Report of the 2016 International Plant Protection Convention Regional Workshop for Africa

14-16 September, 2016 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

1. Introduction

The 2016 International Plant Protection Convention Regional Workshop for Africa was held on 14-16 September, 2016, at the Dreamliner Hotel, Addis Ababa - Ethiopia. The workshop was organized by the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of the African Union (AU-IAPSC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization – Regional Office for Africa (FAO-RAF); with the technical and financial support from the IPPC Secretariat. It was also partially funded by the African Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF) project. There were 26 participants in total from 16 African Contracting Parties and representatives from FAO-RAF, African Union Commission, AU-IAPSC, IPPC Secretariat and an African member of the Standard Committee (Annex1).

The objectives of the workshop were: (1) to learn how to analyze draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and to formulate productive comments using the examples

of draft ISPMs for member consultation in 2016; (2) to build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on all activities related to the IPPC; and (3) to exchange experiences at the regional level on surveillance, continental emerging issues in plant health and major pest of economic importance.

2. MEETING ARRANGEMENTS

2.1. Opening remarks

Three speeches opened the ceremony:

Prof Jean Baptiste Bahama: FAO-Regional Office for Africa Representative, in his remarks emphasized on the importance of FAO and National Plant Protection Organizations' working together to strengthen phytosanitary capacity for Africa especially to comply with international market standards and therefore the need to build capacity in understanding the standards for effective implementation.

Dr. David Nowell; IPPC Secretariat Representative presented a video message by Mr. Jingyuan Xia-(IPPC Secretary) which covered the definition of plant health (which covers all areas of plant protection: insects, diseases and weeds); the four dimensions of food security which include food availability, food accessibility and food affordability and food safety. He further emphasized the importance of the IPPC community working together to promote global food security through strengthening of standards setting, implementation and communication between partners.

Dr. Jean Gérard Mezui M'ella: AU-IAPSC Director started his opening speech by welcoming all delegates from southern, eastern, central and western Africa. He thanked the IPPC Secretariat for its financial support; without which the workshop would not have taken place. He highlighted the excellent cooperation of FAO-RAF for the organization of this workshop. He also expressed his gratitude to the Government of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia for facilitating entry visas to participants and the people for their hospitality; before welcoming Dr. David Nowell who gave an overview of the importance of sharing experiences among the represented countries before declaring opened the workshop.

2.2. Logistical information

Ms. Francisca Penuku: Programme Assistant-FAO Regional Office for Africa gave the updates on the necessary logistics in terms of accommodation and other logistical arrangements.

2.3.Election of the bureau

The following were nominated and endorsed to coordinate the sessions for the three days for the workshop;

Chair- person: **Mr. Mamba Mamba Damas (**DRC)

Vice-chair: **Mr. Attipoe Prudence Tonator** (Ghana)

Rapporteurs: 1. **Ms. Florence Munguti** (Kenya)

2. **Mr. Edouard Nya** (Cameroon)

Secretariat: **Flaubert Nana Sani** (AU- IAPSC)

2.4.Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was read through and adopted by participants with a slight modification (Annex2).

3. PRESENTATIONS

3.1. Update FAO-RAF activities

Prof. Jean Baptiste Bahama (FAO Senior Plant Protection Officer for Africa) highlighted the major threats on the African continent and the measures that FAO takes in response to such threats which includes supporting the countries to:

- Manage the existing threats/outbreaks;
- Prevent future outbreaks;
- Strengthen phytosanitary capacities as well as strengthen international collaboration and coordination.

This served the purpose of emphasizing the importance of plant protection in Africa and the important work that is needed to deal with these threats/outbreaks. Support to address these threats has been primarily through several funding mechanisms; including the FAO TCPs (Technical Corporation programmes), the African Solidarity Trust Funds (ASTF) and through multilateral partnerships e.g. GEF in West Africa.

3.2. Update on IAPSC activities

Mr. Flaubert Nana Sani gave highlights of the AU- IAPSC`s work programme; including its vision, mission, goals and core functions as stipulated in Article IX of IPPC. The key activity mentioned, was to strengthen the capacity of Africa in phytosanitary and trade standards relevant to plants and Plant products; including enhancing participation of NPPOs in standards setting process.

3.3. IPPC-related topics

3.3.1. Overview of the objectives of the workshop:

Dr. David Nowell highlighted the objectives of the workshop as stated at the introduction.

3.3.2. Updates from CPM-11 (2016)

Dr. David Nowell provided the summary of the CPM activities and updates on the CPM work programme since CPM-11 (April 2016) which included:

FAO-IPPC-CIHEAM workshop on *Xylella*, an IPPC seminar on plant health standards and food security, further implementation of the ePhyto project, the meeting of the standards committee, a CPM Bureau meeting, awareness raising activities, and a range of other activities.

3.3.3. Introduction to the new IPPC website

Dr. David Nowell gave a brief overview of the IPPC websites as follows:

i. The main website (International Phytosanitary Portal – www.ippc.int) has a revised home page that provides greater direct access to a wider range of IPPC activities and resources;
ii. The generic top navigation bar has ten columns of links and information;
iii. The content page is essentially a 3 column by 5 row matrix, contained within clusters of different types of information (usually depicted by colour boxes);
iv. Brief news: this new category of news provides an opportunity for NPPOs to share news relating to NPPOs and / or contracting party's activities. NPPOs are strongly encouraged to share news / experiences every month, e.g. publications in relation to new pests or national phytosanitary events. The IPPC Secretary has requested each country provide at least 5 brief news items per year – these should be sent to: ippc-briefnews@fao.org;
v. The IPPC Annual Themes (Plant Health and Food Security in 2016, Trade Facilitation in 2017, Environmental Protection in 2018, Capacity Building in 2019 and the possible International Year of Plant Health) are prominently displayed on the home page with appropriate technical information and links to related resources.
vi. It was made clear to participants that every contracting party is obligated to meet their National Reporting Obligations (NROs) through updating the IPP website e.g. pest reports, list/s of regulated pests and emergency actions.
vii. The Phytosanitary Resources website (www.phytosanitary.info) is a valuable resource for a broad range of information relating to the implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs.

3.3.4. IRSS (Implementation Review and Support System)

An overview of the IRSS was done including the IRSS helpdesk, the Q & A section and the resources. Participants were also taken through how to formulate and ask questions in the web tool. The formulated questions are usually validated first by the system administrators before being published. These webpages are composed of technical resources generated by the IRSS project available for contracting party use. It consists of:

- Over 330 contributed resources that have been reviewed for relevance to the Convention and ISPMs;
- 20 technical resources developed under the project STDF 350: Global Phytosanitary Manuals, Standard Operating Procedures and Training Kits
- Roster of experts
- Events calendar
- Etc.

The IRSS Helpdesk aims to provide support and assistance to contracting parties by providing general and specific help services, including:

- Question and Answer (Q&A) Forum;
- A list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs);
- Links to the Phytosanitary Resources webpages
- Contact us options.

The IRSS Helpdesk is located on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at www.ippc.int/en/irss/ or via the HELP tab that is available on the right of all IPP pages.

4. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF DRAFT ISPMS

General discussion on the draft ISPMs was led by Mr Moses Adewuni (SC representative for Africa, Nigeria) before the meeting broke into two working groups to address the draft standards separately in French and English. As the internet connections were not functional for this task (the OCS does not appear to be a working proposition for a number of African countries), the participants projected the text of the draft ISPMs onto the wall and went through it paragraph by paragraph. Comments were captured on paper and computer for countries to enter on their return to their offices. However, a number of participants noted that they are unable to access the OCS in a way in which they can utilize the OCS to provide comments. This also relates to their ability to access the IPP and download files related to standard setting, IRSS or CPM.

A summary of the harmonized review comments for the Draft 2016 amendments to ISPM 05: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001), Draft revision of ISPM 06: National surveillance systems (2009-004) and Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-005) and three Diagnostic protocols are outlined in Annex (3).

5. EMERGING ISSUES ON PLANT HEALTH IN AFRICAN MEMBER STATES FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

The questionnaire on emerging issues on plant health had been circulated for the participants to fill prior to the workshop and the summary can be found in Annex 4. There is need to have regional analysis of the summary for future planning.

6. EMERGING PESTS IN AFRICA

Annex5 lists the emerging pests that were identified as the priority pests for the African region by the general group discussions.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants made the following recommendations and conclusions:

7.1. Recommendations

1. **Stakeholder engagement** needs improvement in most countries - actions: contracting parties/NPPOs.
2. Governments are **encouraged to recuperate cost of phytosanitary services** and where appropriate contribute to resource sustainability and phytosanitary capacity- action: AU-IAPSC through advocacy.
3. NPPOs must improve on **non-compliance** reporting and subsequent follow-up.
4. NPPOs need to **improve on their phytosanitary documentation** processes.
5. Regional Economic Communities are **encouraged to support contracting parties** of their regions to participate in regional and international standard setting meetings – action: 8 RECs.
6. IPPC in collaboration with IAPSC should **support training of NPPOs to build human capacity of plant pest diagnostics**.
7. IAPSC in relation with FAO together with Regional Economic Communities should set up a **focal point to work with NPPOs** on the follow-up of decisions taken up by the steering committee on IYPH 2020.
8. NPPOs should work hard to fulfil their reporting obligations on the IPPC website.
9. NPPOs should take initiatives in **implementation of the AU-IAPSC 2014-2023 strategy** as adopted by member states of AU-IAPSC in 2015 with regard to plant health.
10. NPPOs need to raise **awareness on Plant Health and Food Security in 2016 and Plant Health and Trade Facilitation in 2017** at national, regional and international level.
11. The participants at the regional workshop agreed that their **comments on the Draft ISPMs and Diagnostic Protocols** should be submitted before 30th September 2016.

12. Participants at the regional workshop requested through the IPPC Secretariat to increase **publication of documents in French** through the website for a better engagement and follow-up of the IPPC activities.

7.2. Conclusions

- ***Internet access*** continues to remain a major challenge for a number of countries in the Africa region and relates to accessing the IPP, OCS, the Phytosanitary Resource website and even their e-mail attachments at times. While in other countries access is inconsistent. At least one country has to rely on private access as access through work is often poor / slow.
- ***Resources (human, infrastructure, laboratories and financial)*** remain a major challenge for all NPPOs.
- ***Political interference, NPPO structural organization, outdated legislative framework and lack of political support*** continues to be major challenges for appropriate IPPC implementation in some countries. Participants suggested that there is a role for FAO and the Secretariat to provide advice and technical assistance, if and when appropriate. It was noted that this can lead to the inadequate protection of staff and as a result they are unable to appropriately undertake their work.
- ***Adequate personnel, appropriate qualifications and appropriate training of personnel*** remains a limitation in most countries to a greater or lesser degree. The Secretariat was identified has having a significant role is arranging/facilitating appropriate training.
- Most countries still do not have ***appropriate technical justifications, including pest risk analysis***, for their national phytosanitary measures. Included in this is the need to identify new and less obvious pest risk pathways.
- Some countries noted the ***distribution of centres*** (e.g. NPPOs, customs, etc) for decision making as a weakness from both an operational and implementation perspective.
- A further constraint for some was the ***lack of harmonized measures*** e.g. inspections. It was noted that can be facilitated by the AUC, IAPSC, FAO and the Secretariat but any such processes need to be compatible with the provisions of the IPPC.
- Africa continues to have **land border controls** as a major weakness in many country's national phytosanitary systems.

8. CLOSING CEREMONY

Dr. David Nowell thanked everyone for the participation. He appreciated very much all the productive discussions, including those on awareness, surveillance, emerging plant health issues and pests. He also appreciated the hard work and addressed his appreciation to colleagues from FAO-RAF and IAPSC for making the workshop possible. Finally, he insisted on the necessity for all the participants to comment on the draft ISPMs through the Online Commenting System (OCS) so that the position of Africa should be well viewed.

On behalf of the entire bureau and participants; Mr. Mamba expressed appreciation to the organizers of the workshop for the working conditions (hotel, transportation, accommodation, etc.) put in place. He noted this was a special opportunity to learn and build capacities amongst participants. He also appreciated the hard work of interpreters.

The Director of IAPSC expressed the gratitude of the African Union to the Ethiopian Government for its hospitality. He thanked the IPPC Secretariat and FAO-RAF for the funding and the technical assistance in the organization and implementation of the workshop. He expressed his special congratulations to the delegates from different countries for the work done. He assured participants that efforts will be made to implement the recommendations addressed to his office. He also encouraged contracting parties to make their national comments online before the deadline of September 30, 2016 so that the voice of African counties could be taken into account in the development and adoption of ISPMs. He expressed his special thanks to the interpreters for having made the meeting easy for the different delegations and declared the workshop closed.

Annex 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Annex 2

WORKSHOP AGENDA

Wednesday,14th September 2016		
Time		**Facilitator / Presenter**
8:00-9:00	**Registration of the participants**	Workshop secretariat
9:00 -9:40	**Opening of the session** - Welcoming remarks of the organizer - Other co-organizer's openings - Host country opening stat - Video message from the Secretary of the IPPC (Focus on food security)	NPPO Ethiopia/IAPSC
9:40-9:50	Local and logistical information and arrangements	
	- election of the Chair	
	- election of the Rapporteur	
	- adoption of the Agenda	
9:50-10:50	- Objectives of the workshop - Updates from CPM-11 (2016) and current projects (e-Phyto) - Update on FAO regional activities - Update on IAPSC activities	IPPC Secretariat FAO regional office IAPSC
10:50–11:10	**Group photo** **Coffee break**	
11:10-11:20	Short introduction on the new IPPC website	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards		

11:20-11:40	Online Comment System (OCS) and Revised standard setting procedures for 2016: at a glance, what you should remember	SC members of the region / IPPC Secretariat
11:40-13:00	- Overview of the 2016 consultation on ISPMs	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
13:00-14:00	**Lunch break**	
14:00-15:30	- Discussion on priority draft ISPMs for the region (with focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop): • Draft 2016 amendments to ISPM5:Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
15:30-15:45	**Coffee break**	
15:45-17:00	- Continued: Discussion on priority draft ISPMs for the region (with focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop); • Draft revision of ISPM6: National surveillance systems (2009-004)	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
Thursday,15th September 2016		
9:00-11:00	- Continued: Discussion on priority draft ISPMs for the region (with focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop): • Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-005) Discussion on priority draft diagnostic protocols for the region (with focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop): • Draft Annex to ISPM 27-*Phytopthora ramorum* (2004-013)	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
11:00-11:30	**Coffee break**	
11:30-13:00	- Discussion on priority draft diagnostic protocols for the region (with focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop):	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat

	• Draft Annex to ISPM 27: *Fusarium circinatum* (2006-021) • Draft Annex to ISPM 27-*Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum* (2013-001)	
13:00-14:00	**Lunch break**	
Section 2: Implementation and awareness raising in the framework of the IPPC/FAO		
14:00-15:40	Facilitated exercise on the IRSS Helpdesk, the IRSS studies, the Phytosanitary Resources Page and IPPC technical resources	IPPC Secretariat
15:40-15:55	Coffee break	
15:55-17:30	• Import verification – the IPPC manual (facilitated exercise) • Delivering Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services (IPPC guide, CPM11 recommendation, available diagnostic/detection tools, diagnostic protocols)	IPPC Secretariat
Friday 16th September,2016		
Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions)		
9:00-10:00	FAO/IPPC Foresight and the questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health: discussion and conclusions for the region	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/ IAPSC/Participants
10:00-10:30	2020 International Year of Plant Health: setting a work plan for the region	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/IAPSC Participants
10:30-11:00	IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: toward concrete actions	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/IAPSC/Participants
11:00-11:30	**Coffee break**	
11.30-12.30	Continued: IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: toward concrete actions	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/IAPSC/Participants

11:30-13:00	E-phyto update	IPPC Secretariat/ FAO/IAPSC/Participants
13:00-14:00	**Lunch break**	
14:00-15:30	**Recommendations from contracting parties and IAPSC to the IPPC secretariat**	Chair
15:30-15:45	**Coffee break**	
15:45 -16:30	**Presentation and adoption of the report**	Chair
16:30-17:00	**Closing**	
	https://www.dropbox.com/sh/toryztjsyo0rkn0/AAA_Fx-s-5JvNBjlPScMCoTBa?dl=0	

Annex 3

A SUMMARY OF COMMENTS ON DRAFT ISPMS AND DIAGNOSTIC PROTOCOLS

(CONSOLIDATED VERSION)

1. Draft 2016 amendments to ISPM 5: *Glossary of phytosanitary terms* (1994-001)

In the French version, the title should be put in the right date format: **Glossaire des termes phytosanitaires** instead of **Glossaire Des Termes Phytosanitaires** (Paragraph 1).

In the French version, set the date in paragraphe 4 in the right format: 16-05-2016.

Additions

The proposed addition of the term "exclusion (of a pest)" (2010-008) in paragraph 22 is adopted by both groups.

Revisions

The French group adopted the proposed revisions on **contaminating pest** (organisme nuisible contaminant), **Contamination** (contamination), **endangered area** (zone menace)**, quarantine** (quarantaine)**, test** (analyse) and **visual examination** (examen visual).

The English speaking group proposed a modification as follows:

Contaminating pest: A pest that is present in or on a commodity, storage place, conveyance, or container, **that** does not infest plants and plant products.

In the new proposed definition of quarantine, the French speaking group estimates that the notion of **beneficial organism (organisme nuisible)** appearing in the definition has not been defined before (ISPM 3 or in the definition of **quarantine station** in ISPM 5). So the group proposes the addition of that new term in the glossary of phytosanitary terms.

In visual examination (108): insert a space between the two words (in French and English).

Deletions

The two proposed deletions were accepted by both groups, namely **kiln-drying** (séchage à l'étuve) and **pre-clearance** (pré-agrément).

2. Draft revision of ISPM6: National surveillance systems (2009-004)

The English speaking group proposed the addition of the term **"THAT"** in the second sentence in the paragraph 110. The term is present in the French version.

[110]Diagnostics services are fundamental to the success of a national surveillance system. NPPOs should ensure **that** appropriate diagnostic services are available. Diagnostics references are available in ISPM 27 (*Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests*).

The english speaking grooup proposed to replace "**analyse"** with **"analyze"** in paragraph 152. [152]means to consolidate, **analyze** and report the information gathered, which may include:

Both groups agreed the addition of the term **"financial assistance"** in the sentence in paragraph 104. [104]NPPOs are encouraged to engage with stakeholders on the design, planning, **"financial assistance"**, implementation and review of national surveillance systems, as well as on priorities for surveillance and on outcomes, using effective and timely communication.

3. Draft ISPM: ***Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures*** **(2014-005)**

General comment: The draft ISPM brings a harmonized general framework for heat treatments. Specific protocols and studies are necessary to determine temperature-time lapse couples under different moisture conditions to give beter precision to this general document.

There is a risk to have problems to implement this ISPM in african countries due to lack of adequate equipment and training.

The French speaking group raised the necessity to revise the term "**période de temps …**" (… period of time) (paragraphs 55, 62, 67, etc) which in better expressed by the term "**durée…**".

4. Drafts Diagnostic protocols

4.1. Draft Annex to ISPM 27 – Phytophthora ramorum (2004-013)

Paragraph 83-84 moved to underneath Paragraph 112

Paragraph 117-118 DNA extraction described in more details or references sited

Paragraph 158-159 NUMBER OF CYCLES for the PCR cycling parameters is confusing see **Paragraph 166** also. Same for Paragraph **213-219, 435-455** i.e. NUMBER OF CYCLES FOR DENATURATION; ANNEALING AND ELONGATION STEPS should be placed appropriately.

REFERENCES

Paragraph 499 and 500 should be interchanged to reflect the sequence in year of publication i.e 2002 before 2007.

Paragraph 516-519 – rearranged to follow sequence in year of publication and number of authors.

The diagnostic methods described in this protocol are sophisticated, compared to the level of equipment of laboratories in African countries. Studies should be continued to come out with quick diagnostic kits ready to be used by inspection services at the border points.

Levels of sensitivity and specificity of the proposed methods should be indicated in order to compare these methods with other methods (Paragraphs 60 and 77).

4.2. Draft Annex to ISPM 27: Fusarium circinatum (2006-021)

Paragraph 144 - NUMBER OF CYCLES FOR DENATURATION, ANNEALING AND ELONGATION STEPS should be placed appropriately.

Paragraph 372 - Font type.

Paragraph 390 - Reference in complete.

The diagnostic methods described in this protocol are sophisticated, compared to the level of equipment of laboratories in African countries. Studies should be continued to come out with quick diagnostic kits ready to be used by inspection services at the border points.

Levels of sensitivity and specificity of the proposed methods should be indicated in order to compare these methods with other methods(Paragraphs 60 and 77).

4.3. Draft Annex to ISPM 27: Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum (2013-001)

Paragraph 426-427, 428-429, 440-441 and 442-444- rearranged to follow sequence in year of publication and number of authors.

The diagnostic methods described in this protocol are sophisticated, compared to the level of equipment of laboratories in African countries. Studies should be continued to come out with quick diagnostic kits ready to be used by inspection services at the border points.

Levels of sensitivity and specificity of the proposed methods should be indicated in order to compare these methods with other methods (Paragraphs 60 and 77).

Appendix to Annex 3

RAPPORT DU GROUPE FRANCOPHONE

1. Projet d'amendement à la NIMP 5 (2016)

Ajouts

Ligne 1 : [Forme] Enlever les majuscules qui sont mises dans chacun des termes du titre.

Glossaire Des Termes Phytosanitaires et remplacer par **Glossaire des termes phytosanitaires**

Ligne 4 : les dates doivent être mises dans le format francophone

Remplacer 2016-05-16 par 16-05-2016

Lignes 34 et 35 Pas de commentaire.

La définition du terme **exclusion** (d'un **organisme nuisible**) a été acceptée.

Révisions

Après consultation du Glossaire des termes phytosanitaires (2016), les définitions **organisme nuisible contaminant** (64) et **contamination** (66) ont été acceptées

La définition de **zone menacée** proposée en 79 a été acceptée

La nouvelle définition proposée pour la **quarantaine** en 90 a été adoptée. Toutefois, il apparait nécessaire d'ajouter une definition pour le terme **organisme utile** qui revient dans la NIMP 3 et dans la définition **Station de quarantaine (NIMP 5)**

A 108, séparer examen de visuel (mise en forme)

Définition d'**examen visuel** acceptée

Suppressions

Suppression du terme de l'expression **séchage à l'étude** proposée en 117 est acceptée

Suppression de l'expression **préagrément** proposée en 127 est acceptée

2. Projet De Révision De La NIMP 6 : *Systèmes nationaux de surveillance* (2009-004)

Commentaire : Pas d'observation sur le projet de norme qui est mieux présenté. Le projet est a est accepté.

3. Projet de NIMP: *Exigences pour l'utilisation de traitements thermiques comme mesure phytosanitaire* (2014-005)

Remarque générale : Le document fixe un cadre général des traitements thermiques. Des protocoles et des études plus précis sur chaque couple température-durée sous différentes conditions d'humidité devraient être fournis pour permettre d'avoir plus de précisions.

Il risque néanmoins d'y avoir des problèmes d'application dans nos pays d'Afrique.

Commentaire :

- Format de la température 5°C et non 5°°C
- Revoir la traduction de la notion de **période de temps** qui serait mieux exprimée par le terme **durée** (voir 55, 67, 62, etc).

4. Drafts de protocoles de diagnostics annexes à la NIMP 27

- *Candidatus Liberibacter solanacearum*

Commentaires :

  - Les méthodes décrites dans ce protocole sont sophistiquées pour les niveaux d'équipement de nos laboratoires. Il serait intéressant que des études évoluent vers le développement de kits d'analyse rapide plus faciles à utiliser par les services d'inspection aux frontières.
  - Les niveaux de sensibilité de la PCR-temps réel doit être fournie pour permettre une comparaison entre cette technique et la PCR conventionnelle (paragraphes 60 et 77).

- *Phytophtora ramorum & Fusarium circinatum*
  - Les méthodes décrites dans ce protocole sont sophistiquées pour les niveaux d'équipement de nos laboratoires. Il serait intéressant que des études évoluent vers le développement de kits d'analyse rapide plus faciles à utiliser par les services d'inspection aux frontières ;
  - Les niveaux de spécificité et de sensibilité de ces techniques devraient être fournies pour permettre la comparaison avec avec d'autres techniques de diagnostic (paragraphe 232).

Annex 4

COUNTRIES RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON EMERGING ISSUES IN PLANT HEALTH.

African countries responses to the questionnaire on emerging issues in Plant Health

Many factors inside and outside of phytosanitary system(s) directly and/or indirectly drive the emergence of plant health issues. Below are responses of some African member states to a short questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health. NPPOs of concerned countries took their precious time to complete the questionnaire before attendance to IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa scheduled on 14-16 September, 2016 in Addis Ababa- Ethiopia.

Serial	Country	Important emerging issues related to plant health in the next two to five years	Short explanation for each issue please
1.	**Angola**	1.Bactrocera invadens (Diptera:Tephritidae	*Bactrocera Invadens* is one of the fruit flies with high impact on vegetables and fuits in Africa. In Angola it was detected early 2014; the management of the pest is costing a lot for the Government. The impact on exports is critical.
		2. Sigatoka Negra-*Mycosphaerella fijensiis*	Sigatoka Negra-*Mycosphaerella fijensiis* is one of the divesting disease in banana plantation in Angola. The impact on banana export is really critical as the diseases stops the growing of the plant and decrease the yields. In Angola similar for many other African countries banana is one of the staple crop and it is exported to many region in the world.
		3. Banana bunch top disease	Banana bunch top disease is one of the most problematic diseases in banana plantation. The disease is causing high loses in many African countries with a significant economic and social impact. In Angola the disease is causing loses of more than 70 000 ton.
		4.-	-
		5.-	-
2	**Botswana**	1. Fruit flies	Fruit flies are an important pest of fruits and vegetables. Their presences have devastating effects on production (yield and quality) and results in strict quarantine regulations from importing countries. The detection of *Bactrocera dorsalis* in the country has resulted in loss of export markets by farmers and others opting to grow non-fruit fly hosts such as sunflower.

			The country is on alert for other fruit flies of quarantine importance such *Bactrocera zonata*
		2. Maize Lethal Necrosis	Maize is one of the most important crops produced at both subsistence and commercial levels in the country. Strengthening surveillance on MLNV is very essential for early detection as presence of the disease could cripple food security not only in the country but also for the SADC Region as most household depend on maize for food. The impact would also extend to beef production sector as most farmers depend on maize bran for cattle feed.
		3. Tuta absoluta	*Tuta absoluta* has been recently detected in neighbouring countries. The pest has devastating effects on crops of solanaceae especially tomatoes. The introduction of the pest in the country will negatively affect the infant horticulture industry and thwart government efforts to improve food security and self-sufficiency in fruits and vegetables.
		4. Citrus greening disease	Citrus greening disease is one of the diseases the country is on alert for as the country has a lot of citrus farmers in the eastern region. According to CABI, the disease has been reported in several African countries. The country mostly relies on imports for planting material.
		5. Panama disease	Panama disease has also been detected in neighbouring countries. Although there is not much production of bananas in the country, the disease is of quarantine importance and the country would like to expand its banana production which is currently limited to the northern part.
3	**Burundi**	1. Introduction des organismes de quarantaines	On observe actuellement plusieurs organismes nuisibles transfrontaliers (MLND, *Tuta absoluta*, Fusariose TR4, Mouches de fruits, …) qui sévissent dans les pays de la région. Suite aux flux importants des végétaux et produits végétaux entre notre pays et la région, il y a risque élevé d'introduction de ces organismes de quarantaines d'autant plus que nos frontières sont poreuses. En plus, l'existence de points d'entrées déclarés non pourvus en inspecteurs

			phytosanitaires, les infrastructures, matériel de diagnostic ainsi que l'expertise à l'inspection nous font défaut.
		2. Changement climatique	Les perturbations climatiques dans notre pays font qu'il y ait pullulation des ON à caractère épidémique, apparition de nouveaux ON alors que les moyens techniques (technique de surveillance, système d'alerte précoce, de contrôle) et financiers sont très limités, ce qui ne nous permettent pas de proposer des réponses rapides.
		3. Intoxication et pollution de l'environnement	Le contrôle des ON fait souvent recours à l'usage des pesticides ce qui occasionne souvent l'intoxication des consommateurs causée par la quantité élevée des résidus dans les produits de récolte. L'usage répété de ces derniers contribue énormément à la pollution de l'environnement (l'eau et l'air) alors que la gestion des produits obsolètes des emballages reste problématique. De ce qui précède, nous constatons qu'on devrait penser à la promotion des bio-pesticides.
		4. Pratiques culturales	La pérennisation des pratiques agricoles ancestrales (conservation de leur propre semence, absence de rotation des cultures, échange non contrôlé du matériel de multiplication venant des zones infestées/infectées vers les zones indemnes,…) qui ne contribuent pas à la réduction des ON.
		5. Plantes envahissantes	On observe une invasion très préoccupante des espèces envahissantes dans les régions très agricoles du pays ce qui réduit progressivement la taille des exploitations. Notons que parmi ces espèces envahissantes, il existe ceux qui sont toxiques à l'homme et aux animaux. Des études d'identification et d'évaluation d'impact de ces dernières sur l'agriculture et l'environnement devraient être conduites.
4	**Cameroun**	1. Mouches de fruits et autres maladies émergentes	L'exportation de produits agricoles occupe une place importante dans l'économie camerounaise. Dans un passé récent, les interceptions de mouches de fruits dans différents produits agricoles frais font peser sur cette économie une menace grave.

			A coté de tout ceci, les activités de surveillance conduites ont révélé la présence de menaces telles que le Banana Bunchy Top Virus, la forme sévère du Virus de la Mosaïque du Manioc, etc. Ces nouvelles menaces obligent le Cameroun à déployer des ressources en vue de la surveillance et la prise de mesures pour le contrôle et l'éradication.
		2. Résistance aux produits phytosanitaires	Des travaux récents auprès des producteurs dans divers bassins de production indiquent l'apparition de résistances aux fongicides et insecticides. Ces soupçons se traduisent par l'adoption par ces producteurs de nouvelles pratiques agricoles en vue maintenir les niveaux de production. Par conséquent, le risque accru de résidus de pesticides dans les produits agricoles et de contamination de l'environnement devient un sujet préoccupant. Des dispositifs de recherche sont en cours de développement pour mieux comprendre les phénomènes en jeux et apporter des solutions à cette préoccupation.
		3. Certification électronique	Dans le cadre du développement de l'attractivité et de la compétitivité de l'économie camerounaise, le gouvernement a adopté la dématérialisation des procédures du commerce extérieur qui implique l'importation et l'exportation des produits agricoles, les végétaux et produits végétaux. Bien que cette solution apporte beaucoup d'avantages, il reste que de nombreux défis l'entourent. L'incidence de ce mode de travail sur la santé du végétal est multiple, notamment, les délais de traitement de dossiers plus courts, les risque accrus d'entrée de nuisibles avec l'attrait que le pays va exercer sur les exportateurs, la réactivité des personnels aux frontières, le matériel et les équipements nécessaires pour travailler en mode accéléré, etc. Concomitamment avec le déploiement de cette solution logicielle, le Cameroun met en œuvre un plan de renforcement des matériels et équipements dans ses points d'entrée/sortie officiels, déploie un plan de

			formation relatif aux techniques d'inspection avancées. Ceci va indubitablement conduire à la modernisation de ce dispositif qui va progressivement s'étendre aux zones de production pour une traçabilité accrue.
		4. Changements climatiques	Les changements climatiques sont devenus une préoccupation globale en matière de santé végétale. Ils ont un potentiel à impacter sur la phénologie des plantes et les nuisibles qui leurs sont associés. Les paramètres influençant l'abondance, la distribution, la sévérité des attaques et les stratégies de lutte ne sont plus maitrisés par les acteurs de la production
		5. Entrée en vigueur des APE et accès aux marchés	L'entrée en vigueur des Accords de Partenariat Economiques avec l'Union Européenne se caractérise principalement par le renforcement des exigences de qualité, notamment phytosanitaires, sanitaire et de résidus de pesticides pour les produits sortant du Cameroun destinés au marché de l'Union Européenne. L'incidence de cette avancée sur la santé du végétal va se traduire en termes de renforcement de la surveillance phytosanitaire, l'identification et la protection des zones indemnes, la promotion de la lutte intégrée, la nécessité d'un renforcement des inspections à l'entrée pour une meilleure protection contre les menaces.
5	**Côte d'Ivoire**	1. Lutte contre la maladie du Swollen shoot du cacaoyer.	Maladie due à un virus, donc difficile à combattre, enjeu économiques importants car le cacao constitue la culture de rente la plus importante de l'agriculture ivoirienne.
		2. Lutte contre les mouches des fruits.	La mangue constitue l'une des cultures d'exportation émergente en Côte d'Ivoire. La mouche des fruits constitue le principal problème phytosanitaire rencontré sur cette spéculation.
		3. Lutte contre la chenille mineuse de la tomate Tuta absoluta	Lutte contre la chenille désolatrice Acheae catocaloides. Lutte contre la chenille défoliatrice Acheae catocaloides: ravageur émergent apparu sur les cultures de tomate et qui menace la production de ce légume pour les années à venir.

		4. Lutte contre la chenille défoliatrice Acheae catocaloides	Ravageur émergent à contenir rapidement afin d'éviter sa propagation sur l'ensemble du territoire ivoirien. Ces dégâts pourraient compromettre la sécurité alimentaire.
		5.-	-
6	**D.R.Congo**	1. la gestion des organismes nuisibles émergents ou réglementés	Dissémination des organismes de quarantaine
		2. l'identification des organismes nuisibles et leur diagnostic	pas d'élaboration de gestion des ON et de listes ainsi que la cartographie des ON
		3. insuffisance du personnel qualifié dans le domaine de la santé des plantes	inspection phytosanitaire mal effectuée ou baisée
		4. inexistence de moyens financiers et infrastructures de base	travail bâclé de la protection des végétaux et insécurité alimentaire accrue et perte des recettes, pas de laboratoires pour mener de bonnes analyses
		5. non actualisation de la législation phytosanitaire	insécurité juridique entrainant une inefficace des activités des ONPV
7	**Gabon**	1. l'intensification des échanges commerciaux de produits végétaux,	Le Gabon dépense sensiblement 250 milliards de francs en denrées alimentaires dont les produits végétaux. Ce qui a pour conséquence de favoriser l'introduction et la dispersion des pathogènes et des ravageurs des cultures. Cette situation constituerait un facteur susceptible d'impacter les efforts de développement national des activités agricoles actuellement en cours, par l'augmentation des populations de ravageurs locaux ou l'introduction accrue des phénomènes émergents dont la maitrise s'avèrerait difficile.
		2. la modification des pratiques culturales,	Avec l'avènement du programme Graine, les superficies cultivées ont évolué la mécanisation est introduite dans les pratiques culturales. Afin de couvrir les superficies emblavées, les producteurs introduisent, généralement sans contrôle fiable, du matériel végétal constitué parfois de nouvelles variétés, augmentant ainsi le risque d'introduction de bio-agresseurs exotiques. La mise en place de plusieurs centaines d'hectares de cultures, toutes spéculations

			confondues, pourrait provoquer une recrudescence de certains bio-agresseurs suite à cette augmentation des superficies de cultures de leurs hôtes. Par exemple les superficies de manioc ont tellement augmenté que la recrudescence de la cochenille farineuse du manioc commence à être manifeste. La conduite de ces grandes exploitations disséminées à travers le territoire nationale constitue un facteur majeur à l'émergence des problèmes de santé des plantes qu'il serait important de contrôler. Autre exemple, dans les zones où se pratique de la culture du bananier sous-bois, on assiste à une infestation massive du rhinocéros, grand ravageur du bananier plantain dans ces zones.
		3. Le changement climatique	Le Changement climatique favorise l'émergence ou la pullulation de certains bio-agresseurs. C'est le cas de la cochenille farineuse du papayer *paracoccus marginatus* introduit récemment au Gabon. Ce ravageur qui pullule pendant la saison sèche était moins présent en zone forestière. La prolongation exagérée de la saison sèche dans la partie nord du pays pourrait augmenter la virulence de cette cochenille très pollyphage (attaque 31 espèces végétales dont le manioc, le bananier, l'ananas …) dans cette zone la moins infestée du Gabon. A l'instar de cette cochenille et bien d'autres problèmes phytosanitaires, le changement climatique, en interaction avec d'autres facteurs, peut avoir des effets directs et indirects sur le comportement des organismes nuisibles et la santé des plantes.
		4. L'usage des pesticides	L'augmentation des superficies des exploitations, la recrudescence des bio-agresseurs et la faiblesse en main d'œuvre favorisent l'utilisation non raisonnée des pesticides chimiques. Le développement actuel du secteur agricole pourrait entrainer l'explosion de la filière des pesticides qui a pour revers d'être un danger réel pour la santé de l'environnement. Leur utilisation abusive

			deviendrait, à la longue, un problème pour la santé des plantes.
		5. l'introduction de nouvelles espèces.	L'introduction de nouvelles espèces végétales constituerait, en cas d'insuffisance de contrôle, un problème pour la santé des plantes. Il s'agit d'une introduction d'espèces dans un nouvel environnement dépourvu des ennemis naturels des organismes nuisibles qui lui sont inféodés. Et cela constituerait un risque, non seulement pour l'espèce concernée, mais aussi pour les autres spéculations, dans la mesure où la plupart des ravageurs sont polyphages ou le deviennent en fonction de l'environnement,
8	**Gambia**	1.International trade of plants and plant products and movement of people	In The Gambia, the increase in population and the rapid growing hotel industry and high commercial activities could massively and significantly influence the increase in pests. These three factors (population growth, hotel industry and commerce or trade) could in the next two to five years negatively affect agricultural production and trade by proportionally increasing pest populations and incidences
		2. Climate change	Limit change is an alien natural phenomenon which is very difficult to predict. Like other countries, The Gambia is victims of this phenomenon as the erratic pattern of the climatic factors like temperature, humidity, rains, tides, winds, etc. adversely affect agricultural production and productivity in the Country. In the next two to five years, the issue may seriously hamper the good performance or health of plants if the trend persists for humans can do little to resolve such natural forces.
		3. Changes in plants**,** pests and their interactions	This is another burning issue in plant health. The introduction of numerous exotic plants such as ornamentals, shade trees, fruit trees, hybrid plants, genetically modified plants and other newly bred crops is gradually impacting on the

			indigenous plant biodiversity of The Gambia. On the other hand, the presence of alien pest species such as the spiralling white flies, some mealy bugs, quelea birds and some fruit flies could significantly continue to negatively affect plant health in The Gambia in the next two to five years if no effective management strategies are put in place to address the issue.
		4. Research and development coordination, collaboration and capacity building	In the absence of proper coordination of activities surrounding Research and Development, sound collaboration among particularly agricultural institutions and effective capacity building of the said institutions, plant health in The Gambia for the next two to five years may suffer more serious negative consequences, The link or network among Research, Extension and Farmers, including other related stakeholders should require great strengthening to mitigate plant health damages in The Gambia.
		5. Plant protection chemicals	This area could be a potential threat to plant health in The Gambia in the next two to five years when people continue to mishandle and or misuse such chemicals. Currently, the volume of plant protection chemicals in trade is rising in The Gambia, mainly due to the following reasons: - Labour is short and many people want to go in for herbicides; - More vegetables are grown, causing high population growth and problems of both indigenous and alien pests and use of especially more insecticides; - More fungicides are required for preventive and curative disease problems; - The prospective hotel industry and high Phytotoxicity and pesticide residues are the key problems. Several growers of plants, particularly vegetables, do not

			respect or even know about the pre-harvest interval of the pesticides they apply. Consequently, many consumers end up eating plants contaminated with pesticide residues, which could result in defects or negative impacts like carcinogenicity, or teratogenicity, or mutagenicity. Even livestock may suffer similar problems when they feed on hay or plant products contaminated with such chemicals. This could result in food chain problems.
9	**Ghana**	1. International trade	International trade is one of the major pathways of pests' introduction to other countries especially where pests are not known to occur. Recently we were notified by Vietnam of *Trogoderma Spp*. found on cotton exported from Ghana, and also we intercepted this pest on shea nut on transit from Burkina Faso to Denmark where the pest is present (inclusive of Niger, Mali, Nigeria (restricted) and widespread in Morocco) (ref. http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/55010). Ghana, Togo Cote d'Ivoire does not have this pest, and the rest of the sub region may suffer if action is not taken just as *Prostephanus truncatus* evaded Ghana in 1989 and also the fruit fly menace that is almost all over Africa. This pest has a wide host range of crops we produce namely; *Arachis hypogaea, Vigna unguiculata, Gossypium, Oryza sativa, Panicum miliaceum, Sorghum bicolor, Zea mays.* Some of these crops serve as food security for Africa, the impact will be too much.
		2. Market access	Meeting import requirements for EU our trading partners and maintaining phytosanitary systems for us is a challenge. Ghana as an exporting country is challenged, as there is a need for additional resources (human resources, infrastructure, monitoring and pest risk analysis (PRA)). PRA for most of our crops is lacking to strengthen part of our export requirements. Staff strength has reduced, characterised by the ban on employment by the government etc. Kotoka International Airport in Ghana is under staffed with 16 staffs currently but they need additional 8 to augment the staff

			strength, Most of our land borders (about 49) also lack staff to man them. The impact has caused a ban on some major vegetables for export namely peppers, garden eggs, and some leafy vegetables because harmful organisms were found on them causing the country to lose a lot of foreign revenue. These have affected farmers and others in the value chain of exports.
		3. Conflicting priorities for resources and funding	Currently Ghana is faced with conflicting priorities for resources and funding. Funding to strengthen the capacity of the NPPO is lacking even though we generate income from our charges, only 20% is retained by the NPPO for its running cost which cannot fund infrastructure, equipment for inspection, PRA, etc. Ghana is now relying on donor partners to fund some infrastructure at KIA (an inspection facility and a national lab at the Head office), and TRAQUE supplied some laboratory equipment which was distributed to almost all the entry points in Ghana. Unfortunately donor partners cannot employ staff and pay them on our behalf, but government priorities are different, which is to satisfy the promises of the electorate to vote and maintain them in power. The impact of not employing staffs will cause NPPO to lose its credibility due to noncompliance, since the few or non-existent staff will not be able to meet the import requirements of other contracting parties. These will affect all parties in the chain of exports namely, the farmer and their families, exporters, producers of packaging materials, shipping agents, airlines etc
		4. Research and development coordination, collaboration and capacity building	In Ghana collaboration between research institutions and the NPPO is weak. The researchers are willing to help but there is no money to pay them. Therefore the implementation of the IPPC measures becomes a challenge. We also do not have the expertise for pest diagnosis. The NPPO has only one pathologist. Ghana is also unable to do surveillance projects to know its pests status. In the next two to five years if the 'canker of no money syndrome' is

			not dealt with in order to strengthen the collaboration between the research institutions and other stakeholders, the development of new technologies for pest detection/ diagnosis and surveillance will suffer and also new technologies cannot be made available to a wide range of stakeholders for future consideration. Our preparedness for any pest incursions is very weak.
		5. Awareness and stakeholders involvement	Awareness on plant health issues at governmental and public level is low. This is characterised by government officials giving orders for the release of infested plant products, because the NPPO is not autonomous and strong to refuse such orders, for the fear of been victimise, transferred and or sacked. The community is also not aware of the dangers in importing plant products into the country, mostly these are hidden and brought undetected. These boils down to the driving factor, funds. Funds are not available to create awareness to the citizenry and government officials in order to involve them in pest detection, and how to report unknown pests to avoid pest incursions. It is also time for IPPC to help weak NPPO's to become autonomous or IPPC should consider enacting a law mandating all NPPO's to become autonomous from government so that they can be independent and powerful to discharge their duties according to the mandate of the IPPC, if not in the next two to five years Africa's rich resources and biosecurity will be in danger.
10	**Guinée**	1. La forte pullulation de plusieurs espèces d'insectes, notamment des chenilles	Située en Afrique au Sud du Sahara, la Guinée est considérée comme un scandale géologique de par la richesse de son sous-sol en ressources minières et la diversité de celles-ci. Par analogie, l'on peut également considérer le pays comme un scandale agricole. En effet, les quatre (4) régions naturelles que compte le pays sont favorables à une gamme très diversifiées de cultures comprenant les cultures : vivrières, légumières, fruitières et industrielles.

			Malheureusement, ces cultures sont dans l'ensemble sous l'influence de l'action de nombreuses contraintes phytosanitaires qui affectent négativement le volume des productions de ces cultures et/ou leur qualité. A cet égard, les principaux enjeux pour la santé des plantes en Guinée dans les deux à cinq années prochaines sont entre autres : La forte pullulation de plusieurs espèces d'insectes, notamment des chenilles dont la présence a été rapportée dans les diverses régions du pays au cours des cinq dernières années (Achaea linearis sur agrumes et Prodenia littura sur la pomme de terre au Fouta Djallon, Spodoptera litoralis en Base Guinée et en Guinée Forestière, la chenille urticante du riz dans la région de Boké, etc. ;
		2.Les mouches des fruits	Les mouches des fruits, en particulier la mouche du manguier, Bactrocera dorsalis (syn. Bactrocera invadens), dont les dégâts entraînent des pertes de production au-delàs des 80% dans les principaux bassins de production de mangue en Guinée
		1. La recrudescence de pathologies végétales comme : la bactériose des Solanacées (Ralstonia solanacearum), L'expansion rapide d'adventices exotiques comme : Commelina odorata = Ramularia odoratum (herbe minute)	La recrudescence de pathologies végétales comme : la bactériose des Solanacées (Ralstonia solanacearum), responsable du flétrissement bactérien rendant impraticable la culture des Solanacées (tomate, aubergine et pomme de terre) dans certaines zones, la cercosporiose des agrumes due à Cercospora angolensis, responsable de la disparition des agrumes dans son principal bassin de production (le Fouta Djallon), le Striga sp. Et le Ramphycarpa sp. affectant les rendements des céréales dans sols acides de la Haute Guinée et de la Moyenne, ainsi que la Cercosporiose du bananier, responsable de la disparition progressive de cette culture en Basse Guinée et en Guinée Forestières (ses bassins de production) ; - L'expansion rapide d'adventices exotiques comme : Commelina odorata = Ramularia odoratum (herbe minute) dont la distribution couvre présentement toute la Guinée Forestière, une partie de la

			Haute Guinée et de la Basse Guinée. La maîtrise de ces contraintes dont la liste donnée ici est loin d'être exhaustive, passe nécessairement par la dotation du Service en charge de la santé des plantes, en équipements adaptés, en moyens financiers et en ressources humaines hautement qualifiées. Force est de reconnaître que les moyens matériels, financiers et humains dont dispose le SNPV/DS aujourd'hui ne lui permettent pas de faire face efficacement au contrôle des différentes contraintes phytosanitaires évoquées.
		4. introduction et la distribution frauduleuse de pesticides non homologués à travers les frontières assez poreuses entre les pays de la Sous Région	Un autre enjeu non moins important lié à la santé des plantes en Guinée est l'introduction et la distribution frauduleuse de pesticides non homologués à travers les frontières assez poreuses entre les pays de la Sous Région. Là encore, l'absence de structure au sein du SNPV/DS, capable de se prononcer sur la qualité des pesticides en circulation, est un autre défi à relever dans les 2 à 5 années. Le Laboratoire National de la Protection des Végétaux compte en son sein, une section de phytopharmacie qui aurait pu jouer un tel rôle, mais qui malheureusement est non opérationnel par manque d'équipements appropriés.
		5. le renforcement des capacités du Laboratoire National de Protection des Végétaux	Enfin, le renforcement des capacités du Laboratoire National de Protection des Végétaux aiderait à la mise en place d'un réseau de surveillance et d'alerte viable pour prévenir au tant que possible les différentes contraintes phytosanitaires signalées plus haut.
11	**Kenya**	1. Increased International trade on plants and plant products	**Introduction of panama wilt: TR4 into the country;** Currently, the disease is reported in Mozambique but many countries are interested in setting up banana plantations in Africa. It is therefore a potential threat to Kenya as well. **Risks of Viruses/ viroids/ Phytoplasmas in seed imports**

			Majority of tomato seed is imported into Kenya and the seed lots are not tested for quarantine pathogens. Importation however is only allowed after a risk assessment. Testing is only done for germination and seed purity (following set national standards) but not for pathogens such as viruses, viroids and phytoplasmas. Kenya also has several farms which are contracted by seed companies to import and cross parental material for the production of hybrid seed. This seed is then exported back to the company for further distribution. Given that the seed is not tested either during import or hybridization, the risk of dissemination of disease - causing pathogens is high. **Risks of introduction of foreign pests of potato into Kenya through seed imports;** There is increased international trade of potato tubers as seed for planting into Kenya and ECA region especially from the European counties and possible imports from other continents. These importations are viewed as an alternative intervention to meet the increasing demand for quality seed potato in the region. However, such importations come along with the risk of introduction of foreign pests into the country that could be even more virulent under tropical conditions
		2. Increased international movement of sea containers	Shipping containers are increasingly playing a role in the transport of international traded goods. Sea containers in Kenya has been on the increase and have been reported to represent a significant pathway for potential entry of pests as insects, snails and other vertebrates and invertebrates during storage and packaging. This is an emerging plant health issue due to the associated risk of introduction of quarantine pests and possible disease spread through the sea trade if measures are not well taken.
		3. Climate change	Due to climate change combined with other factors like intensification of Agricultural practices in Kenya, such

			aspects have been linked to emergence of certain pests or change of host preference by certain pests as well as insecticide resistance development by certain pests. This is foreseen as a challenge and a possible threat to plant health and consequently affecting food security.
		4. Inadequate human and infrastructure capacity	Accurate, reliable and fast diagnostics is key in timely decision making in phytosanitary regulation. Recent emerging diseases and pest outbreaks in Kenya including Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease and Tuta Absoluta are clear examples of how inability to rapidly identify the pathogen when symptoms were first seen affects rapid implementation of the proper management strategies and phytosanitary decision making. Lack of strengthened capacity especially in embracing modern molecular technologies like next generation sequences whenever unknown pests and diseases occur is forseen as an emerging plant health issue and hence there is need to strengthen the capacity in this aspect.
		5.-	
12	**Lesotho**	1.Exotic Pests in particular weeds (Striga asiatica, Nutsedge, black jack etc)	The inspection system is equally affected by the absence of plant health or protection policy. It becomes entry points of many pests of any nature if not properly done. The country is not yet fully functioning in as far as inspection at the ports of entries including the international airport. If these were properly manned, with inspectors placed at the ports and with the minimum infrastructures available at the designated borders this could have been lessened the gate way for exotic pests. Another challenge is the inability for undertaking surveillances. Also the ability to undertake the Pest Risk analyses is one of the challenges leading to the ability to avoid introduction of exotic pests. Timely surveillances could be encouraged as they work hand in hand with the early warning system or becomes part of it.

Annex 5

LIST OF EMERGING PESTS INCLUDING CONTROL MEASURES AND STAKEHOLDERS IN AFRICA

N°	Pest	Control measures	Stakeholders
1	Fruit flies (5 groups/5)	Pheromones Food baits IPM (burying infected fruits) Augmentorium Awareness of stakeholders	Researchers Producers Exporters Universities Agro dealers Customs Forestry,Extension workers CORAF, CEDEAO, ASTF, COMESA (IAEA), etc
2	*Cassava African Mosaics Virus* (4/5)	Resistant varieties (research) Management guidelines	Research Producers Extension workers
3	*Banana Bunchy Top Virus* (4/5)	Resistant varieties Tissue culture Control measures (administrative and chemical) Awareness creation	Research Universities Producers Transporters Agro dealers Extension workers Customs IITA
4	*Tuta absoluta* (4groups/5)	Governmental approach Pheromone traps Awareness creation	Farmers Extension Universities

			Researchers Donor community
5	False codling moth *Thaumatotibia leucofreta*	Research is ongoing with support from Ghana veg and CABI	
6	Thrips	Researchis ongoing with support from Ghanaveg and CABI	
7	Panama wilt race 4 (Limited to East Africa)	Removal of infected materials Specific surveys Testing of tolerant varieties	Local leaders Growers Exporters
8	Cocoa swollen shoot (limited to western Africa)	Removal of infected plants Dissemination of tolerant varieties Regulations to limit transportation Chemical control of vectors of the virus	Research Extension NPPO Producers Industry
9	*Achea catocaloides*	Control by insecticides an biological control Management by MOA-Liberia/FAO/ USAID	
10	Maize Necrotic Lethal Disease (limited to East Africa at present) For the future	Trade bans from east Africa	