IRLCO-CSA Wembere plains in Tanzania, in November, 2011, IRLCO-CSA





REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARIAN DIALOGUE ON ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH INCREASED INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN IN AFRICA

Abuja-Nigeria
October 5th- 7, 2011

The Director of the Interafrican Phytosanitary Council of African Union (AU-IAPSC), Dr Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA, took part in the above meeting, convened by the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and duly authorized by the Director of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, Dr Abebe Haile Gabriel, from 5th through 7th October 2011 in Abuja, Nigeria. The meeting was organized by FARA in collaboration with African Union, NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), Pan African Parliament (PAP), the Conference of Ministers of Agriculture (CMA/WCA), West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD, COMESA, ECOWAS, the European Center for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) (EC-ACP).

I- PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING.

The purpose of the dialogue was to enhance agricultural competitiveness through increased investments in agricultural value chains in Africa. The specific objectives were as indicated below:

- Increase understanding among Parliamentarians of the national and regional issues confronting agricultural development and trade in Africa and to identify strategic policy options for promoting competitiveness of agricultural value chains in Africa.
- Raise awareness among Parliamentarians of the need to advocate for increased investments in agricultural value chains in order to enhance productivity, competitiveness and market access;
- Promote linkages between the CAADP country and regional processes and the Parliamentary process in order to increase government support to the CAADP.

II- MEETING PROCEEDINGS

The meeting went on as per the adopted agenda, with initial addresses from FARA, ECOWAS, Nigerian officials and the Keynote address by Professor Monty Jones, Executive Director of FAFA.

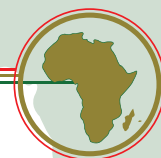
Then followed the scheduled series of presentations including the one prepared by AU-IAPSC on "African Union perspectives on investing in Agricultural Value Chains in Africa" in which Dr Jean Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA dwelt on African countries' phytosanitary capacities, African common strategy for plant protection and AU-IAPSC's success stories with regard to support to African countries in their effort to embark on the CAADP process.

Outcome of the meeting

After deliberations, the following recommendations were arrived at:

- Proposal to create an agricultural development fund for Africa
- Proposal of the holding of a parliamentary dialogue once a year in which the African Ministers of Agriculture and Finance will take part. FARA offered to organize in a sub region next year;
- Advocacy should continue with the view to reach the 10% investment in Agriculture by each African country;
- Each country should set up an Agricultural development fund, following the example of Ghana.

A full and detailed report will be made available by the organizers in the days ahead.



HARMONIZATION OF PESTICIDE REGISTRATION IN NORTHERN AFRICA

OCTOBER 26 TO 27, 2011

I- INTRODUCTION

The process of harmonization of pesticide registrations in Northern Africa was launched at the meeting of 26th to 27th October 2011 at Cairo, Egypt. This meeting was part of the implementation of IAPSC's budget programs for 2011.

II- BACKGROUND

With regional integration growing increasingly between countries, pesticide management failings in a country undoubtedly affect its neighbours, given often uncontrolled cross-border movements. It is not uncommon for a pesticide banned or not yet approved in a country to be found in another owing to population movements. It is therefore appropriate that the assessment procedures, certification use and registration of pesticides are harmonized.

In addition, the international market is becoming more demanding in terms of phytosanitary standards, especially as regards the maximum residue limits. At the same time, within states, the management of chemicals is often deficient because of the multiplicity of decision-making centres and the poor communication and consultation mechanisms. Mutual reinforcement would benefit all countries so that they can comply with the standards and therefore access international trade of agricultural Products.

III- OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

The initiative of the IAPSC was to bring together countries of North Africa to share their experiences and harmonize procedures to be implemented in the management of pesticides. In this perspective, information exchange, awareness and training are essential aspects that need focus to achieve a concerted view on the harmonization of procedures for the management of pesticides.



October 2011

IV- WORK PROGRESS

The meeting began with welcoming remarks by the Director of IAPSC, **Dr. Jean Gérard Mezui M'Ella**. In his speech, the Director of the IAPSC was keen to point out that by organizing this meeting, the IAPSC wanted to endorse the resolutions of the member countries of the African Union at its different General Meetings. As an illustration, he cited those of Yamoussoukro in 2002 and Dakar in 2004 which led to the option of the African Common Strategy for Plant Protection. They recommended the enhancement and strengthening of regulations and procedures for homologation and monitoring, the harmonization of such registrations in the context of sub regional integration, stating that the AU-IAPSC should play a decisive role for facilitation or stimulation and encouragement.

IAPSC Director's speech was followed by the official opening of the meeting by **Dr. SIDI OULD Ely**, Director of Plant Protection of the Republic of Egypt. He thanked the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of African Union for the choice of Egypt to host this important sub regional meeting. He also congratulated the technical bureau of African Union for focussing on this main problem whose solution will certainly secure human and animal health and the environment. He called on all





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Meeting on Harmonization of Pesticide regulations in Northern Africa

experts and participants to combine their efforts to reach a consensus on the harmonization process of pesticides registration in the sub region. The Egyptian Director of Plant Protection as General Moderator of this meeting declared open the Sub Regional Meeting of the Harmonization of Pesticide Registrations in Northern Africa.

A special speech was made by **Dr DIALO**, the Representative of African Union in Egypt, who deeply thanked IAPSC, his "Brother's Bureau" to join him in the organization of this important meeting. He expressed his happiness to see IAPSC organize the meeting on this subject on which an action plan had been established and adopted by African Ministers of Agriculture and Arab League at Sharm el-sheikh, Egypt. He added that from this meeting, a lot was expected.

V- PRESENTATION OF THE AGENDA

The work program presented by **Dr. Abd El-Fattah Amer Mabrouk**, Senior Scientific Officer-Entomology of IAPSC was adopted (Annex 2).

VI- EXPERT'S PRESENTATIONS

6.1 - Global harmonization of pesticides regulations requirements

The topic was developed by **Prof. Dr. Salah A. Soliman** from Egypt who brought answer on various questions, such as:

- Why such Initiative is Important?
- Who are doing the same?
- What are the basis for an Accepted Harmonization Initiative?

Prof. Salah also suggested ways to:

- To ban an active ingredient
- To register a pesticide

He used the case of the Arab Republic of Egypt to illustrate the above last point and the:

- Quality Control System

It is not only a matter of complying with specified contents, and formulation stability and performance but also the presence of any toxicologically significant impurities.

- Enforced System for Certifications in all aspects of Pesticide Trade and Handling

Various useful website were shared to country representatives as resource of information on pesticide registration in USA, EU and Egypt:

www.epa.gov/pesticides

www.ec.europa.eu/sanco_pesticides/public/index.cfm

www.apc.gov.eg

6.2- Pesticides management in Northern African region and International Trade: The case of Morocco.

The presentation was made by Mekki CHOUIBANI; Executive Director of the Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) as expert-facilitator of the meeting.

As general information, Dr Mekki revealed that pesticides management in Northern African region is governed by NEPPO, created in 1993 at Rabat-Morocco, gathering 10 countries: Algeria; Egypt; Jordan; Libya; Malta; Morocco; Pakistan; Soudan; Syria and Tunisia. Mauritania and Yemen are on the process of the ratification of the agreement.

Dr Mekki focused his presentation on the following points:

- The main challenge of NEPPO
- The use of pesticides
- Pesticide management in the region
- Pesticide homologation system
- Regulation governing pesticide network

Its took into consideration the national and international tolls.

The international tools include:

- Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions;
- Montreal protocol;
- the FAO code of conduct on the distribution and use of pesticides and
- the Strategic Approach for International Management of Chemical Products.

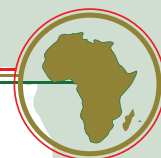
6.3- Effect of pesticides on International Trade and importance of using Biopesticides.

Presented by Prof. Nabil H.H. Bashir from the University of Gezira; Wad Medani, the Sudan, participants of the meeting has had the opportunity to listen to the following subjects:

- The Fundamental Goal of the Current internal trade regime;

ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Meeting on Harmonization of Pesticide regulations in Northern Africa



- Non-tariff barriers to trade & domestic Standards;
- The WTO & the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA); Standard-setting is limited by the provisions of the two following chapters:
 - a- Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) agreement; International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and (TBT); WTO Agreement on Sanitary & Phytosanitary Measures (SPS);
 - b- Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) agreement.
- Setting Tolerances to Ensure Food Safety;
- Impact of pesticides on Regional and Global Trade;
- Importation of Pesticides and Devices (Example: USA);

Prof. Nabil enriched his presentation by sharing his knowledge on biopesticides, its advantages, biopesticides regulation.

6.4- Safe use of pesticides

He Established a comprehensive set of rules to govern countries' domestic setting of measures that concern plant and animal health, such as: Food safety & pesticide regulations.

- The WTO & the International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS),
- WHO, IPCS, IOMC & World Summit on Sustainable Development WSSD;
- Global Harmonization System (GHS);
- IPCS & Health professionals;
 - The benefits of Rotterdam Convention;
 - The benefits of GHS;
 - NAFTA technical Working Group ;
 - International Code of Conduct (COC) on the Distribution & Use of Pesticides;
 - Presentation of the important points of the COC;
 - Exporting countries duties;
 - Pesticide industry and traders duties;
 - Importance of testing pesticides;

The representative of the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), **Dr. Mohamed ISMAIL** took the example of AMU's member countries to illustrate the impact of the use of pesticides in our environment. Indeed, in the institutional frame work of the sustainable management of the natural resources, AMU has established a working group for the rationalization of the use of pesticides.

After the member countries' presentation of pesticides situation that is different from one country to another, Dr. ISMAIL announced the recommendations of the 21st February 2011 at Tunis to the working group for the rationalization of the use of pesticides as followed:

- The installation of a sensitization program to the benefit of producers as for the stake to comply with the technical requirements and the pesticide standards.
- To reduce the use of the pesticides and to turn to the integrated pest management.
- To strengthen the control systems of quality, including the standards applicable to the residues of pesticides, they must be more rigorous both for the domestic consumption than export.

Each country should possess or have access to facilities to verify & exercise control over the quality of pesticides offered for sale or export, to establish the quantity of the a.i. or ingredients & the suitability of their formulation, according to FAO or WHO specifications, when available.

- Regulatory and technical requirements;
- Availability and use of pesticides;
- Distribution and trade;
- The procurer of pesticides;
- International policy instruments with direct operational implications for pesticides management;

6.5- Importance of pesticides residue in Trading and Human Health

The topic was presented by **Dr Ashraf Mahmoud el Marsafy**, Director of Central Laboratory of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy Metals in Food. He shared the experience of his lab with participants of the meeting.

- Central Laboratory of Residue Analysis of Pesticides and Heavy Metals in Food (QCAP) management is committed to good professional practices, to offer high quality of testing services according





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Meeting on Harmonization of Pesticide regulations in Northern Africa

to the requirements of international standards ISO/IEC 17025:2005; the lab has been awarded the official international accreditation certificate since 1996 by the Finnish Accreditation Service.

- Within the framework of its registered activity, QCAP lab is officially involved in control system for different food commodities through conducting different types of chemical and biological analyses in Egyptian exports, imports and domestic samples.
- QCAP lab is combining modern equipped laboratories furnished with up-to-date analytical equipment in addition to high caliber staff that strictly carrying out validated international methodologies and working with international standards to provide powerful package of analytical services

Since the QCAP lab started its activity in 1995, more than 200,000 samples have been analyzed with target to reach the capacity of 50,000 samples annually. QCAP lab's analytical list contains more than 250 chemical contaminants and 16 microorganisms. QCAP lab sincerely cooperates with the customers and takes in consideration their requests and listens to their comments about lab performance in relation to any piece of work performed.

VII- COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

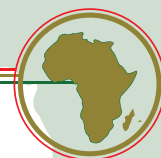
From country presentations, it emerged that activities of homologation, formulation, importation, marketing and the use of pesticides in different countries are governed by regulations, based at the national level by the legislative and regulative text, and at the international level by conventions, protocols, agreements, directives and others. Insufficiency of qualified human resources and the up-to-date analysis material remains crucial in some countries. Insufficiency of toxicological and ecotoxicological Lab was also reported. Gift of pesticides during the crises which can become obsolete could also be solved by the practice of triangulation system between countries. A clear will for the regional harmonization of the pesticide regulations was expressed by all country representatives.

VIII- RECOMMENDATIONS

- To encourage the withdrawal of the whole homologated pesticides registered on appendix III of the Rotterdam convention (PIC).
- To encourage the withdrawal of the approved pesticides registered on the appendix of the Stockholm convention (POP).
- To encourage the countries to revise the list of the active substances marketing in respect of the commitments agreed with the conventions. The withdrawal would relate to only substances presenting a sanitary and environmental risk.
- * To associate the private sector in the biological method of test in order to facilitate the procedure of homologation of the pesticides.
- The installation of international collaboration for the analysis of the commercial preparations.
- To reinforce the exchange in the regional scales of the regulations, procedures, directives and expertise.
- To encourage the countries to respect the commitments with International conventions.
- To encourage the countries with the development of the regulation governing the certification of the material of spray.
- To encourage countries to set up the control programs of the use of the pesticides.
- To encourage countries to set up a experimentation system of pesticides homologation, respecting good practices.
- IAPSC, the NEPPO and the AMU must collaborate and support the sub regional co-operation in the field of strengthening capacities of the Member States as regards harmonization of the regulation of the use of pesticides.
- To encourage the countries to set up sensitization programs of farmers on the integrated pests management on the rational use of pesticides.
- To strengthen capacities of the plants protection services (Training).
- To encourage the countries with the elimination of obsolete stocks of pesticides.
- To develop the integrated pests management, in order to positively fulfill the agricultural, environmental and sanitary requirements.
- To reinforce and update the legislations and regulations concerning pesticides sector.
- To set up a periodic system of collection of data concerning pesticides in the countries of North Africa in order to avoid the reconstitution of obsolete stocks.

ACTIVITES DU CPI/JA/IAPSC/JA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Meeting on Harmonization of Pesticide regulations in Northern Africa



- To develop technical and scientists capabilities of the national authorities in charged of the management of the pesticides (evaluation of risks, homologation, distribution, forwarding, control etc).
- To encourage the commercial good practices generally allowed;
- Countries should set up the statutory procedure control of quality and adequacy of pesticides in order to promote their judicious and effective use and to prevent the risks associated with their use.
- To promote practices which reduce the risks in the handling of the pesticides, with harmful effects on man and environment and prevention of accidental poisonings resulting from bad handling.
- * Countries should adopt the concept “ the life cycle” to approach all the important aspects dependent on the development, regulation, production, management, packing, labeling, distribution, handling, application, use and control, including the activities post recording and elimination of all types of pesticides and their containers.
- The companies should provide information and instructions for each packaging of pesticide, in a format and a language suitable to ensure an effective use and thus to reduce the risks during handling.
- * The agro pharmaceutical companies should be able to bring an effective and constant technical support for the good management products, including advices on elimination of pesticides and containers. If necessary, the companies must take care that each pesticide and product are tested in an adequate and effective way by established procedures and trial methods, in order to evaluate its effectiveness, its behavior, its effect, dangers and risks concerning the various current conditions in the areas or the countries of use.
- * To provide advices and assistance on the training of the technical staff implied in analyzes of pesticides.
- To carry out trials of residues before marketing, at least in conformity with the Codex Alimentarius and FAO directives on the good practices of analyzes and on the data of the residues in order to provide a base of establishment of Maximal Residues Limits adapted.
- Each country must have or have access to installations in order to check and make controls on the quality of the pesticides put on sale or intended to export, to know the quantity of the ingredients and the relevance of their formulation, according to the specifications of FAO or of WHO, when they are available.
- * The agro pharmaceutical companies and governments should collaborate for the post-inscription monitoring or carry out studies of monitoring in order to determine the fate of pesticides and their sanitary and environmental effects in natural area.
- The companies must provide to the national authorities of regulation any information, news or revised, which could amend the statue of the pesticide, at soon as it is available. All the pesticides and derived imported must:
 - Be in conformity with the regulation on the pesticides.
 - Be recorded near the authorized bodies.
 - Not to be faded or to have undergone modifications.
 - Be labeled.

IAPSC's Phytosanitary newsbulletin is African RPPO's Forum on Phytosanitary Information. It therefore welcomes NPPO's and REC's contributions on their activities carried out at the national or regional levels.





WORKSHOP ON INVASIVE NOXIOUS WEEDS IN CROP PRODUCTION

31ST OCTOBER – 1ST NOVEMBER, 2011

ADDIS ABABA-ETHIOPIA

1. INTRODUCTION

The spread of noxious and invasive weeds on public, agro-firms and private farms in Africa continues to be cause of great economic and environmental concern. While many African governments and international agencies are involved, there is currently no fully coordinated, stakeholders informed plan for addressing these issues. The Inter-African Phytosanitary Council has organized a two days workshop to identify stakeholders' needs and solicit input on the noxious weeds establishment, impacts, management as well as the development of the African weeds strategies and action plans to address noxious weeds issues in Africa.

17 participants at the workshop from nine African countries, CABI, Ethiopian Research Institute and AU-IAPSC. The draft agenda included brainstorming on noxious weeds issues and strategy, and overview of Invasive Alien Species in Africa, Noxious weeds and their management and phytosanitary regulations related to noxious weeds in crop production. Upon presenting the status of noxious weeds affecting their respective countries, Participants at the workshop developed noxious weeds strategic and action plans that will serve as a guide for prioritizing noxious weeds control efforts, coordinating communication and sharing of information among African National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and other stakeholders.

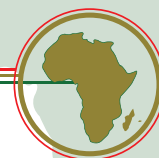
The purpose of the workshop was to enhance the capacity of participants through strengthening the enabling policy environment for invasive



plant Species management, which covers policies, legislation, continental strategies and plans as well as stakeholders' institution relevant to noxious weeds.

2. OPENING CEREMONY

Dr. Jean-Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA, Director of AU-IAPSC in his opening speech pointed out that weeds can cause unwanted impacts to natural systems and biological diversity as well as economies, recreation and health. Thus this workshop focused on heightening awareness of the problems that exotic, invasive weeds cause in Africa and to discuss management methods of priority of the more common, high-interest, problematic weeds. An overview of noxious weeds will be given; whether they are perennial, biennial or annual, their different growth patterns and how to control them. He hoped participants will gain better general understanding so as to help to coordinate and facilitate at national level collaboration in databases



design, early warning systems, monitoring and other means of preventing invasive plant species problems. He urged participants to make good use of this forum to make fruitful contribution and discussion. He suggested that this workshop will provide guidelines to help lessen the spread of noxious weeds in Africa.

3. ORGANIZATION OF WORKING GROUPS, OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTPUT OF THE WORKSHOP (PROF. BAHAMA)

The workshop aimed at strengthening collaboration, information sharing and setting up noxious weeds control among African NPPOs. More specifically, it aimed at:

- Sharing information on African noxious weeds species;
- Strengthening contact and collaboration among NPPOs and enhancing their capacity to better manage invasive species;
- Proposing preventive measures against the introduction and spread of invasive species and
- Setting up a panel to establish quarantine invasive and noxious weeds in Africa.

He further developed expected outputs of the workshop which include:

- Updating quarantine list of noxious weeds in Africa;
- Initiating and sharing of information and cooperation on noxious weeds and
- Prioritizing action plans to control noxious weeds.

4. PRESENTATIONS

4.1. Noxious weeds issues and strategies (Mr. Nana Sani)

There has been no national weeds survey in the different farming sector in many African countries. Thus Mr. Nana focused his presentation on the impact of weeds in Africa, management of noxious weeds by various stakeholders including their roles and responsibilities and methods of weeds control. He further emphasized on the development of the African weeds strategy and action plan. He urged NPPOs to note that, periodic weed surveys are necessary in Africa as weeds population,

composition, intensity and infestation change with climate, crops varieties and agricultural practices. The strategic and action plan guideline provided and those to be developed by participants will enable IAPSC to:

- Prioritize noxious weeds control effort;
- Develop communication and information among all stakeholders (NPPOs, Research Institutes, Universities and farmers);
- Develop strategic plan 2012-2015 and
- Support future grant application of IAPSC's noxious and/or invasive weeds 'coordinating action.

4.2. Overview of Noxious Alien Plants in Africa (Dr. Arne WITT)



Strangleweed (*Cuscuta epithymum*) parasitic weeds on mature Sugar Beet Plants
Source: profimedia.si

After briefly discussing the importance of Agriculture, threats to food security and biodiversity, food production and pastoralism in Africa, the presenter affirmed that there is very little data on the impact of IAS on pasture. It has been estimated that weeds in general cause a yield loss of about 10% in developed countries and 25-30% in the least developed countries. He further said that Invasive Alien Plants have a far bigger impact on livelihoods. It is a cross-cutting issue impacting on: ecosystem function; biodiversity which includes tourism, crop production, pasture production, human and animal health and economic growth. Despite these impacts very little is being done to stop the spread. However CABI's effort to contain and prevent noxious and invasive weeds consists of developing information and awareness, strengthening policy and legislation with the establishment of coordinating unit, development of NISSAP and creating cost-recovery mechanisms for IAP management. CABI also carries out capacity building with the training strategy



ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Report of the Workshop on invasive noxious weeds in CROP production

which is developed and promoted, the provision of equipment and material support to quarantine departments, the curriculum development, and support for students and conference attendance. It further develops IAP prevention and management which concerns the development of risk analysis procedures, early detection and rapid response mechanisms and the record of presence and impact of IAS and the promotion of integrated management at pilot sites.

4.3. Noxious weeds and their Management: Case study of Ethiopia (Dr. Fasil Reda)



Branched broomrape, a parasitic weed
Source: abc.net.au

The presenter focused on major noxious weeds found in Ethiopia; IAS & parasitic weeds as examples with details on distribution and importance, management efforts, awareness & sensitization, prevention & control and more importantly community base approaches. He reaffirmed that large numbers of noxious weeds are causing massive socio-economic, health and environmental problems in Ethiopia before classifying these species into three categories: Invasive alien species, parasitic weeds and regular/conventional annual & perennial weeds. Since noxious weeds, especially IAS and parasitic weeds are inflicting massive damage on the environment in general and agro-ecosystems and biodiversity in particular; efforts being undertaken in Ethiopia are very limited and largely fragmented, and the problem is growing. IAS are spreading undeterred, encroaching further into natural reserves rich in biodiversity, game parks and rangelands. Of late, some encouraging developments with externally funded projects were effective. However, considering the magnitude of the problem, those efforts are inadequate. More concerted efforts are required to bring all

stakeholders across the country and beyond on board for synergy and complementarily that is needed to make head way against such a complex problem. This presentation was illustrated with *Striga* spp; *Parthenium* spp and *Prosopis* spp with the respective crops affected.

4.4. Phytosanitary regulations related to noxious weeds in crop production (Prof. Bahama)

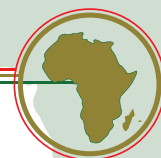
Taking cognizance that most African countries do not have Weeds Acts (existing regulations do not include noxious weeds), the regulatory mechanisms presented concerned seed laws, noxious weeds acts, quarantine and sanitation. IAPSC plays an important role in the phytosanitary regulation of noxious weeds which include:

- promote preparation and implementation of weeds regulations (phytosanitary regulations) by member countries of AU;
- strengthens capacity building of member countries in weed risks assessment and management;
- facilitate networking/collaboration among NPPOs and
- collect and disseminate information.

However, the main responsibility lies in the hands of NPPOs of African countries which should implement these legislations, update existing phytosanitary laws / regulations to include noxious weeds. Also, there is a need to harmonize the process of noxious weeds control by getting on board Regional Economic Communities.

5. COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS ON THE STATUS OF NOXIOUS WEEDS.

Country representatives presentations' at the two-day workshop focused primarily on major invasive plant species that are of quarantine importance, but are common unregulated weeds that have an impact upon crops production, environmental and other values including prevention and control methods applied, regulatory framework for noxious weeds and main constraints and prospects for weeds management. It should be recalled that major weeds are introduced into the continent through food, air and florists. Limited application of eradication, containment, control and quarantine measures against the introduction and spread of major Invasive Plant Species and noxious weeds in



the continent and their classification remain great challenges to be addressed. Other constraints pointed out were the difficulty in mobilizing resources, the inadequate expertise in weed science, the lack of advocacy and poor sensitization. However, the way forward arrived at includes:

- Phytosanitary systems should address all introductions;
- Issue of import permits is a window for official introduction, hence needs risk assessment for introductions;
- Border control of imports and other pathways;
- Adopt precautionary principle;
- Do weed risk analysis: identifying species or pathways that pose an environmental risk;
- Phytosanitary measures adopted should consider existing legal framework and
- There should be more specific related standards.

6. ORGANIZATION OF WORKING GROUPS

Participants were grouped into two; to elaborate African noxious weeds management strategies and action plans. A priority consensus noxious weeds list arrived at. The two groups also developed not only the control / Management strategies of Invasive Plant Species of parasitic weeds like Striga, Invasive weeds & Conventional weeds, but also an action plan on strengthening/developing policy and legislation, capacity building, awareness creation and regional cooperation.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of presentations and discussions, participants at the workshop made concrete recommendations to African Member States and IAPSC.

i. Recommendations to AU Member States

- Develop and/or strengthen existing Plant Protection Acts so as to include the management of noxious weeds and/or invasive plant species;
- Develop a National Invasive Species Strategy and Action Plans to include the management of all invasive organisms including plant and animal diseases, arthropods, and weeds;
- Develop and implement a cost-recovery mechanisms to facilitate and fund the

management of Invasive species/noxious weeds and

- Establish of a National IS Coordination Unit.

ii. Recommendations to IAPSC

- IAPSC should be mandated to ensure that the recommendations of this workshop are implemented by NPPOs;
- IAPSC should work in collaboration with member countries and RECs to come up with harmonized phytosanitary regulations and to ensure that focal points on noxious weeds / invasive weeds are established and facilitated in each country and to develop Inter-Africa network on IAS and noxious weeds;
- IAPSC should organize an international forum for UN agencies, International Agricultural Research Agencies, etc to sensitize them on the eminent problem of noxious weeds / invasive species in member countries.

8. CONCLUSION

In Africa, there is a need to define for each country/region a strategic and action plan to identify and control weeds and establish a list of noxious weeds undesirable on production sites, in seed lots and the environment as a whole, while ensuring surveillance.

The list of noxious weeds must help in enabling technical regulations that complement seed legislations. To define the list of noxious weeds for each country and /or region; weed scientists, seed growers and seed inspectors, crop protection and extension officials must come together. IAPSC through this workshop facilitated the process and enhanced capacity building of participants on Invasive Plant Species and /or noxious weeds affecting Africa and developed a consensus priority list of these pests.

1. CLOSING CEREMONY

A closing remark was given by Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA, Director of IAPSC who thanked participants for their valuable contributions and encouraged them to organize restitution meetings upon return to their respective countries. Similarly, invited resources persons and AU-IAPSC thanked the Federal Republic of Ethiopia respectively for their hospitality, special contribution, and available logistics that helped make the holding of the workshop a success.



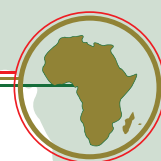


ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

LIST OF PRIORITIES NOXIOUS AND INVASIVES WEEDS IN AFRICA

SERIAL	SPECIES	CROP/PASTURE/ ENVIRONMENTAL	IMPACT	EASE OF CONTROL	REGION
1	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Pasture/environmental	+++	++	EA, SA
2	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Environmental	+++	++	EA, SA
3	<i>Acanthospermum</i> spp.	Crop	++	++	WA, EA, NA
4	<i>Ageratum</i> <i>conyzoides</i>	Crops	+	++	Africa
5	<i>Alectra</i> spp.	Crops	+++	+++	WA
6	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	Crops	++	+	Africa
7	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Crops	++	++	WA, EA, NA
8	<i>Argemone</i> spp.	Pasture/crops	++	+	Africa
9	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Crops	++	++	SA, EA
10	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Environmental	++	++	Africa
11	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Crops	+	+	Africa
12	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Crops/pasture/environmental	++	++	EA, SA, WA
13	<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i>	Crops/pasture	++	+++	SA, WA
14	<i>Chenopodium</i> spp.	Crops	+	+	Africa
15	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Crops/pasture/environmental	+++	++	EA, NA, WA
16	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Crops	++	++	EA, WA
17	<i>Commelina</i> <i>bengalensis</i>	Crop	+++	+++	EA, WA
18	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Crops	++	++	SA, EA, WA, NA
19	<i>Conyza</i> spp.	Crops	++	++	Africa
20	<i>Cryptostegia</i> <i>grandiflora</i>	Environmental	+++	++	EA, SA
21	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	Crops	++	+++	Africa
22	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Crops	+++	+++	Africa
23	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.	Crops	+++	+++	Africa
24	<i>Dactyloctenium</i> <i>aegyptium</i>	Crops	++	+++	WA, EA
25	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Crops/pasture/environmental	+	+	Africa





26	<i>Digitaria horizontalis</i>	Crops	++	+++	NA, WA, EA
27	<i>E. crus-gali</i>	Crop	+++	++	NA
28	<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Crop	+++	+++	WA, EA, NA
29	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Crop	+++	+++	WA
30	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Environmental	+++	++	Africa
31	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.	Crops	++	++	EA, WA
32	<i>Eulesine africana</i>	Crops	++	++	EA
33	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	Crop	++	++	WA, EA, NA
34	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Crop	++	++	NA
35	<i>Fimbristyllis littoralis</i>	Crops	+++	+++	WA, NA, EA
36	<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	Pasture	++	+++	EA
37	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Crops/pasture	+++	+++	Africa
38	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Crop/environmental	++	+++	WA
39	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	Environmental	++	++	SA
40	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Crops/Environmental	++	+++	SA, EA
41	<i>Ischaemum rugosum</i>	Crops	++	+++	WA
42	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Pasture/environmental	+++	+++	Africa
44	<i>Launaea cornuta</i>	Crops	+++	+++	WA
45	<i>Leersia hexandra</i>	Crops	+++	+++	WA
46	<i>Lolium</i> spp.	Crops	++	++	EA, SA
47	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Pasture/environmental	+++	+++	WA, EA
48	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Crop/pasture/environmental	++	++	WA, EA
49	<i>Minosa diplotricha</i>	Crop/pasture/environmental	+++	++	WA, EA
50	<i>Montanoa hibiscifolia</i>	Environmental	+++	++	EA, SA
51	<i>Orobanche</i> spp.	Crop	+++	+++	WA, EA, NA
52	<i>Oryza</i> spp.	Crops	+++	+++	WA
53	<i>Oxalis</i> spp.	Crops	+++	+++	EA
54	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Environmental	++	++	EA, SA
56	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Crop/pasture/environmental	+++	+++	EA, SA

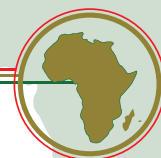




ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

57	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Crops/environmental	+	+++	EA
58	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	Pasture/environmental	+	++	SA, EA
59	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Crops/environmental	+++	+++	NA
60	<i>Pinus</i> spp.	Environmental	++	++	EA, SA
61	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Environmental	++	++	Africa
62	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Crops	+	+	Africa
63	<i>Polypogon menspeliensis</i>	Crops	++	+++	NA
64	<i>Portulocaria oleracea</i>	Crops	++	+++	NA, EA
65	<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	Pasture/environmental	+++	++	SA, EA, NA
66	<i>Rhaphanus raphnistrum</i>	Crops	++	++	NA
67	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	Crops	+++	+++	WA, NA, EA
68	<i>Rubus</i> spp.	Pasture/environmental	+++	+++	EA, SA
69	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Environmental	++	++	Africa
70	<i>Senna</i> spp.	Crops/pasture/environmental	++	++	EA, WA
71	<i>Sida</i> spp.	Crop	+	+	WA, NA, EA
72	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>				
73	<i>Solanum incanum</i>	Pasture/environmental	+++	+++	EA
74	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Environmental	++	++	EA, SA
75	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Pasture	++	+++	EA
76	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Crops	++	+++	NA, EA
77	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Crops	++	+++	EA
78	<i>Sphenoclea zeynalica</i>	Crops	+++	+++	WA
79	<i>Striga</i> spp.	Crop	+++	+++	WA, EA, NA, SA
80	<i>Tithonia</i> spp.	Environmental	+++	++	EA, SA, WA
81	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Crop	++	+	WA
82	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Pasture/environmental	+	++	Africa
83	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Crops/pasture/environmental	+	+++	NA, EA, SA





		Crop/pasture/environmental	Impact	Ease of control	Region
		Pasture/environmental	+++	++	EA, SA
		Environmental	+++	++	EA, SA
	Species	Crop	++	++	WA, EA, NA
	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Crops	+	++	Africa
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Crops	+++	+++	WA
	<i>Acanthospermum spp.</i>	Crops	++	+	Africa
	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	Crops	++	++	WA, EA, NA
	<i>Alectra spp.</i>	Pasture/crops	++	+	Africa
	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>	Crops	++	++	SA, EA
	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Environmental	++	++	Africa
	<i>Argemone spp.</i>	Crops	+	+	Africa
	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Crops/pasture/environmental	++	++	EA, SA, WA
	<i>Azolla filiculoides</i>	Crops/pasture	++	+++	SA, WA
	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Crops	+	+	Africa
	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Crops/pasture/environmental	+++	++	EA, NA, WA
	<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i>	Crops	++	++	EA, WA
	<i>Chenopodium spp.</i>	Crop	+++	+++	EA, WA
	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Crops	++	++	SA, EA, WA, NA
	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Crops	++	++	Africa
	<i>Commelina bengalensis</i>	Environmental	+++	++	EA, SA
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Crops	++	+++	Africa





WORKSHOPS ON UPDATING PESTS LISTS IN AFRICA AND MAINSTREAMING IAPSC'S ACTIVITIES INTO CAADP FRAMEWORK.

MAPUTO - MOZAMBIQUE:
DECEMBER 5-8, 2011.



1. INTRODUCTION

From December 5-8, 2011, two workshops on updating spatial and temporal analysis of pest lists in Africa and mainstreaming the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)'s activities into the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) framework were held in Maputo, Mozambique. The workshops were organized within the framework of IAPSC's Program budget for 2011.

The first 2-day workshop (5-6 December, 2011) was reserved for the sharing of information on pests lists of selected countries in Central and Southern Africa, improving systems for pest listing and pests lists maintenance and enhancing cooperation among different plant protection organizations.

After the opening ceremony on the first day, participants were drilled on a review and discussion of presentations on the context for updating pests lists in Africa, pathways of introduction of pests of regulatory significance, the cooperative agricultural pests survey program approach to surveying pests, and country presentations on pests lists. The second day focused on the discussions, drafting and adoption of recommendations on pests list update for central and southern African sub-regions.

The second workshop (7-8 December, 2011) objectives centred on sharing information with countries and Lead institutions engaged in CAADP implementation process and mainstreaming IAPSC's activities into the CAADP framework.

The two workshops were hosted in collaboration with the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Mozambique with the participation of NPPO's officials and scientists from universities and

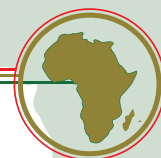
CAADP pillars lead institutions representatives. The workshops were attended by 23 participants from countries including Botswana, D.R. Congo, Gabon, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Universities of Ghana and Zambia and IAPSC.

A visit to the plant quarantine station and tissues culture laboratory in Maputo closed the second workshop.

2. OPENING CEREMONY

Three speeches marked the ceremony:

- Mrs. Serafina MANGANA, Head of the Plant Health Department; NPPO Mozambique, welcomed participants to the meeting.
- Dr Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA, Director of AU-AIPSC in his welcome remarks said that plant health and biosecurity were seen as a priority by the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council. He urged NPPO officials to seize the opportunity to come up with their countries pests lists and possibly the drawing of action plans to control these pests using a interdisciplinary approach. The action plan would be constructed around four themes: practical actions, import inspections and controls, public and or government engagement and research. Participants were asked to help identify key issues and priorities in order to inform development of the plan.
- Mr. Marcelo CHAQUISSE, Deputy National Director of Agrarian Services of Mozambique, in his opening speech welcomed participants and talked about a shift in the approach in dealing with plant pests. The pest lists database is used to prepare an appropriate report, especially when the exporting country of crops commodities is asked by an importing country to provide the commodity pest lists. He then declared the ceremony open.



3. PRESENTATIONS

3.1. Reports on pest lists update

3.1.1. Context for updating plant pest lists in Africa (Prof. Bahama-IAPSC).

Prof. Bahama gave a presentation on the context of plant pests lists establishment and update for the meeting. He recalled the relevant articles of the International Plant Protection Convention, especially Article VII.2i which states the obligation of contracting parties to the IPPC to prepare and make available, to the best of their abilities, lists of regulated pests. He further referred to ISPM 19 to provide more details on pests lists establishment, pests lists update and utility, the role and responsibility of NPPOs in pests lists update. Special emphasis was put on the capacities needed for pest listing and the necessity for cooperation.

3.1.2. Pathways of introduction of pests of regulatory significance (Prof. Bahama-IAPSC).

In his second presentation, Prof. Bahama outlined the importance of an improved understanding of pathways of plant pest movement into and within the entire African continent. The regular pest pathways cited include: human movement, airline passenger baggage and air cargoes, mail medium, maritime trade, hitchhikers, wood packaging material, forestry-related pathways, propagative materials and natural spread. Conducting surveys to identify the high risk pathway helps countries to streamline the means allocated to inspections, he said. The best strategy to risk management is regional cooperation to prevent entry into a large zone through quarantine and regional programs of eradication.

3.1.3. Cooperative agricultural pests survey program approach to surveying for exotic, invasive species (Nana Sani, IAPSC).

Mr. Nana Sani introduced this topic by pointing out the challenges to plant health and markets which include threat to Invasive Alien Species, access to research and education, changing social values, access to pest control tools, capacity for

pest surveillance, capacity for rapid response and compensation and climate change. He defined the Cooperative Agricultural Pests Survey (CAPS) as a pests-surveillance program which should be managed cooperatively by National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and all agricultural stakeholders. The objectives of CAPS being early detection of foreign plant pests, management of national plant pests' database and survey tools, supporting exports of chosen country agricultural commodities and expanding plant pest preparedness and response capability. The goal of CAPS is based on the selection of plant pests for national early detection survey enabled the presenter to develop major criteria of CAPS which are pest entry potential, establishment potential, potential for pest establishment proliferation and spread, the economic and non economic impact. He provided prioritized pests lists, defined national strategy and talked about decision criteria and commodity survey. To put CAPS in place, NPPOs officials should work with integrity and competence, build trusting cooperative and open partnerships, encourage the wise use of public resource and communicate proactively.

3.1.4. Country presentations on pest lists.

In country presentations, emphasis was put on country plant protection and quarantine services background information or plant protection structures, available pest lists and host and or commodities, challenges and opportunities. Despite relevant opportunities like availability of NPPOs within the Ministry of Agriculture, government commitment to fight against plant pests, existence of diagnostic laboratory and trained staff remain limiting factors. Major challenges thus registered include:

- Lack of awareness.
- Limited capacity (human resources, infrastructure, equipment, and standards procedures);
- Insufficient funds, and

3.2. Critical issues

Participants took a vote to nominate the most important areas in pest list update that require research, development or international collaboration. The critical issues are listed in order of importance.





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Workshops on updating pests lists in Africa and Mainstreaming IAPSC'S

- Improvement of plant pest list update system in Central Africa region and assessment, validation and documentation of pests of interest pathways in Africa;
- Pest distribution and reporting that remain a major concern to many African NPPOs;
- Availability and accessibility of pest primary data;
- Best practice guide for plant pest list update to be developed and harmonized within Africa;
- Communication, interpretation and use of pest risk maps by decision-makers;
- Training in pest survey;

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Continued collaboration for pest list update will be facilitated through pest surveys and a follow-up meeting by IAPSC in Africa. Participation of scientists from African countries should be encouraged if possible with financial incentives to create greater diversity, and broaden the understanding of the capabilities of this area of crop protection and pest management. Workshop recommendations included:

- Sensitizing decision makers on the importance of coming up with pest list for individual countries with the prospects of increasing resources allocated to surveillance, Pest Reporting, infrastructure development, Human resource training, etc.
- Identifying priority crops for Africa and then coming up with a pest list for the prioritized crops;
- IAPSC to collect all the existing pest lists developed in the various RECs (COMESA, SADC, EAC,UMA, ECOWAS, etc.) and work on the existing gaps as one way of fast tracking the process;
- NPPOs should establish and maintain pest lists in accordance with the Plant Protection Convention;
- NPPO should be able to provide pest list information to IAPSC website and trading partners upon request;
- IAPSC should strengthen linkages among Regional Economic Communities e.g. ECOWAS, COMESA, EAC etc
- IAPSC should set up a database of Plant Protection Experts e.g. taxonomists, plant pathologists;

- IAPSC should strengthen the capacity of NPPOs in PRA and other important aspects so as to enhance pest listing process, etc.
- NPPOs should appoint one staff to coordinate pests data collection ;
- IAPSC to spearhead collaboration among all stakeholders involved in phytosanitary (research institutions and centres, Universities, projects, development agencies, etc.)

5. MAINSTREAMING IAPSC'S ACTIVITIES INTO CAADP FRAMEWORK.

5.1. Objectives and expected outputs of the workshop (Prof. Bahama-IAPSC)

In his presentation, Prof. Bahama confirmed that the implementation process of CAADP is progressively taking place in African member states. It was therefore important that IAPSC as the Africa Regional Plant Protection Organization gets involved in the process. Organizing this workshop was geared towards achieving the following objectives:

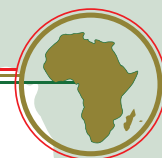
- Sharing information with countries and leading institutions engaged in the CAADP implementation process;
- Aligning IAPSC's activities with CAADP and
- Sensitizing countries on their involvement in the process.

5.2 CAADP pillar 4: Status of implementation and relationship with plant protection (Gloria Essilfie - FARA, Accra - Ghana).

Mrs Gloria Essilfie introduced participants to the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) as the apex organization for coordinating and facilitating Agricultural Research and Development in Africa, which was mandated by the African Union Commission as the leading institution for CAADP pillar IV. The role of FARA is to provide a platform for continental networking and collective action in Agricultural Research and Development with focus on advocacy and policy, information, knowledge and technology, capacity strengthening and partnership and strategic alliances.

The presenter outlined the FARA model for integration of research, extension, education and training under CAADP Pillar IV. She underscored





the objectives of pillar IV strategy and operational plan for 2011-2013 which supports CAADP at two levels of intervention: at pre-compact with the development and signing of country compact and at the post-compact. Participants were asked to consider the implication of their respective countries to the preparation and signature of CAADP compact. In the status of pillar IV implementation, FARA provides support for pillar IV interests in CAADP processes, advocates for increased investments in Agricultural Research and Development, support to reform processes of national agricultural research systems, policy support to CAADP processes, support to capacity for trade negotiations enhancing access to agricultural innovations and support to youth involvement.

1.3 Crop Protection in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) (Prof. Bahama - IAPSC).

The four pillars of CAADP which comprise: Extending the area under sustainable land management; improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access; increasing food supply and reducing hunger and agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption were presented by Prof. Bahama. He outlined that crop protection strategy framework links perfectly with the four pillars of CAADP taking cognizance of difficulties of compliance with phytosanitary issues and standards by African member states and challenges of pest management, environmental protection and research harmonization of policies faced by these countries in enhancing crop production and access of agricultural product to international market.

1.4 Presentation of IAPSC activities (Dr. Amer-IAPSC).

Dr. Amer briefly described IAPSC's work and activities undertaken within the framework of the four pillars of CAADP. These include:

- Harmonization of chemical pesticides registration in Eastern and Southern Africa ;
- Control phenomenon of the trans-boundary pest in Africa: Grain Eating Birds (*Quelea* sp.) Invasions in Africa;
- Scoping study of impact of fumigation and

inspection issues on the safe trade in Plant and plant products in the economy ;

- Strengthening continental wide-cassava protection initiatives against major diseases;
- Meetings and training workshops for reclassification and improvement of Integrated pest Management (IPM) for fruit flies;
- Updated spatial and temporal analysis of pests and plant diseases in Africa ;
- Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy for Africa;
- Contribution of African countries in noxious weeds identification and prevention for food security and plant health in Africa;
- Capacity building of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO's) for supporting the implementation of African countries' biosafety and plant material germplasm exchange framework;
- Enforcement of compliance with Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Standards and challenges for African countries agricultural produce traders and
- Strengthening the capacities for Grasshopper control in Africa.

These programs clearly fit into CAADP's four pillar as outlined above. He however stressed that some activities could go across several pillars at once.

1.5 Country presentations on CAADP

Of the seven countries present at the workshop, Zambia and Malawi representatives recognized CAADP status being set up in their countries with the aim of achieving and sustaining a higher path of economic growth through agriculture-led development. The remaining countries are in the process of signing the CAADP impact. It should be recalled that CAADP implementation is intended to support and strengthen the implementation of National Development Plans which runs from 2011 to 2015. They are embarked on the process of formulating the CAADP investment plan. However challenges in CAADP implementation are numerous and need to be acknowledged. These include:

- Ensuring that key ministries such of Finance, Commerce, Trade and Industry, Lands, etc, are on board in terms of CAADP formulation and implementation;





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Workshops on updating pests lists in Africa and Mainstreaming IAPSC'S

- Ensuring Private sector and non state actors buy-in and actively participate in CAADP implementation;
- Maintaining sustainable awareness on the CAADP process.

5.6 CONCLUSION

Following country presentations, several challenges such as ensuring private sector and non state actors buy-in and active participation in CAADP implementation; maintaining sustainable awareness on the CAADP process as well as ensuring that key ministries get on board in terms of CAADP formulation and implementation still persist.

The objective for African countries to achieve at least 6% of agricultural growth by allocating at least 10% annual national budget to agriculture is still a dream for many African Union Member States.

The signature of CAADP compact is only half way in terms of the number of countries. Therefore participants recommended that Member States should enhance the process of preparation and signature of these compacts.

7 CLOSING CEREMONY

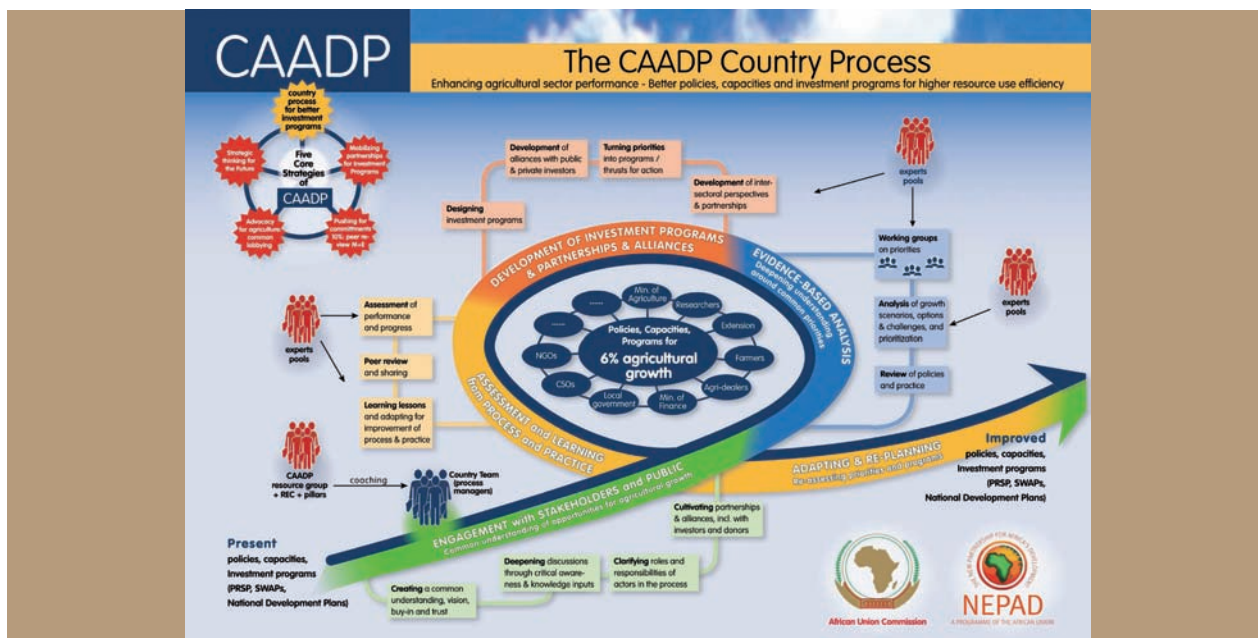
Mozambique had the opportunity to host two important workshops on plant pest lists update and mainstreaming IAPSC's activities into CAADP framework. It was a solemn moment to go over the lists of main pests from each country and discuss appropriate control measures for the improvement of crop production,

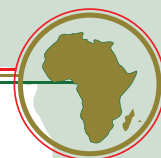
productivity and trade. It was also a moment to examine the involvement of countries and IAPSC in the fulfillment of CAADP pillars implementation. The Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique acknowledged the importance of these workshops in the development of agriculture and expressed, on behalf of his government, sincere gratitude to IAPSC for having organized these workshops. He thanked participants for the quality of their presentations, discussions and recommendations which are going to help enhance crop production and trade, before closing the workshops.

8 FIELD VISIT TO THE MOZAMBICAN PLANT QUARANTINE STATION.

Participants visited the tissue culture laboratory and get acquainted with the latest developments in high value crops cultivated in Mozambique. The visit started with the preparation room, the media and sterilization room, culture room and growth chamber hosting plantlets of crops like potato, sweet potato, cassava, and banana. The virology diagnosis lab and protein content analysis lab sections were not left out.

The Post-Entry Plant Quarantine facility in Maputo was under rehabilitation. The highly professional staffs at the facility are waiting the end of rehabilitation and equipment to perform all of the necessary treatments and tests to ensure that the quarantine risks associated with each import are minimised or eliminated.





**ATELIER DE MISE A JOUR DES LISTES D'ORGANISMES NUISIBLES EN AFRIQUE CENTRALE ET AUSTRALE ET ALIGNEMENT DES ACTIVITES DU CPI AU PDDAA
MAPUTO-MOZAMBIQUE DU 05 AU 08 DÉCEMBRE 2011**



*Maputo-
Mozambique
05 au 08
décembre 2011*

INTRODUCTION

Dans le cadre de l'exécution des activités du programme budget 2011 du CPI, deux ateliers de 2 jours chacun ont été organisés à Maputo-Mozambique du 5 au 08 décembre 2011.

Le premier (05-06 décembre 2011) avait pour thème la mise à jour des listes d'organismes nuisibles pour l'Afrique centrale et l'Afrique australe.

Ses objectifs étaient entre autres :

- Le partage de l'information sur les listes d'Organismes Nuisibles des pays représentés (Afrique Centrale et Australe);
- L'amélioration des systèmes d'élaboration des listes d'Organismes nuisibles;
- L'initiation de la coopération entre pays ;
- La collecte des données qui permettront au CPI d'élaborer une liste pour la région Afrique.

Le second atelier (07-08 décembre 2011) avait pour objectifs le partage de l'information avec les pays représentés, les institutions responsables de la mise en oeuvre du Programme Détaillé du

Développement de l'Agriculture en Afrique (PDDAA), la coordination du PDDAA afin d'aligner les activités du CPI avec les piliers du PDDAA.

Les deux ateliers se sont tenus à Maputo au Mozambique et ont vu la participation des délégués du Botswana, RD Congo, Gabon, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambie, Université du Ghana, Zambie et certains personnels du CPI.

2. CÉRÉMONIE D'OUVERTURE

Modérée par Madame Serafina Mangana, Chef de Département de la Protection des Végétaux et Point de Contact Officiel de la CIPV au Mozambique, la cérémonie d'ouverture de l'atelier a connu le discours du Directeur du CPI, précédé de la présentation des participants, responsables et cadres des ONPV.

Dans son allocution, le Directeur du CPI, Dr Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA, a tenu à remercier tous les pays qui ont honoré de leur présence





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Atelier de mise à jour des listes d'organismes nuisibles en Afrique Centrale et Australe

l'invitation de l'UA-CPI. Il a insisté ensuite sur l'importance du renforcement des contrôles des voies d'introduction des organismes nuisibles. Il a annoncé que ce séminaire rentre en droite ligne des missions assignées au CPI par les pays membres de l'Union Africaine et s'inscrit dans une optique de renforcement des capacités des ONPV. Il ajoutera enfin qu'en organisant ce séminaire, l'Union Africaine confirme que cette activité de renforcement des capacités de ses Etats crée au sein des pays une masse critique d'expertise au service du développement des échanges commerciaux des produits agricoles, auquel le pilier II du PDDAA est consacré. Le Directeur du CPI a enfin témoigné vivement sa profonde reconnaissance à la Coopération Espagnole, bailleur de fonds de ces assises.

Le discours d'ouverture a été prononcé par le Directeur Général Adjoint de l'Agriculture du Mozambique, représentant le Ministre mozambicain de l'agriculture. Au cours de son intervention, il a relevé la pertinence du sujet objet de la rencontre. Il a ensuite souhaité la bienvenue aux participants et à la délégation de l'UA-CPI avec la conviction qu'à l'issue de la rencontre, les résultats attendus de la rencontre seront atteints.

3. EXPOSÉS SCIENTIFIQUES

Dans le souci de faciliter la meilleure compréhension du thème à l'ordre du jour et de lui donner un cadrage approprié pour les débats à venir, les trois exposés suivants, présentés successivement par Professeur Jean Baptiste Bahama, Secrétaire Scientifique Principal-Phytopathologie pour les deux premiers, et le troisième par Mr Nana Sani Assistant du Secrétaire Scientifique Principal-Phytopathologie ont constitué le menu de cette phase des travaux. De l'exposé du présentateur, il ressort les points suivants:

a) Contexte de la mise à jour des listes d'organismes nuisibles (ON).

- Utilité des listes ;
- Etablissement de listes d'ON réglementés ;
- Responsabilité de l'ONPV. Mise à jour des listes ;
- Mise à disposition officielle des listes ;
- Demande des listes;
- Capacités nécessaires.

b) Principales voies d'introduction des ON.

- Principales voies d'entrée;
- Etendue des inspections ;
- Voies à haut risque.

c) Surveillance des Organismes : Coopération entre pays.

- Enquête des ON par la voie des coopératives agricoles
- La priorité des ON
- Les critères majeurs
- La liste des ON prioritaires
- La stratégie nationale
- Les critères de décision pour des enquêtes des ON par la voie des coopératives agricoles
- Les thèmes communs de tous les programmes
- Les enquêtes suivant les spéculations

4. PRÉSENTATION DE LA SITUATION DES PAYS

Les présentations des pays participant à l'atelier font ressortir les observations suivantes :

- Dans le cadre réglementaire et institutionnel

Tous les pays présents sont contractants de la CIPV et fondent leur autorité sur cette convention, appuyée par des lois, décrets et autres arrêtés pris au niveau national. Mais le respect de ces documents de travail varie d'un pays à l'autre.

- Sur le plan financier

Une insuffisance pour certains pays et une absence pour d'autres d'un budget d'équipement et de fonctionnement du service de quarantaine et de contrôle phytosanitaire a été enregistrée.

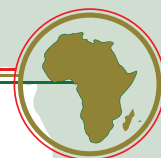
- Sur le plan humain

L'insuffisance de ressources humaines en quantité et en qualité est généralisée.

- Sur le plan infrastructurel

L'absence de stations de quarantaine végétale pour l'identification des organismes nuisibles exotiques a été observée;
Des équipements inappropriés ou insuffisants pour le diagnostic et l'inspection au niveau des postes de contrôle phytosanitaire sont remarqués ;
Absence des Laboratoires phytosanitaires ou partiellement équipés lorsqu'ils existent.





- Sur l'existence des listes des organismes nuisibles

Pour certains pays les listes d'ON sont dispersées et difficiles d'accès à cause de l'insuffisance de collaboration entre les différents acteurs impliqués. Dans la majorité des cas, les listes existantes ne sont pas à jour.

5. DISCUSSIONS

Les discussions ont permis de se rendre compte à quel point le contrôle phytosanitaire fait l'objet de conflits et d'usurpations au niveau des pays. Les doléances ont été adressées à l'UA-CPI en tant que bureau technique de la Commission de l'Union Africaine, coordonateur régional des aspects phytosanitaires de l'Afrique pour le rétablissement de l'ordre dans ce secteur d'activités. A cela, les solutions suivantes ont été proposées par la Direction du CPI :

- Les ONPV doivent se faire mieux connaître dans leurs pays respectifs;
- En toute circonstance, les ONPV doivent s'appuyer sur la Convention Internationale de la Protection des Végétaux ratifiée par leur pays ;
- Etablir une bonne et saine collaboration avec la police, la gendarmerie, la douane, le ministère du commerce et celui de la santé qui doivent être suffisamment sensibilisés sur les compétences des ONPV en la matière.

6. RECOMMANDATIONS

Les recommandations suivantes ont été formulées par les représentants des pays:

- Sensibilisation des décideurs sur l'importance des listes d'organismes nuisibles dans la perspective d'une augmentation de ressources allouées à la surveillance, au reportage, au développement des infrastructures, à la formation des ressources humaines, etc. ;
- Identifier les cultures prioritaires pour l'Afrique pour ensuite établir les listes des organismes nuisibles correspondantes;
- Les ONPV doivent élaborer et maintenir les listes d'organismes nuisibles en se conformant aux dispositions de la CIPV;
- Les ONPVs doivent être capables de fournir les informations sur les listes des Organismes Nuisibles au CPI et aux autres partenaires qui les demandent;

- Le CPI doit renforcer les liens entre les CERS;
- Le CPI doit constituer une base de données sur les experts en Protection des Végétaux (taxonomistes, phytopathologues, etc.) ;
- Le CPI doit renforcer les capacités des ONPVs en ARP et les autres aspects qui renforcent le processus de mise au point des listes d'ON;
- Les ONPVs doivent affecter un membre de leur personnel à la coordination de la collecte des données relatives aux listes des ON;
- Le CPI doit rassembler les listes élaborées par les différentes sous-Régions (COMESA, SADC, EAC, UMA, ECOWAS, etc.) et les compléter;
- Renforcer la collaboration entre toutes les parties prenantes dans les questions phytosanitaires (centres de recherche, Universités, projets, agences de développement, etc.)

7. ALIGNEMENT DES ACTIVITÉS DU CPI AVEC LE CADRE DU PDDAA.

7.1. Objectifs et résultats attendus de l'atelier (Prof. Bahama-CPI)

Dans sa présentation, le Prof. Bahama, a confirmé que le processus de mise en oeuvre du PDDAA prend progressivement place dans les États membres africains. Il était donc important que le CPI en tant qu'Organisation Régionale de Protection des Végétaux s'implique dans le processus. L'organisation de cet atelier visait donc la réalisation des objectifs suivants:

- Le partage d'informations avec les pays et institutions responsables de la mise en oeuvre du PDDAA;
- L'alignement des activités du CPI avec le PDDAA et ;
- la sensibilisation des ONPV pour leur implication dans le processus.

7.2. Pilier 4 du PDDAA: Statut de la mise en oeuvre et sa relation avec la protection des végétaux (Gloria Essilfie - FARA, Accra - Ghana)

Madame Gloria Essilfie de l'Université d'Accra a présenté aux participants le Forum pour la Recherche Agricole en Afrique (FARA) comme l'organisation faîtière en charge de la coordination du pilier 4 du PDDAA à savoir, l'amélioration de la





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Atelier de mise à jour des listes d'organismes nuisibles en Afrique Centrale et Australe

recherche agricole et les systèmes pour disséminer les nouvelles technologies appropriées.

Le rôle de FARA est d'offrir une plateforme continentale pour la recherche et le développement agricoles en mettant l'accent sur le plaidoyer et la politique, l'information, les connaissances, les technologies, le renforcement des capacités; le partenariat et les alliances stratégiques. La présentatrice a décrit le modèle du FARA pour l'intégration de la recherche, la vulgarisation, l'éducation et la formation. Elle a souligné les objectifs de la stratégie du pilier 4 et le plan opérationnel 2011-2013 qui agit à deux niveaux d'intervention à savoir le niveau pré-compact avec la rédaction et la signature du compact pays et au niveau post-compact. Les participants ont été invités à examiner l'implication de leurs pays respectifs à la préparation et à la signature des compacts.

7.3. La Protection des végétaux dans le PDDAA (PDDAA) (Prof. Bahama - CPI).

Les 4 piliers du PDDAA à savoir: l'Extension de la superficie exploitée, et des systèmes de contrôle fiables; l'amélioration de l'accès au marché à travers une infrastructure rurale améliorée et d'autres interventions liées au commerce; l'augmentation de l'offre alimentaire et la réduction de la faim par l'augmentation de la productivité des petites exploitations agricoles et l'amélioration des réponses aux crises alimentaires et l'amélioration de la recherche agricole et les systèmes pour disséminer les nouvelles technologies ont été présentés par le Prof. Bahama.

Il a souligné que les questions de protection des végétaux rentrent parfaitement dans les quatre piliers du PDDAA notamment les difficultés de la conformité aux normes phytosanitaires par les Etats Membres de l'Union Africaine, les problèmes de gestion des maladies et ravageurs, de protection de l'environnement, d'harmonisation des politiques et d'accès des produits agricoles au marché international.

7.4. Présentation des activités du CPI (Dr Amer-CPI).

Les activités du CPI assorties de leur alignement aux différents piliers du PDDAA ont été présentées par le Dr Abdel Fattah Mabrouk AMER Secrétaire Scientifique Principal-Entomologie:

1. Harmonisation des réglementations des pesticides chimiques en Afrique (piliers 2 et 4).
2. Maîtrise du phénomène des ravageurs transfrontaliers en Afrique; le cas des invasions d'oiseaux granivores (*Quéléa-quéléa*). (piliers 3 et 4).
3. Etude de l'impact de la fumigation et de l'inspection sur le commerce des végétaux et produits végétaux (piliers 2 et 3).
4. Renforcement des initiatives continentales de protection du manioc contre les principaux ravageurs et maladies (piliers 3 et 4).
5. Réunion et atelier de formation sur la reclassification et la promotion de la lutte intégrée contre les mouches des fruits (piliers 2,3 et 4).
6. Renouvellement de la carte de distribution des organismes nuisibles en Afrique (pilier 4).
7. Renforcement des capacités des ONPV pour la mise en oeuvre du cadre de biosécurité et d'échange du germoplasme en Afrique (pilier 2).
8. Conformité aux normes sanitaires et phytosanitaires et défis du commerce des produits agricoles des pays africains (pilier 2).
9. Renforcement des capacités des ONPV en lutte contre les sautériaux (pilier 3).

Il est à noter que les activités liées au pilier 1, ne font pas parti des programmes 2012-2013. Toutefois, même si celles-ci ne sont pas explicitement présentées, il n'en reste pas moins qu'elles sont sous jacentes en ce qui concerne la lutte contre les mauvaises herbes notamment.

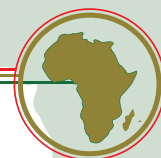
7.5. Présentations des pays sur le PDDAA

Il ressort des présentations des pays que sur les 7 pays représentés, seuls la Zambie et Malawi sont déjà bien engagés dans le processus PDDAA. En Zambie par exemple, la mise en oeuvre du PDDAA se propose de soutenir et renforcer l'exécution du



ACTIVITES DU CPI/JA/IAPSC/JA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Atelier de mise à jour des listes d'organismes nuisibles en Afrique Centrale et Australe



sixième programme de développement national qui court de 2011 à 2015.

En accord avec les responsables nationaux de la protection des plantes, les experts qui ont développé le plan d'investissement visiteront la station de quarantaine et le service phytosanitaire pour discuter avec les responsables de l'ONPV afin d'identifier des secteurs prioritaires ainsi que la feuille de route pour faciliter la surveillance des parasites d'importance économique en vue de faciliter l'accès au marché des plants et produits agricoles.

Pour le Malawi, la signature du Compact est attendue dans les mois à venir.

Les autres pays comme le Mozambique, la Centrafrique viennent de commencer le processus. Deux problèmes majeurs ont été soulevés dans la mise en oeuvre du PDDAA, à savoir:

- L'implication de tous les ministères clés tels des Finances, du Commerce, Industrie et du Commerce, des Terres, etc,
- La participation active du secteur privé et des acteurs non étatiques.

Il convient également de noter que l'objectif pour les pays africains à atteindre au moins 6%

de croissance du secteur agricole en affectant au moins 10% du budget annuel à l'agriculture n'est toujours pas atteint.

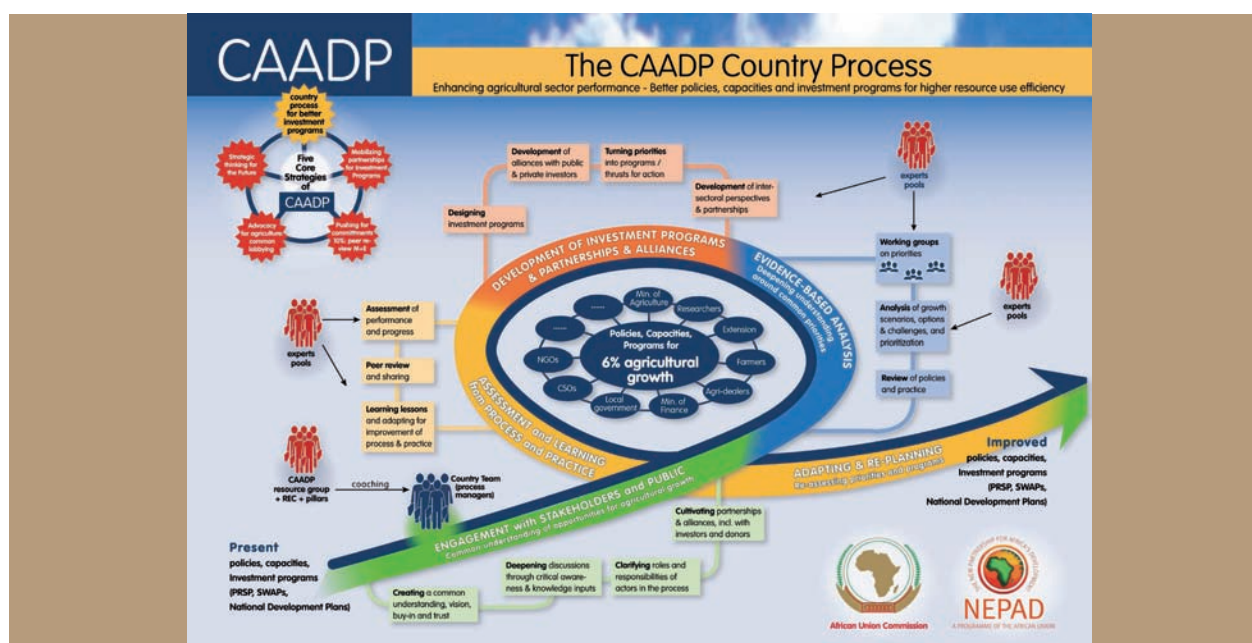
Ainsi les participants ont recommandé que les États membres devraient accélérer le processus de préparation et de signature des compacts pour s'engager effectivement dans la mise en oeuvre du PDDAA.

8. CÉRÉMONIE DE CLÔTURE

La cérémonie de clôture a été présidée par le Directeur Général Adjoint du Ministère de l'Agriculture du Mozambique. Il a insisté sur l'importance des thèmes traités dans les deux ateliers dans le développement de l'agriculture et a exprimé sa gratitude au CPI pour avoir organisé ces ateliers. Il a remercié les participants pour la qualité de leurs présentations, des discussions et des recommandations qui sont de nature à contribuer à l'amélioration de la production agricole et du commerce des produits agricoles.

9. VISITES

Après la cérémonie de clôture, les participants ont visité les laboratoires de culture in vitro, de virologie ainsi que la quarantaine végétale en cours de réfection.





NEPAD AND AFRICAN UNION SPECIALIZED OFFICES RETREAT

8-9 DECEMBER 2011

JOHANNESBURG, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG,
Republic of South
Africa
8-9 December 2011



As the technical agency of the African Union, the NEPAD Agency convened a 2 days retreat for the African Union specialized offices, in Midrand, Republic of South Africa on the 8th and 9th December 2011.

The purpose of the retreat was to bring together all the AU's specialized institutions and the NEPAD Agency for a Brainstorming Session. The session was to collectively design an integrated and coordinated method of engagement, that will ensure the effective implementation of the AU's priority programs and projects.

The programme, the presentations made during the session and the list of participants are presented in the annex of this report

Summary of the presentations made during the Session:

NEPAD Agency

Established in February 2010 by the 14th AU Assembly to replace the NEPAD Secretariat

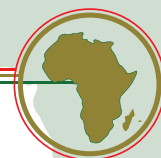
- An AU technical agency with statutory mandate to:
 - Facilitate and coordinate the implementation of continental and regional programmes and projects
 - Mobilize resources and partners in support of the implementation of Africa's priority programmes and projects
 - Conduct and coordinate research and knowledge management
 - Monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and projects
 - Advocate the AU and NEPAD vision, mission and core principles

NEPAD Agency Programme Thematic areas:

1. Agriculture and food security

ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Nepad and African Union Specialized Offices retreat



2. Climate change & natural resources management
3. Regional integration & infrastructure
4. Human development
5. Economic & corporate governance
6. Cross-cutting issues

NEPAD regional centers initiative

7. African Biosciences Initiatives (ABI)
8. NEPAD Water Centers of Excellence
9. NEPAD/African Laser Centre
10. African Mathematical Sciences Network NPCA

SAFGRAD (Semi-arid, Food Grain Research and Development)/OUAGADOUGOU

The Heads of African States and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) established SAFGRAD in 1977 (based on Resolution 505 XXIX adopted by the Council of Ministers).

The mandate of AU SAFGRAD is :

- To contribute to the advancement of agricultural research technology transfer and marketing as well as the management of natural resources ...
- To facilitate and coordinate the use of the scientific talents of National Agricultural Research System, (NARS) International Agricultural Research Center (IARCs) and Scientific Research Organizations (SROs)...
- to enhance food security, promote sustainable agriculture, development of irrigation, both in rural and peri-urban areas of the semi-arid zones of Africa.

STRC (Scientific technical research commission)/LAGOS

Created in 1964 STRC serves Africa in all matters relating to science, technology and research.

Priority areas

Agriculture and forestry, oceanography and fisheries; biological research; medical research; industrial and technological development including biotechnology and new, renewable and solar energies, natural resources, environmental sciences, basic sciences including computers and information technology human resource development.

CAERT (Centre africain d'études et de recherches sur le terrorisme)/ALGER

L'objectif du Centre est de contribuer au renforcement des capacités de l'Union africaine dans les domaines de la prévention et de la lutte contre le terrorisme en Afrique, et l'objectif final est l'élimination de la menace qu'il représente pour la paix, la sécurité et le développement de l'Afrique. A cet égard, le Centre devra centraliser les informations, les études et les analyses relatives au terrorisme et aux groupes terroristes, mettre en place des programmes de formation et organiser, avec l'appui des partenaires internationaux, des programmes de formation des réunions et des colloques.

ATU (Africa telecommunications union)/NAIROBI

ATU is the leading continental organisation fostering the development of information and communication technologies infrastructure and services.

The mission: to promote the rapid development of info-communications in Africa in order to achieve universal access, and full inter-country connectivity. ATU provides a forum for stakeholders involved in ICT to formulate effective policies and strategies aimed at improving access to information infrastructure and services.

PAPU (Pan African postal union)/DAR ES SALAM

Following the decision of the Heads of State of the then OAU member countries during their meeting in Libreville, Gabon in 1977, PAPU was established on the 18th January 1980 by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

PAPU mission is to promote reforms in the development of physical, electronic and financial postal network in all member countries and encourage cooperation among stakeholders.

CELTHO (Centre d'études linguistiques et historiques par tradition orale)/NIAMEY

In 1974, the CELTHO of Niamey was integrated by the Organization of the African Unity (OAU) as Center for Linguistic and Historical Studies through





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Nepad and African Union Specialized Offices retreat

Oral Traditions.

From the beginning, CELHTO/OAU was assigned the mission of coordinating the research programmes on the languages in West Africa and on the oral traditions of the whole continent.

CPI (Conseil phytosanitaire interafricain)/ YAOUNDE

1956 : Création à Londres en Grande Bretagne suite à la recommandation de la FAO relative à la création des organisations régionales de protection des végétaux avec pour principales missions :

- Coordination des procédures de protection des végétaux en Afrique;
- Promotion de l'échange d'information phytosanitaire et;
- Facilitation de la collaboration entre les Organisations Nationales de Protection des Végétaux (ONPV's) du continent et renforcement de leurs capacités.

Key recommendations

Harmonization of programmes

1. The NEPAD agency should involve the AU specialized offices in the implementation of its development programmes; those intersecting with CAADP should be integrated in the pillar work of CAADP
2. NPCA should lead in the harmonization of activities process and utilized websites and associated media to that purpose.
3. ICT common activity programme for 2012:
 - i. Facilitation of remittances from Diaspora.
 - ii. Post office to serve as community information and e-service centers.

- iii. Local hubs to provide connectivity and services to schools, hospitals, farmers etc.
- iv. Home and away roaming Capacity building.

Modus operandi & Frequency of meetings

The Network should be institutionalized and carry out M&E of its own activities.

The communication strategy must be as clear as possible; mailing list and setup of e-group discussions.

Meetings should be annual and preferably should coincide with some "big events" to reduce costs and for visibility (ex AU summit).

Sponsorship of the meetings

Each Agency should pay for its participation.

Need for a budget line within the NEPAD Agency which can support agencies that cannot afford to participate in these meetings.

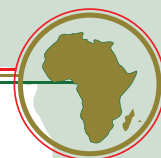
Membership of the network

- AUC specialized offices
- NEPAD Agency including regional centers
- The 8 Recs (level to be determined)
- NEPAD liaison office within AUC

Network Focal point

Should be appointed by Director of programme alignment of the NEPAD Agency; he or she will serve as secretary of the Network.

As part of its mandate, the NEPAD is required to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of programmes and projects in Africa, both at regional as well as at national levels. It is therefore important that the NEPAD Agency reaches out to AU specialized offices to understand their priorities and needs in order to attain high levels of output. Moreover, it is also important for the NEPAD Agency to develop a collaboration framework with each of the AU specialized offices.



MISSION REPORT ON THE TRAINING WORKSHOP ON AFRICA MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING TOOL (AMERT).

CONFERENCE HALL OF AU-IBAR: NAIROBI - KENYA,
DECEMBER 14-18, 2011

Nairobi - Kenya,
December 14-18,
2011



1. INTRODUCTION

From December 14 to 18, 2011, on the invitation of the Strategic Planning, Programming, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resources Mobilization of the African Union Commission, Mr NANA SANI Flaubert, Assistant to SSS at IAPSC, attended a training workshop on Africa Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Tool scheduled at AU-IBAR in Nairobi-Kenya on December 15-16, 2011. Under the coordination and guidance of the Strategic Planning Officer and the Monitoring and Evaluation officer of the AUC, the workshop brought 13 together participants from various offices of the AUC, notably: AU-IBAR in Nairobi-Kenya, AU-IAPSC in Yaounde-Cameroon, AU-ICO, Fouta Djallon in Guinea Conakry, AU-STRC in Lagos – Nigeria, AU-PD Office in Cairo-Egypt, AU-SARO office in Lilongwe-Malawi and the SPPMERM division of the AUC in Addis Ababa-Ethiopia. This meeting aimed at strengthening the capacity of participants on the use of AMERT-User manual, such as to improve their knowledge and skills on their respective offices `projects and programs proposals, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.

2. OBJECTIVES

The Nairobi workshop was convened with the following objectives:

- Strengthen the capacity of officials from some AU offices on the use AMERT;
- Provide tool for AU offices Monitoring and Evaluation action plan;
- Create network among AUC offices and the Strategic Plan to encourage follow-up work;
- Share lessons and experience in the development of M&E capacity development concepts, constraints and Approaches in the AUC;
- Equip participants with the knowledge and skills to develop preliminary project proposals and action plan for M&E systems, based on the circumstances in each office and
- Achieve consensus on the purposes, elements of M, E & R in support of development.

3. ACHIEVEMENTS

Participants learnt and practised how to input data on different sections of the AMERT like start, log frame, project summary, outcome details, project





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

Mission Report on the Training Workshop on Africa Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Tool (AMERT).

output, activities, cost breakdown, executives and finish. They got acquainted with the planning, monitoring and evaluation, as well as reporting modules. The meeting offered learners a way to track the performance of on-going activities at the projects and programs levels as well as designing and inputting new projects on the tool. This was also an approach for participants to share their experiences on the subject matter, learn how to assess and prioritize their overall budget, and foster the accountability of offices to SPPMERM for effective project proposals and their implementation. It was also an occasion to note the limitations of the use of the tool with regard to the sharing of information and sending project proposals for approval and getting feedback.

4. CHALLENGES

Though AMERT is a tool capable of monitoring all kinds of indicators coming from its programs and projects both at the quantitative and qualitative levels and mindful that it integrates a result-based management framework to link up all projects with the strategic plan of the African Union Commission, it still faces challenges like:

- Input some figures in the section of cost breakdown during project proposals preparation;
- The tool does not recognize the timeframe of the project beyond 2013;
- New project proposals submitted to the strategic planning division, approved with corrections and sent back to initial sender appeared with difficulties;
- The tool still needs some adjustment for proper use.

5. LESSONS LEARNT

AMERT, when entering into its active implementation phase, will inform AUC authorities of the resource allocation, permitting greater clarity in decision making particularly in the budgeting process. AUC offices should be conscious that scarce resources are to be used more efficiently and effectively to achieve the target of development and poverty reduction in the continent. There is therefore a strong link between good governance and Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. Building of awareness of suitable techniques and approaches within the AUC demand cultural change in the institutions' difficulties. It requires demand and supply and information infrastructures to achieve

Monitoring and Evaluation framework. Culture of accountability often reflects the issues of ethics and unless the AUC buy Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting, it is unlikely to be sustainable.

6. CONCLUSION

This workshop on AMERT stressed on the overall performance of different AUC offices programs and projects. Emphasis was laid on AMERT overview and the planning module made up of preparing the project proposal, and preparing the annual work plan of the project than the monitoring and evaluation module itself.

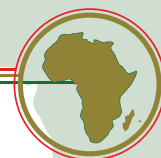
7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Conscious of the importance of AMERT which provides in one place the list of core indicators, definitions and measurements methods and guidance on Monitoring and Evaluation systems, performance-based funding, as well as references to key materials and resources, participants recommended that :

- Training of trainers, officials involved in Monitoring and Evaluation should continue with the increase of resources allocations to render it sustainable.
- The SPPMERM at the AUC should create a database of information from Monitoring and Evaluation operations, with proper management tools to disseminate best practices.
- Creation of a network of evaluators to facilitate exchanges.

8. THE WAY FORWARD

Before AMERT goes operational, things will have to be reviewed by the resource persons of the workshop at the SPPMERM. However AU – regional offices should take note to submit their 2011 budget program annual report by January 31st, 2012. Every office will have to submit the work plan of its approved 2012 budget program by 31st December 2011 so as to have access to funds, starting January 2012. By March 15, 2012 the reviewed AMERT- user Manual shall be posted on the website and the 2013 budget program should be ready by March 31st, 2012. 2013 is the deadline for AMERT to be effectively and efficiently put into use.



THEMATIC PROGRAM NETWORK MEETING FOR THE PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE FARMING SYSTEMS TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN AFRICA (TPN6)

DECEMBER 20 – 22, 2011

OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO

The AU-SAFGRAD Coordinator, Dr. Ahmed Elmekass declared the workshop open and also gave the welcome remarks during the workshop. Thereafter, he articulated the aim and purpose of the workshop, as well as the importance of TPNs and particularly the TPN6 in improving rural livelihoods in semi-arid areas of Africa. All participants introduced themselves and their institutional affiliations. The workshop was chaired by Dr. Mohammed Sessay (UNEP) and there were two rapporteurs Dr. Gbadebo Odularu (FARA) and Mr Koutou Mamadou (AU/SAFGRAD).

After the adoption of the agenda, the meeting proceedings were as follows:

SESSION I : AU SAFGRAD AND BACKGROUND DOCUMENT PRESENTATIONS

Vision, mission, activities, achievement and various programmes of SAFGRAD including the TPN6 were highlighted by Dr. Elmekass. Its major achievements were: [i] enhancing food security through control of parasitic weeds – African Striga research and control; [ii] biological control of insects in order to improve farm productivity and rural incomes; [iii] promotion and scaling out of best crop, water and nutrient management strategies; [iv] capacity building for African agricultural institutions; [v]



OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO, December 20 – 22, 2011

TPN6 for the promotion of sustainable agricultural farming systems to combat desertification in Africa, in collaboration with the UNCCD. The objective of this workshop is to develop the way forward for achieving the objectives of the TPN6.

2.1 Plenary discussion:

The discussion focused on more involvement of farmer organizations in SAFGRAD activities. Responding to this, SAFGRAD coordinator stated that SAFGRAD already works with ROPPA and farmer organizations in general and they are invited to participate in all activities. Nevertheless, TPN6 will focus more on farmers' scientific body and other end users. Documentation and success stories are also meant for farmers and their organizations.





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

Now It is the responsibility of farmers and their organizations to get organized because SAFGRAD cannot go to the farmers directly.

2.2 Background presentation: General Overview, Communication Strategy, Management

Seventy five per cent of world depends on agriculture and 67 per cent of Africa is desert. Those statements called for a need for a 'convention to combat desertification in the countries experiencing drought and desertification that is the UNCCD.

The Regional Action Programme (RAP) focus on 6 thematic areas and each Thematic Program Network (TPN) has an Institutional Focal Point to coordinate activities of all members of networks and support them:

1. **TPN1:** *Integrated management of International River, lake and hydro-geological basins; SADC*
2. **TPN2:** *Promotion of agro forestry and soil conservation, rational use of rangelands and promotion of fodder crops development; Institute du Sahel/CILSS*
3. **TPN3:** *Rational use of rangelands and promotion of fodder crops development; IBAR*
4. **TPN4:** *Ecological monitoring, natural resources mapping, remote sensing and early warning systems;*
5. **TPN5:** *Promotion of new and renewable energy sources and technologies;*
6. **TPN6:** *Promotion of sustainable agricultural farming systems*

Promotion of sustainable agriculture (TPN6) has been identified as one of the six priority areas with AU/SAFGRAD as focal point.

Sustainable agriculture includes organic agriculture, ecological agriculture, biological agriculture and others. In addition, it also refers to making best use of natural resources and based on local knowledge and skills and economic/social sustainability.

Recommendations based on SWOT analysis formulated during previous SAFGRAD workshops includes: increase budget to agriculture, training and sensitization, access to land, technology dissemination, market access to farmers, promoting agro-industry, plant conservation, promoting cooperation, promoting gender issues, networking etc. These recommendations could be used as baseline for project design and implementation on sustainable agriculture farming system in Africa.

2.3 The rationale of the manual

Diversified stakeholders are involved in research, production, markets and trade policies, and there is need for intra- and inter-regional integrating mechanisms. Harmonization of the different interventions is crucial to effectively address challenges.

The general objective of the network will be to **enhance efficiency of national, sub-regional and regional sustainable land management programs and agricultural farming systems through facilitation of knowledge sharing and utilization for scaling up/out of successful experiences.** This will be achieved through the followings:

1. To improve enabling conditions for access of end-users to land and water for agricultural production
2. To catalyze productivity, technology adoption and innovation
3. To enhance people's adaptation and mitigation to climate change and desertification
4. To facilitate access of semi arid market opportunities;
5. To facilitate the establishment of global, regional and national policies and institutions; and
6. To strengthen human and institutional capacities.

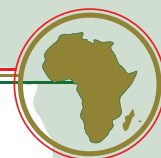
2.4 TPN6 Strategies

TPN6 will build its activities on three (3) strategies: knowledge transfer, harmonization of plans and efficient communication.

The proposed Network is expected to carry out on the following strategies:

1. **Knowledge Transfer:** Facilitate the exchange of knowledge and best practices between and among stakeholders and provide proactive interventions to tackle the six TPN6 Priorities (Network-Land and Water-Productivity, Technology and Innovation- Climate Change-Market)
2. **Advocacy:** Raise the voice of Semi-Arid Africa in international fora by working at the continental level to facilitate the engagement of partners both across the sub-regions and between semi-arid Africa and other semi-arid regions of the world.
3. **Harmonizing existing NAPs and SRAPs:** Ensure





more effective implementation of National and Sub-Regional Action Programs to combat desertification and to sustain CAADP's goal of enhancing agricultural production

Communication strategy:

The communication channel for sharing information and experience is key to the network. Therefore, the communication strategy has a flow which comprises end-users and scientific bodies, and SAFGRAD will play the role of facilitator between these entities.

Objective of communication strategy will be:

- Allow TPN6 to communicate well with all the stakeholders so that they could buy into the objectives of TPN6
- Facilitate networking among the TPN6 stakeholders which include the farmers' organization, research institutes, regional specialized organizations, national and international research centers etc.

Channels and communication tools will be used: electronic (email), social network like facebook, dissemination of hard copy documents and studies, radio, TV, press, traditional channels, physical meetings, TPN6 Award etc.

Communication tools: African Union website

IT expert from AU headquarters presented the communication platform dedicated to TPN6 activities. A specific webpage has been designed and aim to promote the network. News and events, discussion forum, membership registration, TPN6 resources, photos, discussion forum, opinion polls, log for newsletters etc. are some items that can be found at www.au.int or www.safgrad.au.int For TPN6 to be successful it should have a network that is operational. Thus a number of activities:

1. Emergence of a fully functional network
2. Networking governance instruments in place and operational.
3. Favorable policies that support wide-scale dissemination and adoption of agricultural innovations.
4. More efficient transfer of technology
5. Finalization of proposals.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

Mechanism for evaluation to track the progress being made through evaluation, documentation and financial sustainability. 2.5 TPN6 Management system and membership

Membership is opened to individuals, institutions and all in sustainable agriculture in Africa. Those include research institutions, IARC, universities, international organizations, UN agencies, regional, sub-region and specialized agencies, including development partner institutions, public sector and national government CBOs. All organizations with advocacy role at national and regional mandate to solve sustainable agriculture problems in Africa can be member of TPN6 network.

2.5 Plenary discussion

Below are the important points raised by participants during the plenary session.

- There is a need for a dynamic and most effective network that is supporting sustainable agriculture in Africa, so TPN6 is the most welcome. However, data on 250 million being affected need to be updated because globally there are about 1 billion and in Africa is about 450 million.
- Communication focused so much on scientific in the information flow from researchers to farmers and therefore the decision makers and policy makers need to be more involved in. That will build a bridge between research findings and policy makers. Advocacy is reaching decision makers because the decision makers commit budget to relevant issues.
- The national governments must also make contribution to agriculture in response to Maputo Declaration.
- Adopt IFPRI's approach of institutional membership as well as the technical committee approach by explaining what the membership should be and its expectations. We should explain clearly that membership is on a voluntary basis without expecting any financial benefit.
- We already have knowledge, but how do we manage the knowledge, validate it and disseminate it. There is some knowledge at the local network we need to be up-scaled.
- A closer look at the thematic areas, this is fully in line with CAADP is doing. So the concrete





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

proposal is for a working session with the CAADP team to make TPN6 feed into what CAADP is doing.

- The TPN6 should get experience from former network. It will be good to see how former networks operate and lessons to learn lessons on their successes and failures.
- Information and communication component: for the knowledge broker and issues related to intellectual property. The new website for SAFGRAD will be of great help.
- TPN6 needs to collaborate with NEPAD and other institutions like CILSS, FARA, CMA etc. to build strong synergy among these institutions.
- Membership: how do we relate the individual membership versus institutional membership?
- Proliferation of agencies e.g NPCA, UNEP programme on environment and not everybody is aware. Need to harmonize government institutions as well.
- SAFGRAD should make TPN6 its priority, and core work of SAFGRAD.
- Link with CAADP but also with recognized groupings at village levels. Parliamentarians are key players to be taken on board.
- What is the nature of the proposed network? How is the network related to SAFGRAD Secretariat? How does this network related to UNCCD secretariat?

All the comments were well addressed/clarified by AU/SAFGRAD. In addition SAFGRAD stated that they will submit the manual to the AU Legal office for due processing and even for ministerial confirmation. Issue of intellectual property right will be handled by the AU/ STR Office, which is based in Lagos. The intellectual property is very important especially as the private sector is involved. Unfortunately some countries do not have the framework or is weak.

SESSION II : PRESENTATIONS OF ATTENDING INSTITUTIONS

3.1 AU-IAPSC

Mission, mandate, structure and activities of IAPSC were presented to the participants. It was noted that IAPSC is cross-sectoral because it affects plant, livestock, processed goods etc. It provides the link between the different sectors including health. AU-IAPSC cuts across all sectors.

3.2 NPCA

Since February 2010, there is a change from NPCA NEPAD. An NPCA Rural futures is a new program launched in 2010 in Addis in collaboration with AUC, UNECA, etc. Its goal is to transform African economy by mobilizing funds for rural transformation, built upon the CAADP framework. Rural Futures will facilitate the transformation of rural sector as the basis for human development. Its plan of actions includes 5 initiatives: rethinking rural development beyond farming; promoting young agri-business people; climate change adaptation/mitigation programme, globalization and democracy; and mobilization of partners. It will work within CAADP and work with governments, Civil Society etc.

3.3 ROPPA

Vision, mission and research issues were presented to the participants. ROPPA five years (2012-2016) action plan was also presented. Partnership and strategies of ROPPA were some key elements highlighted in the presentation

3.4 CILSS

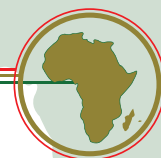
The presentation focused on achievements and experiences of CILSS in term of technology transfer in Sahel region. CILSS is located in three sites: Executive Secretariat in Ouagadougou/Burkina Faso, Regional Centre of Agrhymet in Niamey (Niger) and Sahel Institute in Bamako/Mali. In addition vision, mission and research issues were mentioned. INSAH is one the important structure of CILSS and its main topics of activities are the following:

- Studies and research in Environment, Agriculture and Markets;
- Studies and research in Population & Development;
- Studies and research in agricultural inputs and regulation at national and regional level
- Support units in communication, information, documentation and finances.

3.5 CORAF

The presentation outlined the research Strategy for Natural Resources Management in West and Central Africa. CORAFs mandate and strategic plan, the scoping study and the competitive research grants were also key points in the presentation. The key activities of CORAF include:





- Organize strategic workshops and roundtables involving research scientists and decision-makers to facilitate dialogue and capitalize on synergies.
 - Analyze gaps in relevant policy options to enhance an enabling environment for adaptation to climate change.
 - Support appropriate packaging and dissemination of relevant climate-related information.
 - Train target groups on key issues to enable them to effectively analyze climate change issues and negotiate effectively.
 - Provide support for appropriate individuals and organizations to attend international conferences and effectively articulate Africa's position on climate change.
- *(re-)emerging diseases and animal health*
 - *Climate change, especially in arid areas*
 - *Local as well as regional policy dimensions impact*
 - *Targeting and innovation*

3.6 EAA

The EAA presentation focused on stakes and major challenges, contribution of EAA through EcoSan approach and short term perspectives. In term of challenges, 40% of land is arid and about 70% is desert. The situation has led to economic loss of about 48 billion Euros. Indeed 64% of Africans do not have access to adequate sanitation systems and therefore using unhygienic practices.

The EcoSan (Ecological Sanitation) can contribute efficiently to solving the problem. The EcoSan concept is as follows: Rethinking sanitation in the African context to help the fight against desertification by combining the EcoSan products and integrated management of soil fertility in Africa. The core idea is to integrate sanitation and agriculture in order to improve the living environment and food security of populations in Africa.

3.7 ILRI

Vision, mission of ILRI in West Africa have been highlighted along with the main projects focusing in semi arid zones of Africa. ILRI works in partnerships and alliances with other organizations in livestock research, training and information. ILRI works in all tropical developing regions of Africa and Asia. The research priorities are as follows:

- *Sustainable intensification of crop livestock systems*
- *Sustainability/vulnerability in pastoral areas*
- *Market opportunities*
- *Use and conservation of animal genetic resources*

3.8 IITA

The presentation gave a brief outline of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), the current activities that are related to TPN6 and IITA expectations from the network as well. IITA is one of the world's research institutions in finding solutions for hunger, malnutrition, and poverty. Their activities related to TPN6 have direct link with biological control of insects and pests, cowpea varieties breeding and various research activities on vegetable and maize. The expectations from TPN6 could be as follows:

- IITA has developed and/or tested potentially useful entomopathogens against vegetable pests in West Africa (e.g. the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis*, the fungus *Beauveria bassiana*, the virus the granilovirus PlxyGV-NayOI endemic to Kenya)
- However their production and commercialization is constrained by legislation and registration issues, TNP6 through AU/SAFGRAD can facilitate this process
- IITA has developed several biological agents which can be actively promoted through TPN6
- IITA has a long experience in capacity building and networking (IITA Benin has been the regional coordination of WAFRINET (West Africa Network for Taxonomy a LOOP of BioNET International-now closed) and TPN6 can benefit from its diverse experience in its upcoming five years plan to revitalize TPN6 Network

3.9 IWMI

IWMI was created in 1985 as part of CGIAR system. It has a portfolio of about 20 ongoing projects in West Africa. Its mission is to improve the management of land and water for food, livelihood and environment through knowledge generation and knowledge sharing.

Synergies with SAFGRAD with priority thematic areas

- Access to and management of land and water resources
- Improving agricultural production and productivity
- Enhancing resilience and ecosystem services
- Policy and institutional support





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

- Capacity building and knowledge dissemination/sharing

The costs, benefits and added value of participation in network will be practical and cost-effective mechanisms for operationalization and information flow.

3.10 IFPRI

The presentation started by highlighting the common objectives shared by IFPRI and TPN6. Those are

1. To facilitate access of semi-arid agricultural products to remunerative markets
2. To facilitate the establishment of favorable policies and institutions for agriculture and rural development.

IFPRI's strength lies on policy, institutions and markets. There is need for good policies to improve agricultural productivity. Good policies allow private sector to invest in agriculture and promote better and more functional markets. IFPRI has done a study on how to make the Economic partnership Agreement an opportunity to boost the agricultural sector in West Africa. It come out that agriculture will play a key role in this agreement 15 years following its adoption. The presentation also recommended tight collaboration between ECOWAS and IFPRI in the implementation of ECOWAP.

3.11 UNEP

UNEP contribution to TPN6 and SAFGRAD is through the Global Environmental Programme (GEF) and Outlook is a publication which draws on regional issues. UNEP does this through a lot of programmes which include integrated land management, NPCA – environmental action plan. UNEP also:

- *Work with AU-IBAR – USD: 2 million on resolving conflicts between agriculturists and pastoralists. One of the outputs is being up scaled. Most projects are trans-boundary sharing similar problems and similar background.*
- *A project was launched on the impact of agriculture on the water bodies. There is a policy vacuum on this and there is need to gather evidence on this.*
- *TerrAfrica Project – USD5 million – 2nd year – to help RECs and their countries launch strategic investment programmes in land management.*
- *Another project is to assist countries to*

develop framework for biosafety legislation – protection of genetic resources.

- *SAFGRAD should look at how to manage land resources conflicts among stakeholders.*
- *From colonial times, there have been codes of practice on how to manage conflicts between pastoralists and crop farmers. So one area in terms of policy is to propose a project for SAFGRAD.*

3.12 FARA

FARA is an apex organization for coordinating and facilitating agricultural research in Africa. FARA is mandated by the Africa Union Commission (AUC) to serve as its technical arm on Agriculture Research and Development and is also mandated by the AUC-NEPAD to serve as the Lead Institution for (CAADP Pillar IV). The Networking Support Function (NSF) is designed to play a role in:

- *Advocacy and Policy*
- *Access to knowledge and technologies*
- *Capacity strengthening*
- *Partnership and strategic alliances*

All activities aim to support CAADP Pillar IV and as such follow logical sequence and deliver results (Development of strategies and needs assessment, etc.), generate high returns at low cost, Scale up/out success stories, achieve impact in the shortest possible time. Meanwhile FARA has some experience that TPN6 can benefit from, including:

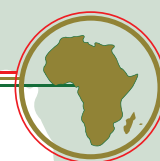
- *Adoption/establishment of Joint Regional Coordination Mechanisms comprising Clusters/Sub-Clusters Coordinating Units*
- *Ensuring AU-SAFGRAD Secretariat remains effective and efficient in delivering services to its constituents through targeted interventions*

3.13 AU-IBAR

AU-IBAR is the Institutional Focal Point for TPN3 (Rangelands and Fodder Crop Development) in Africa

TPN3: *Promotion of the Rational Use of Rangelands and the Development of Fodder Crops*

- *TPN3 is a participatory network of stakeholders from different countries with the objective of creating, collecting and sharing information and building capacity to re-establish sustainable systems for managing rangelands and fodder for animal production.*



- Programme launched as part of the Regional Action Programme (RAP) to combat desertification.
- Approach is sustainable management of ecosystems while providing for animal production using rangelands and fodder crops

Implementation of TPN3 has included the following projects:

- Karamojong - conflict mechanisms over Natural Resources: Report
- DLWEIP - Four Policy Briefs; publication on Experiences and Lessons; best practices
- L4LP – livestock:wildlife interface, climate change, conflict resolution, reclamation of degraded rangelands
- Documentation of Best practices and lessons learnt on fodder and range management
- Documentation of best practices at the livestock wildlife interface

Other AU-IBAR actions which could contribute to combating desertification include:

- AU-IBAR Livestock Climate Change Adaptation-Mitigation Strategy
- Pastoral Investments Opportunities for Development & Empowerment (West, Central & East Africa)
- Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa (AUC)
- AU Land Policy Framework (AUC)

3.14 ICRISAT

The presentation explained ICRISAT vision, mission, approach and research programmes, TPN6 objectives and ICRISAT targets, and ICRISAT expectations from TPN6. Indeed ICRISAT is an International Research Institute for the semi-arid tropics created in 1972. It is CGIAR Center specializing in semi arid crops with a mandate for millet, sorghum, pigeon pea, chickpea and groundnut. Some TPN6 objectives match with ICRISAT targets creating opportunities for collaboration. Therefore, ICRISAT's expectations are summarized in the followings:

- To provide adapted technologies to improve crop productivity and nutrition
- To provide technologies in NRM, environmental protection, and climate change;
- To contribute to market development and value addition of semi-arid crops;
- To contribute in capacity building of stakeholders
- To play a role in identifying and designing policies that support agricultural production

- Contribute in the establishment of the network and to its management

3.15 IFDC

The IFDC presentation focused on two points:

- *The origin, missions and organization: IFDC is an International public organization created in 1974 with its headquarter in Alabama, USA.*
- *Collaboration with SAFGRAD: Sharing knowledge on sustainable land management technology, sharing knowledge on commodity market policy, and better dissemination of generated technology, resource mobilization and sharing expertise on policy harmonization on various domains in agriculture development.*

3.16 IGAD

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is an intergovernmental authority including Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. IGAD was established in 1986 in response to droughts, food insecurity and environmental degradation with a mandate to mitigate drought effects and combat desertification. IGAD's core business is to assist and complement the efforts of Member States to achieve regional integration through closer cooperation in the areas of:

- Agriculture and Environment Protection,
- Economic Cooperation and Social Development
- Peace and Security

3.17 World Fish Center (WFC)

The World Fish Centre (WFC) has a global mission to reduce poverty and hunger through fisheries and aquaculture.

The collaboration with SAFGRAD could be:

- Increase in system productivity
- Equitable access to markets
- Socio-ecological resilience and adaptive capacity
- Gender Equity
- Policies and institutions to empower AAS users
- Knowledge sharing and learning

3.18 FONG

The presentation gave an overview on ecological agriculture. Organic farming is a system of agriculture that uses natural methods to keep soil fertile and crops and livestock healthy. A main component of organic farming is recycling of nutrients in organic matter by use of, for example,





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

compost and green manure. The rationale of this is that our planet is covered with a very thin layer of soil that is an essential ingredient for life on Earth to exist. Fertile soil needs plants, animals, water, air and warmth. For centuries, human beings have had the task of cultivating and maintaining the Earth's fertility. Today, in most parts of the world, there is difficulty with this task. Soil fertility is only maintained where good agricultural practices are used. The ecological challenges are:

- ▶ Promotion of agro-chemicals by big organizations like Monsanto;
- ▶ No national enforcement policies on organic food production;
- ▶ Marketing of organic produce (No premium price for organic produce).

3.19 UEMOA

UEMOA initiatives are in 8 member states namely Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Togo, Mali, and Niger with funding from AfricaRice, FARA through CORAF. UEMOA expects collaboration with SAFGRAD through 2 main schemes: The Union Agricultural Policy (PAU) and Environment Improvement Common Policy (PCE). The two programs have the framework for cooperation with TPN6 especially the program to combat desertification under which there is the Green Wall project.

In total there were 19 presentations. UN, AU agencies, farmer groups, SRO, RECs, research organizations, fish research participated in the workshop. There is necessary capacity and strength to make TPN6 work. The challenge is to use the different perspectives to make TPN6 effective. The participants recommended moving the debate forward to have a programme of work.

Three questions were assigned to 3 different groups with a chair and a rapporteur for each.

Group 1

Select one concrete project relevant to TPN6 and draft a logical framework (please refer to the logical framework below)?

After discussion, the group members came out with the following

Themes:

1. Land management
2. Innovation technology

3. Adaptation to climate change
4. Access to market
5. National and regional policies and institutions
6. Capacity building

At the end the project entitled **Land/water management and innovative technology** was identified as relevant to TPN6 and the logical framework was also designed.

Group 2

1. Proper ways for disseminating the technologies using the TPN6 as well as the different ways to effectively involve the relevant stakeholders and giving them the ownership of the network?
2. Main recommendations to sustain a fully functional Network?
3. Feedback and comments to improve the questioner (please see attached).

The group has made recommendations regarding the best ways for the dissemination of technologies and gave their suggestions on the necessary ways of sustaining the network. They have also made comments on the questionnaire.

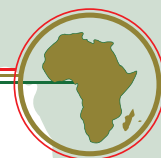
Group 3

1. List the main criteria to select Technical Committee members
2. Please revise the role and responsibilities of: Coordinator, Network Secretariat (AU/SAFGRAD), Network Technical Committee, Network Stakeholders

The group presented the outcomes of the debate between group members. The suggestions and recommendations to be taken into account to improve the selection of Technical Committee members as well as the role and responsibilities of the Coordinator, Network Secretariat (AU/SAFGRAD) were presented.

Session V: Closing session

Both Dr. Sessay the Chair of the workshop, and Dr. Elmekass SAFGRAD coordinator appreciated the high level of participations and discussions which included relevant international organizations and farmer groups. They thanked all participants for the fruitful two days of discussion and encouraged them to be actively involved in TPN6 activities.



ATELIER SUR LE THEME « RESEAU THEMATIQUE DE PROGRAMME POUR LA PROMOTION DES SYSTÈMES AGRICOLES DURABLES DANS LE CADRE DE LA LUTTE CONTRE LA DÉSERTIFICATION EN AFRIQUE (TPN6) » OUAGADOUGOU, BURKINA FASO 20 -21 DÉCEMBRE 2011.

I- CONTEXTE

Le Directeur de l'UA-CPI, Dr Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA, s'est rendu à Ouagadougou du 19 au 23 Décembre 2011 à l'invitation de l'UA-SAFGRAD, l'un des bureaux spécialisés de la Commission de l'Union Africaine en charge de la promotion de la recherche et du développement agricoles dans les zones semi-arides d'Afrique.

Dans le cadre de ses programmes, SAFGRAD a organisé pendant la période indiquée ci-dessus un atelier du réseau thématique du programme pour la promotion des systèmes agricoles durables dans le cadre de la lutte contre la désertification en Afrique (TPN6).

II- BUT DE L'ATELIER :

Discuter de la marche du réseau sur la base des documents élaborés par un consultant international identifié pour les besoins de la cause, des rapports d'activités menées par SAFGRAD en 2011 en la matière et des présentations des membres du réseau provenant d'une part d'institutions de recherche agricole basées en Afrique et d'autre part des bureaux spécialisés de la Commission de l'Union Africaine.

Des résultats du consultant, on devait comprendre que le réseau qui aborde la thématique n°6 (TPN6): Promotion de systèmes de production agricole durable, selon la Convention des Nations Unies sur la Lutte contre la Désertification (CNUDL), fournit un cadre de lutte contre la désertification qui incarne la réflexion actuelle sur les volets environnemental et social de la question. Il s'agit de la nécessité de comprendre l'impact des politiques nationales et internationales sur

le comportement des populations vis-à-vis de l'environnement, la prise de conscience du lien entre la pauvreté, l'utilisation et la dégradation des ressources naturelles, et l'importance de reconnaître les connaissances, la sensibilité environnementale et les droits des populations indigènes.

Il ressort de cette présentation que TPN6 est le seul réseau actif qui a besoin de synergies pour asseoir les bases d'une agriculture durable dans les zones semi arides d'Afrique, depuis le Burkina Faso jusqu'en Afrique du Sud où l'insécurité alimentaire est une préoccupation permanente à cause des changements climatiques. Ces synergies sont à rechercher auprès des institutions de recherche agronomiques basées en Afrique, auprès des partenaires bilatéraux et multilatéraux et les appuis que peut apporter le CNUDL.

L'exposé du Consultant a révélé l'urgence de la mise en place de deux grands programmes, celui sur l'Evaluation des actions et celui sur la Communication autour des actions à mener.

La présentation du Consultant a été suivie par celle d'un cadre de SAFGRAD sur la communication dans la cadre de la mise en oeuvre du TPN6 par SAFGRAD, et enfin une dernière présentation sur l'utilisation d'une page web sur le site web de l'Union Africaine (<http://www.au.int>) dédiée à TPN6.

Les autres présentations qui ont suivi ont été faites par les institutions de recherche et les bureaux techniques du département de l'Economie Rurale et de l'Agriculture de la Commission de l'Union Africaine.





ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

..... Réseau Thématique de programme pour la promotion des Systèmes Agricoles durables

III- DISCUSSIONS ET CONCLUSIONS

Ensuite a été ouverte la page des débats et discussions au cours de laquelle il a fortement été question, d'une part, d'impliquer certains bureaux qui n'avaient pas été présents lors de la signature de la Convention dans la mise en oeuvre des différents programmes thématiques suivants:

1. **TPN1: Gestion intégrée des Fleuves, des Lacs et des Bassins hydrogéologiques internationaux; SADC**
2. **TPN2: Promotion de l'agroforesterie et de la conservation des sols, l'utilisation rationnelle des parcours et la promotion du développement des cultures fourragères; Institut du Sahel/CILSS**
3. **TPN3: Suivi écologique, cartographie des ressources naturelles, systèmes de télédétection et d'alerte précoce; IBAR**
4. **TPN4: Utilisation rationnelle des parcours et promotion du développement des**

cultures fourragères; (n'existe plus)

5. **TPN5: Promotion de nouvelles sources et de technologies en matière d'énergie renouvelable, et des technologies; ENDA, TM ANER**
6. **TPN6: Promotion de systèmes de production agricole durable, AU-SAFGRAD**

Cet atelier sur le programme thématique TPN6 a été suivi de la tenue du Comité de Pilotage de SAFGRAD, réunion au cours de laquelle le bureau a présenté son programme d'activités pour l'année 2012 pour validation par les parties prenantes





