

BULLETIN D'INFORMATION PHYTOSANITAIRES PHYTOSANITARY NEWS BULLETIN

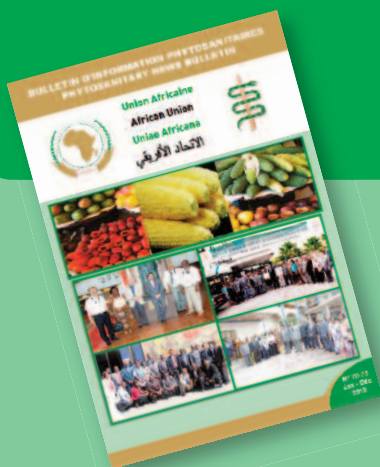


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BULLETIN D'INFORMATIONS PHYTOSANITAIRES

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 Mabrouck AMER

Equipe de rédaction/ Editors

Prof. Jean Baptiste BAHAMA
Dr Abdel Fattah Mabrouck 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-cpi@au-appo.org
Site web: <http://www.au.appo.org>

SOMMAIRE/ CONTENTS

EDITORIAL	3
ATELIER SUR L'EXAMEN GLOBAL DE LA SURVEILLANCE PHYTOSANITAIRE	4-16
BIOSAFETY AND GERMLASM EXCHANGE: KENYAN AND ZAMBIAN EXPERIENCES	17-20
HARMONISATION OF PESTICIDES REGULATION IN AFRICA	21-22
HARMONISATION DES REGLEMENTATIONS DES PESTICIDES EN AFRIQUE	23-25
WORKSHOP ON BIOSAFETY AND PLANT GERMLASM EXCHANGE IN AFRICA	25-37
WORKSHOP REPORT ON THE POLICY FOR THE HARMONIZATION OF PESTICIDES REGISTRATION IN AFRICA.....	38-42
NINETEENTH EXECUTIVE MEETING (EC 19) AND SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA 7) OF AFRICA LIVESTOCK(ALive)	43-46
WORKSHOP ON IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN AFRICA	47-54
HARMONISATION DES REGLEMENTATIONS DES PESTICIDES EN AFRIQUE.....	55-56
AU-IAPSC WELCOMES NEW STAFF	57-58
FAREWELL CEREMONY TO RETIRING WORK GURU	59-62

“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”



Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA

Editorial

En 2012, le Conseil Phytosanitaire Inter-africain, se voulant avant tout et maintenant plus pragmatique, avait jugé utile de rapporter ses activités phytosanitaires par des apparitions annuelles de son bulletin d'information.

Le recadrage ainsi décidé s'est heurté aux différents obstacles techniques. Ce qui a empêché la publication du présent numéro avec plus d'un an de retard, non sans signaler de nombreuses récriminations que notre Bureau a reçues et dont les plus acerbes n'ont pas hésité de parler de la disparition et de la mort du bulletin phytosanitaire.

Il s'est agi là, et vous l'avez compris, d'amener nos lecteurs et partenaires à prendre le bon angle qui permette au CPI de toujours répondre à leurs attentes légitimes et de manière à faire face à leurs différentes interrogations.

Le présent numéro du bulletin phytosanitaire s'ouvre sur une activité globalisante qui rappelle le rôle régalién des Etats dans la surveillance territoriale en matière d'introduction d'organismes nuisibles, conformément à la norme 6 des mesures phytosanitaires de la Convention Internationale de la Protection des Végétaux (CIPV), faisant partie des trois sœurs des Accords sur les Mesures Sanitaires et Phytosanitaires (SPS) de l'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce (OMC) et qui parlent des directives pour la surveillance phytosanitaire. Il se ferme sur la cérémonie d'adieu organisée à l'intention de M. EVENUNYE Adanlete, un éminent membre du personnel du CPI mis à la retraite.

Bonne lecture !

In 2012, the Inter- African Phytosanitary Council of African Union in her current quest for more pragmatism, has seen fit to report on its plant health activities through an annual newsletter.

This redesign met with various technical obstacles which prevented the publication of this issue over a year late, not without noting the many complaints that our office has received; the most pessimistic did not hesitate to speak of the disappearance and death of the newsletter.

This lateness in releasing the newsbulletin enabled us to reconsider and meet the legitimate an ever-growing expectations of our readers and partners.

This issue of the phytosanitary bulletin opens on a holistic activity that recalls the role of States in territorial surveillance with regard to the introduction of plant pests, in accordance with standard 6 of the Phytosanitary Measures of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), which is one of the three sisters of the Agreements on Sanitary and phytosanitary Measures (SPS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on guidelines for pest monitoring .

It closes on the farewell ceremony to one of AU-IAPSC's staff, Mr EVENUNYE Adanlete, gone on retirement.

Enjoy reading.



ATELIER SUR L'EXAMEN GLOBAL DE LA SURVEILLANCE PHYTOSANITAIRE

Accra, Ghana

Introduction

L'atelier régional sur l'examen global de la surveillance phytosanitaire organisé par la FAO et financé par l'Union Européenne à travers le projet IRSS au profit de certains pays francophones s'est tenu du lundi 30 janvier au mercredi 01 février 2012 à Accra (Ghana). Cet atelier, placé sous la présidence de Madame HANNAH Clarendon, Responsable Régionale FAO de la Protection des Végétaux (FAO Regional Africa, Crop Protection Officer) a regroupé le Directeur du CPI-UA et les représentants de dix (10) pays: Benin, Burkina-Faso, Côte-d'Ivoire, les Iles Comores, Guinée Conakry, Mali, Niger, Togo, Sénégal et République Démocratique du Congo. La modération des travaux de l'atelier a été assurée par Dr. Lucien KOUAME de la Côte-d'Ivoire.

I. Cérémonie d'Ouverture

Elle a été marquée par deux allocutions.

➤ Allocution du Directeur du CPI-UA.

Dans une introduction liminaire, M. Jean Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA a rappelé les difficultés auxquelles sont confrontés les pays africains à réaliser de manière efficace la surveillance phytosanitaire,

d'abord face aux ravageurs classiques et ensuite face à l'invasion des nouveaux ravageurs tels que les mouches des fruits, les maladies virales du bananier. Il a particulièrement insisté sur la caducité des textes législatifs et réglementaires voire inexistants au niveau de certains pays, l'absence des centres de quarantaine, le manque d'identification des organismes nuisibles, le manque d'équipements adéquats. Enfin, il a émis le vœu que les discussions fructueuses du présent atelier relatif à la NIMP 6, puissent dégager des recommandations idoines pour de meilleures pratiques de surveillance phytosanitaire dans les pays africains.

➤ Allocution du Représentant de la FAO-Ghana

Au nom de ce dernier et agissant en son lieu et place, Dr HANNAH Clarendon, Coordinatrice des programmes de la FAO, a indiqué que plusieurs travaux avaient déjà été réalisés dans le cadre de la révision des normes. Le présent atelier vise une évaluation des meilleures pratiques dans chacun des pays. Elle a précisé qu'un programme spécial de la Commission des Mesures Phytosanitaires (CMP) sollicite l'assistance pour la mise en œuvre du renforcement des capacités des ONPV et le présent atelier doit saisir cette opportu-

nité. Deux objectifs sont assignés à la rencontre d'Accra :

- Réviser le mécanisme de la situation phytosanitaire ;
- Discuter sur les réponses des pays participants au regard du questionnaire relatif à la NIMP 6 : Directives pour la surveillance phytosanitaire, et en dégager des recommandations d'amélioration.

Ensuite, elle a souhaité la participation active de tous les participants afin que les résolutions issues de cet atelier soient prises en compte pour le symposium Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique.

II. Déroulement des travaux de l'atelier

Après la cérémonie d'ouverture, un bureau de quatre (4) personnes composé ainsi qu'il suit a été mis en place pour conduire les travaux de l'atelier :

- Présidente : **Madame** FANTA DIALLO Touré (Mali)
- Vice-président : **Monsieur** MAMBA MAMBA Damas (RDC)
- Rapporteurs : **Monsieur** ADANVE Hindéno Grégoire (Bénin)

Monsieur ASSOUMANI Ismaila Mohamed (Iles Comores)

Après l'étude et l'amendement de l'agenda de l'atelier, deux communications ont été faites ;

il s'agit de :

- 1- « La CIPV » par Dr Joyce Mulila Mitti FAO/SFS Plant Production and Protection Officer. La présentatrice s'est appesantie sur la genèse de la CIPV, ses champs d'action, les principes fondamentaux et les avantages d'y appartenir.
- 2- « La NIMP 6 : Directives pour la surveillance phytosanitaire par Dr Lucien KOUAME. Dans cet exposé, le présentateur a abordé successivement les objectifs d'une surveillance phytosanitaire, les différentes formes de surveillance, les modalités de mise en œuvre d'une surveillance, les meilleures pratiques pour la surveillance phytosanitaire et les exigences pour la mise en œuvre de la NIMP 6.

Ces exposés ont suscité des questions de clarification et des contributions de la part des participants. On retiendra fondamentalement ce qui suit :

1. Les exigences à la fois matérielles, humaines et pratiques de la NIMP6 laissent croire qu'aucune ONPV ne sera pas en mesure d'appliquer cette norme ;
2. Les différentes enquêtes prévues dans cette NIMP, notamment les enquêtes spécifiques et phytosanitaires, doivent garantir la présence des spécialistes en taxonomie dans les pays pour qu'elles puissent être réalisées correctement et cette absence des taxonomistes restera encore un facteur limitant pour l'application de cette NIMP. D'où la question de savoir qui va aider les pays à surmonter cet obstacle de reconnaissance et l'identification des nuisibles.



3. La NIMP6 n'est pas présentée dans un ordre bien défini d'où la question de savoir s'il s'agit des organismes nuisibles ou des organismes de quarantaine.
4. Le questionnaire relatif à l'examen global de la surveillance phytosanitaire envoyé dans les pays constitue un outil important permettant de relever les lacunes existantes en matière de surveillance dans chaque pays.
5. Le champ d'application de la surveillance doit être élargi pour contenir à la fois les magasins de stockage, les entrepôts, les dispositifs d'emballage, etc.
6. L'assistance a recommandé la mise en place d'une base de données des experts et spécialistes en taxonomie en Afrique et en d'autres domaines et le renforcement des capacités des parties prenantes en matière de surveillance phytosanitaire.
7. L'approche de la surveillance phytosanitaire doit être conçue comme un avertissement agricole et tenir compte dans sa globalité du renforcement de la surveillance des postes d'entrée, telles que les ports et aéroports.
8. La surveillance en général nous interpelle à soulever deux points importants :
 - a) Surveiller et contrôler les postes des frontières, d'où la nécessité de disposer d'une liste des organismes de quarantaine dans les pays,
 - b) Entreprendre une surveillance générale du territoire national de-

vant permettre de dresser la liste des nuisibles en général.

Au-delà de tous les commentaires et suggestions apportés par les différents délégués, il a été souligné qu'il s'agit d'une procédure de surveillance phytosanitaire à mettre en œuvre en vue de rechercher les organismes nuisibles.

Quelques recommandations ont été formulées par les participants. Il s'agit de :

- renforcement des capacités sur la formation des taxonomistes et autres chercheurs en protection des végétaux ;
- Mise à disposition des ONPV des canevas de procédures documentées harmonisées pour le diagnostic, l'échantillonnage, la traçabilité, l'établissement des rapports;
- Formalisation des relations avec les scientifiques et les différentes institutions et partenaires au développement notamment les universités, l'administration, les instituts de recherche et d'autres parties prenantes. Cette collaboration contribuera à soulever les contraintes exprimées par les uns et les autres, et directement liées à la surveillance phytosanitaire. ;

La première journée s'est achevée par la présentation de la situation phytosanitaire des pays participants présents. Ces présentations ont porté sur les aspects ci-après :

- Missions et organisation des ONPV
- Ressources disponibles pour la surveil-



lance phytosanitaire

- Surveillance phytosanitaire: modalités d'exécution et résultats obtenus
- Difficultés rencontrées pour la surveillance phytosanitaire
- Défis à lever et recommandations.

- Nécessité d'un renforcement des capacités des agents et techniciens de surveillance
- L'insuffisance des ressources humaines et financières dans les ONPV
- Besoins exprimés en matériels et équipements pour la surveillance.

Les contraintes majeures liées à la mise en œuvre d'un système de surveillance phytosanitaire adéquat se résument ainsi :

De manière spécifique les priorités fortes de chaque pays sont ainsi résumées :

Pays	Priorités spécifiques	Observations
Bénin		
	- Réaliser la surveillance du territoire en matière d'entrée des végétaux et produits végétaux à l'import et à l'export et l'éradication de la cochenille farineuse du papayer et de la maladie virale du bananier, le BBT.	
Burkina- Faso		
	-Elargir le système de surveillance phytosanitaire à tous les postes susceptibles d'abriter les nuisibles des végétaux et produits végétaux pour une meilleure identification des problèmes phytosanitaires	
Comores		
	-Doter l'ONPV des moyens techniques et matériels pour la bonne exécution des activités qui lui sont confiées	
Côte- d'Ivoire		
	-Autonomie financière et organisationnelle en vue d'une grande visibilité et lisibilité des activités de surveillance phytosanitaire	
Guinée		
	- Sous équipement du laboratoire national de la protection des végétaux et des denrées stockées	
	-Manque de moyens pour le fonctionnement de la DPV	
Mali		
	- Prévoir une ligne budgétaire conséquente pour la surveillance sur le budget de l'Office de Protection des Végétaux et mettre en commun les missions de surveillance, d'alerte et d'intervention (Office de protection des végétaux) et du Contrôle Phytosanitaire (Direction de l'Agriculture)	



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Niger		
	- Révision de la loi phytosanitaire qui prendra en compte les normes internationales en vigueur	
	-Liste des nuisibles, les catégoriser	
	-Renforcement des capacités des agents de la PV	
République Démocratique du Congo		
	-mettre en place une meilleure gestion des 80 postes d'entrée de quarantaine répartis sur le territoire	
Sénégal		
	-Ramener les pertes de production de 30 à 10 %, basé sur un système de surveillance et de contrôle phytosanitaire fiable	
Togo		
	Organiser une meilleure restructuration de la DPV en ressources humaines, matérielles et financières pour une bonne surveillance du territoire	

1. Deuxième Jour de l'atelier.

Les travaux ont démarré par la présentation du rapport de la première journée qui a été adopté après l'intégration des améliorations proposées par les participants. Ces travaux se sont ensuite poursuivis par les axes ci-après :

- La communication des résultats du sous comité chargé de l'étude/analyse des réponses au questionnaire de la NIMP 6 des autres continents par rapport aux pays africains

De cette analyse, il ressort que certains pays de l'Amérique du Nord (Canada, États-Unis) sont fort avancés de même que certains pays de l'Afrique de l'Est (Kenya, Tanzanie). Pour la plupart des autres pays du continent africain, il a été noté :

- L'absence de plans stratégiques de surveillance phytosanitaire
- L'absence de procédures documentées, formalisées avec les autres acteurs

- Pas de fiches d'identification appropriées des O.N.
- Pas de bases de données des enregistrements de signalement au niveau des ONPV
- Insuffisance de formation des responsables et cadres des ONPV
- Pas de dispositif informatique devant faciliter l'archivage et la conservation des données.

• Travaux en groupes

Trois groupes ont été constitués pour réfléchir sur des thématiques soumises aux participants à partir des présentations et des discussions. Les thèmes abordés sont :

- Avantages de l'utilisation de la NIMP 6 : opportunités et synergie
- Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre de la NIMP 6
- Approches de solutions pour une meilleure mise en œuvre de la NIMP 6

- Identification des outils et des ressources pour la mise en application de la NIMP6
- Recommandations pour l'amélioration de la NIMP 6

La synthèse des résultats des travaux de groupe se résume ainsi :

A. Avantages de l'utilisation de la NIMP 6 : opportunité et synergies

- Contrôler et surveiller le territoire national contre l'introduction et la dissémination des organismes nuisibles;
- Fournir une bonne orientation de la surveillance ;
- Promouvoir la synergie entre les acteurs;
- Fournir un profil d'expertise d'acteurs impliqués ;
- Réaliser des actions d'urgence en terme de détection et de contrôle des organismes règlementés ;
- Réactualiser la liste des organismes nuisibles ;
- Identifier les zones indemnes ;
- Donner des directives pour la surveillance de l'ensemble des nuisibles dans le cadre
- Disposer de base de données sur les organismes nuisibles exploitables
- Instaurer la relation entre l'ONPV, les institutions et les partenaires (recherche scientifique, universités, bailleurs de fonds, paysans et commerçants)

- Faciliter les échanges commerciaux conformément aux recommandations de l'OMC et les exigences de l'union européenne en matière d'exportation des produits agricoles ;

- Augmenter la production agricole, en quantité et en qualité ;
- Réduire les pertes des produits agricoles;
- Faciliter la détection précoce des nouveaux organismes nuisibles ;
- Mettre en place un système d'alerte.

B. Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre de la NIMP 6.

- Insuffisance et/ou inadaptation de textes réglementaires, d'application de la politique de surveillance ;
- Manque de manuel de procédures sur la surveillance ;
- Insuffisance de système d'informatisation : base de donnée, répertoire...;
- Absence de cadre de concertation : ONPV-Recherche-... ;
- Méconnaissance de l'expertise dans les pays en matière de surveillance ;
- Absence de programme de formation ;
- Insuffisance de laboratoire de diagnostic et de laboratoires accrédités ;
- Manque de moyens matériels: prospection, informatique, logiciel adapté...
- Etendue du territoire et porosité des frontières ;



- Méconnaissance des NIMPs par certains agents;
- Manque ou insuffisance de services de diagnostic adéquats des nuisibles;
- Insuffisance de moyens financiers
- Insuffisance de coordination des activités des différents acteurs (Contrôle phytosanitaire, Surveillance, Recherche, Vulgarisation);
- Absence d'un plan stratégique opérationnel pour l'exécution des activités de surveillance ;
- Insuffisance matérielle (équipement de laboratoire, matériels informatiques et logistique, kit de terrain, etc.) ;
- Manque d'harmonisation des textes législatifs et réglementaires en matière de surveillance ;
- Insuffisance des ressources humaines spécifiques pour la surveillance phytosanitaire (entomologistes, phytopathologistes, nématologistes etc.).
- Elaboration des protocoles de partenariat avec les institutions concernées ;
- Facilitation de l'information, la sensibilisation et la communication relative à la surveillance phytosanitaire en amont et en aval ;
- Suivi et mise à jour des textes législatifs et réglementaires ;
- Participation à l'organisation de la création des comités mixtes SPS ;
- Elaboration/actualisation et diffusion des textes règlementaires et manuels de procédures de surveillance ;
- Promotion et formalisation de la coopération entre acteurs impliqués;
- Elaboration et exécution les plans d'action opérationnels concertés entre les différents pays transfrontaliers ;
- Création d'un cadre de concertation (synergie) des actions de surveillance entre les différentes structures impliquées dans la surveillance phytosanitaire ;

C. Approches de solutions pour une meilleure mise en Oeuvre de la NIMP 6 : Partage des responsabilités

➤ Au niveau de l'ONPV

- Sensibilisation et implication des décideurs politiques sur l'importance de la surveillance phytosanitaire : atelier, contacts, projets attrayants et convaincants (pour les sensibilisations/informations);
- Sensibilisation du secteur privé ONG et autres partenaires ;

- Création et renforcement des services de diagnostic des nuisibles;
- Inscription d'une ligne budgétaire des activités de surveillance de l'ONPV dans les plans stratégiques de développement agricole des pays.

➤ Au niveau du Gouvernement

- Prendre et mettre en place les actes officiels en matière de surveillance phytosanitaire ;



- Solliciter des appuis techniques et financiers des partenaires au développement;
- Organiser, sensibiliser et impliquer les autorités portuaires et aéroportuaires en matière de surveillance ;
- Coordonner les activités relatives à la surveillance en impliquant tous les secteurs concernés (ONG, Instituts de Recherche, Douane, gendarmerie etc.) ;
- Solliciter l'assistance des partenaires au développement (FAO, CIPV, UEMOA, CEDEAO, UA/CPI, etc.) pour la diffusion et la mise en œuvre des règlements sous régionaux et internationaux de la surveillance phytosanitaire ;
- Promouvoir la coopération entre acteurs impliqués.
- Elaborer et exécuter les plans d'action concertés entre les différents pays transfrontiers

➤ **Au niveau des Partenaires Techniques Financiers**

- Assister les paysans africains à la mise en place d'un réseau des informations phytosanitaires ;
- Apporter une assistance technique et financière aux pays africains dans la mise en œuvre de la surveillance phytosanitaire;
- Créer un pôle d'intérêt pour les programmes liés à la surveillance phytosanitaire (biodiversité, Accord SPS).

D. Identification des outils et des ressources pour la mise en application de la NIMP 6

Les outils et les ressources identifiés pour une meilleure surveillance sont :

- Outils/ matériels/équipements
- Manuel de surveillance phytosanitaire (guide) ;
- Manuel d'identification des nuisibles (clé d'identification) ;
- Manuels de procédures harmonisées de diagnostic, d'échantillonnage, de traçabilité et d'élaboration des rapports ;
- Petit outillage de détection et de diagnostic rapide des nuisibles (Kits d'inspection, filets de capture, boîtes de collection, pièges) ;
- GPS, boussoles, appareil numérique, outil de communication de terrain (talkie walkie/Radios E/R) ;
- Moyens roulants pour la surveillance et l'acheminement des échantillons (Véhicules tout terrain, motos, pinasse);
- Approvisionnement en consommables des laboratoires ;
- Matériel de conditionnement, transport, conservation des envois des échantillons;
- Equipement des laboratoires (microscope binoculaire, loupe, sondes, tables d'inspection etc.) ;



- Salle d'isolement/Station de quarantaine ;
- Ordinateurs portables, programmes, serveurs ;
- Flottes
- Laboratoire de diagnostic
- Textes législatifs et réglementaires, recueil des normes CIPV, Directives, Bases de données
- Outils de communication (Affiches de sensibilisation, fiches techniques, brochures, films)
- Matériels de conservation (réfrigérateurs, glacières...)
- Ressources humaines
- Personnel qualifié en PV et en effectif suffisant ;
- Spécialistes (taxonomistes, phytopathologistes, entomologistes, etc).

N.B. : Besoin de renforcement des capacités dans les laboratoires à la reconnaissance des nuisibles (formation continue des agents et cadres).

E. Identification et évaluation des activités pour l'élaboration d'un projet africain dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la NIMP6

Ce futur projet pour l'Afrique doit prendre en compte les activités liées aux aspects suivants.

- Elaboration et mise en œuvre de programmes de « Gestion de la mouche des

fruits, de la cochenille du manioc, des oiseaux granivores, des criquets, maladie virale du bananier... » ;

- Construction et équipement de stations de quarantaine au moins 3 par CER, de laboratoire de référence, d'observatoires d'excellence pour les alertes rapides ;
- Gestion des denrées en post récolte (Irradiation, Traitement par la chaleur) ;
- Gestion des frontières poreuses ;
- Harmonisation des procédures de surveillance et de contrôle phytosanitaire;
- Création de centres d'excellence pour les formations et renforcement des institutions existantes;
- Construction d'incinérateurs pour la destruction des produits agricoles non conformes ;
- Mise sur le PPI d'un logiciel d'échange d'information sur les bases de données des organismes nuisibles

2 Troisième jour de l'atelier

Cette journée a démarré par une explication faite par Madame HANNAH Clarendon sur les principes de la surveillance à savoir : "voir-dire et communiquer". L'oratrice a ensuite précisé les différents acteurs impliqués dans la surveillance que sont les paysans, les commerçants voyageurs, les vulgarisateurs, les chercheurs, les douaniers, les gendarmes, etc. Elle a insisté sur la connaissance par l'ONPV de l'état phytosanitaire des végétaux surtout ceux présents sur nos marchés publics pour une collecte des informations fiables. Ensuite elle a précisé le rôle de l'ONPV dans



la sensibilisation des décideurs, des Partenaires Techniques et Financiers et autres. Elle a enfin rappelé l'Autorité compétente de l'ONPV, qui lui permet à elle seule, de donner l'autorisation à toute autre organisation désireuse de réaliser la surveillance phytosanitaire.

L'atelier s'est ensuite poursuivie par les activités ci-après :

- la lecture du compte rendu des travaux de la deuxième journée qui a été amendé et adopté
- la présentation de deux communications, la première relative à la NIMP 4 : Exigences pour l'établissement de zones indemnes, et la seconde à la NIMP 8 : Détermination de statut d'organisme nuisible dans une zone.

Ces communications présentées par Dr Lucien KOUAME ont abordé successivement:

- pour la NIMP 4, les dispositions d'une zone exempte d'ON, le champ d'application de cette norme, les systèmes permettant de définir les zones indemnes, les mesures phytosanitaires pour maintenir les zones indemnes
- pour la NIMP 8, le statut d'un organisme nuisible, le champ d'application de la norme, le contenu d'un signalement de nuisible, les caractéristiques et la fiabilité des signalements d'organismes nuisibles et les pratiques de rapportage recommandées.

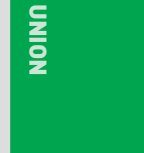
Ces exposés ont suscité assez d'intérêt et de commentaires de la part des participants no-

tamment :

- La définition du statut des organismes nuisibles ;
- la question de savoir si les mesures phytosanitaires peuvent vraiment maintenir une zone indemne ;
- le statut de zone indemne transfrontière;
- la fréquence de révision pour le maintien d'une zone indemne ;
- la mise en application de la NIMP 4 par les ONPV de certains pays africains est difficile en raison des moyens financiers très limités devant être mis à la disposition des ONPV par le secteur privé en vue de faciliter la mise en place de la zone indemne.

Après les éclairages apportés par le présentateur, Madame HANNAH Clarendon a précisé les trois raisons fondamentales pour réaliser une surveillance (commerce, sécurité alimentaire et la protection de la biodiversité). Elle a ensuite, avec le concours du Directeur du CPI-UA, donné des approches pour la valorisation de l'expertise et de la formation des cadres africains (techniciens) de la protection des végétaux pour les travaux de terrain dans le diagnostic, l'analyse des problèmes de surveillance du continent et du rapportage des études réalisées. Ils ont insisté sur l'instauration d'un répertoire des experts pour maintenir une synergie entre ceux-ci et les institutions régionales et internationales.

Au terme des résultats issus des différents travaux, les recommandations ci-après ont été formulées :



• Par rapport à l'amélioration de la NIMP 6

1. Le champ d'application de la NIMP6 doit tenir compte de la conservation et le stockage des produits agricoles;
2. Actualiser et mettre à jour les listes des organismes nuisibles chaque année ;
3. Lever les difficultés juridiques et techniques pour la définition des zones indemnes d'organismes nuisibles;
4. Mettre en place un mécanisme obligatoire d'échanges d'informations entre pays sur les organismes nuisibles;
5. Lever les contraintes liées à la détermination de la nature des plantes hôtes vivants en milieu humide inaccessible ;
6. Mettre à la disposition des ONPV des canevas de procédures documentées harmonisées pour le diagnostic, l'échantillonnage, la traçabilité et l'établissement des rapports ;
7. Faire ressortir les activités d'inspection au niveau des frontières, des entrepôts, les stations de conditionnement ;
8. Mettre à la disposition des ONPV des fiches standards de prospection à l'image du Certificat phytosanitaire ;
9. Renforcer les capacités techniques, matérielles et financières des ONPV.

• Par rapport à la NIMP 4

Rendre son application plus facile en améliorant son contenu sur les méthodes de surveillance utilisées, la définition du statut

de l'ON et l'implication du secteur privé.

- Par rapport au futur **projet** pour l'Afrique
- Prendre en considération les activités identifiées et l'implication effective de la CPI-UA les CER et les pays ;
- Assurer la formation des techniciens africains aux techniques de diagnostic, d'analyse des problèmes de surveillance et du rapportage
- Créer un répertoire des experts et techniciens africains

3. Mots de remerciement des délégués.

Les participants à l'atelier remercient le Bureau régional de la FAO pour avoir organisé cette rencontre sur la NIMP6 pour non seulement bien la comprendre mais aussi identifier les axes pour son amélioration aux fins d'une meilleure application dans nos pays. La réunion d'Accra a aussi permis d'apporter des amendements aux NIMPs 4 et 8.

Ils ont également remercié l'UE pour avoir assuré le financement des présentes assises et souhaité que de tels ateliers s'organisent régulièrement pour une meilleure maîtrise des normes de la CIPV.

4. Cérémonie de clôture

Madame HANNAH Clarendon agissant en lieu et place du Représentant de la FAO-Ghana, a remercié tous les représentants des Etats ainsi que l'EU, le Directeur du CPI-UA, pour la participation active aux dif-



férents débats, ce qui a facilité l'atteinte des résultats.

Clôturent les travaux le Directeur du CPI a rassuré tous les participants de la collaboration étroite qui existe entre son institution

et la FAO et souhaité que celle-ci se consolide. Il a enfin émis le vœu que les ONPV assurent pleinement la mise en œuvre de différentes recommandations issues du présent atelier.

Tableau détaillé des priorités spécifiques des pays

Pays	Priorités spécifiques	Observations
Bénin		
	- Surveillance du territoire en matière d'entrée des végétaux et produits végétaux à l'import et à l'export	
	- Mise à disposition de l'ONPV des canevas de procédures documentées harmonisées pour le diagnostic, l'échantillonnage, la traçabilité, l'établissement des rapports	
	- Renforcement des capacités institutionnelles, en ressources humaines (formation qualifiante, compétence, effectif),	
	- Renforcement des capacités en ressources financières et en équipements de diagnostic rapide de terrain et de laboratoire	
	- Renforcement en moyens de déplacement	
	- Actualisation de la carte phytosanitaire nationale	
Burkina- Faso		
	- Surveillance du territoire en matière d'entrée des végétaux et produits végétaux à l'import, export et dans les infrastructures de stockage	
	- Synergie de surveillance phytosanitaire avec les autres services.	
	- Création et équipement d'un de laboratoire de diagnostic	
	- Elaboration et mise à jour de manuel de procédures de surveillance	
Comores		
	- Nécessité de mener un inventaire pour les nouveaux organismes nuisibles pour identification et confirmation	
	- Actualisation de la liste des nuisibles sur l'ensemble du pays	
	- Renforcement des capacités des agents de laboratoire sur les techniques de diagnostic	
	- Formation des agents de terrain sur l'identification et reconnaissance des nuisibles et les nouvelles techniques de lutte biologiques contre les nuisibles	
	- Formation sur les techniques d'échantillonnage et de conservation des échantillons des végétaux et des organismes nuisibles	
	- Appui technique sur la mise en place d'une base de données des organismes nuisibles	
Côte- d'Ivoire		
	- Autonomie financière et organisationnelle en vue d'une grande visibilité et lisibilité des activités de surveillance phytosanitaire	
Guinée		
	- Sous équipement du laboratoire national de la protection des végétaux et des denrées stockées	
	- Manque de moyens pour le fonctionnement de la DPV	





Mali		
	- Séparation des missions de surveillance, d'alerte et d'intervention (Office de protection des végétaux) et du Contrôle Phytosanitaire (Direction de l'Agriculture)	
	- Manque de procédures documentées pour la surveillance	
	- Manque de laboratoire de diagnostic	
Niger		
	- Révision de la loi phytosanitaire qui prendra en compte les normes internationales en vigueur	
	- Liste des nuisibles, les catégoriser	
	- Renforcement des capacités agents PV	
République Démocratique du Congo		
	Points forts :	
	- immensité du territoire	
	- 80 postes d'entrée de quarantaine répartis	
	Points faibles :	
	- manque de personnel qualifié en matière de protection des végétaux	
	- manque de moyens financiers pour le fonctionnement des activités de la protection des végétaux	
Sénégal		
	- Surveillance du territoire en matière d'entrée des pesticides, végétaux et produits végétaux à l'import	
	- Renforcement des capacités institutionnelles en terme de création de nouveaux postes de contrôle phytosanitaire, centre de surveillance et formation des cadres	
Togo		
	1 - Avantages	
	- Structuration de la direction en 4 divisions : Division de phytopharmacie et de la réglementation phytosanitaire ; division de formation, des interventions et de l'appui à la vulgarisation ; division de phytopathologie et de malherbologie et la division de l'entomologie agricole et de quarantaine phytosanitaire ;	
	- Existence de la loi relative à la Protection des végétaux et son décret d'application ;	
	- Existence des bâtiments aménagés pour deux laboratoires (entomologie et phytopathologie)	
	- Législation phytosanitaire en cours d'élaboration avec l'aide de FAO-Togo	
	- Formation des brigades phytosanitaires villageoises.	
	2 - Insuffisances ou faiblesses	
	- Deux ans seulement d'existence de la Direction de la protection des végétaux ;	
	- Insuffisances de financement ;	
	- Insuffisance matériel roulant ;	
	- Début d'organisation et de coordination des activités de surveillance phytosanitaire ;	
	- Faible représentation de la DPV à l'intérieur du pays : un agent par région	
	- Laboratoires non équipés et pratiquement non fonctionnels :	



BIOSAFETY AND GERMPLASM EXCHANGE: Kenyan and Zambian experiences

1. Introduction

Different countries in Africa are at different levels of development and in the application of modern Biotechnology as well as the different measures to ensure biosafety during such development and application. Initiatives vary from country to country both in levels of development as well as target research areas. Some initiatives are national while others are regional in approach.

So far only South Africa has commercially released GMOs into the environment, with a number of other countries having carried out or in the process of carrying out field trials of some GMOs, while others are still considering the options available and which way to go, with research still at laboratory and green house stages.

Some countries have GMO/biosafety acts which need to be in line with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, following the country's ratification of the treaty. The other countries are still drafting their national legislation or are just through the drafting process, awaiting enactment by their national parliaments.

Knowing that some biotechnologies have been applied to improve resistance of plant varieties to pests, the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of the African Union has conducted a rapid survey in selected countries to find out how aware they are of the

benefits and threats of modern biotechnology and what capacities they have. This report concerns visits carried out in Zambia and Kenya.

2. Biotechnology works and biosafety in Kenya

Agricultural Biotechnology Research in Kenya involves projects that help to mitigate challenges (pests, weeds, abiotic factors such as drought, low soil fertility, climate change, environmental degradation, etc.) and involves work on tissue culture, molecular markers assisted breeding, use of doubled haploid technology, development of transgenic plants, plant and animal diseases diagnostics and development of livestock diseases recombinant vaccines.

The government supports the application of modern biotechnology to improve agricultural production and has implemented a National Biotechnology Development Policy and the Biosafety Act n°2 of 2009 to govern research, development and deployment of modern biotechnology products. The policy for example, clearly states that the government will adopt productivity enhancing agricultural biotechnologies that can substantially reverse the fast deteriorating food security and nutrition, farm incomes, spawn the agro-industry, and reduce environmental degradation.

Kenyan researchers have in the past been



testing GMO crops under regulations established by the National Committee for Science and Technology (NCST) in the late 1990s with regulation by National Biosafety Committee (NBC). Now, as a result of passage of the Biotechnology Act and the formation of the National Biosafety Authority (NBA), local scientists anticipate that the new Biosafety Act regulations will facilitate commercialization of the successful GMO trials.

On its part, Zambia has got an act since 2007 to regulate the research, development, application, import, export, transit, contained use, release or placing on the market of any genetically modified organism whether intended for use as a pharmaceutical, food, feed or processing, or a product of a genetically modified organism. The act establishes the National Biosafety Authority and provides for its powers and functions. It also provides for the establishment of the Scientific Advisory Committee as a technical body for decisions taken by the Authority.

Zambia's Biosafety Act contains stringent rules for regulation of biotechnology. Currently there are no GMO trials. According to that Act, no permit can be issued on crops or livestock of strategic importance.

3. Institutions Dealing with Biotechnology

In Kenya, relevant government institutions that play an important role in the new biotechnology environment in the country include:

- National Council for Science and Technology

- National Biosafety Authority
- Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
- Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
- National Environment Management Authority
- Kenya Bureau of Standards
- Kenya Industrial Property Organization
- Department of Veterinary Services

Key National Universities in Biotech Training & Research

Kenyan institutions of higher learning are leading the region in biotechnology research and introduction of biotechnology related courses at both undergraduate, post graduate and post doctoral levels. The key universities pursuing biotechnology research in the country include:

- University of Nairobi's Institute of Biotechnology and Bioinformatics and the College of Agriculture and Veterinary Science.
- Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology Institute of Biotechnology Research.
- Moi University School of Biotechnology and Agriculture
- Kenyatta University
- Egerton University
- Maseno University
- Masinde Muliro University of Advanced



Technology

Leading NGOs in Biotechnology in Kenya

- African Biotechnology Stake-holders Forum (ABSF) and the Agricultural Biotechnology Network in Africa (ABNETA)
- Africa Harvest Biotech Foundation International
- ISAAA AfriCenter
- Biotechnology Trust Africa (BTA)

International Centres of Excellence in Biotechnology in Kenya

Kenya has some of the most advanced international centres that undertake research in biotechnology on a global status and this includes:

- Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR) i.e. ILRI, CYMMT, ICRAF, IFPRI
- Bio-Sciences East and Central Africa (BeCA)
- African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF)
- International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE).

In Zambia, currently, there is little work on GMO. However, Zambia has a strong history of success in the first and second-generation biotechnology such as plant and animal breeding, tissue culture, microbial processes and diagnostics. Such works are

carried out mainly by the Zambian Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI). Inspections are performed at entry points which are equipped with identification kits.

4. Ongoing Research on GMOs

The above institutions in Kenya are conducting a lot of work on GMOs including the following:

IITA :

- Disease resistant banana;
- Nematode resistant yam

ILRI:

- Mechanisms for trypanosome resistance;

ICRISAT:

- Insect resistant pigeon pea;

KARI:

- Virus resistant cassava;
- Insect resistant maize;
- Insect resistant cotton;
- Fortified sorghum Africa Harvest;
- Biofortified Cassava

Kenyatta University:

- Insect resistant sweetpotato;
- Striga resistant sorghum;
- Drought tolerant crops;
- etc



5. Biosafety capacity

In both Kenya and Zambia, the NPPO maintains vigilance for the Government and industry on matters of:

- plant health control, quarantine control and quality control;
- plant variety protection, testing and release of new varieties;
- seed inspection and certification;
- Regulatory agency for GM plants and regulated articles;
- Monitoring of containment facilities for trials of GMOs of plant origin;

While in Kenya there are good facilities for advanced work on GMOs including field trials, in Zambia, there is only a Biotechnology laboratory capable of performing basic laboratory tests. There is trained staff for GMO testing but qualified human resources remains a major constraint for both countries.

6. Measures for safe movement and use of GMOs and other plant products obtained by modern biotechnology

The following measures are instituted to ensure safe and responsible research and use:

- Import permits are used with conditions to comply with the requirements of the approval by the NBA for both Kenya and Zambia;
- Unmilled grain and unprocessed foods, seeds and plant material are routinely checked for presence of unauthorized

genetically engineered processes/expressions (Kephis),

- Release of new varieties is undertaken according to the National Variety Release System which is supervised by KEPHIS and includes certification of genetic conformity.

KEPHIS is represented as:

- Member of National Biosafety Authority Board and Institutional Biosafety Committees (IBCs);
- The Secretariat of Kenya Standing Technical Committee on Imports and Exports (KSTCIE) which vets all importations of biological control agents and related products;
- Member of National Food Safety Coordination Committee;
- Member of the National Codex Committee.

KEPHIS is also conducting capacity building activities such as improving laboratory capacity to detect GM materials; staff training on biosafety and development of specific protocols for risk assessment and GM testing.

There are currently no GMO plants released in both countries but scientists in Kenya anticipate releasing their first locally tested varieties of GM cotton in 2014.

In both countries, the National Plant Protection Organization is a key stakeholder in the management of biotechnology.



HARMONISATION OF PESTICIDES REGULATION IN AFRICA

Alexandria-Egypt



Group photo for experts with AU - / IAPSC Senior scientific officer for Entomology (in dark suit)

I- Introduction

In continuing the process of harmonization of pesticide regulations in Africa initiated by the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC), a meeting of Experts appointed during the workshop of 18 to 20 February 2009 in Addis Ababa-Ethiopia was organized from 11 to 13 June 2012 in Conference Room "B" of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Alexandria-Egypt.

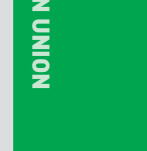
II- Objective of the meeting

The meeting aimed at preparing a draft of harmonized regulation of pesticides in Africa.

III- Justification

Following the desire of the countries of Eastern and Southern Africa during the February 2009 meeting in Addis Ababa, to see their regulations harmonized, a committee to monitor the process of drafting a joint document on the regulation of pesticides was set up by representatives of countries attending the meeting. The same concern was expressed by the countries of Northern African region during the October 2011 meeting in Cairo.

Members of the Drafting Committee he used three whole days to produce a version of common regulation of pesticides which



will be submitted for improvement during the July 2012 meeting in Addis Ababa to some African countries representing all AU member countries.

IV- Proceeding of the meeting

The work was preceded by the welcome remarks of Dr. Abd El-Fattah Mabrouk AMER, Senior Scientific Secretary-Entomology who thanked the participants for responding to the call of IAPSC. He then recalled the context that motivated this initiative, that characterized by the illicit movement of pesticides. Gaps in pesticide management in a country influence on its neighbours given the often uncontrolled border crossings. It is not uncommon that a pesticide banned or untested in a country is found there by the movement of people at borders.

He added among others that it is very important that the procedures of assessment, certification, homologation and use of pesticides are concerted. This dialogue must be based on a harmonized regulation of pesticides in Africa which constitutes an appropriate legal and technical framework for pesticide management.

Dr. Abd El-Fattah then deplored the delay in the African continent in the management of pesticides. Finally he counted on the long experience of the experts of the committee to offer to the African continent a relevant document that will find particular interest of African authorities.

V- Review and adoption of the agenda

After a few thematic adjustments, the agenda was adopted under the moderation of Pof. Salah.

VI- Presentations

In the interest of reframing the work and better address the subject on the agenda, presentations were made by experts. They are as follows:

- The sub continental and multilateral efforts towards harmonization of pesticide registration. By Mrs. Gladys N. Maina
- The bilateral agreements on harmonization of pesticide registration, existence, challenges and evaluation of success. By Pr Nabil B
- An overview and reflection on what has been done regarding harmonization of pesticides regulation in Africa. By Pr Nabil B
- Challenges and difficulties faced, by Dr. Abd El-Fattah

VII- Drafting of the document

The drafting of the joint regulation of pesticides in Africa took place in three phases:

- Establishment of the main parts of the document
- Elaboration of the main chapters
- Development of various chapters

The draft of the regulations was presented to experts in Powerpoint for corrections and adoption.



HARMONISATION DES REGLEMENTATIONS DES PESTICIDES EN AFRIQUE

Alexandrie-Egypte



Photo de groupe des experts avec le Secrétaire scientifique Principal Entomologie du CPI-UA (en veste sombre)

I-Introduction

Dans la poursuite du processus d'harmonisation des réglementations des pesticides en Afrique engagé par le Conseil Phytosanitaire Interafricain (CPI), une rencontre des Experts désignés au cours de la réunion du 18 au 20 février 2009 à Addis Abeba-Ethiopie a été organisée du 11 au 13 juin 2012 dans la salle de conférences « B » de la Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Alexandrie-Egypte

II-Objectif de la rencontre

La rencontre avait pour objectif de préparer

une mouture de réglementation harmonisée des pesticides pour l'Afrique.

III-Justification

Suite au désir exprimé par les pays d'Afrique de l'Est et Australe au cours de la rencontre de février 2009 à Addis Abeba de voir leurs réglementations harmonisées, un comité de suivi du processus de rédaction d'un document commun sur la réglementation des pesticides a été mis en place par les représentants de pays présents à cette réunion. Le même souci a été exprimé par les pays d'Afrique du



AFRICAN UNION

Nord au cours de la rencontre d'octobre 2011 au Caire.

Les membres du Comité de rédaction ont mis à profit trois journées entières pour produire une mouture de réglementation commune des pesticides qu'ils présenteront pour amélioration au cours de la réunion de juillet 2012 à Addis Abéba, à certains pays africains représentatifs de tous les pays membres de l'UA.

IV-Déroulement des travaux

Les travaux ont été précédés du mot introductif de Dr Abd El-Fattah Mabrouk AMER; Secrétaire Scientifique Principal-Entomologie, qui a remercié les participants leur présence à cet appel du CPI. Il a ensuite rappelé le contexte qui a motivé cette initiative du CPI. C'est celui qui est caractérisé par la circulation illicite des pesticides. Les lacunes de gestion des pesticides dans un pays se répercutant sur ses voisins compte tenu des mouvements transfrontaliers souvent incontrôlés. Il n'est donc pas rare qu'un pesticides prohibé ou non encore évalué dans un pays s'y retrouve par les mouvements de populations au niveau des frontières.

Il ajoutera entre autres qu'il est d'une importance capitale que les procédures d'évaluation, d'homologation et d'utilisation des pesticides soient concertées. Cette concertation doit s'appuyer sur une réglementation harmonisée des pesticides en Afrique qui constitue un cadre juridique et technique approprié pour la gestion des pesticides.

Dr Abd El-Fattah a ensuite déploré le retard qu'accuse l'Afrique en matière de gestion des pesticides. Il compte enfin sur la longue ex-

périence des membres du comité de rédaction pour doter le continent d'un document pertinent qui trouvera un intérêt particulier auprès des autorités africaines.

V-Révision et adoption du programme de la réunion

Après quelques ajustements thématiques, le programme joint en annexe 01 a été adopté sous la modération de Prof. Salah.

VI-Exposés

Dans le souci du recadrage du travail et de mieux s'accorder sur le sujet à l'ordre du jour, des présentations ont été faites par les experts. Ce sont les suivantes :

- Les efforts continentaux et multilatéraux de l'harmonisation des réglementations des pesticides (Par Mme. Gladys N. Maina)
- Généralités et réflexions sur les avancées de l'harmonisation des réglementations des pesticides en Afrique (par Pr Nabil B.)
- Défis et difficultés liés à l'harmonisation des réglementations des pesticides en Afrique et comment transcender ces pesanteurs (Par Dr. Abd El-Fattah).
- Application de la réglementation des pesticides sur les produits commerciaux (Par Pr. Salah)

VII-Préparation du document

La rédaction de la réglementation commune des pesticides en Afrique s'est faite en trois phases suivantes :

- Etablissement des principales parties du



document

-Elaboration des principaux chapitres

-Développement de différents chapitres

La mouture de la réglementation a été présentée en aux experts pour des corrections et l'adoption.

La prochaine reunion a été fixée pour les 10, 11 et 12 juillet 2012 à Addis Abéba. Il offrira au CPI l'occasion de présenter le document ainsi préparé aux représentants de quelques pays membres de l'Union Africaine pour examen et appropriation afin de dégager les prochaines étapes du processus.

WORKSHOP ON BIOSAFETY AND PLANT GERmplasm EXCHANGE IN AFRICA

Douala, Cameroun



Group photo of workshop participants



1. INTRODUCTION

The workshop on biosafety and plant germplasm exchange in Africa was held from the 2nd to 3rd July 2012 in Douala, Cameroon.

A total of 33 participants from 18 countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Comoros, DR Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe), together with Representatives of AU/HRST, NBA-Kenya, ASARECA, ANVARCNRST and AU/IAPSC attended the workshop (Annex2). The workshop came up as one of the activities of the 2012 budget program of IAPSC with the financial support of the African Union Commission.

The goal of this workshop was to engage participants and encourage the sharing of experience in order to gain new perspectives and ideas for enhancing country-specific current biosafety programs and networking. The workshop focused on theoretical and practical issues of biosafety including plant germplasm exchange used for the improvement of crop and agricultural products.

2. OPENING CEREMONY

Two speeches marked the ceremony:

In his welcome remarks; Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA, on behalf of her Excellency the Commission for Rural Economy and Agriculture, welcome participants to

the workshop. He informed them that the purpose of the two day workshop was to enhance the capacity of member countries by providing up to-date information on different aspects of biosafety and to ensure that farmers and governments can make better decisions on how to use the results of technological developments while protecting farmers, consumers and the environment. The workshop sought to further strengthen the established communication network/platform and to update the benchmark document on the needs and present status of capacity building on biosafety of GM crops in Africa. Dr. MEZUI M'ELLA informed the participants that IAPSC's expectations from the workshop were very high and hoped that the workshop would be able to meet them. He thanked the Honorable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Cameroon for honoring with his presence the opening ceremony. The Director of IAPSC said that countries in the region are at different stages of development with regard to biosafety. He emphasized the need to focus on capacity building to fully implement the biosafety policy.

In his opening speech Mr. ESSIMI MENYE, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Cameroon, expressed his satisfaction with the massive turn out of participants to the workshop. He highlighted the new challenges for renewed efforts, and the responsibility of biosafety related decision making that rests with the national authorities. He expressed satisfaction that a list of highly respected

scientists working in the field of biotechnology and biosafety are here to deliver on important topics that must be given attention and talked about in the region today. There is a need to strengthen the national biosafety systems and develop regional collaboration to take full advantage of the emerging opportunities. The major weaknesses in some of the African countries include the absence of sufficient policy and regulatory frameworks, weak institutions, limited number of trained personnel and inadequate public information and participation. Apart from these, the challenges of assessing and managing the risks associated with the release of new Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) is complex and diverse ecosystems increase the cost of regulations. However, said the Minister, considering the huge potential of GM crops in sustainable crop production, application of biotechnological developments in the African countries is essential. To achieve this objective, there is a need to enhance collaboration among African countries. The workshop was then declared opened.

3. LEAD PRESENTATIONS

3.1. OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES OF THE WORKSHOP

Prof. J.B. Bahama presented the major objectives and outputs of the workshop which were:

- To update participants on the most recent advancements in the field of biosafety.

- To contribute to creating a common understanding of biosafety-related issues and germplasm movement among the participating countries and
- To establish a base for expanded collaboration at regional level.

Expected Outputs included:

- The current status of the network at regional level and in respective countries updated;
- Specific collaborative needs for further strengthening and consolidating of the African network identified; and
- Participating countries appraised on the latest developments in this field and participants provided with new technical information on biosafety, plant germplasm movement and their knowledge and technical capacity in biosafety enhanced.

3.2. SURVEY FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES' BIOSAFETY AND SAFE PLANT GERMPLASM MOVEMENT IN AFRICA.

Mr. F. Sani Nana in his presentation gave the summary of findings from the survey in Burkina Faso, Egypt, Kenya and Zambia. The presentation provided the participants with the information on the basic concepts of plant protection Act, Biosafety, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Forty seven (47) of the 162



countries worldwide, who have signed and/or ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety are from Africa. Different countries are at different stages in terms of development and application of biosafety measures. The formulation and implementation of biosafety measures that are prerequisites for the development and application of modern biotechnological tools and techniques for crop improvement require effective institutional capacity for assessment of their impact on the environment and human health. Only three countries in Africa (Burkina Faso, Egypt and South Africa) currently use GMOs crops at commercial production and six at confined field testing. Despite progress made by some countries to improve plant production and productivity using GMO crops, effort is still required to effectively comply with the CPB and CBD. Mr. Nana urged countries to adopt and promote the FAO/International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) Technical Guidelines for the safe movement of plant germplasm that exist. Since these guidelines describe technical procedures that minimize the risk of pest introductions with the movement of germplasm for research, crop improvement, plant breeding, exploitation or conservation.

3.3. GMOS AND CROP PRODUCTION IN AGRICULTURE: THE BURKINA FASO EXPERIENCE IN GM COTTON

Dr Roger ZANGRE presented the experience of Burkina Faso, one of the countries already using GM cotton at

commercial level. Faced with resistance from the main pests to pyrethroids in the 90s, cotton production began to witness a drop that was prejudicial to the economy of the country and several communities whose livelihoods depended on this crop. The country, therefore, took the initiative to sign the International Conventions on Biodiversity, biotechnology, biosafety and phylogenetic resources. After putting in place the biosafety framework in 2003, the country introduced and experimented a partnership with MONSANTO on the Bollgard II American Bt-cotton. The confinement experiment was crowned after three years, with satisfactory results that led initiatives for the transfer of the Bt gene into the local Burkina Faso variety (FK37 Bollgard II). This variety confirmed the previous results and paved the way for seed multiplication (2008-2009). Commercial production started in 2009-2010 with the sowing of seed in 30% of the surface area. Cultivation of FK37 Bollgard II allowed for the control of the main pests in the Lepidoptera family, reduction in insecticide treatment from 6 to 2 cycles, saving significant quantities of the insecticide, thereby protecting the environment which witness renewed activity of useful insects. At the level of farmers, it enabled to improve their crop output by about 30%, improve their income per hectare by 53.6%, made their work less tedious and preserved the health of farmers and their families. The reduction of the number of treatment cycles allowed farmers to create more time for other farming activities. At the level of the country, there was a drop



in the overall volume of insecticides used, an increase in the cultivated surface area with Bt-cotton (57% in 2011) and significant increase in the turnover of companies. Activities, from confinement to popularization, were conducted in all transparency with the participation of all the stakeholders.

However, in order to sustain the performance of this technology, a number of conditions needed to be fulfilled and this depends on all the stakeholders. This mainly includes the need for adjustments on the entire chain (production, transport, ginning and seed production, etc.) in order to ensure varietal purity, traceability, scrupulousness and excellence (followed by the putting in place of inputs, mastery of the per hectare consumption, cotton research), need to avoid sub-standard agricultural practices (under-dose of fertilizers, failure to administer previous aphid treatments) and a better management of resistance through the creation of buffer zones as well as organizing training and creating awareness.

3.4. AU APPROACHES TO BIOSAFETY AND STATUS OF FUNCTIONAL BIOSAFETY SYSTEMS IN AFRICA

Mr. Bather KONÉ, Head of the Life and Earth Sciences Unit, Department of Human Resources Science and Technology of the African Union Commission, made a presentation on AU Approaches to Biosafety and Status of Functional National Biosafety Systems in

Africa. He recalled the specific context of this continental approach, initiated to equip the AU with the necessary capacity and efficient instruments to support its Member States in implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the African Model Law on Biosafety with the ultimate aim to integrate biosafety, issues in AU policies and programs. The initiative has developed the African Strategy on Biosafety based on six main pillars being implemented, the revised African Model Law on Biosafety for Member States' reference, a biosafety web page on the AU Website, issue papers on biosafety for National Focal Points of Biosafety, established a Technical Advisory Committee and organized preparatory meetings for African Delegates to international negotiations, regional training courses on risk assessment and risk management of GMOs and regional meetings with RECs on coordination and harmonization of biosafety issues. He concluded that regional approach of biosafety/biotechnology is the best way for Africa starting with minimum requirements, and highlighted the huge need of capacity building in Africa on risk assessment and risk management, public participation and socio-economic considerations.

Mr. KONÉ revealed the creation of permanent position on biosafety in the AUC Structure, but raised challenges faced by the Unit including funding issues to sustain the continental approach on biosafety. The way forward is the broadened mandate of the Unit on Life and Earth



Sciences, the establishment of a continental coordination on biosafety- biotechnology - phytosanitary measures - animal health-food safety, international cooperation with the CBD Secretariat and the EU-Joint Research Centre and capacity building on thematic areas of biosafety if funding is secured.

3.5. BIOSAFETY AND GERMLASM EXCHANGE IN ASARECA REGION

Dr. Charles Mugoya, Manager of Agrobiodiversity and Biotechnology Program at ASARECA made a presentation that covered Biosafety efforts in the COMESA region; priority biotechnology projects for ASARECA; efforts made with regional seed harmonization in ASARECA countries and efforts of the East African Plant Genetic Resources Project of ASARECA on germplasm exchange issues. The presentation on Biosafety findings obtained under the RABESA project showed that the magnitude of commercial risks from adoption of GMOs was small for COMESA countries. Findings also showed that farmer's incomes in COMESA region would increase significantly if they adopted insect resistant varieties of cotton and maize. A key finding was that a large proportion (~65%) of food aid to COMESA was sourced by WFP from countries that plant GMOs e.g. Canada, USA. These findings have formed the drafting of regional policies and guidelines on (a) Commercial planting of GM crops (b) Commercial trade policy in GM products and (c) Emergency food aid policy on GM products in the COMESA

region. In the second part of the presentation, priority biotechnology projects for ASARECA were given. These included plant tissue culture; marker assisted breeding, in-vitro conservation, disease detection and plant genetic engineering in which highlights in generating drought tolerant maize, striga resistant sorghum varieties and development of pen-side diagnostic test kit for detecting Pig tapeworm -*Taenia solium*- were presented. The last part of the presentation covered efforts made on the seed harmonization, front in the ASARECA region but also involving SADC/COMESA/EAC regional economic blocks especially the capacity development and strengthening of technical skills and institutions in the seed sector; establishment of inter-agency certification; simplification of import/export documentation procedures, fast tracking enactment of legal frameworks; brokering and facilitating the movement of materials (seeds, methods and protocols for breeding and virus indexing in the region). Finally, Dr. Mugoya highlighted successes obtained with the EAPGREN project with respect to issues of germplasm transfer singling out efforts in establishment of gene banks; conservation of the diversity of regional priority crops, characterization and documentation of genetic diversity of priority crops, management of priority ex-situ collections; strengthening information sharing mechanisms and forging stronger partnership and collaboration in ex-situ conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.



4. COUNTRY REPORTS

The status of biotechnology and GM crops as well as plant germplasm movement in the 18 participating countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Comoros, D.R.Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe were presented by countries' representatives. The status of the application of plant biotechnology in these countries falls into four major groups: commercial productions of GMO crops, confined field testing, contained research and developing capacity for research and development.

4.1. Burkina Faso

Required technical and scientific capacities are available for the identification, monitoring, conducting of tests on GMOs and the mastery of modern biotechnologies, and even the conduct of risk analysis and the determination of GMO related benefits. Burkina Faso ratified the Cartagena Protocol on 4 August 2003 and, in a bid to comply with its obligations, adopted the Law on 17 March 2006 which was later promulgated on 13 April 2006. The National Biosafety Agency (ANB) was set up in 2005. Concerning the movement of GMOs, it is necessary to obtain a national written authorisation from the competent authority on any intention to import, export or circulate GMOs and/or by-products (required forms and documents). Several public authorities, private sector, civil society and religious denominations

are stakeholders in biosafety. Ongoing activities on GMOs focus on Bt-cotton, bio-fortified Sorghum and Bt-Cowpea. Law no.005-2006 to regulate biotechnological safety was discussed in an enlarged meeting and approved by all biosecurity and biosafety stakeholders in February 2005.

4.2. Burundi

The draft law on biosafety in Burundi is under preparation by the Ministry of Environment which is the national biosafety authority. The country has a plant protection law regulating the importation and exportation of plant and plant production and enabling the control and management of pests. Stakeholders of biosafety in the country are the ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, trade and industry, public health and the environment which work in synergy for public awareness on biosafety through seminars and workshops. The country makes an effort to comply with the CPB. However there is a lack and /or insufficient human as well as infrastructural and equipment capacity to identify and carry out any surveillance and trials on GMOs.

4.3. Côte d'Ivoire

In Côte d'Ivoire, Research Institutes and crops production organizations have been working hand in hand for many years to develop and promote biotechnology applications. The country has signed and ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the Convention on Biological



Diversity and other international agreements and fully complies with their implementation. She is a contracting member of the Codex Alimentarius and the International plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Effort is currently made to elaborate a national legislative framework for the risk management of GMOs and LMOs on the environment and human health.

4.4. Comoros

Comoros Island does not cultivate GMO crops. Its major constraint is that the country's laboratories are less equipped and there is insufficient trained staff. The law on biosafety is under elaboration. However the country has a law on plant protection which was passed in 2003.

4.5. DR Congo

D.R.Congo is one of those countries which, on 8th February, 2005 signed and ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. She is currently trying to comply with its implementation. Despite the advantages provided by this protocol, there are some inconveniences on the environment and human health. The country does not have a biosafety law. However a draft project has been submitted to the parliament. This situation exposes the country to the introduction and dissemination of GMO products through food importation and plant germplasm exchange. There is insufficient human capacity and limited equipment for the identification of GMO products. The promotion of the CPB in

the country through public awareness is still not effective. However several initiatives to handle biosafety issues in DRC by stakeholders from agricultural research institutes and Universities are on-going. But there is a need to strengthen human and infrastructural capacity for an appropriate implementation of the CPB and use of GM crops. A country survey is ongoing to assess the level of compliance with the protocol and an attempt to draft the national biosafety legislative framework.

4.6. EGYPT

Egypt reported that they are able to detect GMOs, evaluate and monitor the potential effects of GMOs. The process is mainly based on scientific and legal positions. The country has a biosafety authority governed by biosafety laws. To date Egypt has commercialized Bt-Cotton. The country has a clearing house mechanism that allows information exchange and therefore enhance national decision making concerning biosafety. The country reported a higher level of biotechnology awareness among its citizens.

4.7 Ghana

Ghana has the capacity to detect GMOs and had reported the presence of a National Biosafety Committee, established by a Legislative Instrument, (LI 1887, 2007), which is in transition into a National Biosafety Authority established under the National Biosafety Act, 2011. However the country lacks the capacity to imple-



ment the National Biosafety Act. The country has a working clearing house mechanism which comprises experts from the various institutions and regulatory agencies to implement biosafety programs. The country does not allow the importation of GMO except in cases of GMO materials approved for research purposes. Ghana has not yet gone into commercial production of GMOs, though the authorities are evaluating applications for confined field trials on insect resistant Bt-Cowpea and High Protein Sweet Potato.

4.8. Kenya

Kenya signed the Cartagena Protocol in 2000 and ratified it in 2003. This great move led to the development and enactment of the Biosafety Act in 2009 that in turn established the National Biosafety Authority (NBA). Until the establishment of the Authority, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) and National Biosafety Committee handled all matters pertaining to genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

NBA is mandated by the Biosafety Act to regulate all GMO activities including establishing and maintaining a National Biosafety Clearing House (BCH) and developing regulations for the Biosafety Act. Some of the regulations that have been developed include regulations for contained use; environmental release; import, export and transit and labeling. Regulations for handling, transportation and packaging are underway.

Once NBA approves activities for Contained Use and Confined Field Trials, monitoring for compliance is left to KEPHIS including laboratory test. KEPHIS has two world-class laboratories that are used to test GMOs, using both DNA based and protein-based detection methods. KEPHIS operates within three international laws: Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CBD), Codex Alimentarius (FAO/WHO) and International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). KEPHIS is mandated to deal with phytosanitary issues and it has put in place strict procedures regarding exchange of germplasm to minimize introduction of new pests and diseases including invasive species.

4.9. Madagascar

Madagascar is an island which constitutes a natural barrier against the introduction and spread of plant and plant product pests. She is also an appropriate area for the best management of biosafety issues. The country has no specific law on biosafety; however workshops and seminars were organized to adopt a common view on the country's biosafety issues. There is a plant protection law that regulates the importation and exportation of plant and plant products as well as ensures the control and management of plant pests. Despite the availability of plant protection and biosafety facilities and equipment, there is a need to enhance cooperation and partnerships among African member states.



4.10. Niger

Within the framework of implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety on the prevention of biotechnology risks in particular and the Convention on Biological Diversity in general, Niger has signed and ratified the protocol and the convention. The country has engaged in the elaboration of the law on biosafety that enabled the country to carry out some studies on:

- Niger current status of biosafety and biosecurity
- Biosafety Institutional, legislative and regulations of the country and
- Assessment of the country projects/programs related to biosafety issues.

4.11. Nigeria

Nigeria Plant Quarantine Service as NPPO is responsible for import authorization through the use of import permits and export inspection. Nigeria has a National Biosafety Committee (NBC) under the headship of the Federal Ministry of Environment which receives applications and gives approval for the official authorization for importation of transgenic material. A draft Biosafety bill has been forwarded to the House of Assembly. These are on-going GMOs Confined Field Trial sites activities at the Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR) Zaria on maruca resistant transgenic cowpea and

National Root Crops Research Institute (NRCRI) Umudike on Pro-vitamin A enriched transgenic cassava and Iron enriched cassava which are being monitored by National Agricultural Quarantine Services (NAQS). The problems are capacity building on personnel, infrastructure, risk assessment / management development, sectional guidelines and funding. The approval of CFTs in Nigeria is intended to encourage our Scientists in research in Modern biotechnology and of GMOs.

4.12. Sudan

Sudan reported that they have a National Biosafety Framework (NBF) on GMOs comprised of a law on biosecurity which is in line with the provision of the African model law on biosafety, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Cartagena Protocol of Biosafety (CPB) which Sudan is party to. The country has an institution called the higher council for Environment and Natural Resources body designated by the secretariat of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety which is facilitating the exchange of information among the relevant bodies and authorities. Sudan is not producing any GMO commercially though recent developments indicate a likelihood of producing Bt-Cotton under Sudan and China cooperation. Sudan has the capacity to detect GMOs through its ARC Biotechnology Laboratory, which is responsible for issuance of GMO certificate.



4.13. Togo

Togo adopted and enacted the law on biosafety on January 6, 2003 without a decree of application. The country also has the plant protection law, passed in 1996 that regulates the importation and exportation of plant and plant products as well as the management of plant pests and pesticides use. Currently, there is no cultivation of GM crops in the country. However emphasis should be focussed on strengthening the country human, infrastructure and equipment capacity.

4.14. Uganda


Biosafety and germplasm exchange in Uganda is governed by the international conventions and agreements such as IPPC, Intellectual Property Rights and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety that guided the formulation of the legislations of the country. The legislative framework governing biosafety and germplasm exchange covers aspects of pest risks, food safety as well as impact on the environment. This has encouraged capacity building in risks assessment, research, laboratory testing, infrastructure and advocacy. Various stakeholders including policy makers, local governments, scientists, research, NGOs, government ministries and the international community are involved. Currently these stakeholders interface as National Biosafety Committee (NBC) under the umbrella of the competent authority, the National Council of Science and Technology.

However, the work on genetically modified organisms is still at research stage under confined field trials for cassava, maize, bananas, Bt Cotton and sweet potatoes. The National Plant Protection Organization does not allow the importation of GMOs until the draft Biosafety law is enacted. All is being done to embrace the benefits of Biotechnology without jeopardizing the rich germplasm that has been conserved at community level and National Genetic Resource Centre for a long time.

4.15. Zambia

The main legal instrument called the Biosafety Act of 2007 of the Laws of Zambia is an act to regulate the research, development, application, import, export, transit, contained use, release or placing on the market of any genetically modified organism (GMO) whether intended for use as a pharmaceutical, food, feed or processing, or a product of a GMO. The National Biosafety Authority (NBA) of Zambia is the custodian of the Biosafety Act. The National Scientific and Industrial Research (NISIR) and the Plant Pathology Unit at Mount Makulu Research Station are accredited to the Southern Africa Network of GMO detection laboratories (SANGL) and are able to detect at DNA and Protein Based Level. There is urgent need for training of human resources especially at M.Sc. and PhD levels in Molecular Biology and Biotechnology. The germplasm exchange in Zambia is enforced under the Plant Variety and Seeds





Act (CAP 236) of the Laws of Zambia and is managed by the Seed Control and Certification Institute (SCCI) which is accredited to the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA). Germplasm/seed and other planting materials movement is spearheaded by the Plant Quarantine and Phytosanitary Services (PQPS), an NPPO and member of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and enforcement is under the Plant Pests and Diseases Act, Cap 233 of the laws of Zambia. Currently, apart from detection, there are no on-going biotechnology activities either in terms of contained field trials or commercial production in Zambia. Information and database exchange on Biosafety is lacking and it seems uncoordinated.

4.16. Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe presented its status report on biosafety and germplasm exchange. The country has a biotechnology policy, National Biotechnology Authority Act, Plant Pests and Diseases Act and Seed Act, which are responsible for the regulation of germplasm exchange. These Acts of parliament establishes the Biosafety Authority and Plant Quarantine Services Institute, Seed Services. The report indicated that the country does not have commercial GMO crop production and it has a stringent regulation barring importation of GMO plant materials. The report showed that there is hardly any GMO research on-going, safe for Bt cotton, which was put on hold before field trials were conducted.

The country indicated a considerable ability to test and detect GMO and low level of capacity to monitor and assess the impact of GMOs. The country has a clearing-house mechanism for information sharing though some operational challenges were noted. Zimbabwe highlighted that a GMO certificate or GMO declaration from country of origin is now a requirement for germplasm importation.

4.17. Liberia

Liberia became party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2002, and in the same year undertook development of its National Biosafety Framework with the support from UNEP-GEF. The Project was aimed at assisting Liberia meet its treaty obligations in implementation of the CPB. The country has implemented two BCH projects and is currently implementing a capacity building project to assist the implementation of its NBF. The Competent Authority of the country on biosafety issues is the Environment Protection Agency assisted by the National Biosafety Committee made up of several stakeholders from various ministries. There are no GMOs activities going on in Liberia. As constraints the country does not have adequate capacity to conduct risk assessment, monitor and test GMOs. Its draft biosafety Act is still to be submitted to the parliament. Public awareness on biosafety is still not effective.

4.18. CAMEROON

5. RESULTS OF GROUP WORK

After presentations and discussion participants were grouped into two linguistic components (English and French) to formulate recommendations for future actions.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Biotechnology is essential to increase crop production and productivity. However it becomes necessary when it is safe. This technology is used to solve emerging problems when conventional methods are not applicable. If opted for biotechnology, it becomes imperative to strengthen human, legislative and facilities capacities. Therefore, African Union, Regional Economic Communities as well as countries have a role to play. This said, participants to the meeting arrived at the following recommendations:

6.1. African Union through Regional Economic Communities should:

- Ensure leadership on biosafety and biosecurity;
- Enhance countries to adhere to the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety;
- Coordinate countries actions on biosafety and Provide them with political orientations;
- Establish priorities to enhance countries capacity;
- Create centres of excellence on

biosafety;

- Set up database of experts on biosafety;
- Put in place a mechanism of conflict resolutions;

6.2. Countries should :

- Put in place incentive policies on biosafety and biosecurity legislations;
- Create public awareness;
- Create a framework for better national coordination of contracting parties;
- Look for sustainable means to fund biosafety and security activities in the country;
- select a national institution in charge of biosafety and security in the country and
- Enhance the national capacity on biosafety.

7. CLOSING CEREMONY

The Regional Delegate of Agriculture and Rural Development for the coastal Region of Cameroon closed the meeting after expressing his gratitude to IAPSC for having chosen Cameroon to host the meeting. He further congratulated the participants for their fruitful contributions and wished them safe journey back to their respective countries.



WORKSHOP REPORT ON THE POLICY FOR THE HARMONIZATION OF PESTICIDES REGISTRATION IN AFRICA

Addis ababa - Ethiopia



1. Introduction

A three-day workshop on the policy for the harmonization of pesticides registration in Africa was organized by the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of African Union (AU-IAPSC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 10th - 12th July 2012. The workshop was part of the program of IAPSC for the year 2012. It was funded by the African Union Commission. The workshop was attended by 20 participants from National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), government departments of Burundi, Egypt, Kenya,

Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Uganda, Tanzania, Tunisia and Zambia including experts from academia and NEPPO and AU-IAPSC.

The general objective of the workshop was to review a draft of the harmonizing pesticides registration prepared during the experts meeting held in Alexandria – Egypt in 2012 aimed at strengthening the capacity of African member states in sound management of agricultural and public health pesticides within the context of pesticide management.

The specific objectives were:

- To review and validate the draft harmonized pesticides registration;
- To identify strategies and key actions needed to further streamline and harmonize registration of pesticides and to promote information exchange and work-sharing amongst African member states' pesticides registration authorities;
- To identify supplementary actions that could be contributed through stakeholder collaboration;
- To set priorities after the validation of the draft registration.

The proposed agenda was adopted with minor modifications. It was structured into plenary sessions.

2. Opening session

2.1. Welcome remarks

The welcome address was delivered by Dr. Abdel Fattah Mabrouk Amer, Senior Scientific Officer Entomology at AU-IAPSC. In his remarks he thanked the participants for responding positively to the invitation to attend the workshop. He informed the participants that the workshop came up to deliberate on the document as provided by the experts meeting which took place in Alexandria, Egypt. He further mentioned that the purpose of the meeting was to review and validate the experts proposed draft harmonized document. Dr. Amer expressed his gratitude to the participants and encouraged them to come up with suggestions that will pave the way to further consolidating the document and raising awareness on pesti-

cides management in Africa.

2.2. Opening speech

Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA, Director of AU-IAPSC, on behalf of the Director of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA), gave the opening speech. He was delighted to welcome all the participants for attending the workshop. He pointed out that he was glad to have such an opportunity to work with the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and a group of experts. This is the third meeting after the two other meetings which were held in Addis Ababa and Cairo in 2009 and 2011, respectively. Dr. MEZUI M'ELLA further highlighted the use of pesticides in Africa which continues to be an issue of great concern as the amount of pesticides (in terms of volume, formulations and range of active ingredients) used in continental agriculture has increased rapidly in the last decades. The indiscriminate and overuse of pesticides by farmers have resulted in many undesirable problems such as environmental contamination, farmer health hazards, disruption of the agro-ecosystems; increased pesticide residues, which have negative implications to both consumer health and the export market trade.

In order to alleviate these constraints, a number of priority recommendations would be set out by this workshop, keeping in mind that plant protection is a special priority in the region within the overall context of sustainable agriculture. Considering the high priority that IAPSC gives to plant protection issues and especially the draft harmonization of pesti-



cides registration, he expects that this important workshop will review the document and come up with recommendations. The Director then declared the workshop officially opened.

3. Proceedings

The workshop was held in plenary sessions and focused on the following areas:

3.1. Draft harmonized pesticides registration

Prof. Nabil H.H. Bashir of the University of Gazira, Wad Medani, Sudan presented the elaborated draft harmonized pesticides registration held in Alexandria, Egypt (experts meeting) on the 11th -13th June, 2012. He defined registration as an important step in management of pesticides as it enables authorities to determine which products are permitted to be used and for what purposes, and also to exercise quality control, use levels, claims, labeling, packaging and advertising of pesticides, thus, ensuring that the interests of end-users, as well as the environment are well protected.

Participants were reminded of the responsibilities of governments, national authorities and industry as regards registration of pesticides, as outlined in the Code of Conduct. From the discussion that followed the presentation, participants recommended that Countries should in collaboration with WHO, FAO and IAPSC, review and revise pesticide legislation to support regulation of agricultural and public health pesticides; and in collaboration with WHO, FAO and UNEP, strengthen national capacity for

the assessment of the registration dossier of agriculture and public health pesticides including risk assessment and risk-benefit analysis; quality control and to strengthen capacity for post-registration monitoring and periodic evaluation and re-evaluation of public health pesticides as well as operational research on their use and impact on human health and the environment.

3.1. Country presentations

Countries represented at the workshop presented their countries version of pesticides regulations.

4. Review of the draft harmonized pesticides registration in Africa.

Prof. Soliman presented step by step all sections included in the draft harmonized pesticide registration. He facilitated all comments and inputs of participants to the document while each time providing necessary explanations for the understanding of the text.

He highlighted that pesticide procurement is a highly specialized and complex subject that requires national policy and guidelines with clear and transparent procedures supported by appropriate legal provisions and controls. Prof. Soliman emphasized the need to include in the tender invitations information relating to the packaging and labeling as well as any protective equipment and antidotes that might be required. The importance of quality control of products to be procured was emphasized. Attention was given to the importance of using WHO specifications, as internationally agreed quality



standards, for the quality control of agriculture and public health pesticides.

In the review session, several issues were discussed and highlighted. A questionnaire was distributed to participants to enable them to identify countries' challenges and obstacles and make recommendations. He emphasized that for the successful control of pests and vectors it is essential that pesticide products are of acceptable quality and do not cause any unacceptable effects when used as recommended. Participants identified gaps and challenges on these subjects and proposed actions for capacity strengthening.

Participants at the workshop completely reviewed and validated the harmonizing document/report produced during the experts meeting on the policy for the harmonization of pesticides legislation in Africa. They appreciated the effort made by experts to come up with the harmonizing draft of pesticides legislation.

5. Discussion on the questionnaire provided by Experts.

Experts and countries presentations as well as the responses of country representatives to the questionnaire resulted in discussions that led to recommendations which are:

6. Recommendations

Every year new pesticides are introduced to the global market. Before these new products are granted approval, distributed, and made available to users they must be rigorously assessed by national governments to ensure that they meet current

health, environment and safety standards. Older pesticides already on the market are also re-evaluated to guarantee that they continue meeting these standards. This process of pesticide regulatory review and registration is mostly carried out by each country and hence is often duplicative and resource-intensive.

Building upon what has already been bilaterally or multilaterally achieved, we believe that, through strengthened cooperation, we will be able to achieve the following:

1. The outcomes of this meeting are recommended to be a base for the efforts that will be made by representatives of other regional blocks, so we all can come up at the end with a final system for harmonization of the regulation of pesticides in Africa. However, data submitted for registration must include :

- Country information about residue analysis, Pre-Harvest Intervals (PHIs) and re-entry intervals;
- Acceptable levels and standards of protection to humans, animals and environment;
- Data requirements (dossiers) for pesticidal agents and their registration submission are coordinated globally by all stakeholders so that work-sharing between regulatory authorities in collaborating countries can be maximized;
- Regulatory systems for pesticides will be harmonized to the extent that data reviews for pesticides are prepared in a standardized format on a national or regional basis that can be used to support inde-



pendent risk assessments and regulatory decisions made in other countries or regions;

- Preparing and adopting a unified dossier format to be used by registrants when submitting data required for identifying product(s) and its risks;

- The pesticide regulatory system must encourage licensing and regular training for involvement in important pesticide safe use and handling and application responsibilities, e.g. application, equipment etc.

2. Making available national, regional, multilateral and international databases listing or prioritizing schedules for regulatory reviews of pesticides to all countries so that a government receiving a request and planning a review can identify if others have also reviewed the pesticide or who is planning to review it. This will lead to reducing time and cost to both governments and industries by not duplicating tedious, costly and time consuming preparations, retesting and re-evaluating common and integral data and reports.

- Quickly but efficiently introducing safer pesticide products and replacing the more hazardous ones in the market, in order to protect human health and the environment. Moreover, it will facilitate safe trans-boundary movements of agricultural commodities.

3. Experimental protocols for different pesticides, including bio-pesticides, should be harmonized and be based on Good Experimental Practices.

4. A necessity for establishing and

strengthening Quality Control laboratories for pesticide formulation in each country. Countries are encouraged to establish their own national analytical laboratories measuring pesticides residues and build their own analytical capacity whenever possible. Countries which have established such capacity will be requested to assist /cooperate with those lacking such capacity

5. As there are many different specialty / minor used crops produced in small cultivated areas or with non economical interest for registrant in most African countries, attention must be paid to the importance of having a system to register pesticides for minor use.

6. The registration system must allow for the use of some specific pesticides to combat pest of national important crops in case of there is no registrant for such pesticide, emergency use permit.



NINETEENTH EXECUTIVE MEETING (EC 19) AND SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY (GA 7) OF AFRICA LIVESTOCK (ALive)

Nairobi-Kenya

1. Introduction

From July 17 to 19, 2012, AU-IAPSC Director, Dr Jean Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA took part in the Nineteenth Executive Meeting and the Seventh General Assembly of Africa Livestock partnership in Nairobi, Kenya, following invitations from the Executive Committee Chairperson and the Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of African Union Commission. The mission was centred on the theme “governance of veterinary services in Africa”. ALive is a multi-stakeholders platform which aims at facilitating discussions, advocating for resource mobilization, advancing policy advice and enabling access to global knowledge for the stakeholders in African animal agriculture and environment to add value to national and regional actions and programs that advance the CAADP livestock sub-sector agenda.

I-On the deliberations of both Meetings

a) The Executive Committee Meeting

This instance brings together all partners in the veterinary medicine development sector in Africa to discuss how to harmo-

nize veterinary governance on the continent.

On the other hand, the General Assembly, presided over by the DREA Commissioner, gathers multi-sector partners in charge of animal husbandry in Africa. Also participating in the GA meeting were the Ministers of Ivory Coast, Uganda, Kenya and Guinea Conakry, who all acknowledged the importance of veterinary governance in Africa under the umbrella of AU-IBAR, but wished that this vision be extended to the entire agricultural sector.

The following problems were identified as threads to veterinary governance in Africa:

- Transhumance that is at the origin of pests movement and conflicts between herders and farmers.
- The resurgence of the problems of locusts
- Lack of pasture
- The decay of veterinary services especially in countries that have experienced crises such as Ivory Coast



- Taking into account the importance of vegetation in the development of livestock Management of diseases such as trypanosomiasis
- The importance of certification of vaccines in use in Africa
- The genetic improvement of breeds such as NDAMA, trypano-tolerant whose productive performance is below expectations.

At the end of these meetings, the Executive Committee and General Assembly, the following recommendations were adopted.

b) Resolutions of the 19th Executive Committee meeting of ALive

Recommendation of the ALive partnership and its members to engage actively in advocacy in favour of regional ecosystem based mitigation and resilience strategies, notably in making better use of the two ALive Policy Notes on Pastoral Mobility and Community-based Drought Management. For this, the EC asked the ALive Secretariat to update the two policy notes and develop templates power-point presentation summarizing issues and solutions. Updating should take into account the issue of policy coherence to preserve the ability of pastoralists to cope with drought episodes through mobility.

Recommendation to OIE to engage partners in the adaptation of training veterinary curricula to today's challenges and harmonization of curricula across the con-

tinent;

Recommendation to OIE and WB to prepare a two page paper advocacy document extracted from the forthcoming publication on "Good governance and the financing of efficient veterinary services";

In line with this, the ALive EC recommends to ALive Secretariat and partners to develop a proposal on African needs in FMD control in preparation of the next FMD global conference;

Recommends that in respect of the Galvmed call for a livestock 2012/2013 event(s) the ALive Secretariat, AU-IBAR and Galvmed follow up on the viability of this activity. If viable, the events should closely enhance the visibility and strengthen the ALive platform".

Congratulates the Zambian Government and the CIRAD for the excellent work done in implementing the LSIPT in Zambia.

Endorses the overall Concept Note on "Finalizing and Disseminating the LSIPT" presented by the World Bank, taking into account comments on linkages with other existing assessment and decision making tools, and on quality assurance and peer review mechanisms and following review by ALive platform members by September 1st 2012;

Urges the ALive Secretariat, the World Bank, AU-IBAR and FAO to organize training sessions for future trainers, with



the technical leadership from CIRAD, using funds currently available in the WB-managed CAADP Trust Fund thanks to the French MOFA and other sources;

Welcomes the EU/AU-IBAR/FAO proposal to make use of the LSIPT, in particular in scope of VET GOV, and further disseminate the toolkit in Africa according to the guidelines provided by ALive, to inform and guide policy making and generate advocacy elements at the African countries level;

Endorses the recommendations of the GF-TADs Africa 7th Steering Committee

Solicits the active participation of the following institutions

- Africa Caucus: AU-PANVAC, AU-PATTEC, AU-SAFGRAD, CILSS CE-BEVRIHA
- Civil society and Private Sector Caucus : ESADA, VSF Europe, APES, Terra Nueva, World Vet Association, African veterinary drugs association, PANAC
- Research Caucus: CORAF, ASARECA, Africa One, University of Cairo, CCARDESA, NASRO, ANAFE

Reiterates the recommendation of EC 18 and recommends AU-IBAR to finalize the study on veterinary demography and produce advocacy documents

Reiterates the value of the platform to share information and promote synergies on major livestock policy initiatives; en-

courages more initiatives to be presented during the ALive meetings;

Recommends the ALive partnership through the Secretariat to actively engage with the RECs, donors and global partners/initiatives to ensure quality investment, sustainability, integrity of the livestock aspects of drought resilience;

Recommends the ALive Secretariat to organize the next EC in November 2012 in Nairobi with maximum of two representatives from each Caucus, and to facilitate preparatory and preliminary consultation within each Caucus beforehand to allow Caucus representatives to adequately represent their Caucus;

Welcomes the participation and the financial contribution of the Government of Spain to the ALive platform.

c) The General Assembly Meeting

The 7th General Assembly of ALive partnership:

Recognizes the OIE PVS pathway as the pre-operational process guiding investments for improvement of the Governance of Veterinary Services in compliance with international Standards and encourages African countries to further implement the OIE PVS pathway and to improve transparency of the outcomes;

Encourages member States to ensure that priorities identified through country PVS pathway reports are translated into national



development strategies and investment plans;

Encourages the ALive partnership members to develop and disseminate user-friendly, replicable and operational tools aiming at demonstrating the benefits of investing in improving Governance of Veterinary Services in Africa;

AU-IBAR, OIE and FAO and their partners to demonstrate concretely the ability to generate changes at country and RECs levels, under the EU funded VetGov Project;

Recommends the platform partners to develop a continental programme addressing

both support to animal health systems and control of priority diseases;

Encourages countries to engage in fight against illegal and counterfeit veterinary drugs and encourages the AUC to play a leading role to develop appropriate mechanisms to guide countries and RECs;

Encourages the enhancement of ethics and Public Private Partnership through the establishment and strengthening of national veterinary statutory bodies.

2. Closing ceremony

Two speeches marked the closing of the two meetings, one by the Executive Com-



WORKSHOP ON IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT HEALTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN AFRICA

Douala, Cameroun



Hotel Valée des Princes Douala, Cameroon

1. Introduction

In Africa total losses from all pests are generally estimated to be one-third of total production before harvest, and nearly 10 percent after harvest. These losses still continue to increase in many member states, despite efforts put in place by respective government through the creation of National plant Protection Organization to handle the plague. These losses are exacerbated by weak plant health management system especially when there is new pest entering a territory. A strong

plant health management system is therefore crucial to safeguard agriculture and natural resources from the entry, establishment, and spread of pests including noxious weeds. The core of this plant health management system would be the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) as defined by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). The Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of the African Union (AU-IAPSC) organized from 13-14 December, 2012 a two days workshop on the plant health management systems in Douala, Cameroon with as



principal purpose to review the current situation of the plant health management system in Africa so as to propose ways for improvement.

A total of 44 participants from 19 member states, Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture, Regional Economic Communities (CEN-SAD, ECCAS, IGAD), EU, FAO-RAF Accra, CABI Africa, AFSTA, IITA and IAPSC attended the workshop (annex.2.).

2. Opening ceremony

Five speeches marked the ceremony:

- **Ms. Diana Akullo**, Policy Officer-crop production, African Union Commission on behalf of the AUC and the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) thanked participants for their attendance and colleagues from IAPSC for convening the meeting in line with the AU efforts of putting in mechanisms to harmonize phytosanitary systems in Africa. She highlighted the recognition and appreciation of IAPSC leadership in developing a continental-wide plant health management system that will contribute to the enhancement of food and nutrition security and thanked the government of Cameroon for her hospitality.

- **Ms. Joyce Mulila Mitti**, FAO-RAF Accra added a voice of welcome to participants on behalf of the FAO and recalled the FAO mandate which is to influence agricultural productivity and nutritional standards in its member states;

which should be achieved with the help of an appropriate functional plant health management system. She added that, FAO looks for a way to support NPPOs to meet with the IPPC standards and implement the various ISPMs to achieve the objectives of contributing to increase food security and safe trade with significant impact. She finally wished to all participants' fruitful deliberation.

- **Mr. Moustapha Magumu**, on behalf of EU, expressed his appreciation for being associated with the workshop. He said; pests and diseases reduce the quantity and quality of food available and represent a food security issue affecting the growth of the Continent. Many countries in Africa lack good phytosanitary capacity, which hinders and even halts trade. Moreover Pest and diseases pose a cross-border risk that requires effective partnership between public and private sector actors. He said EU is with NPPOs and RPPO in their efforts to strengthen Plant Health Management Systems in Africa. Mr. Magumu then expressed hope that the outcome of the workshop will inform the decisions in the EU as their multiannual programming 2014-2020 is being prepared.

- **Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA**, Director of IAPSC expressed his gratitude to participants for their massive turnout to the meeting and pointed out the common knowledge on plants pest which reduce the production and quality of crop food and thereby limiting their access to



the world market. He urged member states to put in place strong plant health management systems in compliance with the International Plant Protection Convention; to safeguard continental agriculture and natural resources. The Director wished fruitful deliberations on the development of a program for improvement of plant health management systems in Africa.

- **Mr. Issimi Menié**, Cameroon's Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in his intervention deplored the irregular and non-reliable plant health services which often jeopardize crop production and trade. He affirmed that the effective plant health management systems are fundamental to ensure food security and safety and to meet the demand of local and global markets. Thus the importance of the workshop on the improvement of plant health management systems in Africa is justified. While declaring the workshop opened, he wished to participants a warm welcome to Douala and fruitful conclusion and suggestions that will enable Africa to increase her production and improve the livelihood of the population.

3. Election of the bureau

The Chair, Vice Chair and the Raporteurs were proposed by the director IAPSC and unanimously endorsed for the task. Mr Bakak (DRCQ, Cameroon) was elected the Chair while Mrs. Olufunke Awosusi (NAQS, Nigeria) was elected the Vice chair. Ms. Razakamanana Harisoa (DPP,

Madagascar) and Francis Mwatuni (KEPHIS, Kenya) were elected for the French and English raporteurs respectively, IAPSC coordinating the report writing.

The chair took over the stewardship of the programme and led in the adoption of the agenda with very little modifications.

4. Objectives and outcome of the workshop

Prof. Bahama of IAPSC noted in his introduction that there are many pests and diseases, which if they were to become established in Africa, could cause serious damage to our crops and plants. About 40 percent of crops losses are due to pest in Africa, despite various NPPOs set up by different governments. Recalling the role played by NPPOs, RPPOs and IPPC, he refreshed the memory of participants. Official controls and restrictions on the import and export movement and keeping of plants, plant pests are vital to help preventing the introduction and spread of harmful organisms. Protecting plant health is a shared responsibility between governments, producers, traders and the general public. Unfortunately challenges to plant health in Africa are numerous and complex. Addressing these challenges necessitate a holistic approach and a development of appropriate plant health management systems strategies. Thus a call for the two days workshop which aimed at:

- Analyzing the current status of plant health management systems of



NPPOs, through countries presentations;

- Identifying possibilities of improvement of the existing systems and priorities of intervention within the framework of capacity building enhancement;
- Developing a road map to set up a plant health management systems' strategy in Africa.

5. Lead presentations

Prof. Bahama gave a report on the field visits.

A few NPPOs and regional economic communities e.g. COMESA, ECOWAS etc were visited to determine the Plant Health systems in place. It was noted that plant protection services were not harmonized in many countries. Some functions are in different departments, institutions and even Ministries. In some cases the NPPO may be in the Ministry of Agriculture but other functions in the other ministries like Forestry, Environment, Livestock, and Health etc.

- 1) There is poor coordination between departments, ministries and RECs.
- 2) Little or no harmonization between countries in the same region.
- 3) Few officers are fully aware of the plant protection services responsibilities.
- 4) There is need to improve on the

collaboration between stakeholders in the Plant protection services.

5.1. Countries' reports on the Plant Health Management Systems

Countries' Representatives present at the workshop (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Seychelles, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) briefly described the structure of their NPPOs, the legislative framework, infrastructure, status of equipment, standards Operational Procedures before pointing constraints and challenges. It was noted that different countries have different organizational arrangements for range of reasons including size, location, nature of their agricultural sector and political history. Some countries were distinguished by the way they are structured with the NPPOs having directorates of plant health for policy, inspection services for operational services, food import/export standards for awareness and promotion. Other do have, updated legal framework for regulatory services like plant protection act, the agricultural produce export/import act, the noxious weeds act, the seed and plant varieties act and agricultural produce marketing act while a few categories are not even contracting parties of IPPC. It was also good to learn that, the plant protection services of some specific countries like Kenya has the plant health clinics, the plant quarantine services, grading and inspection services and PRA and pest surveillance



unit. Despite the above effort made by some member states, challenges are still to be addressed to secure common and effective action to prevent the introduction and spread of plant and plant products pest and to promote appropriate measures for their control. These included:

- Low staff establishment compared to the tasks;
- Emerging pests;
- Absence or inadequacy of phytosanitary data,
- Insufficient funds to carry out specific tasks in key areas like pest monitoring, surveillance and reporting, PRA, pest free and /or low areas and prevalence.
- Inadequate facilities and lack of resources for conducting inspection at countries post of entry and exit points

It is therefore critical to have in place harmonized plant health management systems conforming to IPPC.

5.2. Phytosanitary systems in Africa

Mr. Roger Day of CABI Africa highlighted on the phytosanitary systems with its goals, performance, components, actors, functions and linkages. He also talked of the phytosanitary systems being strengthened while insisting on the capacity development and the draft IAPSC capacity building strategy.

He also described the SPS hierarchy systems function as stated in the World Bank report 2005, before considering linkages in the phytosanitary systems as information flow, collaboration, complementarity and relationships, trust and mutual recognition. Taking cognizance that the capacity development systems requires a shift from skills enhancement to addressing broader systemic challenges and demand to identify factors that drive individual and organizational behavior, incentives; its success is endogenous, voluntary and collective action since formal planning models are not necessarily appropriate. Thus, experimental and incremental approaches are needed. Dr. Day ended his presentation by recalling the eight points of IAPSC phytosanitary capacity building strategy.

5.3. Seed trade and Plant Health Management Systems

Mrs. Grace Gitu of the African Seed Trade Association described AFSTA as the Africa's representative body for private seed industry. It was established in 2000 and aimed at promoting development of private seed enterprises in Africa. The secretariat is hosted in Kenya with 50 seed companies, 26 National Seed Associations (NSTA) and 14 others. AFSTA mission is to promote trade in improved quality seeds and technologies in Africa for the benefit of members and farmers. The global seed trade is growing very fast but the Africa share in this trade is very low and needs urgent improvement. She explained that AFSTA works with all seed



stakeholders to establish appropriate phytosanitary measures which are official procedures applied to prevent the introduction and/or spread of quarantined plant pests to areas of concern. It should also be noted that seed is considered a high-risk material in international trade, providing a pathway for movement of plant pests. Mrs. Gitu affirmed that, despite progress made by AFSTA in the areas of seed in Africa several challenges still need to be addressed: These included:

- Slow liberalization of seed industry from public to private in some countries;
- Slow implementation of regional harmonized seed agreements;
- Lack of NPPO in some countries ;
- Poor control of seed export/import points in some countries;
- Limited knowledge on Pest Risk Analysis (PRA);
- Changing quarantine Pest list;
- Poor information sharing on seed trade issues and
- Lack of seed database for trade decision making.

5.4. Plant Health Management Systems in Africa, IPPC perspectives

Mrs. Joyce Mulila Mitti, Crop production and protection officer–FAO Africa Region focused her presentation on the Purpose

of the Plant Health System, International Regulatory Framework for Plant Health System, the IPPC-principles and relationship to SPS, NPPO obligations, FAO/IPPC support and challenges for developing countries.

She recalled the purpose of plant health systems which are to increase trade and market access for products, safeguard the human health and livelihoods, reduce the impact by invasive pests, ensure the protection of the integrity of ecosystems, the economic and cultural resources and to provide the attainment of food, income and bio-security to the world. A brief explanation was provided on the WTO-SPS Agreement, the International Plant Protection Convention, all illustrated by a chart on the international regulatory framework. Priorities from the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation were given as well as the chart on the national plant health discussed.

Mrs. Mitti finally enumerated a number of challenges for developing countries to ensure appropriate plant health systems which are political, legislative, economic, public awareness with the domino effects on surveillance, pest listing, pest categorization, pest risk analysis and scientific justification for phytosanitary measures.

5.5. Research, germplasm movement in Africa and Plant Health Management Systems

Dr. Lava of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), on his



presentation highlighted on germplasm as genetic resources, the global collections, germplasm as vehicles for pests spread, the distribution of some high priority pathogens in sub-Saharan Africa, the interception of non-indigenous plant pests in USA ports of entry (1984 to 2000), the essential needs for safe exchange of germplasm and monitoring the dynamic of pests.

He affirmed that the Knowledge on spatio-temporal spread of pests is extremely important for decisions on germplasm exchanges, before proposing that training and collaborative programs with NPPOs should be focused on the training in pest diagnostics and surveillance as well as the collaborative research on production and distribution of clean germplasm and implementation of phytosanitary standards.

Dr.Lava also said that the exchange of pest-free germplasm is a fundamental requirement to safeguard plant health. He finally confirmed that, germplasm exchange is a risky and expensive business which demands constant upkeep of diagnostics and pest knowledge. There are risks with germplasm exchange with countries, with limited plant quarantine capacity and also risks due to known and unknown

5.6. Discussion

From the above presentations a series of questions and answers, between the presenters and participants marked this session. It was agreed that the authors of

main topics have highlighted the different threats to crops production and trade as well as loopholes in appropriate implementation of plant health systems in Africa. The established working groups will prioritize problems raised and suggest which action plan and timeframe for finding solution at different levels of interventions (local, national, regional and international). The consensus was that a deeper analysis was necessary to inform the process of improving plant health management systems.

6. Group work and recommendations

Participants were distributed into 2 groups to examine the following topics: current Plant Health Management Systems versus the National Plant Protection Organization according to the IPPC; possible improvements to the systems; roadmap for a comprehensive analysis of the current situation of plant health management in Africa and development of tools and standard operating procedures/referentials for NPPOs.

The major challenges as identified by the 2 groups include:

- Inappropriate institutional structure which constrains the implementation of critical functions of the NPPO;
- Competencies and responsibilities of the NPPO scattered, overlapped or absent among technical units;
- Absence of designated inspectors to



safeguard agricultural production and the import/export process;

- Inadequate facilities (laboratory, inspection and border posts);
- Absence of documented procedures.
- Inadequate tools for the performance of the various functions of an NPPO.

The proposed strategies to address these challenges are the following:

- Legalizing the institutional structures to improve governance ;
- Updating and harmonization of legislation;
- Capacity Development: Strengthening structures and functions of the NPPO; Strengthening relationship between NPPOs and research institutions, higher institutions of learning; Strengthening linkages/ partnerships with various stakeholders and developing tools for the performance of the various functions of an NPPO

To initiate the implementation of those strategies, participants recommended that a comprehensive study be undertaken for

an in-depth analysis of the above challenges and possible solutions. The ultimate goal of that study would be a proposal on ways for harmonization of plant health management systems and production of tools (referentials / manuals) for better performance of NPPO' functions. The proposal and the draft referentials/manuals would go through a validation process by countries (NPPOs) and Regional Economic Communities.

It is expected that the drafts of these documents will be availed by the end of September 2013 and the first regional consultation held during the 4th quarter of 2013.

7. Closing remarks

Taking the floor the Director of IAPSC, while thanking participants for their fruitful contributions to the success of the workshop he thanked the entire staff of the office for their devotion and commitment to make the meeting to take place. The representative of Cameroon while wishing safe journey to participants to their respective countries and institutions declared the meeting closed.



HARMONISATION DES REGLEMENTATIONS DES PESTICIDES EN AFRIQUE

N'djamena-Tchad

1. Introduction

Rentrée dans la phase d'analyse et d'amélioration de la première mouture de la réglementation commune des pesticides pour l'Afrique, adoptée au cours de la réunion élargie à certains pays membres de la CUA, organisée du 10 au 12 juillet 2012 à Addis Abéba- Ethiopie, une mission du CPI conduite par Mr ZAFACK Joseph, Assistant-Entomologie, chargé du suivi des ravageurs migrants a été effectuée à N'djamena-Tchad du 19 au 23 décembre 2012.

2. Objectif de la mission

La mission avait pour objectif de recueillir les contributions de l'Organisation Nationale de la Protection des Végétaux (ONPV) tchadienne sur des points spécifiques de son choix et éventuellement sur ceux contenus dans le document qui lui a été préalablement soumis par le représentant du CPI pour analyse. Cet exercice permettra d'adapter autant que possible la réglementation commune pour l'Afrique aux réalités individuelles des pays, afin de faciliter son applicabilité.

3. Déroulement de mission

La première journée de la mission a été

celle de la prise de contact avec le DPVC suivie d'une visite de courtoisie à la Direction Générale de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural du Tchad. Cette journée a aussi donné l'occasion au représentant du CPI, au cours d'une séance de travail organisée par le DPVC, de présenter les objectifs de la mission, de faire le point sur les différentes étapes déjà franchies du processus d'élaboration de la réglementation commune des pesticides pour l'Afrique, avant de lui soumettre la mouture du document disponible. Ce document a été multiplié en plusieurs exemplaires et remis à ses collaborateurs.

La seconde journée a permis au représentant du CPI, le DPVC et deux de ses collaborateurs à faire une lecture complète du document, entrecoupée de commentaires et des propositions d'améliorations. A la fin de cet exercice, une bonne mention a été attribuée à ce document quant au fond. Toutefois, quelques réserves ont été portées sur certains mots et expressions du texte mis en examen. Le chapitre des définitions pourra être complété et d'autres reformulées ou consolidées. Quant à la forme du document, le DPVC du Tchad et ses collaborateurs ont souhaité qu'à l'instar de la réglementation des pesticides du CSP



et celle du CPAC, que celle commune pour l'Afrique soit présentée sous forme d'articles pour faciliter le meilleur usage. Ils ont ensuite souhaité que toutes les définitions soient regroupées dans un chapitre.

La troisième journée a été celle de la visite du Centre de Recherche Agronomique où nous avons été reçus par Dr PABAME ; Expert Tchadien au CSP, chargé des tests d'efficacité biologique de certains pesticides soumis à l'homologation au CSP. Il estime qu'en raison de la multiplicité des réglementations des pesticides dans différentes sous régions d'Afrique, il est opportun que l'organe central en la matière qu'est le CPI trouve des moyens appropriés pour coordonner toutes ces réglementations. Ce qui nous épargnera désormais des interférences négatives en matière de gestion des pesticides. Dr Pabamé a présenté le système de coordination de la gestion des pesticides en Afrique de l'Ouest comme suit :

Tous les pays membres du CSP disposent d'un Comité National de Gestion des Pesticides qui s'appuie étroitement sur la réglementation du CSP pour leur prise de décision.

Le CSP étant un organe du CILSS chargé de l'homologation des produits chimiques à usages agricoles dans ses pays membres, il révisé en cas besoin la réglementation commune de ses pays membres et supervise son application.

Les recommandations du CSP sont déposés sur la table du Ministre coordonnateur (Cette fonction est rotative entre les Ministres de l'Agriculture des pays mem-

bres) qui juge de leur opportunité et les transmet officiellement aux autres Ministres pour application dans leurs pays respectifs.

Certains pays de l'Afrique de l'Ouest humide ont intégré le groupe a-t-il ajouté. Il s'agit de la Côte d'Ivoire, du Togo, du Bénin et de la Guinée.

La CEDEAO a entamé des démarches auprès du CILSS pour que tous ses pays membres rentrent dans le système.

Pour clôturer les travaux des trois jours, le DPVC souhaite que toutes les réglementations des pesticides aillent dans le même sens pour faciliter la gestion et l'application des normes et permettre à tous les pays à se comprendre. Cela éviterait toute contradiction qui ne facilite pas les échanges des produits végétaux et produits végétaux.

Le DPVC estime qu'il est utopique de croire que tous les pays soient capables de disposer de tous les équipements de gestion des pesticides. Il suggère que le CPI multiplie et publie la liste des centres d'excellence en la matière pour faciliter les contacts entre les pays les moins équipés et ceux les plus équipés.



AU-IAPSC welcomes new staff



Martin M. Musamali
Administrative and Finance Officer

Martin Musamali is a finance, accounting and business management specialist with over 12 years' experience and a series of accomplishments. Mr. Musamali joins the African Union team of experts with great and progressive experience gained in multi-lateral development programs, national and international research institutes such as KIT- Royal Tropical Institute (Netherlands) and KARI- Kenya Agriculture Research Institute where he held senior positions in Finance, accounting and administration. He also brings on board a wealth of skills in financial management from international development organizations including SNV-The Netherlands Development Organization, the European Union (EU) and IFAD -supported programs. He is also a champion of fiscal devolution and has facilitated public financial management reform programs in Uganda and Kenyan local governments. He is married to Norine, and the couple is blessed with four children.

Mr. Musamali holds a Master of Philosophy Degree in Finance, (M.Phil), a Bachelor Degree in Business Management- Accounting, (BBM -acc), he is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), and a member of the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK).





AKAO Grace

Plant Health Officer

Recruited in the position of Plant Health Officer on 4th September 2012 with a posting station at Yaounde, Cameroon.

Mrs AKAO of Ugandan nationality holds an M.Sc in agriculture (Crop Science, Entomology) and a B.Sc from the Makerere University, and a diploma in Seed Pathology obtained in Denmark

In service Trainings/Training workshops

Preparedness and Management of Transboundary Pests (Lusaka , Zambia 2010)

Seed Technology Course (Iowa State University, 2007)

Vegetable seed Production Course Duluti Arusha, TZ 2006

Biosafety Regulation in the Confined Field Trials (Arusha, TZ, 2005)

IPM Extension, Cairo, Egypt 1999.

Plant Protection Course Wageningen, The Netherlands, 1991

Work experience and skills

1. Agricultural Officer/Lecturer at a National Agricultural College in Uganda (1990-2001)
2. Senior Agricultural Inspector in the Seed Quality Assurance Services of the Ministry of Agriculture (MAAIF) Uganda 2001-2009
3. Principal Agricultural Inspector –Epidemics (Crop Pest and Disease Management and Control) MAAIF, Uganda 2009-Jan 2011
4. Senior Scientist Seed Technology (Rwanda Agriculture Board) Jan 2011- June 2012
5. Consultancy skills (done consultancies for Program for Biosafety System (PBS) Uganda, CABI/NARO, and ASARECA
6. Representation Skills (Accredited to represent GoU on the first Session of the Governing Body Meeting on International Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the FAO in Madrid, Spain (2006)
7. Proposal writing skills
8. Computer skills and fluent in written and spoken English with a flexibility to learn other international languages.

FAREWELL CEREMONY TO RETIRING WORK GURU



Mr Evenunye Adanlete

It was a solemn ceremony on Thursday July 26, 2012 in the conference hall of the Interafrican Phytosanitary Council of African Union; the official retirement of Mr Evenunye Adanlete, Finance and Administrative Officer.

Three important moments marked the occasion: testimonies from former and current colleagues and official, Mr Adanlete's remarks and presentation of gifts. Testimonies came from some AUC Managers who had known and worked with the retiree and from AU-IAPSC management and staff.

The interventions made during the ceremony were unanimous in celebrating the too many joyous moments with Mr Adanlete both as a colleague and a person, the many achievements and contributions towards the improvement of the organization, through revisiting the tasks and challenges he faced during his tenure of office, his skills and talents and specialties with concrete examples. Overall, it was a moment of enchantment and emulation of professional expertise, friendship and positive disposition as he moved into a new chapter of his life. Colleagues showered Mr Adanlete with love, affection and best wishes for his future, as he prepared to settle in his home town Lome in the Republic of Togo.

Some well-selected gifts were then presented to the hero with befitting messages that outlined the feelings and wishes of the staff.

The ceremony ended with some snacks prepared by the staff of AU-IAPSC for the occasion. Below are some sample testimonies.

'I have known and worked with Mr Adanlete for well over 10 years. I have known him as one of those dedicated Africans who has served the Organizations, both OAU and AU with total loyalty and commitment. But as the saying goes, there is time for everything. There is time to work for the Organization and time to pass the baton and separate from it. Take it from me, we are together with you in spirit and celebrations of a distinguished son of the continent. We sincerely wish him and his family the best in the second phase of his life'. Sam Onek, Head of Accounting Division, Directorate of Program, Budget Finance and Accounting, African Union Commission.





Sam Onek

'I have known and worked with Mr Adanlete for well over 10 years. I have known him as one of those dedicated Africans who has served the Organizations, both OAU and AU with total loyalty and commitment. But as the saying goes, there is time for everything. There is time to work for the Organization and time to pass the baton and separate from it. Take it from me, we are together with you in spirit and celebrations of a distinguished son of the continent. We sincerely wish him and his family the best in the second phase of his life'.

Head of Accounting Division, Directorate of Program, Budget, Finance and Accounting African Union Commission.



Bather KONE

'Toute notre reconnaissance et nos bénédictions à notre frère Adanlete pour les loyaux services rendus avec abnégation et foi. Atteindre la retraite sain et sauf avec la tête haute est une bénédiction de Dieu. Qu'Allah Tout Puissant le mette à l'abri du besoin dans ses vieux jours'.

Unité des Sciences de la Terre et de la Vie DRHST CUA



Jean AMIA

Je viens d'être informé de la cérémonie d'aurevoir organisée en l'honneur de votre départ à la retraite. Je dois avouer que c'est des instants très pathétiques pour nous autres qui vous avons côtoyé, et je pense que tous les collègues au CPI pensent comme moi. Vous comprendrez que c'est bien sûr le cœur serré que nous sommes obligés de nous séparer de vous.

Je voudrais que vous sachiez que vous êtes un modèle à suivre. Vous êtes une source d'inspiration.

Je voudrais particulièrement vous remercier pour toutes vos marques d'estime et d'attention à mon endroit et à celui de ma famille. Je dois avouer que vous allez beaucoup nous manquer.

C'est pourquoi je formule au nom de toute ma famille et en mon nom propre, le vœu que DIEU LE TRES HAUT vous accompagne, vous et votre famille; qu'il vous accorde de rester auprès des vôtres pendant longtemps et en santé; et qu'il bénisse votre progéniture de générations en générations.

**Assistant du Protocole,
Commission de l'Union Africaine,
Bureau du Président.**



Delphine KANA

Pour tout ce que Monsieur Adanlete a fait au CPI pendant ces trois années, les mots me manquent pour exprimer toute ma gratitude. Il a été pour nous un modèle sur le plan professionnel et personnel. Sur le plan professionnel, il n'a ménagé aucun effort pour mettre à notre disposition le matériel et le confort nécessaire pour le travail et notre épanouissement. Il traitait les besoins du personnel sans distinction de grade et avec diligence. Sur le plan personnel, ses conseils étaient toujours ceux d'un père et sa bonne humeur contagieuse.

M. Adanlete, grande a été notre surprise d'apprendre que vous allez déjà à la retraite, car votre vivacité et votre vigueur au travail ne laissaient rien envisager. Nous l'acceptons malgré nous. Cependant, sachez que vous quittez le CPI en laissant une famille qui vous accompagnera avec ses prières et ne lésinera devant rien pour vous apporter son assistance.

Rentrez au Togo en paix, votre famille et vous. Que Dieu Tout Puissant vous comble de ses grâces et vous protège pour le reste de vos jours au nom de Jésus Christ.

Secrétaire, CPI



DIALLO N'GOUMISSA Marie Laure

Je parle en mon nom et celui de mes collègues qui sont partis. Je voudrais dire MERCI à Mr. Adanlete qui a été pour nous le personnel du Comité de Pilotage du Fonds Monétaire africain, une solution constante à chacun de nos soucis ou problèmes. Nous en avons rencontrés plusieurs depuis notre arrivée à notre poste mais il nous suffisait de nous tourner vers Mr. Adanlete pour aussitôt avoir un réconfort.

Tout le merci que nous vous disons ne pourra représenter la reconnaissance, la tendresse et la fierté de notre collaboration avec vous. Seul le Très Haut saura vous bénir à la hauteur de votre professionnalisme et surtout de votre Grandeur de cœur. Que Dieu vous accompagne vous et votre famille.

Assistante Administrative

Comité de Pilotage du FMA



Joseph ZAFACK

Monsieur Adanlete est arrivé au CPI à la survenance des profondes mutations au sein de cette institution. Des mutations qui ont donné des soucis de gestion des effectifs à certains moments. Le climat social et même professionnel avait des risques d'être entamé. Un adage de chez moi ne dit-il pas que la valeur des Rois n'est que le reflet de tout ce que lui propose ses plus proches collaborateurs. C'est fort de cela que Mr Adanlete a fait preuve de perspicacité pour soutenir la Direction du CPI dans sa détermination à restaurer l'ordre là où il



en était besoin. Aujourd'hui, un sentiment de confiance nous habite tous et chacun se sent fier de rentrer entre les murs du CPI.

Mr Adanlete a toujours fait siens les problèmes de cette institution ainsi que ceux du personnel auxquels il avait l'art d'apporter presque toujours des solutions satisfaisantes.

Mr Adanlete mérite aujourd'hui toutes les récompenses à la hauteur de ses bons et loyaux services rendus depuis son arrivée au CPI. Nous sommes malheureusement incapables de lui en donner autant qu'il le mérite. Cependant, nos familles qui à travers nous ont bénéficié de ses bienfaits se joignent à nous pour prier le Seigneur Dieu Tout puissant, afin qu'il lui donne ainsi qu'à sa famille toutes les Faveurs et Grâces nécessaires pour un séjour sain et prospère partout où ils se trouveront.

Assistant SSPE



Claude TENKEU

As a reminder, Mr Evenunye Adanlete had worked for 28 years with African Union, from 1984 to 2012. His first job posting was in SAFGRAD in Ouagadougou-Burkina Faso where he served for 25 years (1984-2009) before being transferred to Yaounde-Cameroon where he worked for three additional years(2009-2012) before retirement age.

Documentalist / Communication Officer





Le paysage actuel de l'intégration de l'Afrique contient un tableau de Communautés économiques régionales, dont 8 sont considérées comme les éléments constitutifs de la Communauté Economique africaine. Il s'agit des organisations suivantes:

l'UMA/AMU, la CEN-SAD, le COMESA, l'EAC, la CEEAC / ECCAS, la CEDEAO / ECOWAS, l'IGAD et la SADC.