

REGIONAL WORKSHOP

IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East and North Africa Region

5-8 September, 2016

Algier, Algeria



INTRODUCTION

The 2016 IPPC Regional Workshop for the Near East and North Africa region was held on 5-8 September in Algiers, Algeria. Thirty one (31) participants from 14 contracting parties and West Bank and Gaza Strip participated in the workshop. The workshop was organized by the FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (FAO-RNE), the Algerian Ministry of Agriculture, the Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO), and the IPPC Secretariat; and it was funded by FAO-RNE as well as from the IPPC Trust Fund (*Refer to the List of Participants in Annex 1*).

The objectives of the workshop were:

- 1) To reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties in analyzing draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and to formulate productive comments on these ISPMs ;
- 2) To build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on all activities related to the IPPC such as the New IPPC website, new OCS, the IRSS Helpdesk, the IRSS studies, the Phytosanitary Resources Page and IPPC technical resources, Import verification – the IPPC manual, Delivering Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services (IPPC guide, CPM-11 recommendation, available diagnostic/detection tools, diagnostic protocols) ;
- 3) To exchange experiences at the regional level on FAO projects or any other capacity development activities, FAO/IPPC Foresight and the questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health, 2020 International Year of Plant Health: setting a work plan for the region, IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: toward concrete actions, emerging pests and other issues of joint interest.

OPENING REMARKS

The workshop was officially opened by the FAO Representative for Algeria, Mr. Nabil Assaf, who welcomed all the participants, emphasized on the importance of this workshop and thanked all the workshop organizers.

In his turn the Regional Crop Protection Officer for the Near East and North Africa Region, Mr. Shoki Al Dobai, highlighted in his opening word the importance of this yearly workshop and emphasized on the importance of engagement and active participation of contracting parties in reviewing and commenting on ISPMs.

The Executive Director of the Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) Mr. Mekki Chouibani welcomed the participants, and thanked the Ministry of Agriculture

Rural Development and Fisheries for hosting the workshop. Mr. Chouibani then emphasized on the importance of regional collaboration in order to limit the introduction of new pests, and he finally thanked all the organizers.

Mr. Khaled Moumene (Director of Plant Protection and Technical Controls, Ministry of Agriculture Rural Development and Fisheries, Algeria) welcomed the participants on behalf of Mr. Abdesselam Chelghoum H.E. the Minister of Agriculture Rural Development and Fisheries. He then highlighted the strategic plan (2015-2019) placed by the Ministry of Agriculture Rural Development and Fisheries in Algeria aiming to support the faced challenges, and he wished a fruitful participation by all in this workshop.

Ms. Sarah Brunel (Capacity Development Officer, IPPC), welcomed all the participants on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat, highlighting the importance of this workshop, and encouraged all participants to be active on this workshop.

A video message by the IPPC Secretary Mr. Jingyuan Xia was projected, where he emphasized in his message on the theme of year 2016 “Plant Health and Food Security” and the direct contribution of IPPC in improving food availability and affordability. He finally encouraged the participants to have an active engagement and positive contributions during the workshop and through using the OCS.

The Workshop was facilitated by the FAO-RNE Regional Crop Protection Officer, Mr. Shoki Al Dobai, the Executive Director of the Near East Plant Protection Organization, Mr. Mekki Chouibani, and the IPPC Secretariat Representative, Ms. Sarah Brunel.

Programme of the IPPC Regional Workshop and Logistical information

Local and logistical information and other workshop arrangements were presented by Ms. Heba Tokali (Technical Programme Assistant, FAO RNE).

The programme of the workshop included the below topics (*Refer to the agenda of the workshop in Annex 2*).

1. IPPC overview presentations

- Introductory presentation on objectives of the workshop
- Update on CPM11 and post CPM11 events

2. Review and discussion of new draft ISPMs

- Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (2016) Glossary on Phytosanitary Terms
- Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems
- Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures.

3. Discussion on IPPC-related topics

- New Online Commenting System (OCS)
- Changes to the Standard Setting Process
- IRSS Helpdesk and studies, the Phytosanitary Resources webpage and IPPC technical resources
- The International Year of Plant Health
- Import Verification
- Delivering Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services
- Foresight Enhancing Early Warning Capabilities and Capacities for Plant Health
- IPPC Implementation Pilot Programme on Surveillance: toward Concrete Actions

4. Emerging pests

- Invasive weed *Parthenium hysterophorus*
- Cochineal *Dactylopius opuntiae*

Election of the Chairpersons and Rapporteur

Chairpersons:

- Mr. Khaled Moumene, Director of Plant Protection and Technical Controls at the Ministry of Agriculture Rural Development and Fisheries in Algeria, was elected as Chair of the workshop.
- Ms. Khouloud Aranki, Head of NPPO of Jordan, was elected as Vice Chair of the workshop.

Rapporteur:

- Ms. Pauline Eid, Resource Person, was elected as rapporteur of the workshop.

Draft ISPMs analysis and discussion

A brief presentation about the new Online Commenting System (OCS) was provided by Ms. Sarah Brunel, highlighting the improvements made to the system, and how to comment by using this new system.

The following documents were reviewed:

- Draft Amendments to ISPM 5 (2016) Glossary on Phytosanitary Terms
- Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems
- Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures.

The comments were discussed and placed into the OCS via the account “IPPC Regional Workshop Near East”. Comments were revisited for final verification, and all contact points in NENA countries were encouraged to contribute with their individual comments.

Agreed comments on each draft ISPM imported from the OCS are provided below:

Reconciliation report for 1994-001_2016_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2016-05-17_Combined.docx (1994-001_2016_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2016-05-17_Combined.docx)

Summary

Title	2016 First consultation on 2016 Draft amendments to ISPM 5 (Id 189)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2016 12:00 AM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	In Progress	Reviewer		10	7 Sep 2016 3:36 PM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
 S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
1.1 “exclusion (of a pest)” (2010-008)					
36	Application of phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction of a pest into a area .	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (89) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (5 Sep 2016 3:57 PM) We agree with the addition of the term and its definition.	O	
2.1 “contaminating pest”, “contamination” (2012-001)					
64	A pest that is carried by present in or on a commodity , storage place, conveyance or conveyance , container, or other means , and that , in the case of plants and plant products , does not infest them these plants or plant products	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (90) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (5 Sep 2016 4:19 PM) The list of means was not complete, "or other means" is therefore added.	O	
66	Presence of pests a contaminating pest or other unintended presence of a regulated articles in or on a commodity , storage place, conveyance or conveyance , container or other means not constituting an infestation (see infestation)	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (92) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (5 Sep 2016 4:32 PM) added "or other means" to be consistent with the change suggested for contaminating pest	O	
66	Presence of pests a contaminating pest or other unintended presence of a regulated articles in or on a commodity , storage place, conveyance or container not constituting an infestation (see infestation)	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (91) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (5 Sep 2016 4:26 PM) No comment	O	
2.2 “endangered area” (2014-009)					
79	An Part or all of the PRA area where abiotic and biotic conditions ecological factor favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in that area will result in economically important loss	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (93) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (5 Sep 2016 4:41 PM) No comment	O	
2.3 “quarantine” (2015-002)					
90	Official confinement of regulated articles for observation and research or for	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (94) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (5 Sep 2016	O	

	Further inspection, testing or treatment, or of pests or beneficial organisms for observation or research [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995; CEPM, 1999]		5:02 PM) No comment	
2.4 “test” (2015-003), “visual examination” (2013-010)				
107	Official examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or or/and to identify pests [FAO, 1990]	P	Category : TECHNICAL (95) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (5 Sep 2016 5:48 PM) "and" was added as when a pest is detected for the first time, it should be identified	O
109	The physical examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope to detect pests or contaminants without testing or processing [ISPM 23]	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (97) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (5 Sep 2016 6:05 PM) No comment	O
3.1 “kiln-drying” (2013-006)				
119	A process in which wood is dried in a closed chamber using heat and/or humidity control to achieve a required moisture content [ISPM 15]	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (98) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (5 Sep 2016 6:23 PM) Agreed deletion	O
3.2. “pre-clearance” (2013-016)				
129	Phytosanitary certification and/or clearance in the country of origin, performed by or under the regular supervision of the national plant protection organization of the country of destination [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (99) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (5 Sep 2016 6:27 PM) Agree for deletion	O

Reconciliation report for 2009-004_Draft_ISPM6_Revision_2016-05-24.docx (2009-004_Draft_ISPM6_Revision_2016-05-24.docx)

Summary


Title	2016 First consultation on Revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems (Id 156)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2016 12:00 AM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	In Progress	Reviewer		16	7 Sep 2016 3:40 PM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
Definitions					
36	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 6	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (305) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016	O	

	(Glossary of phytosanitary terms).		11:18 AM) The group suggested that the term specific surveillance should be added to ISPM 5	
Outline of Requirements				
39	National surveillance systems should comprise surveillance programmes and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them. The methodology of surveillance should be described in surveillance protocols. When designing national surveillance systems, NPPOs should consider options relating to phytosanitary legislation and policies, prioritization, planning, resources, documentation, training, auditing performance review , communication and stakeholder engagement, and pest diagnostics.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (301) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 10:51 AM) Auditing replaced by performance review to comply with the manual on surveillance.	O
BACKGROUND				
47	the determination of pest status, including mapping	P	Category : TECHNICAL (302) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 10:58 AM) Mapping is considered important	O
1. Components of National Surveillance Systems				
57	A national surveillance system should comprise surveillance programmes (e.g. for fruit flies, wood-boring insects or fungi fungi), and the capacity and infrastructure required to implement them (Figure 1).	P	Category : EDITORIAL (304) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 11:05 AM) Coma to be added	O
63		C	Category : TECHNICAL (303) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 11:04 AM) In the scheme, replace auditing by performance review	O
64	Figure 1. National surveillance systems comprise surveillance programmes (general or and specific) and supporting infrastructure.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (306) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 11:25 AM) Both types of surveillance should be referred to.	O
1.5 Documentation				
94	NPPOs should develop administrative procedures (e.g. standard operating procedures for, among other things, engaging stakeholders and financial management) for maintaining official documentation, surveillance protocols (e.g. technical instructions and instructions), reference materials, references of third parties authorized by the NPPO, procedures for performance review . This documentation is essential for promoting consistency, improving reliability, and facilitating audit performance review and verification of activities under a national surveillance system.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (307) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 11:57 AM) Additional information and procedures are necessary	O
1.7 Auditing				
100	1.7 Auditing Performance review	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (308) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 12:01 PM)	O

			Consistency in terminology with the Surveillance manual	
101	NPPOs should conduct regular audits of their general and specific surveillance to ensure that activities are carried out in accordance with relevant surveillance protocols. The scope and timing of <u>audits-performance reviews</u> should be included in the design of each surveillance programme.	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (309) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 12:02 PM) Consistency in terminology used	O
1.8 Communication and stakeholder engagement				
106	communication external to the NPPO (e.g. official reporting, <u>industry notices</u>) <u>agro-industry information</u>)	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (310) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 12:07 PM) Need for more clarity.	O
1.9 Pest diagnostics				
111	Verification of <u>diagnoses-diagnosis</u> by recognized authorities other than the NPPO may be needed.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (311) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 12:43 PM) Editorial correction	O
2.2.4 Timing				
172	The timing of <u>audits-performance reviews</u> should also be described, if appropriate.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (312) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 12:57 PM) Consistency in terminology	O
2.2.6 Statistical design				
189	random sampling <u>simple random sampling</u>	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (313) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 1:03 PM) Consistency with ISPM 31	O
2.2.9 Sample handling				
200	The surveillance protocol should include a description of how samples are to be collected, handled and prepared in order to ensure specimen integrity and preservation and timely delivery to the laboratory for diagnostic processing. Each sample should be given a unique identifier (label, number, <u>code</u> , etc.) to enable tracking and monitoring from the point of collection in the field, through the stages of processing and identification, to storage in a formal reference collection, if applicable.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (315) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 1:16 PM) Codes are usually used for samples.	O
3. Information Management Systems				
202	National surveillance <u>Information management</u> systems should be designed for the collection, consolidation, management, validation and reporting of surveillance data and information.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (317) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 1:21 PM) To be clarified if it is referring to national surveillance systems or information management systems	O
202	National surveillance systems should be designed for the collection, consolidation management, validation and reporting of surveillance data and information.	C	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (316) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 1:20 PM) To be clarified if it is referring to national surveillance	O

			systems or information management systems	
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Reconciliation report for 2014-005_TreatmentRequirementsTemperature_2016-06-24.docx (2014-005_TreatmentRequirementsTemperature_2016-06-24.docx)

Summary

Title	2016 First consultation on Draft ISPM on Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (Id 154)
Description	
End Date	30 Sep 2016 12:00 AM
Review Status	In Progress

Participants

Name	Status	Workgroup Role	Summary	Comments	Last Activity
IPPC Regional Workshop Near East	In Progress	Reviewer		7	6 Sep 2016 6:48 PM

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
Scope					
27	This standard provides harmonized technical guidance on the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures for regulated pests or regulated articles. Target temperature, duration of treatment, commodity tolerance, equipment required, verification and other essential aspects of the application of temperature treatments are covered in ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>).	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (343) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 6:12 PM) The Standard does not meet the objectives described in the scope. Other standards provide more detailed information, this standard is not precise enough and does not add value. Comparison of all treatments with advantages and disadvantages, for which commodity to use them, which temperatures, under which conditions would be more useful.	O	
Definitions					
32	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>).	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (330) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 4:17 PM) All definitions of different treatments mentioned in the standard should be added to the ISPM 5.	O	
3.2.1 Hot water immersion treatment					
62	Hot water immersion treatment (also known as hydrothermal treatment) uses heated water at a prescribed temperature to heat the surface of the commodity for a specific period of time or to raise the entire commodity to the required temperature for a specific period of time. This treatment is used primarily for certain fruits that are hosts of fruit flies, but may also be used for nursery stock to control <u>a variety of different</u> pests (e.g. nematodes in general and <i>Merodon equestris</i> (Diptera:	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (329) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 4:10 PM) Variety is not the proper term.	O	

	Syrphidae)), and more generally may be used for surface pests such as mites and thrips.			
5.3 Labelling				
139	Commodities may be labelled with treatment lot numbers or other features of identification (e.g. locations of packing and the treatment facility, dates of packing and treatment) allowing trace-back. <u>These labels should be identifiable, visible and readable.</u>	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (334) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 5:11 PM) Sentence added for transparency as all information should be clear.	O
5.4 Monitoring and auditing				
141	The adequacy of a treatment facility and its processes should be verified through monitoring and auditing of facility treatment records that includes, as necessary direct oversight. Continuous supervision of treatments should not be necessary provided treatment programmes are properly designed to ensure a high degree of system integrity for the facility, process and commodity in question. The level of oversight should be sufficient to detect and correct deficiencies promptly.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (336) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 5:14 PM) It should be clarified who should undertake the auditing.	O
7.4 Verification of treatment efficacy				
193	In some circumstances pest mortality may not be achieved immediately after application of a temperature treatment, and live but non-viable target pests may be detected on post-treatment inspection. Where this is likely to occur, the treatment schedule should specify that live but non-viable target pests may be detected if inspection is undertaken before 100 percent mortality has occurred.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (341) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 5:45 PM) The paragraph is not clear, there is a need to specify the requirements.	O
8. Authority				
195	NPPOs are responsible for the evaluation, approval and monitoring of the application of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures, including those performed by other authorized entities. NPPOs should cooperate with national, regional and international regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval, safety and application of temperature treatments, or with the distribution, use or consumption of temperature treated products, as required. Responsibilities should be identified to avoid overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified requirements.	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (342) IPPC Regional Workshop Near East (6 Sep 2016 5:51 PM) Need to clarify responsibilities as there is lack of clarity in between first and last sentences.	O

IPPC-related topics

New Online Commenting System (OCS)

The Secretariat highlighted the changes to the OCS noting that it is a faster and a more solid system, it has a new simplified layout, it is compatible with all major browsers and mobile devices, has a new license scheme, provides direct access to documents under review, is easier to use and has an improved search function for users and reviewers. Changes in some used terminologies were mentioned, the system's structure was explained, and screenshots of the “login page”, the “my reviews page”, and the “comment screen” were shown, in addition to an explanation on how to insert, accept and publish a comment.

Changes to the Standard Setting Process

The Secretariat explained the changes to the Standard Setting Process. The IPPC calls for topics every two years, the IPPC focal contact points and the Regional Plant Protection Organizations can submit topics. Consultation periods consist of drafting specifications (60 days), first consultation (90 days) and second consultation (90 days). If all Contracting Parties support the adoption of the draft ISPM, the CPM should adopt the ISPM without discussion, while objections must be accompanied by technical justification and suggestions for improvement.

IRSS Helpdesk and studies, the Phytosanitary Resources webpage and IPPC technical resources

The Secretariat presented the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS), the IRSS Helpdesk, and the Phytosanitary Resources webpage. The session was interactive and browsing the webpages was done showing the attendees the available resources such as the manuals, the training kits, the events calendar, the roster of experts, the photographic resources from the IPPC photo contest, the studies and the surveys. The Secretariat advised all the participants to make use of these important resources.

The International Year of Plant Health (IYPH)

The Secretariat mentioned that during CPM-10 (2015) the CPM supported the proposal by Finland for IYPH, and during CPM-11 the scope and objectives for IYPH were adopted in addition to the creation of a steering committee (StC), noting that Ms. Pauline Eid will represent the region in the IYPH StC and will be reporting all the ideas during the first meeting. The main objective of the IYPH 2020 is to raise awareness of the importance and impacts of plant health in addressing issues of

global importance, including hunger, poverty, threats to the environment and economic development. A brainstorming was done for the recommendation of topics for the IYPH at the international level, resulting in the below:

- Plant Health and clean environment (Iraq)
- Plant Health and Protected Areas (Syria)
- Plant Health and Market Access (Bahrain)
- Plant Health and Food Security (Iran)
- Plant Health and pesticide alternatives (Iran)
- Plant Health and Trade (Libya)
- Plant Health for Small Holder Farming (Morocco)
- Plant Health and Economic Development (Pauline Eid)
- Plant Health and Animal and Human Health (Pauline Eid)

Then a brainstorming was done on regional events that could include IYPH components, the following ideas were suggested:

➤ **Morocco**

- Organizing one full week focused on plant health and plant protection including training and awareness sessions, field visits, in addition to an agricultural exhibition where agricultural products from each country of the region are exposed.
- Involving Ministers from the Region in this activity.
- Providing diplomas to the best farmers.

➤ **Tunisia**

- Regional workshops involving producers and exporters, focusing on the importance of plant health and its impact on the economy at both the national and regional levels.

➤ **Sudan**

- The use of awareness posters, and awareness programs on TVs and radios.

➤ **Palestine**

- The importance of involving Senior decision makers was highlighted.

➤ **Bahrain**

- Conducting a regional workshop to raise awareness about plant health, aiming to increase trade.

➤ **Lebanon**

- Addressing the health of people, by highlighting the negative effect of pesticide residues on Human health.

➤ **NEPPO**

- Focusing on the concept of food security being equivalent to country security.
- Benefiting from already planned regional conferences (e.g. ISESCO, Near East Conference, etc...).
- Consulting with media experts to properly plan activities.

➤ **Iran**

- Conducting workshops on the effect of smuggled plant products on plant health and food security.

Finally a brainstorming was done on national events that could include IYPH components, the following ideas were suggested:

➤ **Sudan**

Using mass media such as TV and radio

➤ **Morocco**

Trade shows, cultural events, and radio and TV interviews

➤ **Algeria**

National fairs, symposiums.

➤ **Palestine**

Include information about phytosanitary and plant protection topics in the school curricula.

➤ **Lebanon**

Involving a National celebrity as Ambassador of IYPH.

The Secretariat requested from all focal points to write their ideas about National activities and send them by e-mail or hand them over on paper.

The Secretariat informed the IPPC focal points that their involvement is crucial at this stage by sharing their ideas, and that they need to inform decision makers,

establish a national committee to brainstorm and plan IYPH national plan and try to secure funding for the plan.

Import Verification

An interactive session was conducted about import verification, exercises were done to identify the related gaps in each of the participating countries. And it was highly recommended to refer to the import verification manual as a guide whenever needed.

Foresight Enhancing Early Warning Capabilities and Capacities for Plant Health

A quick presentation about the importance of foresight, and the techniques that complement early warning systems, and the drivers of plant health issues.

Below is a list of identified emerging plant health issues which were identified by the participating countries:

➤ **Sudan**

Support is needed with the management of the new invasive weed *Parthenium*.

Striga weed is a major problem in Sudan since it affects their two main crops corn and rice.

➤ **Morocco**

Dactylopius opuntiae is a new pest threatening the production of cactus pear (*Opuntia ficus indica*), noting that cactus pear production can be the sole source of income for farmers in some areas. Support is requested from FAO to implement a regional project aiming to build the capacities on the management of *Dactylopius opuntiae*.

Support is requested from FAO and IPPC to raise awareness about climate change and its adverse effect on plant production and pests.

Support is requested from FAO and IPPC in conducting an urgent regional workshop about fruit flies.

➤ **Algeria**

Many challenging pests are facing palm trees in Algeria such as *Oryctes*, thus, a recommendation of conducting a regional workshop tackling all pests of palm trees was suggested.

➤ **Syria**

Mentioned that the natural enemy *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* can be effective against *Dactylopius opuntiae*.

➤ **Iraq**

Highlighted that climate change has lot of adverse effects on agriculture where some crops (such as water melon) are not grown anymore, noting that pests are adapting to the climate change while also new pests are emerging.

➤ **Iran**

Stressed on the tangible effect of climate change, which is leading to changes in the fauna and flora of Iran.

➤ **Tunisia**

Requested support with a workshop about palm trees production and pest management.

Requested capacity building about the diverse fruit flies, especially the ones attacking cucurbits.

➤ **NEPPO**

Highlighted the importance of building capacities of experts from the region about fruit flies identification.

 **IPPC Implementation Pilot Programme on Surveillance: toward Concrete Actions**

An interactive session was conducted around pest surveillance, group exercises were done to identify the difference between general surveillance and specific surveys and discuss their implementation in each country. Results of the questionnaire which was completed by participants of the 2015 IPPC Regional workshop were projected.

An interactive session about the priority pests of the region showed the following results:

- Algeria: *Xylella fastidiosa*, *Bactrocera zonata*, and *Rhynchoforus ferrugineus*.
- Libya, Tunisia and Morocco: *Xylella fastidiosa*, fruit flies, *Dactylopius opuntiae*, invasive weeds, *Ralstonia spp.*, citrus greening disease.
- Lebanon: *Leptoglossus occidentalis* on pine trees.
- Iran: *Eurygaster integriceps*, *Rhynchoforus ferrugineus*, *Bactrocera oleae*, *Ceratitis capitata*, *Drosophila suzukii*, Dubas bug.

- Iraq: Dubas bug.

EMERGING PESTS

Invasive weed *Parthenium hysterophorus* by: Wondi Mersie – Associate Dean and Director of Research – Virginia State University

The presentation provided an overview about *Parthenium hysterophorus*, its means of spread, presence around the globe, and its adverse impacts.

Methods of *Parthenium hysterophorus* management such as hand weeding, chemical control and biological control were listed.

The advantages of biological control were mentioned in the presentation, and detailed information was provided about the rearing, releasing and establishment of the two natural enemies *Zygotogramma bicolorata* and *Listronotus setosipennis* against *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

The presentation was concluded by highlighting the importance of: (a) increasing biological control awareness, (b) assistance in developing biological control policies, (c) scaling up rearing of biological control agents, (d) widespread releases, (e) regular monitoring and evaluation, (f) redistribution once well-established, (g) persistence and patience.

The presentation is available on the IPP.

Cochineal *Dactylopius opuntiae* by: Ali Nefzaoui – ICARDA Consultant Livestock and Rangeland International Center for Agricultural Research in the dry areas

The presentation detailed the importance of Cacti in general, and more specifically the advantages and benefits of growing the cactus pear *Opuntia ficus indica*. The multipurpose use of *Opuntia* was explained noting that it can be used as forage for animals, as fresh fruits, processed fruits and nopalitos, in addition to cosmetic and medicinal uses. A quick overview of the cochineal *Dactylopius coccus* was presented showing its uses to the extraction of the red dye which is used in food, cosmetics, medicine and textile. Symptoms of the damage caused by *Dactylopius opuntiae* were presented, noting that it can cause complete damage in a short period of time. The main pathways for dispersal of cactus insect pests (e.g. *Dactylopius opuntiae* and *Cactoblastis cactorum*) are by wind, birds, animals, trade, biological control of cactus weeds, human induced (Research, inadequate quarantine procedures). The recommended management techniques of *Dactylopius opuntiae* are: keeping the cochineal away, destroying the first clusters of infested plants, collecting fallen cladodes, burning abandoned cultivations,

spraying with alternative products, growing resistant cactus varieties *Opuntis cochenillifera*, and the use of natural enemies.

The presentation is available on the IPP.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CHALLENGES

The following recommendations and challenges were mentioned by the countries of the region:

Recommendations	Challenges
Development of an ISPM focused on Palm trees (or a Regional standard?)	Variety of pests threatening Palm trees, in addition to the threat of climate change
Capacity building for inspectors on fruit flies identification, especially at the larvae stage (By IAEA/FAO)	Identification of fruit flies especially at the larvae stage
Capacity building on how to implement proper phytosanitary measures in case of interception of Fruit flies	Some countries lack the capacities (financial and technical) to conduct heat treatment
Support (financial and technical) to improve the infrastructure needed for heat treatment	Increase of trade exchange of plants and plant products with special emphasis on the trade of ornamental plants
Coordination and in-depth work to prevent the entry of <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> to the countries of the region (e.g. list of host pests)	Movement of plants and plant products with passengers, smuggling
Dissemination of information related to <i>Xylella fastidiosa</i> by NEPPO	
Implementation of a Regional TCP for Fruit flies surveillance, management, and identification (Request should be submitted by Governments)	
Capacity building and exchange of knowledge on how to implement proper phytosanitary measures in case of interception of new quarantine pests	
TCP to build capacities of phytosanitary inspectors at the border points of entry, based on related ISPMs	
IPPC and NEPPO to develop a simplified manual for phytosanitary inspectors at the	

border points of entry	
Develop an inspection mechanism and system focused on passengers, in addition to the development of awareness material (flyers, banners, etc....), enforce passengers to declare any plants or plant products	
Explore the possibility to develop a guideline or manual on how to put in place a system for the control of the movement of plants and plant products with passengers	
Reinforce/review the phytosanitary measures related to ornamental plants	

FIELD VISIT

A field visit was carried out to a dry port in Algiers, where the phytosanitary inspection is performed to the imported consignments. The participants were familiarized about the infrastructure of the phytosanitary service in this dry port, inspection and sampling producers, and phytosanitary and customs procedures applied in the dry port. The phytosanitary staff of the port presented to the participants the import and export regulations applied to the plant commodities, list of main exported and imported commodities and the interceptions made in the recent period.

Annex 1:

IPPC Regional Workshop in the Near East and North Africa Region

Algiers, Algeria

5-8 September, 2016

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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Annex 2 :

2016 IPPC Regional Workshop
Near East and North Africa Region (NENA)

Provisional Agenda

First Day 5 September 2016		
Time		Presenter
8:00-9:00	Registration of the participants	
9:00 -9:40	Opening of the session	
	- Welcoming remarks by FAO Representative to Algeria	Mr. Nabil Assaf
	- Welcoming remarks of the organizer FAO-RNE	Mr. Shoki Al-Dobai
	- Statement of NEPPO Excursive Director	Mr. Mekki Chouibani
	- Opening statement of Host Country (Algeria)	Mr. Khaled Moumene
	- Video message from the Secretary of the IPPC (Focus on food security)	Ms. Sarah Brunel
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	IPPC Secretariat FAO regional office RPPO
	- Updates from CPM-11 (2016) and current projects (e-Phyto)	
	- Update on RPPO activities	
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)	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
	<i>Draft 2016 amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)</i>	
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)	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
	<i>Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems (2009-004)</i>	

Second Day 6 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) <i>Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-005)</i>	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
11:00-11:30	Coffee break	
11:30-13:00	- Continued: Discussion on priority draft ISPMs for the region (with focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop) <i>Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-005)</i>	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
Section 2: Implementation and awareness raising in the framework of the IPPC/FAO		
14:00-15:00	Facilitated exercise on the IRSS Helpdesk, the IRSS studies, the Phytosanitary Resources Page and IPPC technical resources	IPPC Secretariat
15:00-15:40	Import verification – the IPPC manual (facilitated exercise)	IPPC Secretariat
15:40-15:55	Coffee break	
15:55-16:50	FAO projects or any other capacity development activities (To be determined by the FAO regional offices)	FAO regional office
16:50-17:30	Delivering Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services (IPPC guide, CPM11 recommendation, available diagnostic/detection tools, diagnostic protocols)	IPPC Secretariat/participants
Third Day 7 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/RPPO/Participants
10:00-11:00	2020 International Year of Plant Health: setting a work plan for the region	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO/Participants
11:00-11:30	Coffee break	
11:30-12:30	Continued: 2020 International Year of Plant Health: setting a work plan for the region	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO/Participants
11:30-13:00	IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: toward concrete actions	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO/Participants
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
14:00-15:30	Continued: IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance: toward concrete actions	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO/Participants

15:30-15:45	Coffee break	
15:45 – 16:45	Conclusions of the day	Chair
16:45-17:30	Adoption of the report	

Fourth Day 8 September 2016		
Regional specific topics and emerging pests		
08:30-10:00	Invasive weed - <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Mr. Wondi Mersie Virginia State University
10:00 – 10:15	Coffee break	
10:15 – 12:00	Multiple uses of cactus pear (<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>) and threats of recent cochineal (<i>Dactylopius opuntiae</i>) outbreaks in the Mediterranean Basin	Mr. Ali Nefzaoui ICARDA-FAO Cactus Network
12:00 – 16:00	Field visit	