



**UGANDA COUNTRY REPORT FOR THE IPPC HIGH- LEVEL
SYMPOSIUM ON COOPERATION ON THE PHYTOSANITARY
MEASURES AMONG THE CHINESE INITIATIVE “ONE BELT”
COUNTRIES, 27TH TO 30TH MAY 2019**

By

Mr. Paul Mwambu

Commissioner for Department of Crop Inspection and Certification/ NPPO

Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries- UGANDA

Geographical location of Uganda:



Back ground information on agriculture and organizational arrangements for plant protection and NPP0 of Uganda



- Uganda covers 241,041 km² and its population is around 45.71 million persons (2019, World Bank population estimates).
- Density of the population is 183 individuals per km². Arable land is 6,900,000 hectares with an average allocation of 0.1219 hectares per individual.
- According to FAO current statistics, total agricultural imports are valued at USD 583,625,000 and agricultural exports valued at USD 839,678,000.
- 80% of the working population is employed by the Agricultural sector.
- The Agricultural sector contributes 25 percent to the GDP and 80 percent of the export earnings.

UGANDA'S MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS



Traditional (Export) Crops	Cash Coffee	Tea	Cotton
Tonnes exported	302,000	39,299	31,800

Other exports include;

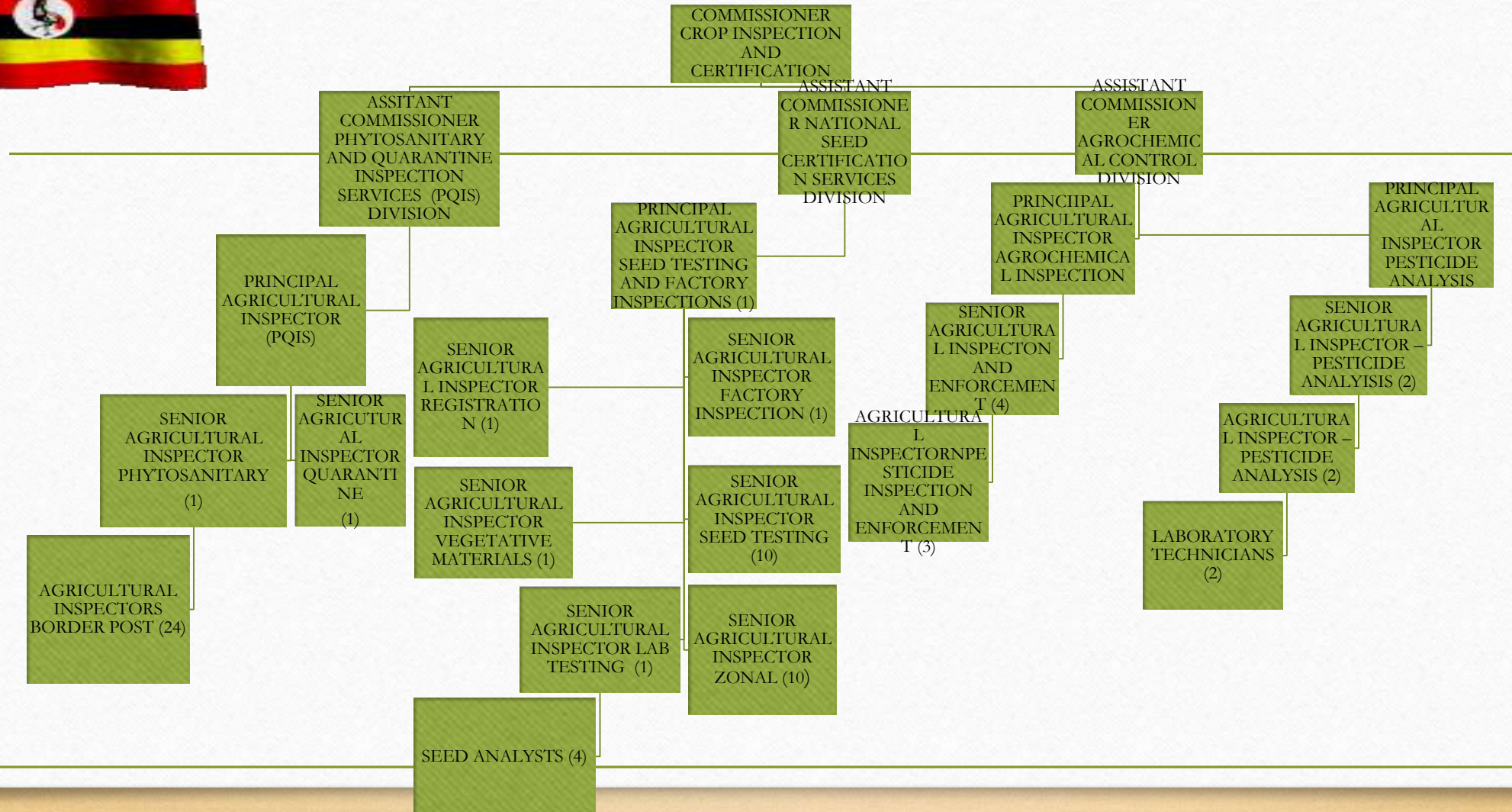
Traditional food crops such as Sesame (Simsim), plantains, apple banana, sweet potatoes, yams, maize grain, millet, sorghum, cassava, beans, cowpeas, field peas, groundnuts, soya, fruits, vegetables and flowers.



Key Statistics Cont'd

- **Major crop imports include;**
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- Wheat, rice grain, garlic, plants for planting for flower sector, maize and assorted vegetable seed.
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- **Ports of entry:**
- Uganda has 36 gazetted border points, however more bonded ware houses have been officially demarcated as points to be manned by Phytosanitary Inspectors. This brings the number to about 47 border control points.

Current NPPO Organogram (under review)





Phytosanitary legal framework

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- The NPPO is guided by the following national legislations:
 - At national level;
 - The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda
 - The Plant Health and Regulation Act 2016 and its attendant (draft) regulations,
 - The National Seed policy, 2019
 - The Seed and Plant Act 2007 and its attendant Regulations
 - Manuals with various standard operating procedures,



Phytosanitary legal framework Cont'd

- At international level,
- The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC),
- The WTO-Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreement (WTO - SPS)
- The International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs)
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- **List of regulated pests**
- This is still being updated

Over view of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and management of regulated pests.



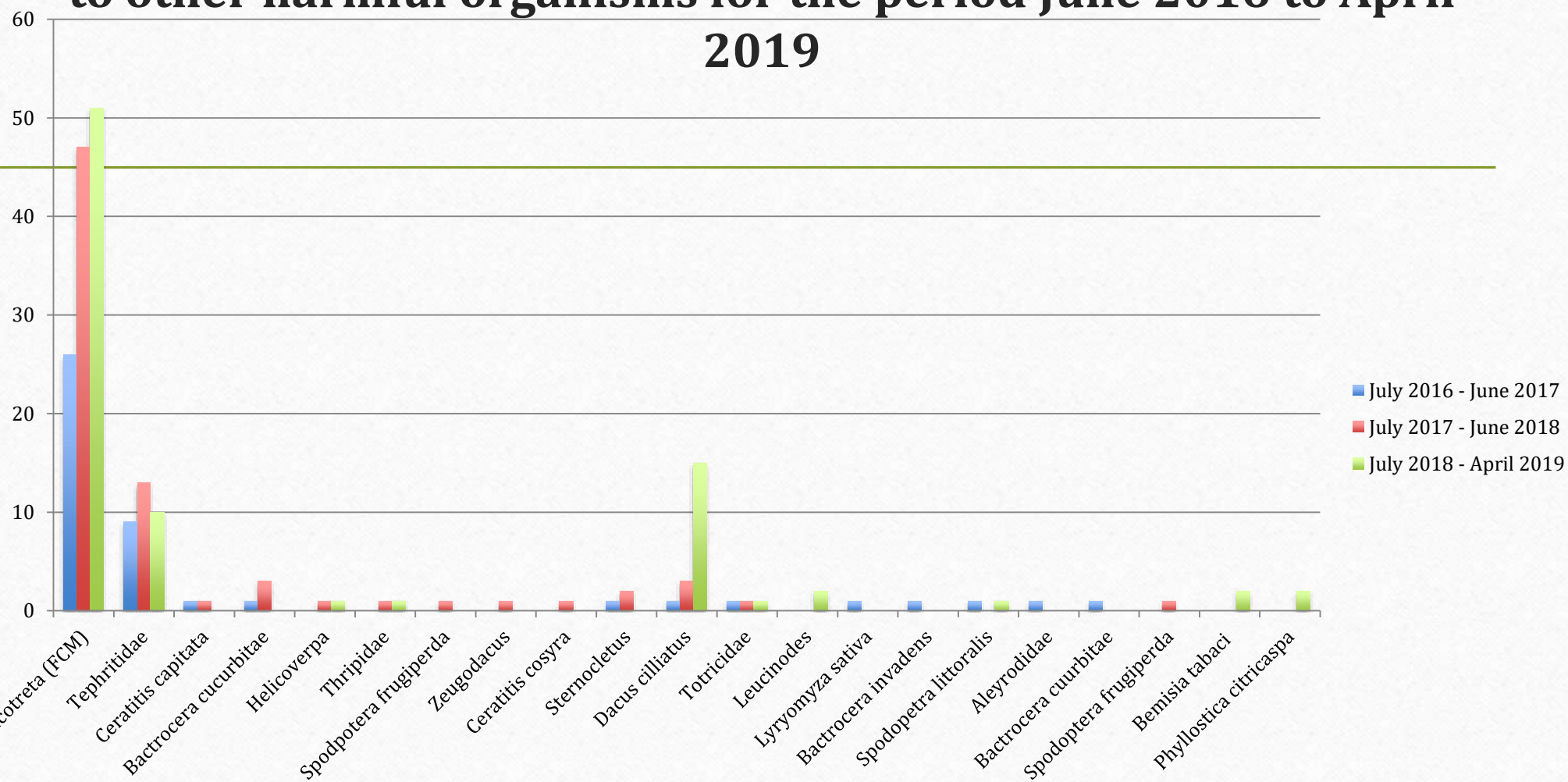
- Surveillance activities for major regulated pests are mainly conducted in production places. Amongst the major regulated pests causing non-compliance to Phytosanitary measures and interceptions to Uganda agricultural export products currently being managed are:
 - ✓ *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (False codling moth)
 - ✓ *Spodoptera littoralis* and *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Fall army worm)
 - ✓ *Dacus* and *Leucinodes* species,
 - ✓ *Bemisia tabaci*
 - ✓ *Thrips*,
 - ✓ *Psyllids* for citrus greening
 - ✓ *Tephritidae* species.



Over view of cases of surveillance Cont'd

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- **Information on emerging pests**
 - Emerging pests with potential to impact trade negatively include:
 - ✓ *Thaumatotibia leucotreta*, *Dacus cillatus*, *Leucinodes spp*, *Psyllids* and *Spodoptera frugiperda*.
 - **Cases related to emerging pests, particularly trade related ones, how emerging pests are considered as such, surveillance or management activities undertaken and the impact on food safety, environment protection and trade.**
 - A major emerging pest that has greatly impacted trade of Ugandan agricultural export produce is the *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (False Codling Moth). Currently, 90% of interceptions of Uganda's agricultural produce are due to FCM.

Figure representing Uganda interceptions due to FCM compared to other harmful organisms for the period June 2016 to April 2019





Identification of opportunities in Phytosanitary Measures

- A number of opportunities exist for implementers of the IPPC and ISPMs, such as Research in effective Phytosanitary treatments, Developing regional surveillance systems due to nature of pests, Experience sharing in management of pests of quarantine nature impacting trade, Recognition and implementation of equivalent measures, Harmonization of import conditions and trade negotiations to facilitate bilateral trade.

Opportunities for Uganda's implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs are:



- ✓ Availability of national political will and support.
- ✓ Availability of a national, regional and international legislative and regulatory framework to support implementation;
- ✓ Increased international concern and focus, especially from trading and development partners on Uganda's capacity to implement Phytosanitary measures and controls.
- ✓ Availability of government structures such as the NPPPO to monitor, implement and enforce the IPPC and ISPMs; and other departments and agencies.
- ✓ Improved communication via IPPC and WTO websites as a source of information for NPPOs.



Possible obstacles to Uganda's implementation of the IPPC and ISPMs are:

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- ✓ Climate change phenomenon that has led to change in pests status, increased incidence and pressure of quarantine and emerging pests;
- ✓ Very wide pest host range making management and surveillance activities very difficult and resource intensive.
- ✓ Shortage or inadequate human resource (numbers, skills and tools) to support routine inspections and man border posts.
- ✓ Lack of awareness among political and regulatory leadership on correlation of SPS issues and economy.
- ✓ Current research in effective and alternative pest control measures prioritizes traditional food and cash crops.



Possible Obstacles Cont'd

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- ✓ Limited awareness of value chain players on Phytosanitary measures, importance and benefits of compliance.
- ✓ Farming and production practices such as use of smallholder farmers scattered over a large area in open fields.
- ✓ Non-operational laboratories to support monitoring, surveillance activities.
- ✓ Lack of initiative among exporters (mainly business persons) to search for SPS market standards and comply before starting business.
- ✓ Limited knowledge by exporters on role of the NPPPO in plant health. (Certification leading to issuance of phytosanitary certificates).
- ✓ Bulk of farmers are semi illiterate or illiterate hindering comprehension of SPS issues, chemistry of pesticides and biology of pests.



Possible Obstacles Cont'd

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- ✓ Narrow range of and “weaker” crop protection products permitted to be used by export markets.
- ✓ Which may lead to pest resistance to that narrow range of crop protection products.
- ✓ Also may lead to non-compliance with MRLs due to repeated application.
- ✓ Shortage of alternatives (effective bio control products) to synthetic pesticides on the market.
- ✓ Thin extension services to bridge the knowledge gap and back up inspection and certification services by the NPPO.
- ✓ Inadequate funding which limits intensity and frequency of compliance monitoring and enforcement activities.



Suggestions on international, regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the

Sr.	Implementing entity	Suggested area of cooperation
1.	To be conducted by the IPC Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Support NPPOs (e.g. Uganda) in fund mobilisation and implementation of a Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation Exercise.✓ Support for implementing specific surveillance programmes and contingency programmes for emerging high-risk pests such as <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>, <i>Tephritidae</i> and <i>Bactocera</i> spp.✓ Support and build capacity of NPPOs (e.g. Uganda) to participate in standard setting meetings and international meeting such as the Year of plant Health.✓ Continued support in building capacity for NPPOs to develop bilateral trade agreements.



Suggestions on international, regional and bilateral cooperation Cont'd

S/N	Implementing entity	Suggested area of cooperation
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2.	To be conducted by the Belt and Road Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Implementing an effective pest surveillance border control system.✓ Conduct regional PRAs.✓ Pest listing✓ Harmonization of Phytosanitary measures.✓ Improve awareness of Private sector on Phytosanitary standards and build their capacity to implement and comply with set Phytosanitary measures.



Suggestions on international, regional and bilateral cooperation Cont'd

S/No.	Implementing entity	Suggested area of cooperation
3.	To be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Capacity building in infrastructure, equipment and education of the NPPO in effective pest monitoring at border points to reduce the incursion of exotic pests.✓ Support research for effective on farm pest and value chain management systems to reduce pest incidence and awareness raising for stakeholders right from production.✓ Support capacity of NPPOs (e.g. Uganda to implement ISPM 15.



End

- Thank you for
your kind attention