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Convention

REPORT

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IPPC Secretariat



International Plant
Protection Convention



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1. Introduction

- [1] The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) in collaboration with the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of African Union (AU-IAPSC) and the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Togo organized from 11th to 13th September, the 2017 IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa in Lomé, Togo under the 2017 theme of Plant Health and Trade Facilitation. It was attended by 22 participants from 14 member states, IPPC, FAO-RAF and IAPSC (annex1).

2. Workshop procedure

- [2] The workshop was structured around three points: the opening ceremony, the workshop activities and the closing ceremony.

2.1 The Opening ceremony

- [3] The opening ceremony was chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water Resources of Togo, representing her Honourable Minister and was marked by 4 interventions:

- (1) Words of welcome from the Director of NPPO-Togo, who, after thanking the participants, wished them a cordial welcome;
- (2) The speech of the Director of AU-IAPSC;
- (3) The Representative of the IPPC; and
- (4) The Opening Speech by the Secretary General of the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Hydraulics.

- [4] The Secretary-General thanked the organizers for the choice of Togo to host this workshop. She reassured the participants of the goodwill of the authorities of Togo for hosting the workshop. She invited them to give the best of themselves for the smooth running of the workshop and declared the workshop open.

2.1.1 Logistical information and arrangements

- [5] Ms Leanne Stewart from IPPC briefed participants on logistical information and arrangements.

2.1.2 Election of the bureau

- [6] The meeting elected the following as members of the workshop bureau:

Chair: Mr. Damas Mamba Mamaba (Democratic Republic of Congo),
Rapporteurs: English- Ms. Ephrame TUMUBOINE (Uganda)
French- Mr. Kodjo ASSOGBA (Togo)
Secretariat: Mr. Flaubert Nana Sani (AU-IAPSC)

2.1.3 Adoption of the agenda

- [7] The agenda of the workshop was adopted with minor modifications.

3. Activities of the workshop

- [8] As the objectives indicate, the activities of this workshop revolved around several points. Several presentations were made.

3.1. Workshop objectives and updates

3.1.1 A video projection

- [9] An introductory video from the IPPC Secretary was played, emphasizing the theme of the workshop which is Plant health and Trade facilitation. The video related to plant health and the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The TFA came into force in 2017 and links phytosanitary agencies and customs, working side by side to facilitate the clearance of goods at exit/entry points.

3.1.2 Objectives of the workshop

[10] The objectives of the workshop were presented by Ms. Leanne Stewart, Representative of IPPC Secretariat. Ms. Stewart recalled the theme of the workshop: Plant Health and Trade Facilitation and emphasized on the three objectives which include:

1. Learn how to analyze draft ISPMs and formulate productive comments
2. Build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on all IPPC related activities and
3. Exchange experiences at the regional level.

3.2 Updates from CPM 12 and current projects

[11] In this agenda item, the IPPC Representative touched on several issues, including the IPPC themes for the year 2017 and 2018 (Plant Health and Environmental Protection), the adoption of ISPMs 38, 39, 40 and 41 at the twelfth session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM 12), CPM 12 decisions, IPPC governance, IPPC Secretariat activities of 2016 and 2017 and the 2016 annual report.

3.2.1 The status and funding mechanisms of the IPPC

[12] In her presentation, the Representative of the IPPC referred to issues such as:

- a) The status of the annual funds of the IPPC;
- b) Sources of funding;
- c) Funding for certain projects;
- d) The need to make funding sustainable;
- e) The proposed mechanism to be adopted by the CPM in 2020 to solicit voluntary funding;
- f) Provisions for the anticipation of the IPPC Budget that will be made one year in advance.

3.2.2 New improvements to the IPPC website:

[13] In this presentation the Representative of the IPPC provided information about the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP), where information can be found and improvements made to the site, how to navigate the website, the homepage links where contracting parties can find information on Calls and events in the Calendar. Subsequent interventions highlighted the need for connection at regional workshops for practical work and access to "login" in countries.

3.2.3 Standards Committee

[14] The IPPC Standards Committee was established in 2006 and their responsibilities can be found on the IPP. The membership is representative of the FAO regions and contracting parties. Africa has 4 members and other regions 2 or 3 members.

3.2.4 Implementation and Capacity Development (IC)

[15] The Capacity Development Committee (CDC) has been replaced by the Implementation and Capacity and Development Committee (IC), established by CPM 12.

[16] There are two members from Africa, including Kenya and Zambia, as well as representatives from the SC and RPPOs.

3.2.5 Complication from contracting parties on commenting on draft standard

[17] Resources at country level to make consultation are limited.

[18] Consult the SC member for Africa to provide technical support. The IPPC Secretariat does not coordinate national discussion on draft standards. The need to technically and financially support the process was highlighted

3.3. Other Updates from CPM-12 and IPPC Secretariat activities

[19] The IPPC Representative highlighted the activities of the CPM such as, adoption of standards and annexes, treatments and some other decisions and recommendations.

- [20] The International Cooperation activities (WCO, World Bank, CBD) were presented at the CPM-12.
- [21] Sustainable funding for IPPC activities was proposed.
- [22] SC, 2017 have rearranged their webpages and made the standards more user friendly and have been translated in 21 language versions.
- [23] The 5 PCE trainings for 40 participants and 21 lawyers with funding from STDF accomplished.
- [24] Technical expert meetings and national reporting obligation resource materials including the newsletters have been provided to contracting parties.
1. Integration and Support Activities
 - a) The IPP homepage, calendars, news, seminars and work area to be accessed online. Several advocacy materials have been developed.
 - b) The IPPC annual report made available can also be accessed online.
 2. Sustainable Funding for IPPC work plan
 - a) The presentation explained the funding mechanism for IPPC activities. The 50% of the funding to IPPC work plan is unsustainable.

[25] Suggested Mechanisms to sustain funding included:

1. Proposed 2020 decision to make voluntary contribution from contracting parties
2. Contracting parties may continue to contribute resource as they have been
3. Budgeting process will be one year ahead i.e. two year budget to increase transparency.

[26] Proposals from the group to sustain funding of IPPC:

- Review the criteria for accessing the IPPC funding to take care of the particular country's situation. Several countries are excluded in the funding of IPPC activities according to the World Bank criteria.
- A team was formed to brainstorm on funding support mechanism (IAPSC, Togo, and Liberia, FAO, South Africa).

3.4 Updates from FAO-RAF activities

[27] Mr. Reda AMEZROU from FAO-RAF, in his presentation highlighted the main intervention areas including emergency pests such as Fall Armyworm. The pest has been detected and officially reported to FAO regional office. Several emergency responses include expert meetings, farmer field schools and impact monitoring. Partnerships with Centre for Agriculture Biosciences International (CABI) and International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT) at continent level and other support mechanism of the Fall Armyworm are ongoing. The members requested FAO to consider:

- (1) Initiatives by countries to inform FAO of emergency pests that need their intervention.
- (2) Involve the RPPO of the AU more and member states in FAO and other projects by any agency for sustainability and efficiency.
- (3) Application to FAO for support in interventions of specific regional or national nature, as most countries would be facing similar challenges.
- (4) The vector of Asian citrus greening bacteria an emerging pest that should be given priority once reported to IPPC.
- (5) Collaborate with the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA) in organizing a meeting to discuss the Fall Armyworm issues in Africa.
- (6) Streamline communications from FAO national offices and NPPO for follow up.

3.5 Updates from IAPSC activities

- [28] An update on IAPSC activities was provided by Mr Flaubert Nana Sani with the focus on the 2017 office budget programme implementation, drawn from its 10 year strategic plan 2014 - 2023 and as approved by the African Union Commission. He recalled the brief history of IAPSC, its organization, vision, mission and goal and core function as stated in Article IX of the Convention. IAPSC discussed the workshop on the improvement and strengthening cooperation on migratory pests between countries and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) held in Cairo, Egypt.
- [29] He listed the emerging plant pests and plant health issues in Africa and discussed the outcome of the recent 27th General Assembly and 11th Steering Committee. Workshops on invasive alien plants and pest biological control are scheduled to take place end of the month of September and November 2017. The on-going workshop to review draft ISPMs was not left out.
- [30] Database collection on invasive alien plants and pest biological control are been carried in a number of countries including specific investigation mission to Seychelles for the fungus gnats outbreak. Main challenges to address are pests' outbreaks like Fall Armyworm as well as resource mobilization and awareness creation of decision makers.

3.6 Group photo

- [31] A group photo was taken immediately after the opening ceremony, prior to morning coffee break and it is available electronically to participants.

Section 1 - Reinforce the capacity of contracting parties to formulate comments on draft standards for consultation in 2017

4. Online Comment Systems (OCS) and the latest developments

- [32] The presentation of new Online Comment System (OCS) was given by the IPPC Representative. Her highlights include:
- Contracting parties need training in the use of the new system.
 - Users were consulted to have input into the new system.
 - The system was launched in July 2016. The new system is faster, simplified, and compatible, license shared and makes it easier to comment using the navigation mechanism. Comments by multiple users are possible.
 - The multiple use icon allows external sharing by sub teams (IPPC Secretariat, IPPC contact point, deputy and up to two reviewers).
 - Features available on the OCS are: Navigation panel, draft ISPMs and commenting panel.
 - The members encouraged to liaise with official IPPC contact point and IPPC Secretariat for support to make comments online.

5. Overview of the standard setting process

- [33] The presentation of standard setting process was given by the IPPC Representative, the following points can be noted: the process takes approximately five years but can take longer, there are several opportunities for contracting parties to participate and make suggestions, during the consultation period (1 July to 30 September), providing information to the IPPC contact point, and the need for contracting parties to insert comments after the regional workshop. This insertion must be done by the IPPC contact point.
- [34] Emphases were also on:
- 4 stages of the standard setting process explained to include: submission of topics, drafting standards, consultation and review, and adoption and publishing.
 - Call for submission topics done biannually.
 - Confinement (for regulated article) (subset of quarantine) deleted.

4. Growing period - agreed with the revision
5. Growing season: deleted
6. Mark: deleted because the definition was extracted from ISPM 15 that does not take care of other ISMPs.

6. Discussion on draft ISPMs

[35] A total of three draft standards were reviewed. These include the phytosanitary glossary, the draft standard on fumigation and the draft standard for the international movement of cut flowers.

6.1 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)

- a) Draft ISPM 5 Glossary of terms and the suggested revision.
- b) Survey: the definition is clearer and revision accepted

6.1.1 Comments

[36] Members agreed that a proper definition for the 'mark' be obtained to take care of its use in all other ISPMs.

[37] In short, comments on the draft amendment to the phytosanitary glossary addressed the following points:

1. Amendments to the definition of growth period: the contracting parties found the new definition clearer and more concise and more comprehensive, so the revision was adopted by the participants.
2. Paragraph 50: the proposal to define the investigation. The parties found the old proposal very broad and vague. They found the new one clearer, more understandable and in line with the revised standard so the proposal is accepted.
3. The deletion of the word confinement: some members did not find the reasons for deleting this word. But after the exchange, members agreed that the deletion should be accepted but asked for more explanation from the Standards Committee.
4. The deletion of the term vegetation period: the members thought it opportune that this expression be deleted because it bears confusion.
5. The deletion of "mark" in paragraph 87: members found that the word has several meanings in various texts with various meanings. This poses a question of consistency and its deletion can bring more clarification. They also explained that the word "trademark" is clearly defined in ISPM 15 and therefore took note of its deletion.

6.2 Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004)

- a) Technical schedule for fumigation is only stated in the ISPM 28. The need for other additions to bring harmony in the uses of various fumigants and other specifications need elaboration.
- b) Further details on the appendices of the draft standard or as part of the draft further discussed.

6.2.1 Comments

- a) Members enquired of the African position on methyl bromide (MeBr) which is banned by the Rotterdam Convention and sulphuryl fluoride which is not readily available.
- b) Members suggested that in Para 66 these banned chemical should be removed from the list.
- c) Some members suggested that MeBr still remain on the list since the Appendix shows a list of alternative fumigants.
- d) Members clarified that MeBr for phytosanitary purposes is still allowed and is being used for such purposes. Other members are facing difficulties trading with countries who accept MeBr. Some members expressed infrastructural difficulties to handle the fumigant that hinders their use.
- e) It was suggested that the IPPC provides an update on use of MeBr for phytosanitary treatment by referring CPM recommendation on use of MeBr.

- f) Paragraph 68 on the retention of MeBr in the list of fumigants: members found the IPPC recommendation published in March 2017 and other recommendations (the Rotterdam Convention for example) prohibited the use of MeBr in the list of fumigants. They do not consider it appropriate to keep it on the list of fumigants. Participants sought clarification on this point from the Standards Committee.
- g) Para 108: Fumigation procedure
- h) Member suggested that fumigation procedures should take care of the commodity types since fumigants may be specific. Further reference may be made to annexes in ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments) and ISPM 32. The efficacy of the fumigant may be affected by the commodity types.
- i) Paragraph 109: Concern about the concentration (dose) of fumigants, which is not explicit, Liberia requested that the doses of the fumigants be added to be used. After exchange, the participants found no requirement at this point.
- j) Paragraph 169: authorization for fumigation of economic operators by NPPOs or the competent authority and the quality of fumigation equipment, in particular tarpaulin. Members did not bring any requirements.

6.2.2 Authorization procedures

- a) Members mentioned that NPPO is not a body to authorize fumigation entities but that NPPO issue licenses to private entities. Other members suggested plant protection services need guidance on a model authorization procedures to enforce this measure.
- b) Members mentioned that fumigation entities are authorized and there is regular monitoring to those certified to fumigate.
- c) Members suggested that the authorization of fumigation entities be dependent on the national legislation that should be acceptable to trading partners.

[38] Some of the implementation issues of the standard:

- a) **Cameroon:** Enclosures and equipment are substandard.
- b) **Togo:** The standard is too detailed. Entities authorized to fumigate may not meet the efficacy requirements. NPPO may find it an option to carry out fumigation of commodities efficiently.
- c) **Gambia:** Plant Protection Act needs to be updated to incorporate the issues of fumigation.
- d) **Nigeria:** Some countries need the appendices maintained in the standard.
- e) Format of the fumigation certificate should be uniform.
- f) Use of MeBr is being replaced or reduced and there is need to approve alternatives. Reference to appendix 2.

[39] Technical observation: Members considered that the table of fumigants mentioned is maintained but in the appendices (The tables should be appended on the standard).

6.3 International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)

[40] A complete reading of the draft of the relative standard on the international movement of cut flowers was made. Comments and exchanges on this standard took place around the following paragraphs:

- (1) Title: International Movement of cut flowers and foliage
- (2) Paragraph 40: Liberia noted that the definition is not related to cut flowers but rather to short-lived flowers and therefore proposed the modification of either the title or the definition. The discussions kept the part unchanged;
- (3) Paragraph 66: South Africa proposed the addition of: probability of cut flower stems and other propagules that are used as propagation materials. He justified his intervention by referring to paragraph 113. After a lengthy debate, the audience retained that: the stems of the cut flowers are considered to be included in the propagules referred to in paragraph 66.
- (4) Para 66: Propagule include stems.

- (5) Para 68: *Request for clarity on the last sentence. It is not clear whether juvenile stages of leaf miners pose a lower risk. Gall formers are likely to escape and develop in the process.* Need clarification on which groups of pests are affected by this statement.
- (6) Paragraph 69: Nigeria asked for an explanation of the last sentence of this paragraph. After the exchanges, the foundation decided to send the request for clarification on this sentence to the standards committee.
- (7) Para 72: Because many aphids often do not need to mate or find places to oviposit during the growing season (clarify).
- (8) Third sentence Paragraph 72----- not many aphids do not need to be replaced with many aphids do not need -----
- (9) Paragraph 72: One member wanted pathogens to be classified as high-risk pests. But it was eventually retained after the exchanges not to make any modification.
- (10) 78] *Pathogens.* In the case of most pathogens, infected cut flowers are likely to be asymptomatic. However, because few of the genera associated with cut flowers can propagate easily, systemic plant pests (for example, viruses) may only rarely escape the pathway. ((*Transfer to high list of high risk pests*) by South Africa).
- (11) [88] *Surveillance for pest free areas to replace surveillance for pest freedom*
- (12) Added: *Surveillance for Areas of low pest prevalence*
- (13) Paragraph 88: One member wished to add: surveillance of areas with low prevalence. But the clarification of one and the other has made it possible to find satisfaction.
- (14) Para 120: Testing explained and retained.
- (15) Paragraph 120: Concerns have been raised about what is meant by test. After some explanation, it is retained that the word test refers to analyses other than the usual visual inspections;
- (16) The presence of tables in the body of the standard: the audience made a substantive comment on this case. They wished that the tables of the harmful organisms should be appended as in the case of standard 38.

[41] General Comment: The tables to be removed from the main text as appendices.

Section 2: Implementation and awareness raising in the framework of the IPPC-FAO RPPOs

6.4 Draft diagnostic protocols

[42] The following draft diagnostic protocols were not discussed during the workshop:

2004-024 Draft annex to ISPM 27: *Xylella fastidiosa*
 2006-018 Draft annex to ISPM 27: *Puccinia psidii* Winter
 2006-020 Draft annex to ISPM 27: *Ips* spp.
 2006-026 Draft annex to ISPM 27: *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex
 2013-002 Draft annex to ISPM 27: *Conotrachelus nenuphar* and
 2016-007 Draft revision of Annex 2 to ISPM 27: Plum pox virus

7. Presentations

7.1 ISPM 14 The use of Integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management, and the beyond compliance tool

[43] The initial project was piloted in South East Asia. The details of the project can be obtained from the presentation.

[44] Several measures and control points along the production chain to manage the pest risk and evaluated and their verification means to provide cumulative effect. Examples included fruits and vegetables.

[45] More case studies will be evaluated in the next project “Beyond compliance Global STDF/PG/503”. The NPPOs will be called upon to participate using a set of criteria. The calls will be made to contracting parties by IPPC for participation.

[46] Experts are needed at national level to assess the risk (qualitative/quantitative), negotiation skills, and availability of infrastructure, skills in statistics and modelling.

7.2 Emerging issues in plant health

[47] Through this presentation, the speaker highlighted the process of data collection, analysis of these data, and prioritization of emerging issues at the international and regional (African) levels.

7.3 The IPPC Secretariat call for phytosanitary treatments

[48] This presentation outlined the context, the approaches, and the deadline for this call.

7.4 FAO-RAF phytosanitary capacity development activities

[49] The presentation was made by the FAO Representative, Africa Zone. During his presentation, he touched on the political and regulatory aspects. He placed particular emphasis on FAO's pest control projects such as banana bacteria, *Tuta absoluta*, fruit flies and fall armyworm. He briefly presented the activities of TCP / BOT / 3502 projects in Botswana, TCP / MAU / 3502 Mauritius, TCP / NIG / 3601 Nigeria and TCP / GAMBIA / GAMBIA.

[50] The capacity building activities of the NPPO staff through FAO concerned:

1. Technical cooperation projects (TCP) which have an element of capacity building. Mentioned countries among which are Botswana, Mauritius, Nigeria and Gambia.
2. Capacity building on fall armyworm.

[51] A lot has been done and include:

- a) Four training workshops in Africa Training of Trainers (ToT) identification, surveillance, damage and impact. Sharing of knowledge on available management options and how to use systemic insecticides. Skills are given on contingency planning.
- b) TCP on fall armyworm is also provided to countries especially through the task force.
- c) FAO collaborates with other stakeholders as a coordinator of the efforts among countries and Regional Economic Communities.
- d) Training of trainer's workshop for precautionary measures along the borders for the ECOWAS including Liberia for experts and extension workers about the pest.
- e) Equatorial Guinea has also reported the presence of the pest to FAO.
- f) Countries need to be supported to develop technical cooperation project.

7.5 IAPSC phytosanitary capacity development activities

[52] Achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) 2 i.e. end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, remains a challenge to be addressed. Highlights on capacity development which is one of the four key program of IAPSC ten years strategic plan 2014-2023, was presented by Mr. Flaubert Nana Sani. These include:

1. Workshop on migratory pests for NPPOs and RECs was organized in Cairo, Egypt where 17 participants from 10 member states were trained;
2. Workshop in supporting countries to boost trade facilitation and enforced rigorous phytosanitary measures against invasive plant pests was organized in Tunisia;
3. Database on capacity development activities in Africa;
4. Phytosanitary capacity evaluations in Madagascar and Guinea; and
5. Phytosanitary technical resources, experts and reporting obligation compiled.

[53] Upcoming events:

Invasive species and biological control workshops for the development of the capacity of the member states in these areas.

7.5.1 Observations

- (1) IAPSC is to publish the proceedings of the workshops on the website for access to the wider community. The website has been hacked, but work is ongoing to remedy the situation.
- (2) The phytosanitary newsletters are distributed to contracting parties (hard copies) regularly.
- (3) Countries were encouraged to report to the AU/IAPSC through National Contact Point.
- (4) Efforts are required for better coordination and networking with African NPPOs and international institutions.

Section 3: Moving together ideas to action

8. Presentations discussion and recommendations

8.1 Understanding what is the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool

[54] This topic was facilitated by Ms. Alphonsine Louhouari Tokozaba, Standards Committee member.

[55] Countries case studies on PCE experiences of Madagascar, Kenya and Mozambique were presented. The PCE 13 modules were conducted in Madagascar and Mozambique, while Kenya only get capacitated on priority modules.

8.1.1 Case study of Kenya

[56] In the case of the assessment of phytosanitary capabilities, Kenya made reference to the formations that took place, the situation analysis to identify the phytosanitary forces and weaknesses. This situation analysis enabled Kenya to identify phytosanitary capacity gaps. Of the 13 PCE modules, Kenya has applied the first six at the moment. It ended with Kenya's prospects for the implementation of the PCE.

8.1.2 Case study of Madagascar

[57] The Madagascar presenter touched on the following: procedure with the authorities, with the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF) and the IPPC, the context, the actors including the supervisors (three experts from the IPPC) and the national (multi-sectoral) actors, the methodology (the different workshops). Madagascar worked on the 13 modules. The representative from Madagascar ended her presentation by the benefits of the evaluation and thanks.

8.1.3 Case study of Mozambique

[58] The presenter began his presentation by introducing their NPPO before discussing the phytosanitary capacity assessment. He subsequently touched on points such as the PCE procedure in Mozambique and the trainings that took place. According to him, Mozambique has applied the first 12 modules out of the 13. He highlighted the research of finance, the usefulness of the PCE for Mozambique and the confidentiality of the PCE.

8.2 2020 International Year of Plant Health

[59] The IPPC Representative briefed participants on the 2020 International Year of Plant Health (IYPH2020) and mentioned that Chad and Zambia are member of the Steering Committee, among others from the seven regions of FAO. She urged member states to mobilize resources and define priorities activities for this upcoming world event.

8.3 Demonstration of the IPP and of the Phytosanitary info webpage and surveys on IPPC contact points

[60] The IPPC 's representative presented the various components of the IPP website.

8.4 IPPC implementation pilot program on surveillance

[61] In this presentation by the representative of the IPPC, the parties were informed of the conclusions on pest monitoring of the Capacity Development Committee and the Technical Consultation of Regional

Plant Protection Organizations, the revision of ISPM 6: *Guidelines for Surveillance*, the IPPC pilot program on monitoring of: *Xylella fastidiosa*, *Bactrocera dorsalis* and invasive ants.

8.5 Success stories of implementations of pests control management from contracting parties

8.5.1 Management of pests by Kenya

[62] Participants shared Kenya's experience in pest management. The presenter highlighted the globalization of pest problems. She shared the case of fruit fly management through integrated management, post-harvest management and certification in Kenya. The country avocado pest management was presented to meet the stated import requirements to South Africa.

8.5.2 Capacity building of litchi exporters in Madagascar for compliance with international standards

[63] Participants also shared the experience of Madagascar on the example of collaboration between NPPOs (South Africa and Madagascar) in the compliance of standards. The background, objectives, implementation, expected results, methodology, end result of this capacity building were highlighted. Learning from the presentation on strengthening Madagascar capacity for the production and export of litchis to South Africa was more appreciated by participants.

8.6 Conclusion and Recommendations

[64] After brainstorming on the 2017 draft ISPMs and discussing the presentations made, participants to the workshop addressed the following recommendations to:

[65] NPPOs/Member states

- (1) National Reporting Obligations (NROs) activities should be incorporated into NPPO's work plans including preparation for regional workshops to discuss draft International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).
- (2) The derived comments during the discussion on ISPMs will be shared with the participants for onward submission through Online Comment Systems (OCS) before 30th September 2017.
- (3) Member countries to streamline implementation issues on the use of fumigants in their national legislations once the standard is adopted.
- (4) Member countries may use the treatments as phytosanitary treatments annexes to ISPM 28, and the relevant recommendations while those posted on the Phytosanitary Resources webpage may need bilateral negotiations for market access.
- (5) Members encouraged to show their interest in training opportunities on the use of Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) tool to IPPC and other financial and technical (development) partners.
- (6) NPPOs should share information on current surveillance resources for *X. fastidiosa*, *Bactrocera* sp., *Spodoptera frugiperda* and other pests to promote surveillance in the region and prepare to share success stories at the next CPM.
- (7) Request for Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) support from FAO especially on emergency pests should follow official channels of individual countries and IAPSC should be informed by the contracting parties.
- (8) To brief their permanent Representative Ambassadors at the African Union Commission on the necessity to put plant protection matters in the top ranking priorities of the agenda of the African Union (AU).
- (9) To maintain good communication with AU-IAPSC, so as to permit it to play its role as coordination body at the regional level.
- (10) Initiate at country and regional level a mechanism to voluntarily contribute funds to the activities of IAPSC for IPPC.

[66] AU-IAPSC

- (1) Set up mechanisms involving Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to hold internal preparations for better participation in the regional and CPM meetings.
- (2) Capacity building activities by IAPSC and FAO to be widely communicated to member countries through print and digital media.
- (3) There is need to strengthen coordination and collaboration of member countries, RPPO and other SPS stakeholders.
- (4) The RPPO needs reports posted from the TC-RPPO meeting on the IPP portal.
- (5) Editors and Official Contact Points to be trained on the use of the new IPP and Online Comment System.
- (6) African Union Commission to help the Inter African Phytosanitary Council of the AU to support the African group for better participations to the FAO meetings (Codex Alimentarius and IPPC).
- (7) IAPSC, FAO should train on the use of complicated models to enable users comprehend the systems approach and other agencies may have to take up this activity.

[67] IPPC/FAO

- (1) Review the criteria for sponsoring countries to participate in IPPC regional workshops and other related activities, with regard to the World Bank classification.
- (2) More case studies on the use of integrated measures in system approach to pest management needs during the next project Beyond Compliance Global especially from Africa.
- (3) Emerging issues from Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS) should be widely publicized at different levels for appropriate action including African Union, FAO and member countries.
- (4) IPPC/FAO should continue to provide financial support to AU-IAPSC to organize the regional meetings.
- (5) In order to ease the use of the new tools developed by IPPC, African contracting parties request IPPC to organize trainings sessions.

[68] ALL (Contracting parties, IAPSC, IPPC, FAO...etc.)

- (1) Continue with the preparations for the International Year of Plant Health 2020 through the nominated members of the planning committee.

9. Tentative dates and location for the next regional workshop

[69] It was proposed the 2018 IPPC Regional workshop for Africa shall take place during the second week of September 2018, in Madagascar.

10. Adoption of the report

[70] Recommendations were adopted and the draft report to be circulated for adoption.

11. Closing ceremony

[71] The ceremony was chaired by the Director of Plant Protection (PV) of Togo, who represented the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Hydraulics. It was marked by four speeches: the words of thanks of the contracting parties from the Director of NPPO of Madagascar, the words of thanks of the Director of the AU-IAPSC, those of the Representative of the IPPC, and the closing speech of the Director of the Togolese PV.

[72] The contracting parties expressed their sincere thanks to the Government of Togo and its Ministry of Agriculture and the Togo DPV, UA-IAPSC and the IPPC for the success of the workshop.

- [73] The Director of AU-IAPSC expressed his appreciation and thanked all those who contributed to the success of the workshop. He thanked the authorities of Togo particularly for his development policy. He ended his words by thanking the Togolese Plant Protection Directorate, the IPPC and the FAO.
- [74] The Representative of the IPPC in turn thanked all participants, the EU for providing support to many participants of the workshop, and AU-IAPSC for coordination. Her sincere thanks went to the authorities of the Togolese Republic, to the Ministry in charge of Agriculture and to the Directorate of plant Protection (NPPO) of Togo.
- [75] Concluding the work, the Director of the Togolese PV, representing his Minister, conveyed the words of his Minister to the participants. The Director first congratulated the participants on their hard work. The message from the Secretary General (SG) on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture who appreciated the quality of the work done.
- [76] The Director of NPPO, Togo thanked participants for their fruitful contribution to the success of the workshop; wished them safe journey and declared the workshop close at 7 pm on Wednesday 13 September 2017.
- [77] The IPPC Secretariat thanked MPI for hosting the meeting and for their contributions and facilitation of meeting proceedings. Participants of the meeting were also thanked for their active participation and critical analysis and feedback into the IPPC M&E framework.

Appendix 01 – Agenda

Time	Agenda item	Document no.	Presenter
First day			
8:00-9:00	Registration of the participants		IAPSC
9:00 - 9:40	Opening of the session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcoming remarks of the organizer - Host country opening statement - Other co-organizer's openings - Video message on annual theme from the Secretary of the IPPC 		
9:40-9:50	Local and logistical information and arrangements		
	- election of the Chairperson		DRC
	- election of the Rapporteur		Togo and Uganda
	- Facilitators		Congo South Africa
	- Secretariat		IAPSC and IPPC
	- adoption of the Agenda		
9:50-10:50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objectives of the workshop - Updates from CPM-12 (2017) and Secretariat activities - Sustainable funding - Update on FAO regional activities - Update on RPPO activities 		IPPC Secretariat FAO regional office IAPSC
10:50-11:10	Group photo and Coffee break		
Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate comments on draft standards for consultation in 2017			
11:10-11:30	Online Comment System (OCS) and the latest developments		SC members of the region/IPPC Secretariat
11:30-11:45	Overview of the Standard Setting process	01_RW_S Sproces	Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
11:45-13:00	Discussion on draft ISPMs (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>2017 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)</u> - <u>Requirements for the use of fumigation as a phytosanitary measure (2014-004)</u> - <u>International movement of cut flowers and foliage (2008-005)</u> 		Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
13:00-14:00	Lunch break		
14:00-15:30	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)		Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
15:30-15:45	Coffee break		
15:45-17:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)		Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
Second Day			
9:00-11:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)		Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat

11:00-11:20	Coffee break		
11:20-13:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)		Co-organizer/IPPC Secretariat
13:00-14:00	Lunch break		
Section 2: Implementation and awareness raising in the framework of the IPPC/FAO/RPPOs			
14:00-15:00	ISPM 14 <i>The use of integrated measures in a systems approach for pest risk management</i> , and the beyond compliance tool	02_RW_Beyondcompliance	IPPC Secretariat
15:00-15:30	Emerging issues in plant health		IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO/Participants
15:30-15:40	The Secretariat Call for Phytosanitary Treatments		IPPC Secretariat
15:40-15:55	Coffee break		
15:55-16:40	FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities		FAO regional office
16:40-17:30	RPPO phytosanitary capacity development activities		IAPSC
Third Day			
Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions)			
9:00-10:10	Understanding what is the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)		IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO/Participants
10:10-11:00	2020 International Year of Plant Health: updates and latest achievements and follow up from last year Regional Workshop from countries		IPPC Secretariat/FAO/IAPSC/Participants
11:00-11:20	Coffee break		
11:20-12:00	Demonstration of the IPP and of the phytosanitary.info webpage and surveys on IPPC Contact Points	3_RW_NROsurvey	IPPC Secretariat/FAO/RPPO/Participants
12:00-13:00	IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance		IPPC Secretariat/FAORAF/IAPSC/Participants
13:00-	Lunch break		
14:00-15:00	Success stories of implementation of pests control or management from CPs		IPPC Secretariat/FAORAF/IAPSC/Participants
15:30-15:45	Coffee break		

15:45-16:45	Conclusions of the workshop and tentative dates and location for next Regional Workshop		Chair
16:45-17:10	Adoption of the report		Chair
17:10-17:30	Online survey of the workshop		All participants

Appendix 02 – Participants List

NO	Participant role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address
1	Cameroon	Mr. Edouard NYA Chef du Laboratoire National d'Analyses Diagnostiques des Produits et Intrants Agricoles Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural B.P. 2082 Messa Yaoundé - CAMEROON Tel: +237 696 18 99 73/+237 222 31 67 70	nyaedouard@yahoo.fr
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NO	Participant role	Name, mailing, address, telephone	Email address
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19	AU-IAPSC	Mr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA Director AU-IAPSC P.O. Box. 4170 Yaoundé – CAMEROUN Tel: +237 222 21 19 69/+237 694 89 93 40	jeangerardmezuimella@yahoo.fr

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Appendix 03 – Photos

1. Group photo of the 2017 IPPC Regional workshop for Africa



2. Presentation held during the 2017 IPPC regional workshop in Africa.

