

**COUNTRY REPORT (GHANA) FOR THE IPPC
HIGH-LEVEL SYMPOSIUM ON COOPERATION OF
THE PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES AMONG THE
CHINESE INITIATIVE “ONE BELT” COUNTRIES**

BY

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

**Introducti
on**

**1. Backgro
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informatio
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Agricultur
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Organizati
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arrangem
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Plant
Protection
& NPPO of
Ghana**

**2.
Phytosani
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Framework
and list
of
Regulate
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**Overvie
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Surveilla
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Non-
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Manage
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**Informa
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Emergi
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**Identificati
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challenges
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**Suggestions
on
International
, Regional
and Bilateral
Cooperation
in
Phytosanitar
y Measures
among the
Chines
Initiative
“the Belt
and Road”
countries**

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ The PPRSD was established in 1965 by an Act of Parliament: Prevention and Control of Pests and Diseases of Plants Act, 307.
- ❖ Plants and Fertilizer Act, 2010 (Act 803).
- ❖ PPRSD is the National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPPO) with the mandate and capacity to organize, regulate, implement and coordinate the plant protection services needed for the country in support of sustainable growth and development of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION CONT'D

- ❖ The total land area is 227,540 Km² (87,854 sq. miles) 54.8 % of the population is urban (16,507,512 people in 2019)
- ❖ The current population of Ghana is 29,997,570 as of Wednesday, May 8, 2019, based on the latest United Nations estimates.
- ❖ The main Agricultural crops produced, include yams, grains, cocoa, oil palms, kola nuts, and timber, form the base of agriculture in Ghana's economy.

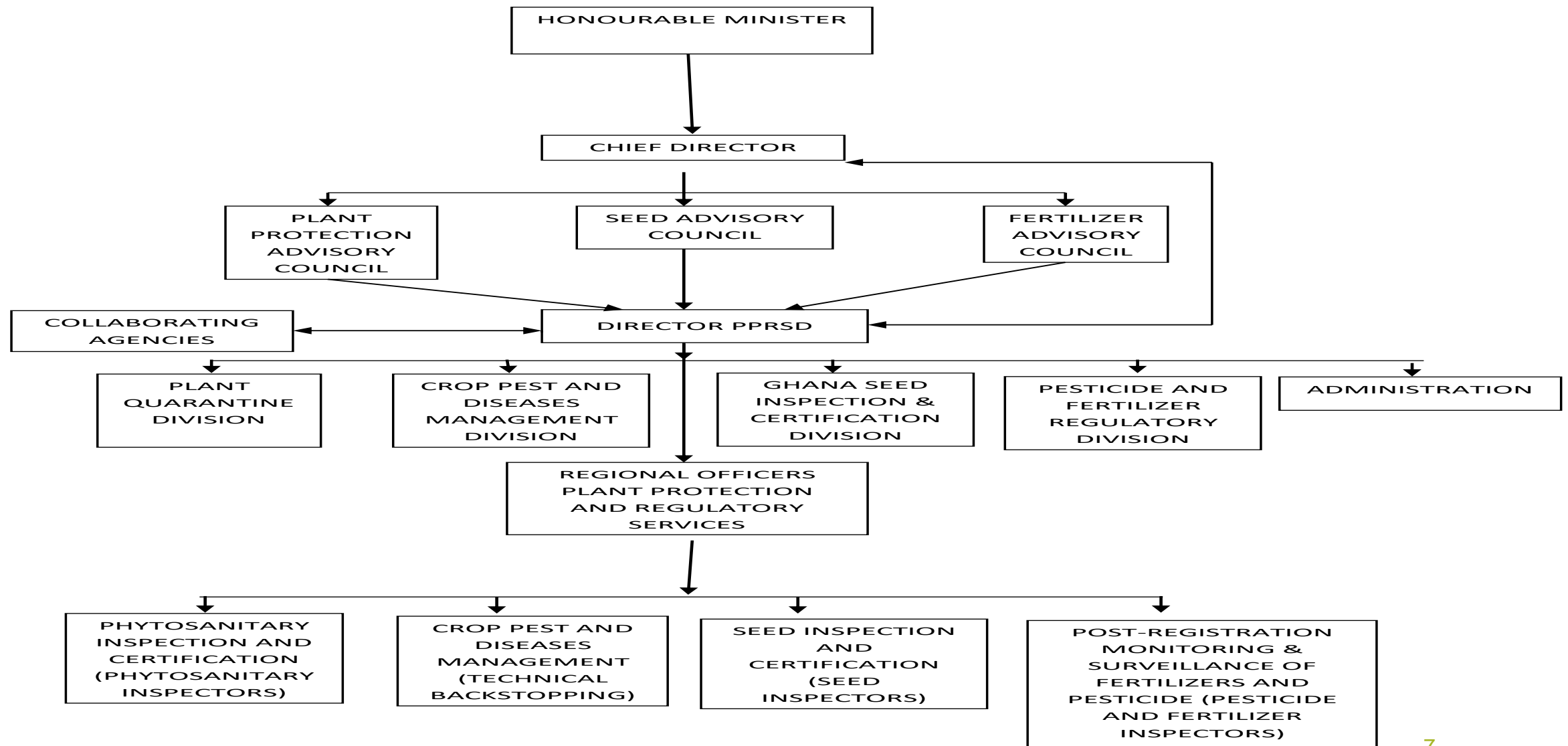
INTRODUCTION CONT'D

- ❖ Imports crops include Rice, Wheat, Apple, Yellow Maize.
- ❖ Exported crops are Cocoa, Coffee, Mango, Banana, Pineapple, Shea Butter, Cashew Nut, Teak log, vegetables (Chilli, Turia, Pink Ravaya, etc)

PHYTOSANITARY LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Plants and Fertilizer Act, 2010 (Act 803): The Plant and Fertilizer Act of 2010 combines the Seed Inspection and Certification Order, NRCD 100 of 1972, and the Pest and Plant Disease Prevention and Control Act 307 of 1965.
- The law provides for effective plant protection to prevent the introduction and spread of pests and diseases
- To regulate the import and export of plants and planting material
- and regulation of the fertilizer trade

ORGANOGRAM OF PPRSD

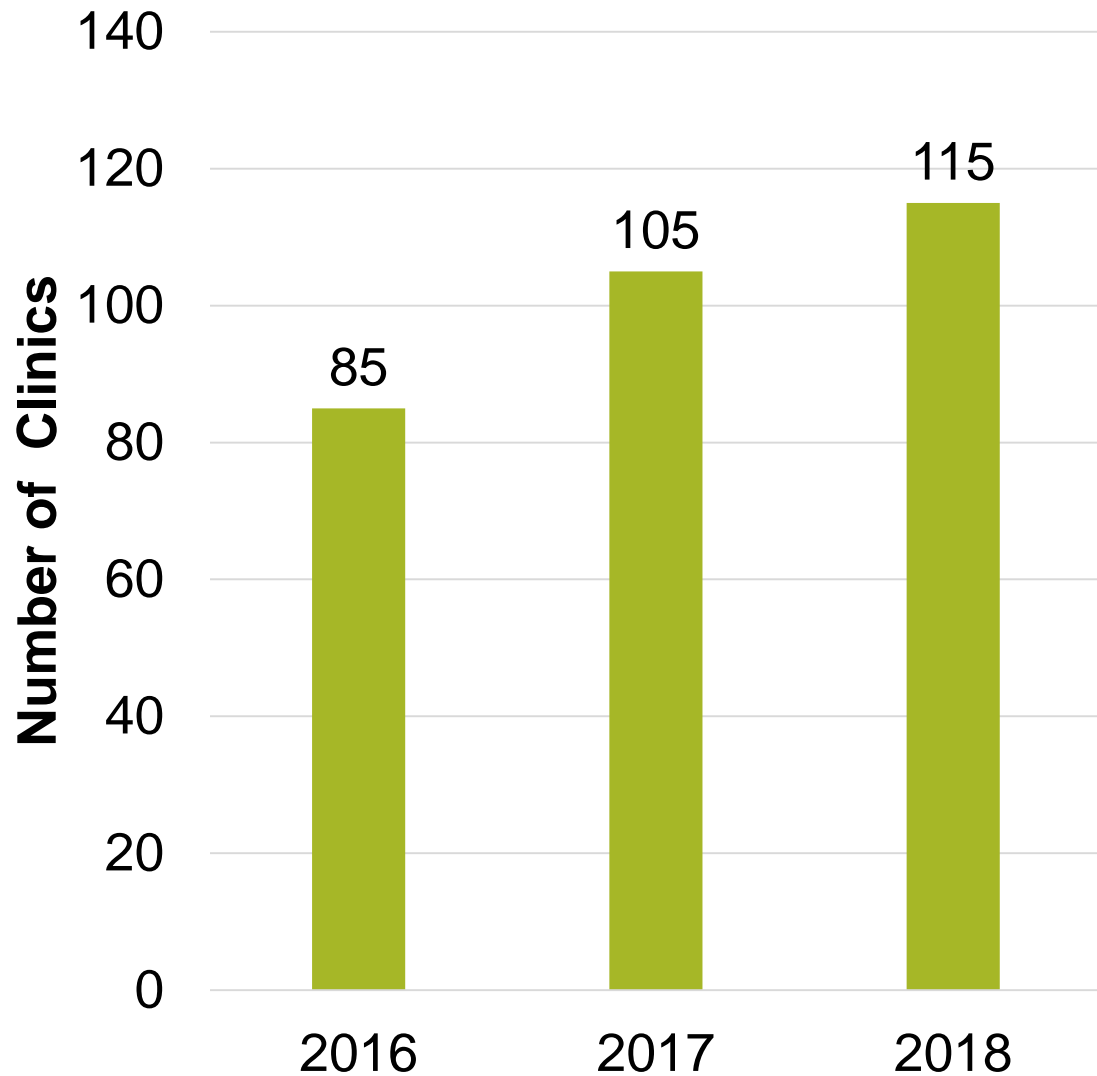


STRUCTURE OF NPPO

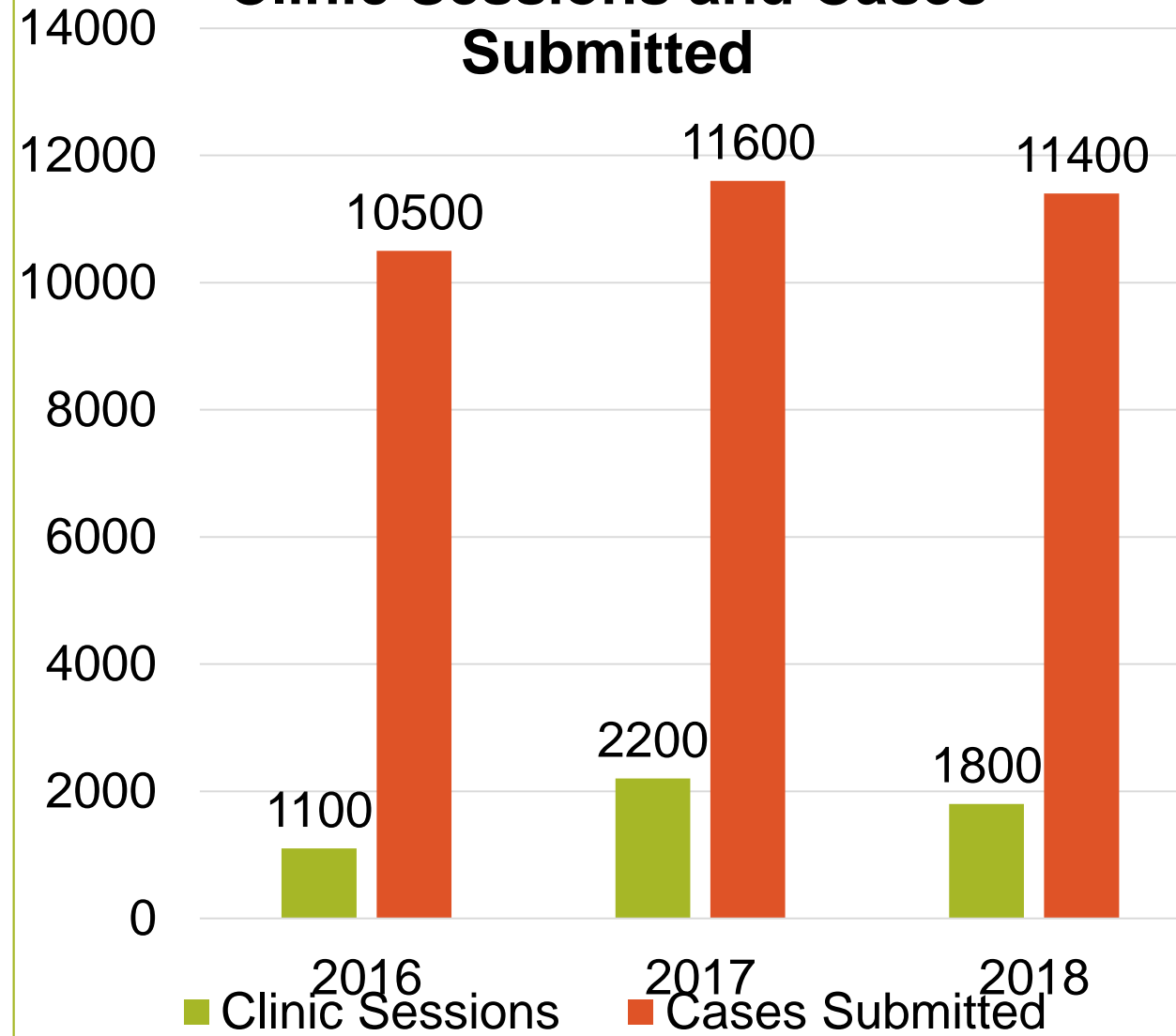
- A. Crop Pests and Disease Management Division
- B. Plant Quarantine Services Division
- C. Seed Inspection and Certification Division
- D. Pesticides and Fertilizer Regulatory Division

PLANT HEALTH CLINICS

Number of Clinics



Clinic Sessions and Cases Submitted



BIOCONTROL AGENTS RELEASED

REGION	BIOCONTROL AGENT	NO. RELEASED	
		2017	2018
Volta	<i>Terestrius nigrescens (Tn)</i>	2,000	1,500
Brong Ahafo	<i>Gyranusoidea tebygi</i>	2,600	1,000
Ashanti	<i>Gyranusoidea tebygi</i>	2,500	1,600
Eastern	<i>Gyranusoidea tebygi</i>	2,800	2,200
Central	<i>Gyranusoidea tebygi</i>	1,000	1,400
Volta	<i>Gyranusoidea tebygi</i>	1,900	1,300
Central	<i>Acerophagus papayae</i>	1,400	800
Western	<i>Acerophagus papayae</i>	800	600
Ashanti	<i>Acerophagus papayae</i>	700	1,600
Total		17,717	14,018

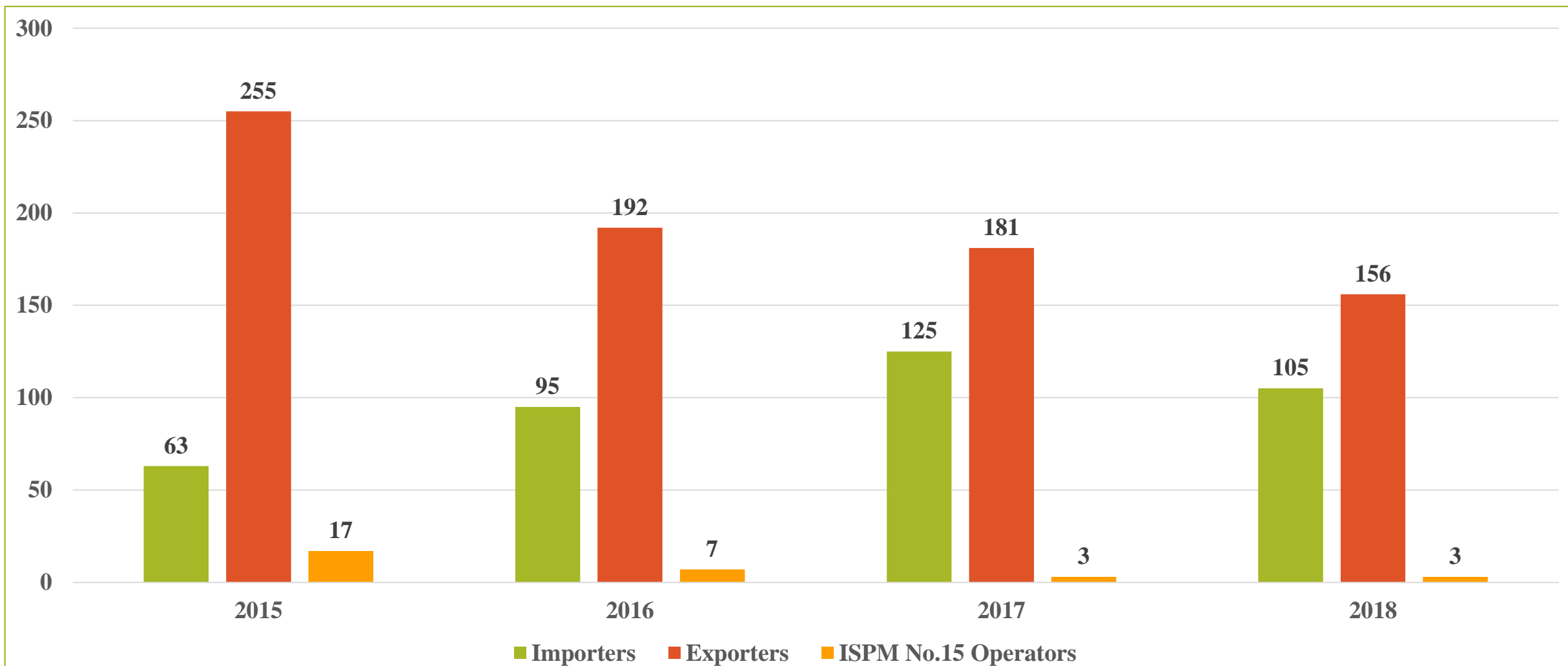
FAW SITUATION FOR 2017 / 2018 (OCTOBER)

REGION	Area infested with FAW (Ha)		Total Area Sprayed (Ha)		Total Area Recovered (Ha)		Total Area Destroyed (Ha)	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
Ashanti	87,577	41,646	87,577	41,646	78,279	41,646	9,298	0
Brong Ahafo	72,732	18,290	72,732	18,290	72,227	18,290	505	0
Central	19,789	5,246	19,789	5,246	18,199	5,238	1,590	8
Eastern	1,790	17,656	1,790	17,656	1,727	17,642	63	14
Greater Accra	11,745	1,507	11,745	1,507	11,715	1,507	30	0
Northern	6,359	3,865	6,359	3,865	4,995	3,836	1,364	29
Upper East	2,775	11,721	2,775	11,721	2,249	11,694	526	27
Upper West	27,490	5,305	27,490	5,305	27,025	5,305	465	0
Volta	9,384	9,561	9,384	9,561	9,042	9,561	342	0
Western	9,413	3,900	9,413	3,900	9,349	3,899	64	1
Total	249,054	118,697	249,054	118,697	234,807	118,618	14,247	79

PORTS OF ENTRY

Region	Number of entry points
Greater Accra	2
Western	8
Brong Ahafo	8
Upper West	2
Northen	4
Volta	12
Upper East	7
Total	43

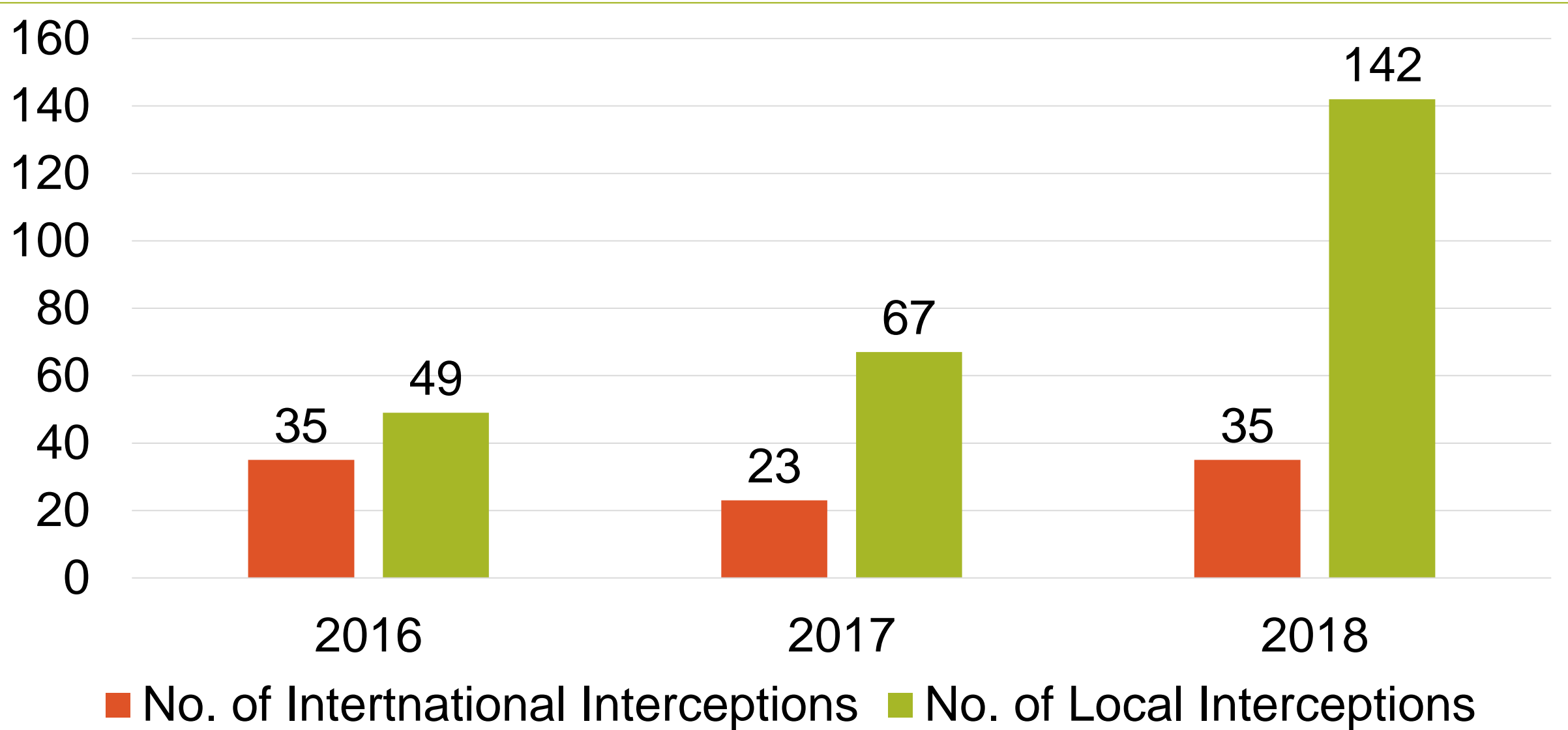
REGISTRATION OF IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS PLANTS & PLANT PRODUCTS & ISPM No.15 OPERATORS



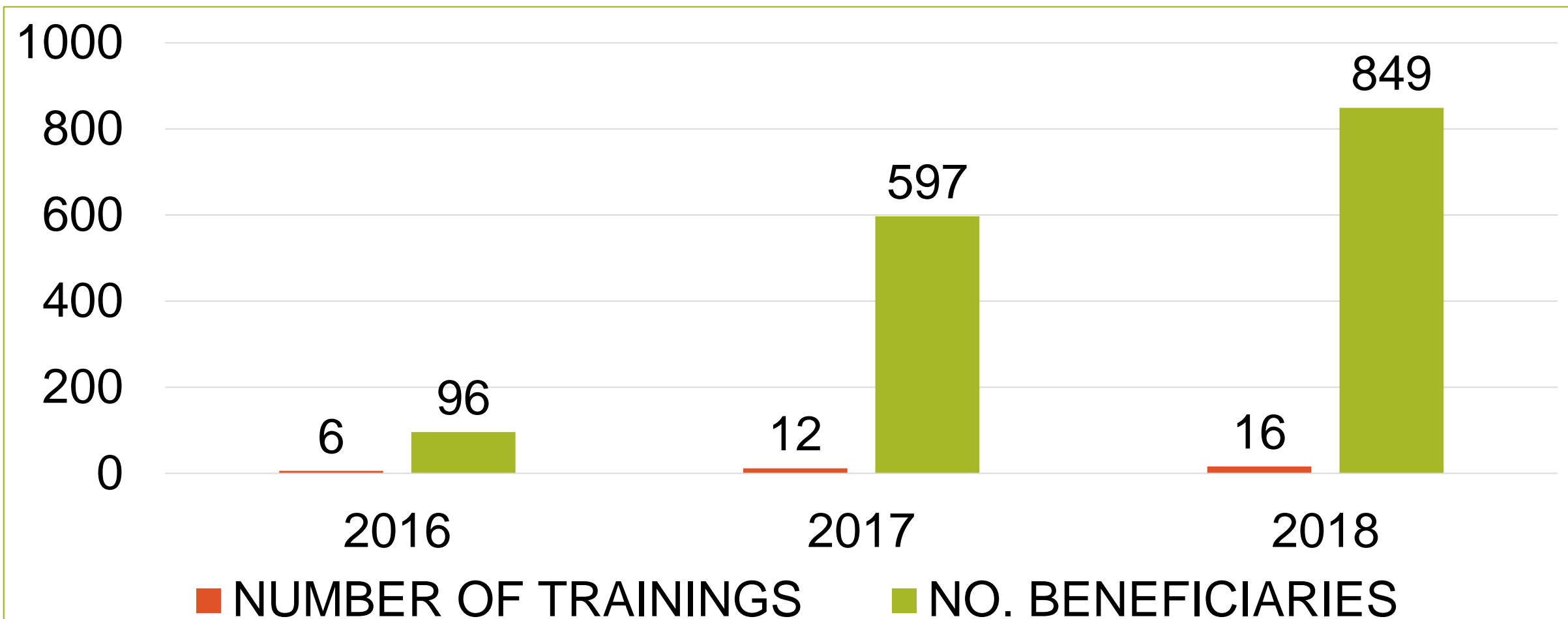
FRUITS & VEGETABLES FIELDS INSPECTION

YEAR	COMMODITIES	No. OF FIELDS DECLEARED	No. OF TIMES INPECTED
2016	Mango, Pineapple	80	196
2017	Mango, Pineapple, Chilli, Ravaya, Turia etc.	120	287
2018	Mango, Pineapple, Chilli, Ravaya, Turia etc.	445	815

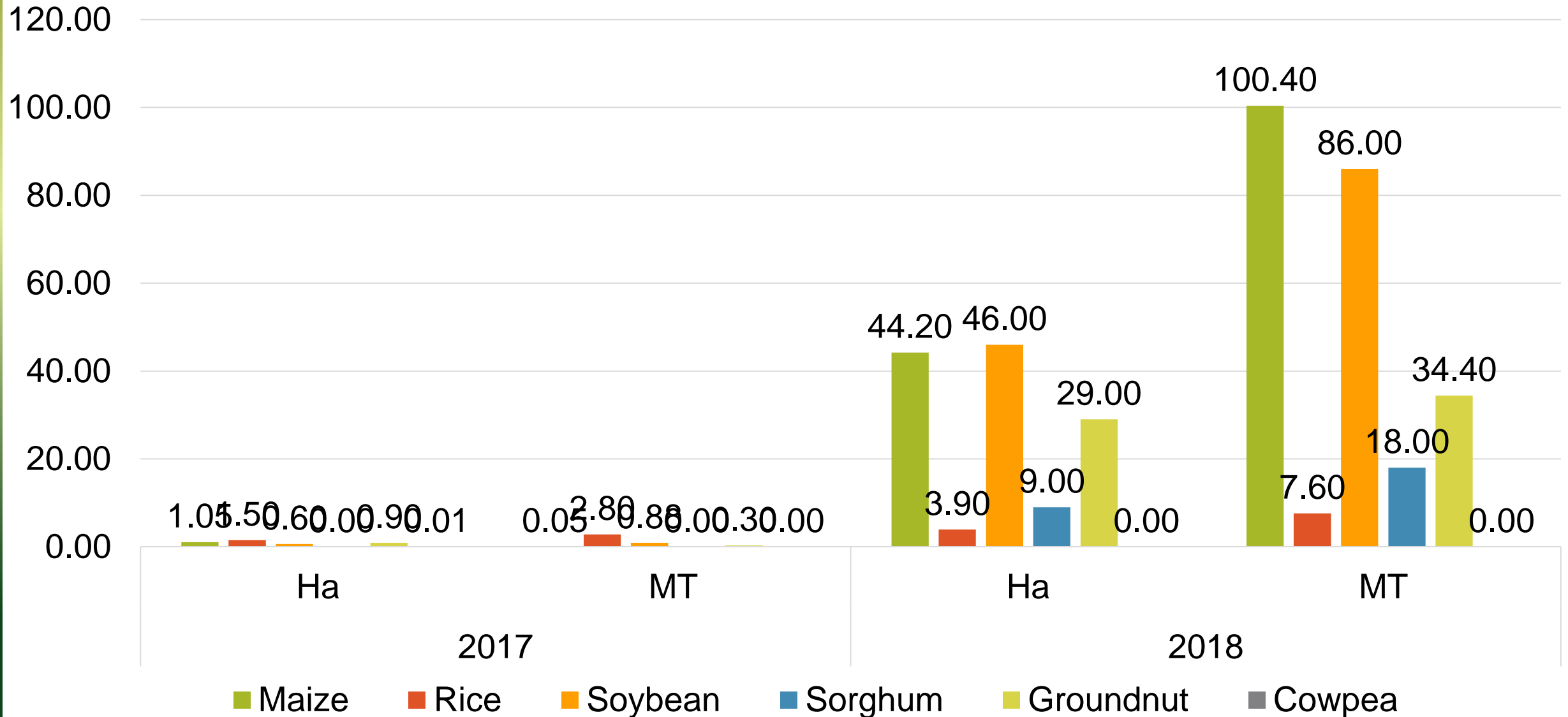
INSPECTION & CERTIFICATION OF COMMODITIES



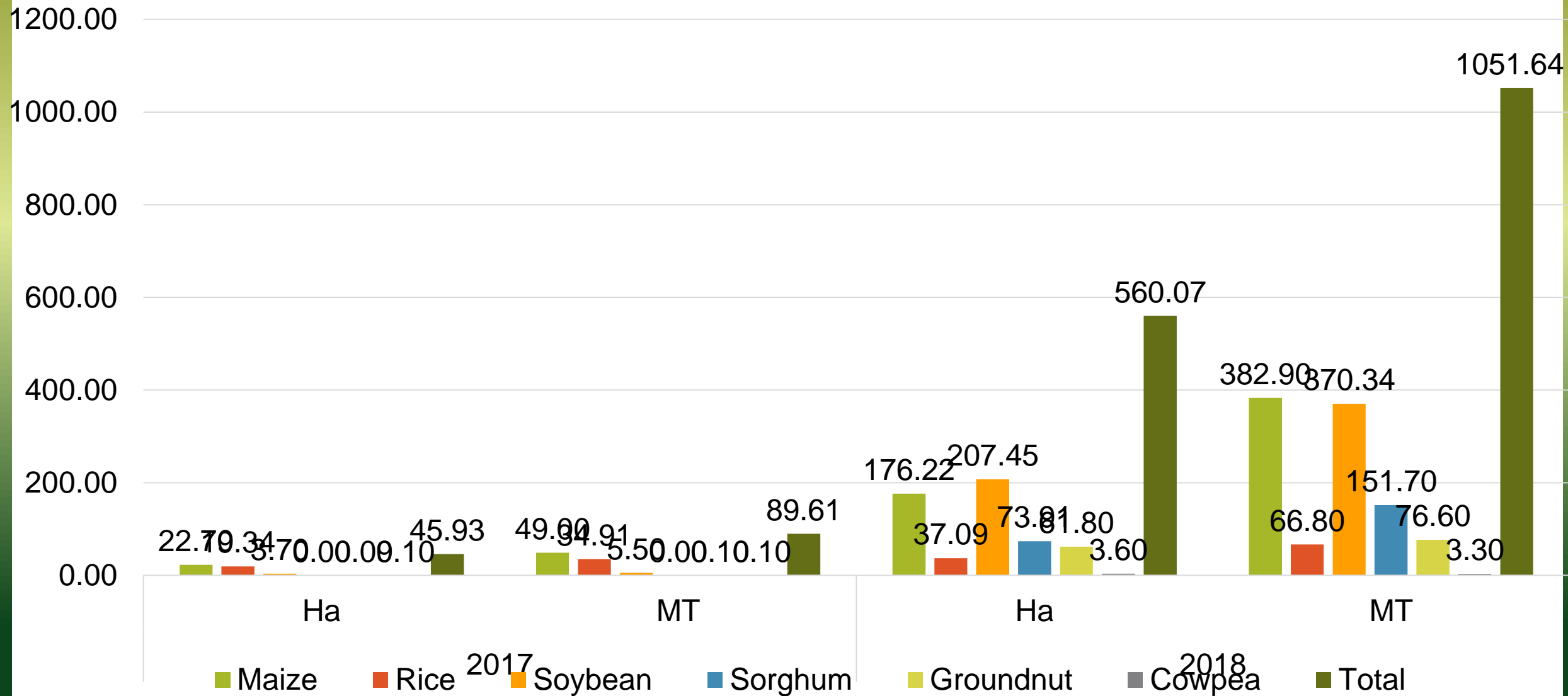
TRAINING OF EXPORTERS AND OUTGROWERS ON PRODUCTION PROTOCOLS AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES



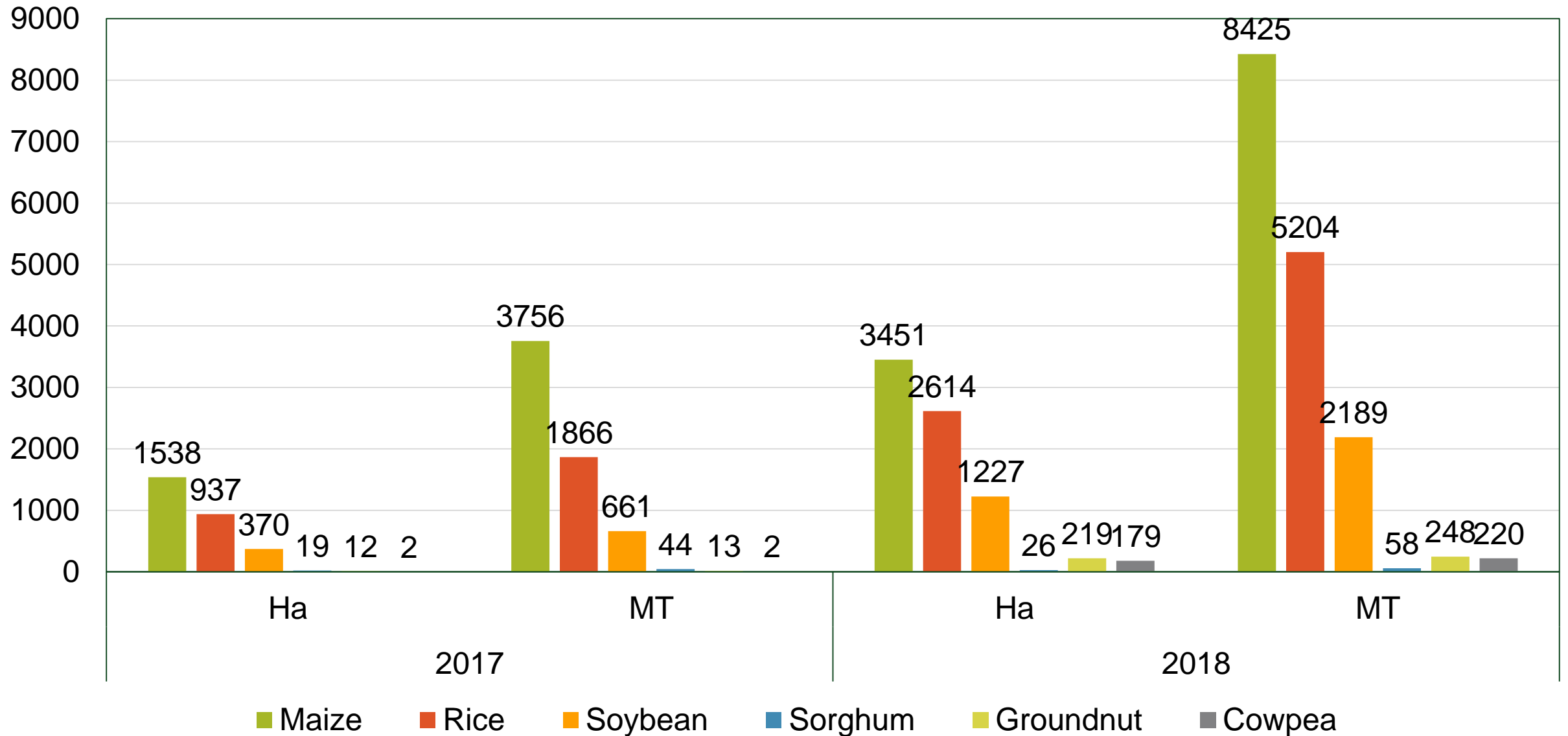
BREEDER SEEDS PRODUCTION



FOUNDATION SEEDS PRODUCTION



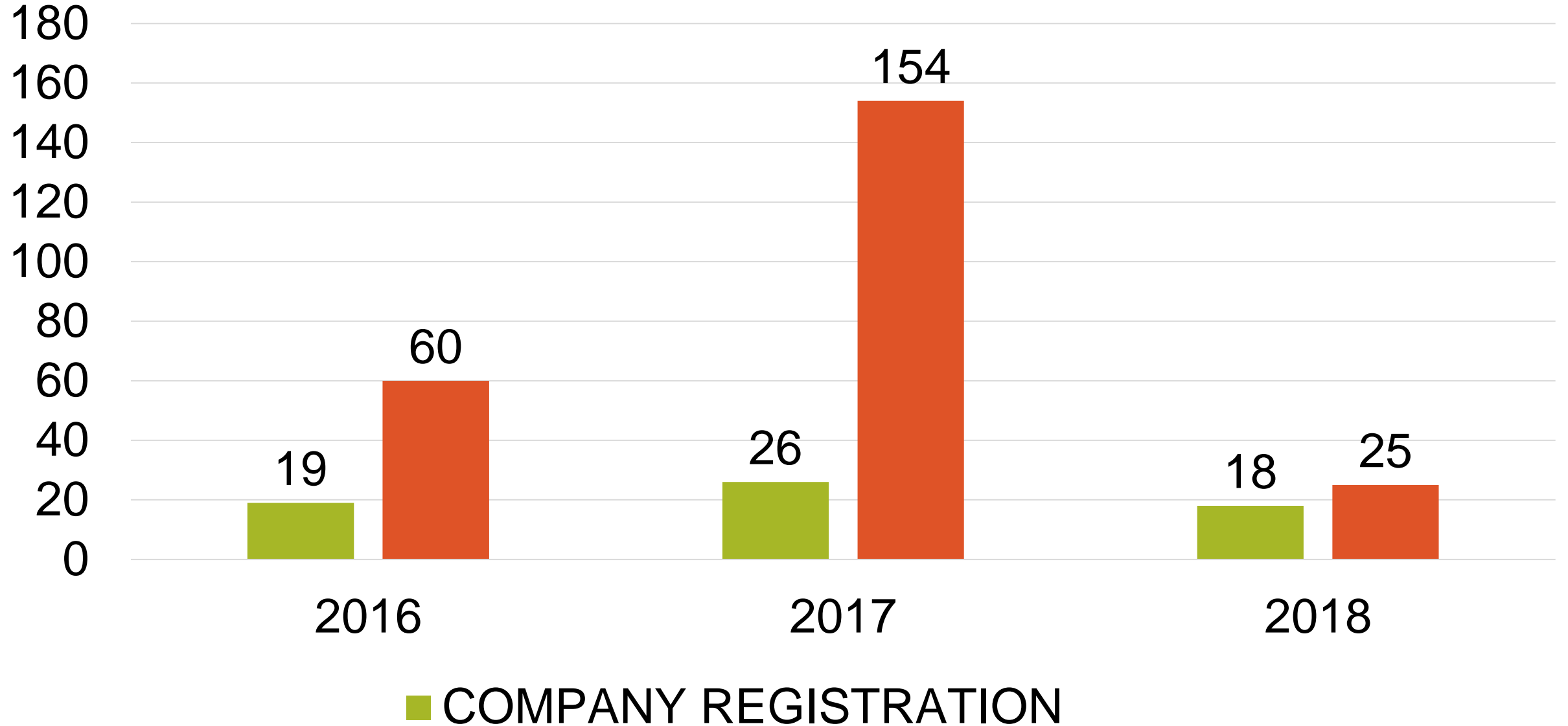
CERTIFIED SEED PRODUCTION



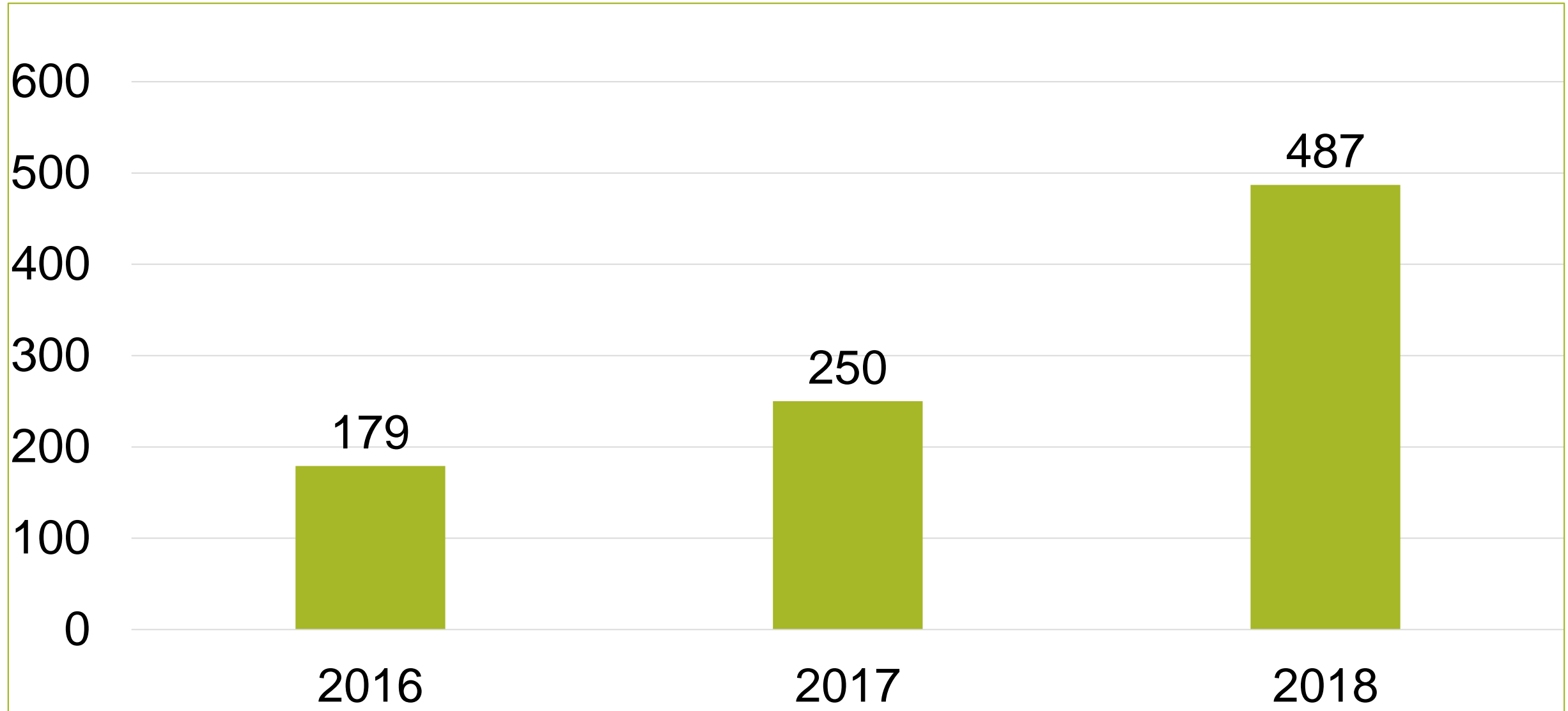
FERTILIZER COMPANY & PRODUCT REGISTRATION

No.	REGION	DISTRIBUTORS	RETAILERS	TOTAL REGISTERED
1	Northern	21	118	139
2	Upper West	18	108	126
3	Upper East	11	212	223
4	Brong Ahafo	24	343	353
5	Ashanti	29	190	205
6	Greater Accra	39	126	165
7	Volta	12	55	67
8	Eastern	8	54	62
9	Western	12	81	93
10	Central	4	113	117
	Total	178	1,400	1,578

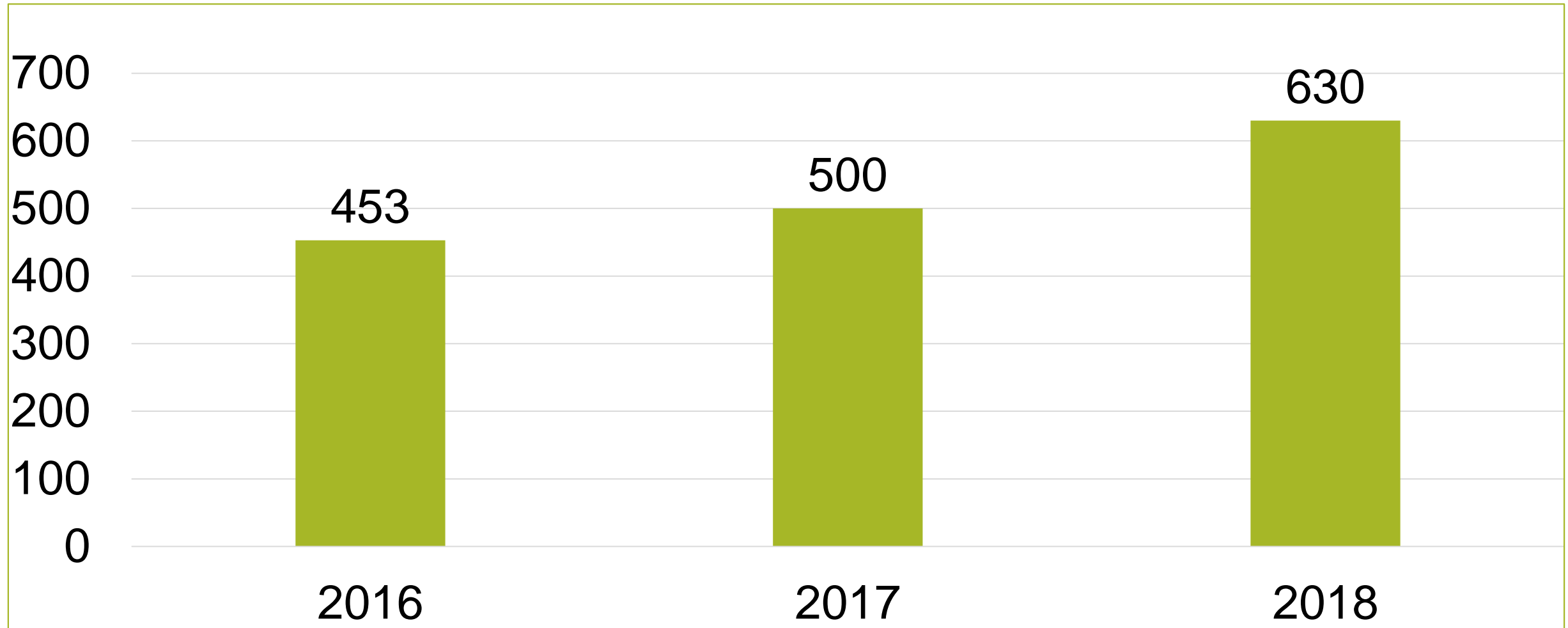
FERTILIZER COMPANY & PRODUCT REGISTRATION



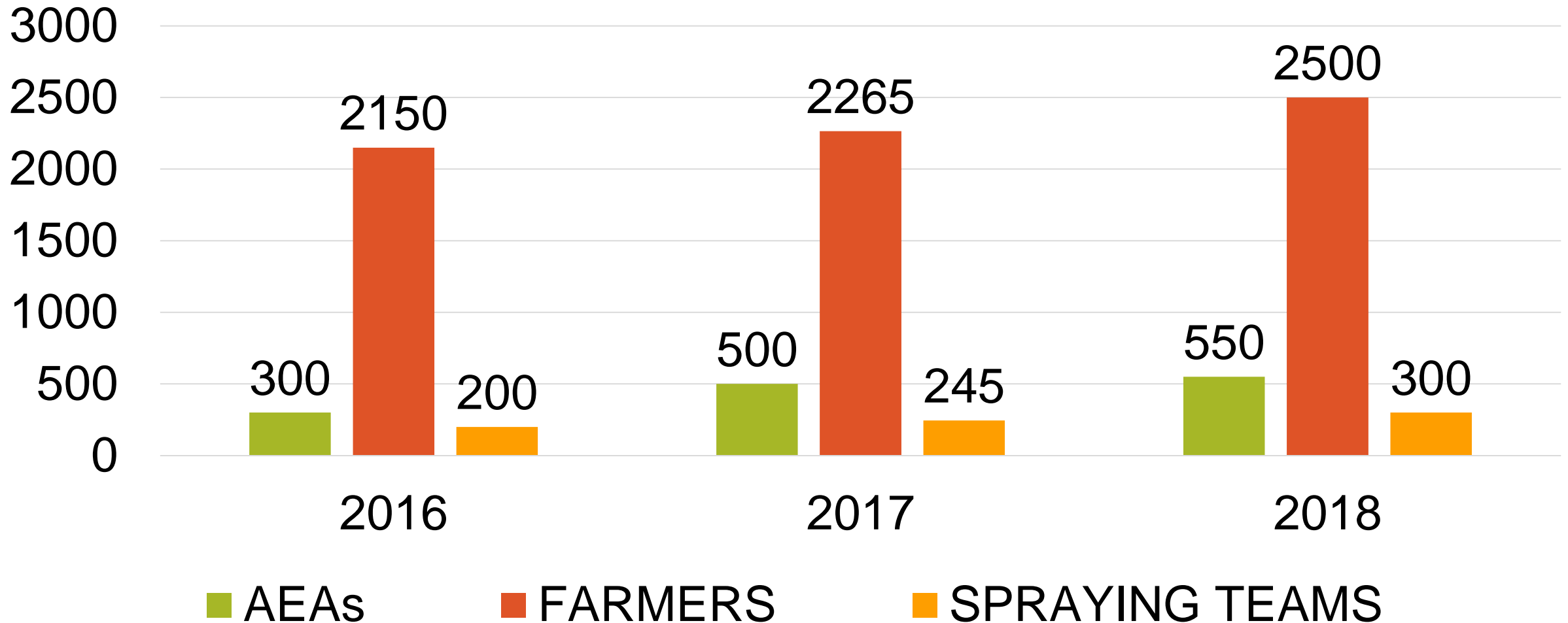
POST REGISTRATION MONITORING & SURVEILLANCE OF DEALERS



TRAINING OF FARMERS AND INPUT DEALERS ON SAFE USE OF PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS



CAPACITY BUILDING OF AEAS, FARMERS AND SPRAYING TEAMS ON PESTICIDE APPLICATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SPRAYING



OVERVIEW OF CASES OF SURVEILLANCE, NON-COMPLIANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF REGULATED PESTS

- EU audit visits were made in 2012, 2015 , 2016 and 2017 due to export of non-compliant vegetables from Ghana
- This was followed by prohibition of the following vegetables; *Capsicum spp L.*, *Lagenaria spp Ser.*, *Luffa spp Mill.*, *Momordica spp L.* and *Solanum spp L.* other than *S. lycopersicum L.*
- Pests of concern include, non-European Tephritidae, like *Ceratitis cosyra* (Walker), *Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Thrips palmi* Karny, *Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.) or *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*, etc

MANAGEMENT OF REGULATED PESTS CONT'D

- Surveillance and management activities include; monitoring of out-grower fields that are coded for traceability purposes and making recommendations regarding the use of pesticides, pheromone traps, sticker traps, protein baits and other Good Agricultural Practices such as farm sanitation.
- Regarding the impact on food safety, and environmental protection, only pesticides by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are used. Mostly, bio pesticides are used as per label instructions. Pre-harvest intervals are also strictly adhered to so that, exported produce are free from pesticide residues or within the acceptable MRLs

. INFORMATION ON EMERGING PESTS

- Emerging pests regarding trade include the following; the Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*), non-European Tephritidae, *Ceratitis cosyra* (Walker), *Bactrocera dorsalis*, *Thrips palmi* Karny, *Bemisia tabaci* (Genn.) and *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*
- The presence of these pests in exported commodities especially those destined for the EU has led to notifications of non-compliance that continue to increase in frequency and volume.

IDENTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

- Through the implementation of the ISPMs, the country is able to trade with other countries as well as safeguarding its agriculture from the introduction and spread of invasive species of pests.
- Some Bilateral Agreements signed; China and Lebanon, EU (EPA) etc

CHALLENGES IN PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

- Lack of resources to implement some of them phytosanitary measures.
- Budgetary allocations to the NPPO is woefully inadequate.
- Developing countries like Ghana lack the capacity – physical, analytical and financial – to identify and pursue the cases of non-implementation or unilateral policy decisions concerning trade policy on the part of developed countries and seek their redressal under the existing framework.

CHALLENGES IN PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES CONT'D

- Our SPS committee is almost non-functional or nonexistence because of financial resources for hosting meetings, taking decisions for implementation and also for travelling to the WTO meetings to participate in deliberations.
- Insufficient Capacity building for compliance
- We lack infrastructure such as training centres for staff capacity building
- Inspection facilities at the entry points to facilitate phytosanitary measures.

SUGGESTIONS ON INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND BILATERAL COOPERATION IN PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES AMONG THE CHINESE INITIATIVE “THE BELT AND ROAD” COUNTRIES

- **A. Areas of cooperation for phytosanitary measures to be conducted by the IPPC secretariat**
 - I. Funding for integration, training of stakeholders and implementation of the ephyto
 - II. Yearly mandatory training/workshop for developing countries Ministers of Food and Agriculture on the importance and role of NPPO's of the IPPC

SUGGESTIONS CONT'D

- **B. Areas of cooperation for phytosanitary measures to be conducted by the Belt and Road Countries**
 - I. Capacity building of technical staff in implementable diagnostic and treatment protocols of ISPMs
 - II. Establishment of PQ stations and offices at our entry points to aid in the joint border cooperation inspections as enshrined in the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA).

SUGGESTIONS CONT'D

- III. Establishment of a well-equipped national training facility with laboratories and residential accommodation at the PPRSD Head Office
- IV. Establishment of a post entry quarantine facility at the PPRSD Head office
- V. Establishment of new testing laboratories with international accreditation including programmes for training of entrepreneurs and workers at different levels

SUGGESTIONS CONT'D

- **C. Areas of cooperation for phytosanitary measures to be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture**
 - I. Training of phytosanitary staff at the post graduate level in plant pathology, plant virology, nematology and entomology to enable them operate the post entry quarantine facility
 - II. Financial and technical assistance for electronic traceability system

CHINESE PROVERB

VISION WITHOUT ACTION IS DAY DREAM

AND

ACTION WITHOUT VISION IS NIGHTMARE



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