

THE GAMBIA COUNTRY REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ISPM 13

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THE GAMBIA IMPLEMENTATION OF ISPM 13

- Presently Strengthening of the National Phytosanitary Capabilities FAO TCP
- Capacity building particularly in the area of training and supply of equipment for residue laboratory

THE GAMBIA IMPLEMENTATION OF ISPM 13 CONT.

- The major tool is the 'Plant Importation and Regulation Act'
- The Act was put in place in 1936
- Now under Review

- Network of phytosanitary service put in place since 1981

THE GAMBIA IMPLEMENTATION OF ISPM 13 Cont.

- Non compliance the Act defined the following actions
- Interception
- Rejection and return of consignment
- Destruction
- Treatment at the expense of the consignee

THE GAMBIA IMPLEMENTATION OF ISPM 13 Cont.

- Detection of a regulated pests
- The Gambia has not established the list of regulated pests
- In the Act: There is a schedule that defines special request to the Secretary of State for the importation of commodities from countries where there is risk of a noxious pest e.g. cocoa from South America or

THE GAMBIA IMPLEMENTATION OF ISPM 13 Cont.

- Under normal situations the importers require import permits
- The consignment must be accompanied with a phytosanitary certificate from the country of origin
- At entry points inspection is conducted to take necessary actions as mentioned above.

THE GAMBIA IMPLEMENTATION OF ISPM 13 Cont.

- Proposal
- Capacity building in training academic higher and middle level
- Entomology, Pathology, Laboratory in residue analysis, Information Technology and Phytosanitary (IPPC, Standards, Inspection procedures, Treatment techniques and PRA)
- Communication and office equipment
- Infra-structure (laboratories, green houses and workshops for maintenance of sprayers)