



I.P.P.C.

High Level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “One Belt” Countries, Xian, Shaanxi, China.

Country Report: Zimbabwe

NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANISATION OF ZIMBABWE.

27 – 30 MAY 2019

COUNTRY PROFILE: ZIMBABWE

Total country Area:

390 757 km² (39 million ha with 33.3 ha used for agricultural purposes, 6 million for national parks and wild life).

Border Countries:

Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Namibia & Zambia

Main agricultural production

Natural Farming Region 1 to 5

Fauna:

Big Five (Elephant, Rhino, Lion, Buffalo, Leopard) & others

Average Temperature:

12°C in winter & 24°C in summer.

Population:

13.6 million people (2017 survey). (52% females),
40% population below age 15 years.



ZIMBABWE NPPO.

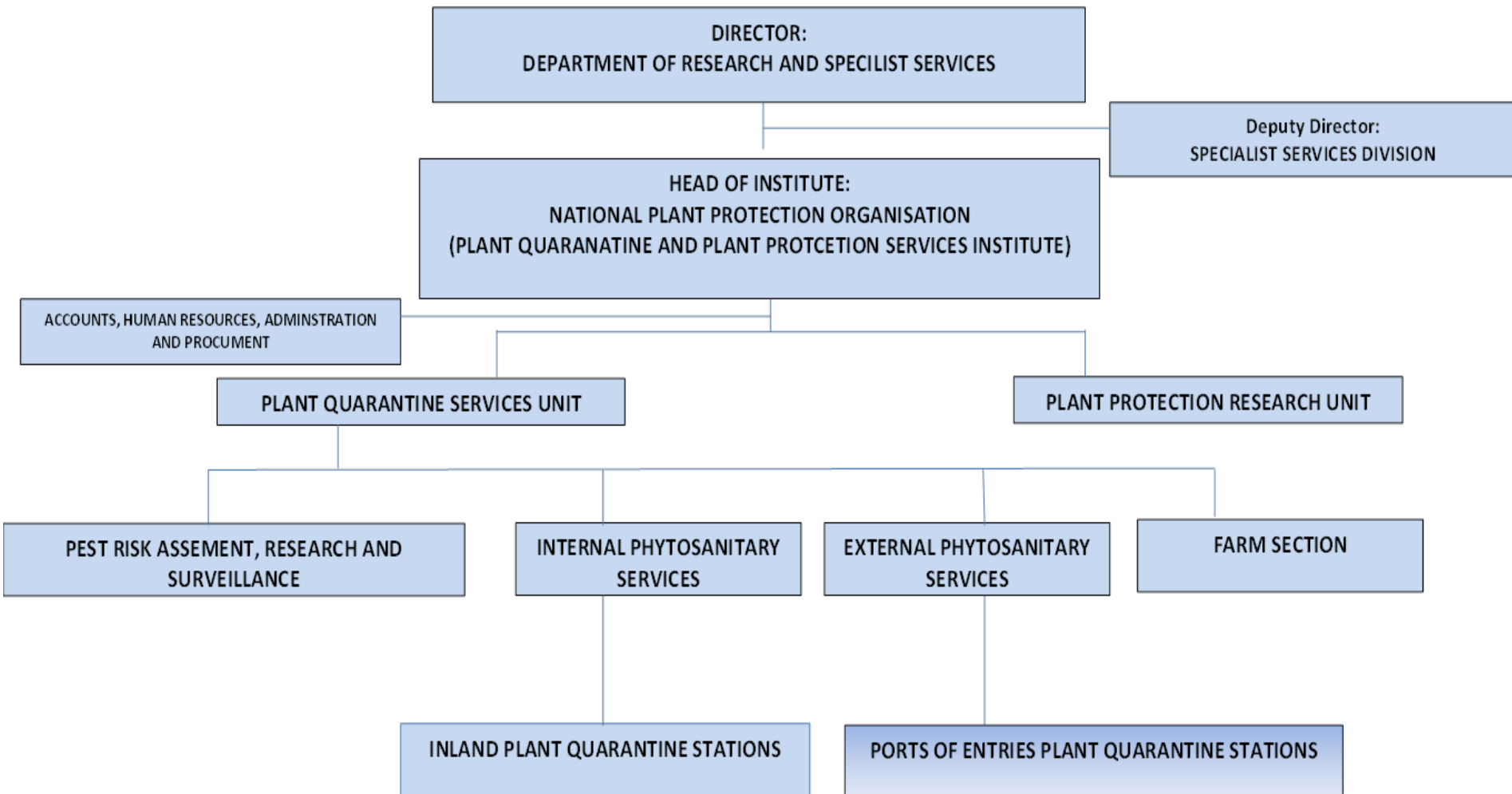
Housed under the Department of Research and Specialist Services; Specialist Services Division; in the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement.

Mandate of the NPPO

To prevent and manage the introduction, establishment and spread of plant pests within the country.

Structure of the NPPO

ORGANOGRAM OF NATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION OF ZIMBABWE (NPPOZw; MAY 2019)



OFFICIAL PORTS OF ENTRY FOR ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe borders Mozambique from the East, Botswana from the West, Zambia from the North and South Africa from the South. The official ports of entry for Zimbabwe include:

AIRPORT

Robert Gabriel Mugabe International Airport
Victoria Falls International Airport
Bulawayo Airport
Buffalo Range Airport

RAILWAY STATIONS

Bulawayo Railway Station
Harare Railway Station

BORDER POSTS

Beitbridge Border Post
Chirundu Border Post
Forbes Border Posts
Kariba Border Post
Maitengwe Border Post
Mphoengs Border Post
Nyamapanda Border Post
Plumtree Border Post
Sango Border Post
Victoria Falls Border Post

Main Crops Produced

Commodity	Type
Fruits	Tropical and Temperate Fruits
Crops	Sugar cane , Maize, Cotton, Groundnuts, Soybeans, Sorghum, Potatoes, Wheat, Millet,, Sugar beans.
Vegetables	Tomatoes, ,, Onions
Flowers	Roses, proteas, and field flowers
Others	Wood and wood products

Main Plant Importations

Commodity	Type
Fruits	Apples, pears, propagation material (root stock)
Crops	Wheat, Rice, Sorghum, Soya beans, Sugar beans
Vegetables	horticultural/ vegetable seeds, tissue culture,
Others	Budwood for flowers

Main Plant Exportations

Commodity	Type
Fruits	citrus, Pome fruits, stone fruits, bananas, avocados, macadamia nuts, blue berries, goose berries, raspberries, passion fruit, strawberries
Crops	millets, maize products, potatoes, cotton, tobacco, sesame
Vegetables	Capsicums, mangetout peas, sugar snaps, carrots, beetroot, fine beans
Others	Tea. Coffee, wood and wood products

Phytosanitary Legal Frame Work of Zimbabwe

The NPPO is guided by the following acts of parliament:

1. Plant Pests and Diseases Act [Chapter 19:08]
2. Noxious Weeds Act [Chapter 19:07]
3. Sericulture Act [Chapter18:18]
4. Locust Control Act [Chapter 19:06]
5. Seed Act [Chapter 19:13]
6. Fertilisers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act [Chapter 18:06]
7. Plant Breeders Rights Act [Chapter 18.16]

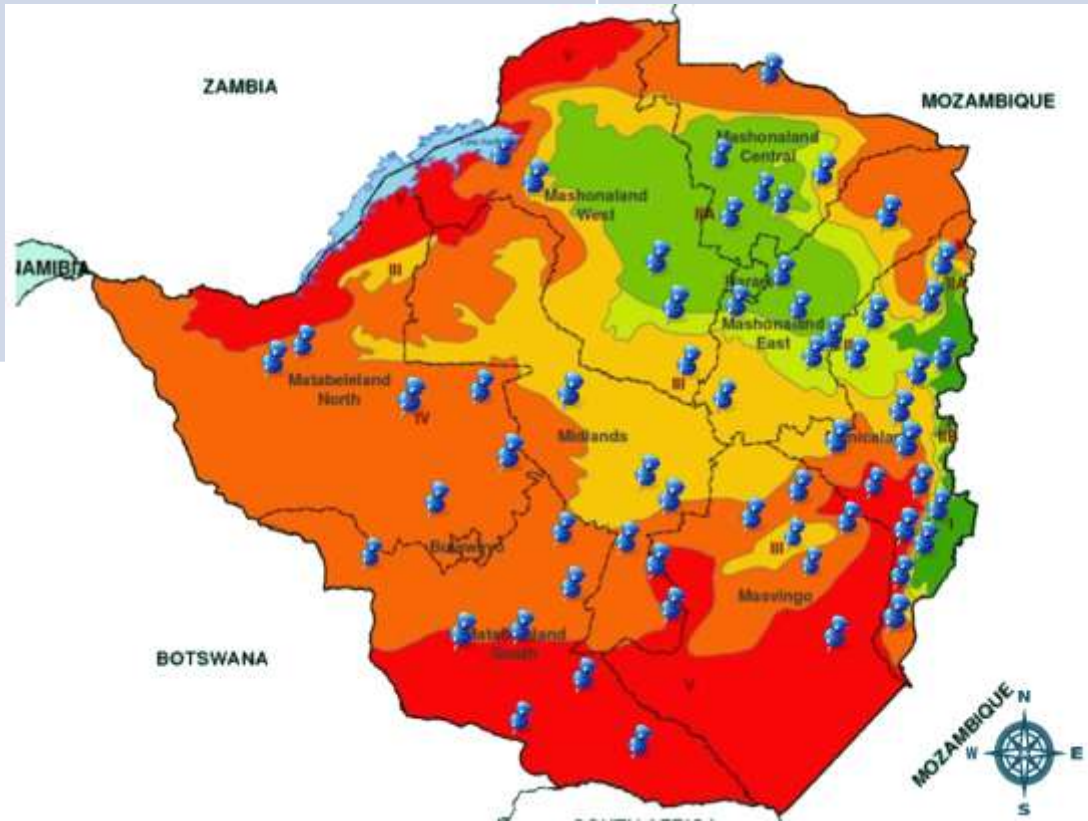
Statutory Instruments (regulations) are gazzeted by the Minister responsible for Agriculture.

Regulated Pests

Pests	Example
Insect	<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i> , <i>Tephritidae</i> , <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> and <i>S. litoralis</i>
Disease	<i>Psuedocercospora angolensis</i> , <i>Monilinia spp</i> ,
Weeds	Invasive species

Surveillance Activities

Regulated Pest (Case Studies)	Management	Non Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian Greening and its vector the <i>Diphorina citri</i>, • <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> Tropical Race 4, • <i>Globodella rostochiensis</i>, • <i>Bactocera Dorsalis</i>, • False Codling Moth and • Maize Chlorotic Mottle Virus 	<p>Prevention Research, surveillance, Pre-Shipment inspections,</p>	<p>Interceptions and Notifications systems</p>



Emerging Pests

Pest	Management	Impact
Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Safe for food, environment and trade
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>		
Fruit flies (<i>Tephritidae</i>)		

Opportunities and Challenges in Implementing Phytosanitary Measures

Opportunities	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect plant health from threats caused by the entry, establishment or spread of pest• Protect human health• Protect the environment• Increased trade• E-Phyto Certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited financial backup for phytosanitary research• Smuggling and illegal ports of entry.

**Suggestions on international,
Regional and bilateral cooperation in
Phytosanitary Measures**

To be conducted by the IPPC Secretariat

- ✓ Harmonised phytosanitary conditions and diagnostic protocols
- ✓ Training and capacitation on ISPMs.
- ✓ Technical backing and financial backing on participation of member states in phytosanitary meetings
- ✓ Technical support for rapid diagnostics

To be conducted by the Belt and Road Countries

- ✓ **Capacity building and exchange programmes**
- ✓ ***Training and scholarships for capacitation of third world countries.***
- ✓ **Multilateral trade agreements.**
- ✓ ***Harmonised phytosanitary measures.***

To be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture

- ✓ Technical capacitation and assistance.
- ✓ Research collaboration among states and continents sharing the same pests.
- ✓ Exchange programmes on phytosanitary issues.
- ✓ Market opportunities for plants and plants products.
- ✓ Training and scholarships for capacitation of third world countries.

THANK YOU!!!