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REPORT
2020 VIRTUAL INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR
AFRICA
UNDER THE THEME OF IYPH LEGACY



African Union



Inter- African
Phytosanitary Council

8th – 11th September 2020

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THE VIRTUAL 2020 INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA

1.0 Introduction

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 Kenya organized the Virtual 2020 International Plant Protection Convention Regional Workshop for Africa from the 8th to 11th September, 2020.

It was attended by over seventy participants representing forty-seven Member States in Africa, IPPC, FAO-RAF and IAPSC.

1.1 Workshop procedure

IAPSC, following consultations with IPPC Secretariat, Organizing Committee, Experts, and Member States proposed that the 2020 workshop be structured virtually. As a result, member participation at the workshop was via the Zoom Application.

The 2020 International Plant Protection Convention Regional Workshop for Africa was conducted in a total of six sessions (two sessions daily).

- 1st Session: 11:00 to 13:00 (Malawi time).
- 2nd Session: 14:00 to 16:00 (Malawi time).

The meeting was co-chaired by Mr. David Kamangira, Standard Committee Representative and Ms. Faith Ndunge, Implementation and Capacity Development Committee Representative.

1.2 Workshop Objective

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Review and discuss draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) and recommendations;
- Share experiences on plant health issues and related challenges, and
- Draw recommendations for future engagement.

1.3 Workshop Summary

- **Day 1:** The first day of the 3-day workshop consisted of an official opening where participants provided updates on governance and strategic issues. There were also discussions and shared views on draft ISPMs and Commission for Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendations.

- **Day 2 & 3:** Participants discussed regional and national phytosanitary issues, which bordered on topics of interest to the region, including updates on key plant pests and diseases threatening livelihood in Africa.

Other relevant topics included, the IPPC guide on pest free areas, the IPPC e-Phyto solution and IYPH.

2. Opening of the Meeting

2.1. Opening statement – Director IAPSC

In the opening remarks, Mr Jean Gérard Mezui M'Ella, Director of the African Union Inter-Africa Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC), welcomed all participants to the virtual IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa, gave an introduction of the current COVID-19 situation on plant health in Africa, and wished all participants a successful deliberation.

He also stressed the importance of cooperation between IAPSC and FAO regional and sub-regional offices in addressing plant health issues in Africa before declaring open the workshop on behalf of H.E Commissioner for Rural Economy and Agriculture of the African Union Commission and the honourable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of Cameroon.

2.2 Welcome Remarks – IPPC Secretariat;

In his remarks, Mr Arop Deng, IPPC Integration and Support Team Lead and chair of the Organizing Committee of the 2020 Regional Workshop-Africa welcomed participants and highlighted the importance of creating awareness on plant health issues during the current International Year of Plant Health (IYPH). He urged the region to support Zambia in proclamation of the International Day of Plant Health (IDPH).

2.3 Welcome Remarks – ADG/RR-RAF

In his remarks, Mr Abebe Haile Gabriel, FAO Assistant Director-General, Regional Representative for Africa expounded on the negative impacts of plant health issues concerning the achievement of FAO strategic objectives and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, in particular those aimed at eliminating hunger and malnutrition. He extended his warm greetings and congratulated IAPSC and IPPC Secretariat together with the FAO for organizing the meeting.

3. Meeting Arrangements

3.1. Election of the Chairperson

Mr. David Kamangira, NPPO Malawi and Ndunge F, KEPHIS were appointed to be respectively chair and deputy chair of the workshop

3.2 Nomination of the Rapporteur

AU-IAPSC was proposed and endorsed by participants to be the rapporteur of the workshop. However Moses from NPPO Nigeria and SC member suggested that any participant could contribute to the minute of the meeting considering the challenges of the virtual meeting with the frequent disruption of the internet.

3.3 Review of the Agenda

After a thorough review of the draft agenda, it was adopted by participants without any major modification. (annex1).

3.4 Participants List

The number of participants in attendance varied from day to day. There were 80, 78, 73 and 77 in days 1,2, 3 and 4 respectively. The participant list can be found attached in Annex2.

4. Updates on Governance and Strategic issues

4.1 Governance and strategy (CPM, CPM Bureau)

In his presentation; Mr Lucien Kouame; CPM bureau member, gave a presentation on IPPC Governance, COVID-19, CPM Bureau, SC & IC, CPM Bureau Decisions. He explained the IPPC governance chart which is made of the CPM bureau, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), the Strategic planning Group (SPG), the IPPC Financial Committee (FC), the Standards Committee (SC) and the implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC).

Concerning the impact of COVID-19, he explained that preparations for CPM-15 and annual review of the IPPC Secretariat 2019 activities were completed by the bureau in January 2020, before the WHO declared COVID-19 as a world pandemic disease in February – March 2020. Consequently, the CPM Bureau called for monthly virtual meetings with the first virtual meeting holding on 9 April 2020.

Mr Kouame also presented a number of the CPM Bureau decisions arrived at during virtual meetings which include:

- Continue current membership which expired in April 2020;
- Hold monthly virtual meetings;
- Postponed CPM-15, cancelled SPG 2020 and others;
- Send a statement to the IPPC community on mitigation of COVID-19 crisis;
- Discussed scope and decision-making authority and resolved to consult with CPs by Chair sending a letter seeking feedback;
- Request for analysis of decision points in CPM-15 agenda for Bureau consideration and approved some decision points for action and
- Request for the IPPC Secretariat to hold virtual informal briefings with CPs on community activities during COVID-19.

In addition, concerning the IYPH, the bureau agreed to push major events into 1st semester of 2021 (CPM-15 ministerial segment, International Plant Health Conference (IPHC), Helsinki & closing ceremony), selected May 12 to celebrate the International Day of Plant Health (IDPH) and supported Zambia to be a champion in the process of proclamation of the day.

4.2 Update from Standards Committee

Mr David Kamangira, SC member from NPPO Malawi made presentations on Standard Setting activities in 2019, the on-going 2020 SC activities, the consultations on standards, the consultation specifications and planned work. Regarding the 2019 standards setting activities, he affirmed that there was a delay in the adoption of 3 ISPMs recommended for adoption by CPM 15 (2020), since the meeting of the CPM was cancelled due to COVID-19.

The 3 concerned ISPMs were:

1. Draft 2018 amendments to ISPM 5; Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001);
2. Draft Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)
3. Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006).

However, for consultation on standards, the SC worked through the Online Comment System to review and approve 3 draft standards for first consultation. Contracting parties have been invited to provide their comments on the following draft ISPMs by the 30 September:

1. 2020 Amendments to ISPM 5(Glossary on phytosanitary terms)
2. Focused revision of ISPM 12 in relation to re-export"
3. Audits in the phytosanitary context
4. Draft ISPM: Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures

For the consultation on specifications, Mr David highlighted 3 specifications (comments by the 31 August) which include:

- Design and use of systems approaches for phytosanitary certification of seeds (2018-009) –Annex to ISPM 38 (International movement of seeds);
- Criteria for the determining host status of fruit to fruit flies based on available information –Annex to ISPM 37 (Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (Tephritidae));
- Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) (2019-009).

Mr David Kamangira also presented the workplan and other priority issues of the SC which included the reorganization of PRA related standards with suggestions to have an overarching standard and annexes for each stage of the PRA process. He emphasized on the proposed standard setting meetings coming up which include:

- 2 Expert Working Group (EWG) planned for early next year:
 - EWG on Use of specific import authorizations
 - EWG on Revision of ISPM 4 on Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas
- 3 Technical panel meetings
 - Technical Panel on the Glossary
 - Technical Panel on Diagnostic protocols
 - Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments

Finally, he elaborated on other priority issues of the SC like Collaboration between SC and IC; regional workshops and the International Year of Plant health.

4.4. Update from IC

Ms Faith Ndunge, in her presentation provided updates on the IC members for the next term, the IC meetings, the IC sub-groups and teams, the ICD topic, the Phytosanitary System component pages and ICD web pages. She affirmed that in 2020 the implementation and Capacity Development Committee has so far organised 7 virtual meetings on the update on developing e-learning materials, Implementation Plan for

guides and training materials, list of topics on capacity development and update beyond compliance project.

She emphasized on the 4 IC subgroups and teams which include:

1. Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS);
2. Sea Containers Task Force (SCTF);
3. IC Team on National Reporting Obligations (NRO) and
4. Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) Tool.

Other areas covered were:

- The implementation and Capacity Development home page
- On-going activities of IC and resources

4.4 Update on Sea Containers Task Force

Natalie Nicora shared a video on sea container Task force (SCTF) which revealed the risks associated with movement of sea containers and their cargoes and another presentation on the update on Sea Containers Task Force.

Ms Faith Ndunge emphasised on the purpose, composition, tasks and SCTF actions. She affirmed that The CPM Bureau has extended the mandate of the SCTF until the end of 2021 with outcomes to be presented to CPM in 2022 and insisted on the composition of the SCTF and its tasks. These tasks consist of Measuring the impact of the IMO (International Maritime Organization)/ILO (International Labour Organization) /UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)'s Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units and Increasing awareness of pest risks of sea containers.

While providing details on the SCTF main actions and SCTF links, she invited NPPOs and RPPOs (Awareness raising) to consult with the results of the Questionnaire on Monitoring of Sea Container Cleanliness and make use of different guidance documents developed by the SCTF.

After this round of presentations, participants raised the following comments/questions:

- Moses from Nigeria and SC member proposed that African countries must develop strong relationships amongst each other and that there should be more coordination and common grounds in order to harmonize activities in the different committees of the IPPC;
- A question was raised on how NPPOs can approach the authorities in charge of sea containers to know about guidelines and regulations;

- Ayodele from Nigeria asked whether NPPOs will still carry out inspection of containers in collaboration with the work of the Sea container Task Force;
- Attipoe from Ghana questioned the effectiveness of the single window system to prevent the introduction of pests given that physical inspection reduces to about 10% with this system;
- Obaje from Nigeria asked about the current situation of Africa when it comes to Sea Containers;
- Stella from Nigeria enquired about the requirements in using the modified atmosphere for phytosanitary treatment in Africa (ISPM 15).

Recommendations

- For guidelines and regulations when it comes to sea containers, Madam Faith responded by saying that NPPOs should collaborate with organizations such as the International Maritime Authority and World Customs Organization. We must be able to work with these organizations to show the importance of the activity on sea containers, then next step would be regulations;
- On the current situation of sea containers in Africa, Madam Faith responded by saying that the Sea Container Task Force has been around for three years and has worked together with the World Custom Organization and the International Maritime Authority. A survey has been carried out for a baseline and the development of guideline. Results of the survey are not available as of yet, but will be shared once available.
- Responding to the question on whether NPPOs will be allowed to carry out inspections, Madam Faith said a number of NPPOs do not carry out inspections of sea containers, but rather sub-contract because of a shortage in staff. Starting point however should be regulations that will outline which body is designated to carry out inspections, and then the guidelines;
- Responding to the question on modified atmosphere for phytosanitary treatment, Mr Kamangira explained that modified atmospheric treatment involves the creation of a vacuum where oxygen gets depleted and the target pests get killed. Africa still needs to acquire the infrastructure and build capacity on this. Worthy of note is the fact that this treatment is not mandatory at the moment;
- Adewumi from Nigeria stressed on the fact that we as Africa must wait for the draft outcome of the sea containers survey to elaborate on and make comments.

5. Section 1: Discuss substantive comments on draft standards and recommendations.

5.1. Audit in phytosanitary context;

Mr David Kamangira, SC member, NPPO Malawi explained that the draft ISPM on Audit in the Phytosanitary context was submitted after the IPPC secretariat put out the call for topics in 2015.

The draft went through various procedures and the first draft was out by 2019. In April 2020, it went under OCS draft revision and approval for first consultation. However, because of the travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic and in line with the FAO policy, the 2020 May meeting of the SC was cancelled. To continue with the core work of the SC, the SC agreed to utilize OCS to review the draft ISPM.

The SC commenced review of the draft ISPM on the 20 April 2020 and approved the draft ISPM for the first consultation from 1st July – 30th September 2020.

General points for consultation include:

- The standard describes the purpose and procedures for audit activities in the phytosanitary context, considering all the elements indicated in Specification No. 66;
- The circumstances that may trigger an audit and the criteria and procedures for planning, preparing for and performing audits;
- Provision of guidance on selecting auditors: describing the criteria, procedures and the requirements for approving and selecting auditors that would enable NPPOs (or entities authorized by them) to conduct audits;
- Establishing audit frequencies, settling disputes over audit findings, and agreeing financial arrangements between the parties involved;
- The structure of the draft is proposed to give an order from the most general issues to the particular (first to mention the general considerations to be taken into account for the audits, and then the steps of execution (performance) of an audit).

5.2 Focused revision of ISPM 12 (phytosanitary certificates) in relation to re-export (2015-011).

Mr David Kamangira, SC member, NPPO Malawi gave a presentation on the background of this revision.

He explained that the new revision of ISPM 12 is intended to provide a clearer and more comprehensive description of re-export issues, while using correct terminology and retaining the intended meaning of ISPM 12.

He explained that changes have been made on section 6, and there is a new section on transit (section 7). The content on section 6 has been completely reorganized to follow the logic of the newly created sections and subsections:

- Section 6.1 (Considerations for issuing a PC for re-export): A comprehensive list summarizing requirements that have to be met for issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-export was inserted.

It was divided into 3 new subsections:

- 6.1.1: Examination of the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination;
 - 6.1.2: Repacking, storing, splitting or combining consignments and
 - 6.1.3: General considerations.
- Section 6.2 (Considerations for issuing a PC for export in certain re-export cases): This section emphasizes that, in cases where one or more of the requirements set out in section 6.1 for issuing a PC for re-export cannot be met, a PC for re-export shouldn't be issued.

Instead, the NPPO of the country of re-export may carry out inspection, testing, treatment or another appropriate phytosanitary action, and if it is confident that the phytosanitary import requirements are met, it should issue a PC for export.

A new paragraph was added at the end of new section 6.2 to give more guidance with regard when a PC for re-export cannot be issued by the country of re-export, but information from the country of origin is required to attest compliance with the phytosanitary import requirements of the country of destination

- Section 6.3 (General considerations for re-export situations): A paragraph of section 6.1 (which dealt with the procedures that may be agreed between the NPPOs of the countries of origin and re-export, for satisfying the phytosanitary import requirements of both the re-exporting country and the country of destination when re-exports routinely occur or are started) was moved to a new section 6.3. This was because it may be relevant for all situations of re-export and not only for the cases when the NPPO of the re-exporting country will ultimately issue a PC for re-export.

5.3 Draft 2019 and 2020 amendments to ISPM 5: glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001).

Mr David Kamangira advised that NPPOs should only use the latest version of the Glossary (available on www.ippc.int); since the glossary is constantly being updated to include additions, revisions, deletions.

The following comments and questions were raised:

- It was noted that very few countries made substantive and general comments on the drafts through the OCS.

- On the draft standards on Audits, South Africa proposed the removal of the definition of the term “audit” from the scope and rather place it in the glossary. Most other comments made were editorial.
- Draft standards on Audit just provides guidance and is not mandatory. However, as NPPOs, we should be able to find a way to audit our phytosanitary systems to make trade with partners easy. Audits identify lapses and gaps in the system and proposes corrective measures. Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) for example is a sort of audit in the phytosanitary system.
- Ayodele Maria from Nigeria asked to know at what moment drafts become final documents. Mr. Kamangira responded by saying that drafts go through consultations, the standards committee and are presented before the CPM. It is only after adoption by the CPM that they become standards.
- Participants were encouraged to look into all the comments and have a common opinion because after this review, the comments become those of the African region.
- Obaje John NPPO Nigeria asked whether any of the existing standards originated from Africa. Most of the current standards were proposed by other regions and may not reflect our reality, or take into consideration African problems. This served as a wakeup call as participants were encouraged to respond to the call of topics when published by the IPPC secretariat. Africa must respond to call for topics and propose topics that reflect challenges and peculiarities in the African context.
- It was recommended that IAPSC organize a virtual meeting where comments on ISPMs and new topics to propose as drafts can be discussed.

5.4 Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008) (priority 1) IPPC

Mr David Kamangira gave a presentation on the development history of the commodity based standards which started in 2018 with a focus group on commodity and pathways standards recommended.

He outlined the requirements which include:

- 1 Commodity standards should be considered by CPs when developing phytosanitary import requirements;
- 2 Such standards contain lists of pests and corresponding options for phytosanitary measures;
- 3 The lists of pests include those known to be associated with the specified commodity and intended use;
- 4 Commodity standards may also include information on pests known to be associated with the plant species but not with the commodity;

- 5 The measures listed are those that satisfy minimum criteria for inclusion in the standard and (6)
- 6 The lists of pests and options for phytosanitary measures are not intended to be exhaustive and are subject to review and amendment.

The background and scope of the draft standards were not left out. He emphasized that Sovereign rights are not affected by commodity standards and the existing international obligations of contracting parties remain unaffected (i.e. under the IPPC and WTO-SPS). He added that Commodity standards do not impose additional obligations on importing countries. He also explained that the scope of commodity standards does not include diversion from intended use.

Lists of pests are presented in commodity standards. However, the regulation of any pest remains subject to technical justification. Furthermore, Commodity standards provide CPs with options for phytosanitary measures to prevent the entry and establishment of regulated pests. These options are not intended to be exhaustive. He highlighted the seven requirements which include:

- 1 Purpose and Use of Commodity Standards;
- 2 Content of Commodity Standards;
- 3 Verification of Compliance with ISPM 7, 12, 13 18&20;
- 4 Criteria for Inclusion of Measures in Commodity Standards;
- 5 Confidence in Measures;
- 6 Publication of Annexes and
- 7 Review and Re-evaluations.

David also noted that CPs should submit to the IPPC Secretariat any new information that could have an impact on the lists of pests or lists of options for phytosanitary measures currently adopted by the CPM and appropriate information should be provided to support any claims. He ended his presentation saying that The Technical Panel on Commodity Standards (TPCS) will review the data and revise the lists if necessary.

5.5 Draft CPM Recommendation: safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the Introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2008- 026).

Mr David Kamangira (SC member, NPPO Malawi) gave a presentation on the eight adopted CPM recommendations which include:

- LMOs, biosecurity and alien invasive species,
- Threats to biodiversity posed by alien species: actions within the framework of the IPPC;
- Replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure;
- IPPC coverage of aquatic plant
- Internet trade (e-commerce) in plants and other regulated articles;
- Sea containers;
- The importance of pest diagnosis and
- Preparing to use HTS technologies as a diagnostic tool for phytosanitary purposes.

For the 2018 Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2018-026) the CPM -14 (2019) approved the draft CPM Recommendation for country consultation. A total of 508 comments were made.

He ended this presentation with the examples of appendixes for reference purposes only. After both presentations made by David, there were several questions/comments from participants:

Comments/Questions

- Oraka stella, NPPO Nigeria pointed that Methyl Bromide is still a problem in Nigeria and asked if there any chemical that can be used as a substitute.
- Laurence Massaquoi, NPPO Liberia commented that regarding Liberia's timber trading with India, Liberia is still being requested by India to treat the timber using Methyl Bromide which is forbidden as a means of treatment. He asked how his country should deal with this request.
- Ambrose Chineke from Nigeria requested that more light be thrown on the fact that there are no obligations so far as the implementation of recommendations are concerned.

Answers/Recommendations:

- David Kamangira noted that in Malawi, phosphine is used to treat wood when trading with India. He also said that the use of hot water treatment, dielectric and heat treatment are options to replace MB. Furthermore the use of phosphine gas is in the pipeline.

- Gnoncontin, NPPO Benin and Lucien Kouame noted that bilateral agreement should be an option with regard to the use of MB.
- Adewunmi Adegboyega, NPPO Nigeria and SC member mentioned that Sulphuryl fluoride is an alternative to methyl bromide and a lot of work is on-going for the use
- Kgabo NPPO South Africa commented that Aluminium phosphide is used to replace MB in the country.
- Responding to Ambrose's inquiry, Lucien kouame stated that recommendations are just practical guidance while standards are mandatory.

6. Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/ RPPOs

This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the participants.

6.1. Regional FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities

This presentation was done by Professor Jean Baptiste Bahama, the Crop Production and Protection Officer of the FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF). The presentation was centered on the major pest issues in RAF, focus areas for FAO interventions, specific activities and Covid-19 impacts and mitigation.

He explained that the main pests and diseases currently impacting agricultural production in Africa include the Fall armyworm, maize lethal necrosis disease, multiple fruit fly species affecting different fruit crops, Banana fusarium wilt (TR4), Cassava Brown Streak Disease (CBSD), tomato leaf miners (*Tuta absoluta*), Locusts, Grain eating birds and Invasive alien plants.

The focus areas for FAO interventions include the sub regional Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop on management of fruit fly in Southern Africa (FSF); the sub regional TOT workshops on fall armyworm, *Tuta absoluta*, maize lethal necrosis disease.

On the activities focus for the FAO RAF, the major focus on SFW was on: FFS, training of NPPOs and extension officers on border surveillance and the development of a holistic plant pest control programme in West Africa (\$50,000,000) by the African development Bank (AfDB).

He noted that Covid19 has greatly impacted pest management activities such as monitoring for the pest, field activities, capacity development initiatives as well as distribution and application of pest management products.

These activities have either been reduced or stopped. Some mitigation strategies that can be adopted include:

- Developing digital solutions disseminating IPM practices at the national level, through rural radio, TV programmes, mobile phones, internet webinars and others;

- Collaboration with other agencies as well as border control agencies to the greatest extent possible to facilitate continued smooth trade flows.
- Coordination with human health authorities to provide guidance for the health and safety of their plant health inspectors and to ensure staff, contractors and any other operators are protected in the best way possible.

6.2. RPPOs Activities

This presentation was done by Ms Luiza Munyua, the Senior Scientific Officer - Phytopathology at AU-IAPSC. The presentation was centered on :

- A brief introduction of IAPSC, including its mission, priority actions and strategic plan 2014-2023;
- Impact of COVID -19 on plant health and mitigation, and
- Current core activities of IAPSC.

She explained that IAPSC is a Specialized Technical office of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) and one of the 10 Regional Plant Protection Organisations (RPPOs) of the IPPC. The Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) was renamed the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment (DARBE) at the 11th Extraordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union in November 2018. The mandate of DARBE is to "initiate, develop and promote continental policies, frameworks and programs that will contribute to agricultural transformation, rural development, blue economy and sustainable environment in line with Agenda 2063."

The activities of the 2021 programme budget of IAPSC are found in the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and related activities of 2021 program budget of DARBE. The process of approval for this is on-going.

These activities are primarily centered on:

- Plant Protection, Plant Quarantine and Access to International Markets;
- Compliance with Phytosanitary Standards and Access to International Markets and
- Strengthening Food Security & Capacity building for Improved plant health management systems in Africa

He explained that the impacts of COVID-19 on Africa`s food security and nutritional security and plant health cannot be overemphasized. Mitigation measures will come from the multi-stakeholders/agency engagement on matters of plant health.

At the end of the above two presentations (7.1&7.2), there were several questions/comments from participants.

- **Jan Hendrik Venter, NPPO South Africa** commented that there are problems with capacity building with pest surveillance, quarantine and diagnostic. He asked how FAO would help African NPPOs and IAPSC to get funds and put emerging pests on maps.

The response provided by Bahama was that FAO is not funding any agency; rather it has a mechanism to lobby for funds. However, countries can join their effort to develop a project proposal on pest mapping. The example is the case of ECOWAS countries which have developed a project proposal and tabled their request to the AfDB.

- **Adewumi Adegboyega, NPPO Nigeria and SC member** commented that Nigeria does export fruit and vegetables to the EU markets And the cultivation of these vegetables are mostly in the hands of the small and medium scale entrepreneurs that needs training. He asked how FAO-RAF with its capacity training programme and IAPSC could support Nigeria in Particular and Member States in general in pests' data collection and analysis?

Bahama responded that African Union should be able to support these countries to comply with the existing standards. It is one of the IAPSC`s priority.

At the end of the discussion, participants recommended that IAPSC, FAO and IPPC work together to help small farmers to protect their crops.

6.3. Topics of interest for the region

Desert locust Upsurge and FAO Response

The presentation was provided by Ms Francesca SANGIORG. She highlighted on key facts such as the successful coordination of responses for the past 50 years, global Desert Locust Situation, desert locust upsurge and FAO's global response plan – sustain, scale up, prepare and prevent and Impact on livelihood and food security.

She explained that Desert locust is the most dangerous migratory pest in the world. She explained that a 1 km² can contain 40 to 80 million locusts and can eat the same food as 35,000 people in one day and affect 20% of the Earth's land. Desert locust can migrate 150 km during the day. She also explained that they observed a 20-fold exponential increase every 3 months.

Concerning the Desert Locust Monitoring and Early Warning system there has been a successful coordination, working together for 50 years. At national level there is a National GIS and country analysis and planning. With the SWARMS DLIS GIS, there are Global analysis & forecasting with Digital field tools and Intermediary cloud platforms.

A global picture of DL was given for the Greater Horn of Africa and Yemen with the situation of Hopper bands (NE Ethiopia), immature swarms (Kenya, Somalia), Bands &

swarms (Yemen) and Deteriorating (Eritrea). Control is done on ground and aerial operations with challenges like insecurity (Somalia, Yemen) and communications (Ethiopia, Eritrea).

She further focussed on locust upsurge | FAO's global response plan – sustain, scale up, prepare and prevent with the 3 pillars of FAO's response that include curbing the spread of desert locust, safeguarding livelihoods and promoting early recovery and coordination and preparedness.

The DL Impact on livelihood and food security was not left out with West Africa over 12.3 million, East Africa and Yemen over 27 million, Southwest Asia over 3 million in Pakistan as well as one-third of the population of Iran. He ended his presentation with a chart on the Acute Food Insecurity Classification IPC 3+ in DL affected areas.

Fall Army Worm (FAW) Threat: Overview of the Global Action and its implementation plan.

The presentation was done by Elisabetta Tagliati, CTA of FAW Global Action, and FAO. She provided updates on the status of FAW global distribution and gave the presentation on the overview of the Global Action and its implementation plan. She stressed that FAW causes considerable yield losses in maize and, potentially, in other key staple cereal crops, increasing global food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty among smallholder farmers and local communities.

In response to FAW emergency, FAO proposed a bold, transformative and coordinated Global Action for FAW control at country level, which is based on the three main objectives:

- Establish global, regional, national and farmer-level coordination and collaboration on FAW control;
- Reduce crop yield losses caused by FAW;
- Prevent further introduction and spread of the FAW to new areas.

The Global Action will target the three regions that have experienced fall armyworm invasion in recent years – Africa, the Near East and Asia. It will align with FAO's new data-driven hand-in-hand initiative, which aims to support achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals by pairing the most developed countries with those with the highest poverty and hunger rates.

Update on Banana Fusarium Wilt Disease TR4

The presentation was done by Mr Fazil Dusunceli from the Plant Production and Protection Division, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, Italy. The presentation was centred on: disease background, factors contributing to spread, challenges at national and global levels, historical and recent developments, FAO's Work on TR4, global programme on Banana Fusarium Wilt, emergency support to Mozambique and Regional project for Latin America and Caribbean on TR4 (TCP).

He explained that Banana Fusarium Wilt Disease is caused by a soil borne fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* f.sp. *cubense* (has four races 1,2, STR4, and TR4). The Tropical race 4 (TR4) is the current concern and the main challenges were unavailability of fully resistant varieties, absence of possible effective eradication. She pointed out that prevention and containment were the key control measures.

The factors contributing to spread are infected planting materials, farm tools, vehicles, workers-visitors-animals, irrigation water drainages, floods and overflows at local and farm level. Challenges at country level include awareness at all levels, policy, planning and coordination; disease free planting materials, phytosanitary regulations, monitoring and early warning, farmer capacity. Global and international challenges include collaboration, synergy, information sharing, awareness and recognition.

The historical and recent developments are that 1.6 million ha may be infested within 25 years (Assessment of Biodiversity – CIAT alliance & FAO's Work on TR4 in collaboration with Diversity – CIAT Alliance, IITA and World Banana Forum).

The global programme on Banana Fusarium Wilt has opined that there should be more resilient banana systems with reduced disease risks and impact. Efforts of this global programme are focused on improved prevention (Surveillance, monitoring and early warning conducted, risk analysis and phytosanitary regulations improved, containment improved) and improved integrated management (Germplasm and varieties with resistance developed, Integrated disease management improved) with enhanced synergies, capacities and policy environment for improved prevention and management of Fusarium Wilt Disease.

A notable example is the Guide for travellers (avoid visiting infested farms unless absolutely necessary; do not move plant materials from infested areas / farms; If you have to visit an infested farm, get permission from plant protection officers and obey biosecurity measures).

Mr Fazil Dusunceli also highlighted the focus on regional collaboration, awareness raising, surveillance (digital tools), capacity building / training and planning / national strategies. He explained that emergency support to Mozambique include awareness

raising/advocacy, containment, capacity building/ training, surveillance and national strategy.

He ended his presentation by discussing the outcome of the regional project in Latin America and Caribbean and the need for strengthening regional capacities for surveillance, prevention, and management against the eventual spread of banana Fusarium wilt, caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* Tropical Race 4 (Foc TR4) (TCP/RLA/3724).

Maize lethal necrosis in East Africa

The presentation was done by Francis Mwatuni. His presentation was centred on the disease causal agent, crop damage, mapping changes 2017-2018, MLN incidences, MLN prevention and management and training session for capacity building.

The Maize Lethal Necrosis disease (MLN) is caused by MCMV or the combination of viruses (SCMV, MDMV, and WSMV).

He noted that the disease is very destructive (50-100%). It was officially reported in Kenya in 2012. It rapidly spread to neighbouring countries: Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

The MLN surveillance in farmers' seed fields are done in Ethiopia, Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania and in Zimbabwe. The MLN incidences in East Africa were done in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda from 2017 to 2019. Since 2015, MLN frequency has changed over time in East Africa from 20-58% in 2012 to 18-20% in 2019. For the mapping changes (2017-2019) there was a disease decrease in Kenya and an increase in Uganda, probably due to maize seed distribution, since MLND is also seed born disease.

The multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary approach is used for the MLN prevention and management. Member States capacity was enhanced through training sessions with CIMMYT, during regional meetings and workshops.

Update on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

This presentation was done by Dr. Oswald Chinyamakobvu. It focused on AfCFTA agreement and structure, key milestones dates, signing and ratification of the agreement, outstanding issues in phase 1 negotiations, and update on AfCFTA developments, phase 2 negotiations and annexes to the protocol on trade in goods, implementation, important complementary instrument, protocol on trade in goods, annex 7: SPS measures and key provisions of the SPS measures annex.

The AfCFTA Agreement Structure includes the F/W Agreement, Protocol on TIG (9 Annexes including SPS Annex, Appendices), protocol on TIS, protocol on DS and Phase II Protocols and (Investment, Competition, IPR etc.). The key milestones dates were provided (Start of Negotiations, February 2016; Signature, 21 March 2018; Entry into force, 30 May 2019; Operationalization, 7 July 2019; Secretariat Establishment, 17 August 2020 and Start of Trading, 1 January 2021).

The summary of signing and ratification of the Agreement was provided:

- 54 out of 55 countries have signed the AfCFTA Agreement
- 28 out of 54 countries have ratified the agreement (for operationalisation 22 ratifications were required); and
- trading under the AfCFTA to start on 1 January 2021.

Presentations were also made on the outstanding issues in Phase 1 and Phase 2 Negotiations, Annexes to the Protocol on Trade in Goods, Implementation and Important Complementary Instrument were also discussed.

Emphasis was also made on Protocol on Trade in Goods Annex 7: SPS Measures with the Key Provisions of the SPS Measures Annex were presented.

He concluded his presentation with an SPS Status Summary on plant health where African Member states are categorized in four groups:

- Well developed;
- Reasonable developed;
- limited to partial developed;
- not or very limited developed.

7. Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action

This section consists of presentations (8.1, 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4) followed by discussion and questions from the participants.

7.1. International year of plant health legacy

In his presentation, Dr. Msiska Kenn, NPPO Zambia, highlighted on IYPH background, objectives, key global initiatives, IYPH communications and the discussion on global IYPH legacy (1 of 3).

He explained that the objectives of the IYPH include:

- Raising awareness of the public and political decision makers of the importance of plant health to achieve UN 2030 Agenda;
- Ensure that people are aware of the risks that each person's behaviour poses to plant health;
- Increase resources dedicated to plant health and

- Promote good practices, knowledge, research and partnerships.

Dr. Msiaka also stated that a Proposal for the International Day of Plant Health has been put in the agenda to propose to the United Nations General Assembly on the 12th of May as the International Day of Plant Health. He noted that Zambia is championing this issue and there is need to CPs to support this initiative.

7.2 IPPC guide on Establishing and Maintaining Pest Free Areas: Implementation of the Convention and ISPMs

The presentation was provided by Mr Jan Hendrik Venter.

He started by introducing the objective of the IPPC Pest Free Area Programme which is to support NPPOs to establish and maintain pest free areas (PFAs) including places and/or sites of production and/or areas of low pest prevalence (PFPP/PFPS/ALPP) Products.

Highlights of his presentation include:

- Factors that contribute to pest movement and establishment;
- International framework for PFAs and ALPPs, IPPC framework, ISPMs (16) directly associated to PFAs and ALPPs establishment;
- IPPC glossary (ISPM no. 5): definitions -PFA, PFPP / PFPS and ALPPs Pest Free Area (PFA) , Pest Free Area (PFA) implementation framework;
- Guidelines and procedures manuals, technical feasibility PFA, Integrating Phytosanitary Measures for pest control, integrating phytosanitary measures for pest control, integrating phytosanitary measures for pest control and systems approach.

He explained that insect pests directly contribute to 18-20% crop loss estimated at USD 470 billion/year. Horticultural crops are major pesticide targets and consume 32% of global chemicals. However, this is unsustainable due to resistance development, secondary pest outbreaks and rejection of imports due to high Maximum residue levels (MRL).

He noted that factors that contribute to pest movement & establishment include:

- International trade with 1/3 of world trade coming from agricultural production,
- Human movement/travel with the dependence of the rate of introduction of invasive species on the growth of trade and travel widely recognized and climate change with new areas are becoming susceptible to invasive species.

Many tropical and subtropical countries have ideal conditions for producing high value export commodities but do have to address increasingly stringent requirements for exports. Emphasis here is usually on customer demand for excellent quality fruits and requests for lower pesticide residue limits and stricter phytosanitary requirements being put in place.

There was a discussion on The International framework for PFAs and ALPPs including the WTO –Article 6 SPS AGREEMENT and the IPPC FRAMEWORK with the IPPC, Article IV.2 responsibilities of NPPO and basic and operational principles.

Jan Hendrik Venter provided explanations on Pest Free Area (PFA) implementation framework; guidelines and procedures manuals; the Guide for Establishing and Maintaining Pest Free Areas, understanding the principal requirements for pest free areas, pest free places of production, pest free production sites and areas of low pest prevalence.

He ended his presentation with the discussion on system approach and the IPPC Implementation Resources to Support the PFA Guide that comprises: Market Access, Transit, Export Certification, Import Verification, and Managing Relationships with Stakeholders, Plant Pest Surveillance, Guide to Delivering Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services and Guide to Pest Risk Communication.

7.3. IPPC call for topics: standards and implementation

The presentation was provided by Mr David Kamangira, SC member, NPPO Malawi.

The highlights of his presentation included: Purpose of the Call for Topics, process to be followed, challenges, key elements of a successful proposal and Framework for Standards and Implementation.

He explained that the Purpose of the Call for Topics is to identify phytosanitary problems of global relevance; address gaps in phytosanitary systems with the development of international standards or implementation resources and /or to shape the Standards and Implementation work of the CPM in alignment with the Strategic Objectives outlined in the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030.

The Call is made every two years (next call in 2021 as per CPM-14 decision) where CPs and RPPOs are invited to submit proposals to IPPC Secretariat. These Proposals are reviewed by a Task Force on Topics (TFT), SC and IC. The TFT prepares final recommendations to CPM for adoption.

The Process for Call for Topics is available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85794/>.

With reference to the last Call for topics in 2018, only 36 submissions from 10 NPPOs and 4 RPPOs were received and 26 topics adopted by CPM-14 (2019). The low response to the call for topics by CPs and RPPOs remains one of the main challenges that are characterized by a lack of global relevance and a lack of draft specification of standards or draft outline of implementation resources.

Concluding recommendations were as follows:

- IAPSC to look for ways to address challenges via improving Member states in data collections, PRA, phytosanitary problems identifications and diagnostic and phytosanitary treatment protocols;
- Member states were urged to step up their contributions to the development of standards and implementation materials by providing comments during consultation, responding to calls from the IPPC Secretariat and proposing experts to participate in expert working groups/technical panels/other drafting groups.

7.4. ePhyto Solution Status Update

The presentation was done by Mr. Josiah Syanda, ePhyto Steering Committee-Africa. He shared a video on the overview of ePhyto (www.ephytoexchange.org) that demonstrates the dynamics of the ePhyto solution and the benefits it holds for both National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and Industry. The presentation focused on the justification of ephyto solution, Hub - Country Participation, GeNS-Country Participation, Ephyto case study and Future of ephyto.

He noted that 41 countries in the world (Including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominica, European Union (EU), Fiji, Ghana, Jamaica, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Sri Lanka and United States) were actively exchanging ePhytos while 14 countries were currently testing (Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Hong Kong, Kenya, Indonesia, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa and United Kingdom).

He also said that for GeNS-Country Participation, 20 countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Burkina Faso, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Grenada, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Mali, Marshall Islands, Dominica Republic, Myanmar, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, The Gambia, and Uganda) have expressed interest and are currently shortlisted for testing.

At the end of his presentations, there were several questions/comments from participants.

- Obaje, NPPO Nigeria asked if Africa region has proposed topics for draft standards.
 - Answer: There are no proposed topics from an African region
- Attipoe, NPPO Ghana asked if it was possible to identify PFA in an area where orchards are being planted or in the free planting area.
 - Answer: The area should be eradicated before production. However if crops are already planted, then look at the risk that Fruit fly will spread from the surrounding area into your area. If there is no legislation in place, it will be very difficult to declare the area free. Thus your trading partner will guide.

- Mathew Abang, FAO-SFE asked that considering the advantages of ephyto why are only very few countries implementing it.
 - Answer: So far, participation has been commendable. Currently 42 countries are implementing ePhyto, 24 countries are testing and 50 countries have expressed request to join the ephyto platform.
- Ayodele Maria, Nigeria asked what the timeframe for PFA was.
 - Answer: This depends on pests. There is no time limit. It depends on agreement between the two parties.
- Dr .Jean Gerard MEZUI M`ELLA Director of IAPSC asked who was responsible for the establishment of a PFA In an NPPO
 - Answer: NPPO is responsible to establish a PFA together with industry and others. However for PFPP, farmers can establish a PFA under the supervision of the NPPO. It should however be noted that maintenance of PFA may be difficult.

8. Conclusion of the workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting

Participants agreed that the next IPPC regional workshop for Africa will take place on September 6-10, 2021. The venue of this workshop will be discussed during the IAPSC` Steering Committee to be held in March next year.

9. Online survey of the workshop

Participants were guided on filling the online survey of the workshop. Ms Nathalie Nicora from IPPC secretariat urged them to fill the online questionnaire and submit them to the IPPC Secretariat.

10. Adoption of the Report 2020 (to be circulated, deadline will be 25 September 2020)

The report of the 2020 IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa will be prepared by AU-IAPSC with the support from NPPOs Nigeria and Benin and sent to the IPPC Secretariat for publication in the IPP website.

11. Close of the meeting.

The third day ended by the official closure of the workshop by the Director of IAPSC. He seized the occasion to also open the National Reporting Obligations Workshop.

12. Section 4: First part of the NROs Workshop 2020 Africa

This session was chaired by Ms Ndunge Faith, IC member and from KEPHIs in Kenya and animated by two member of the IPPC secretariat notably Ms Paola Sentineli and Qingpo Yang. The highlights of the presentations on the National Reporting Obligations were on five key points: (1) objectives of the NRO, (2) General review of NROs, (3) NROs recent achievements, (4) NROs new webpage and (5) FAQs and Guidance on NROs reporting process.

12.1 Objectives of the workshop

The one day virtual meeting aimed at disseminating knowledge on NRO, improving number and quality of the IPPC report, sharing experience and providing feedback to the IPPC secretariat.

12.2. General review of NROs

In his presentation Mr. Qing Yang from IPPC secretariat highlighted on the purpose of the NROs which the control pests of plants and plant products and preventing their international spread; the obligations that say; all contracting parties are obliged to the implementation of all reporting obligations and provided the raison, which is to ensure available official phytosanitary information for ensuring safe trade and protecting the environment from plant pest. He also focussed on what are the public NROs stands for with seven points that must be fulfilled: (1) designation of an Official IPPC Contact Point, (2) description of NPPO, (3) phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions, (4) lists of entry points, (5) list of regulated pests, (6) pest reports and (7) immediately report emergency actions. He moreover presented the Bilateral NROs with its 6 elements notably: (1) organizational arrangements of plant protection, (2) rationale for phytosanitary requirements, restrictions and prohibitions(3) Significant instances of noncompliance with phytosanitary certification, (4) The result of investigation regarding significant instances of non-compliance with phytosanitary certification, (5) Information on the pest status and (6) Technical and biological information necessary for pest risk analysis. The general and specific NRO rules and procedures were not left out.

12.3. Presentation of NROs webpage

Paola Sentineli briefly presented to participants the new NRO webpage and how it operates with sub webpage, key links and documents and main links.

12.4. Presentation of statistics of NROs webpage

Paola Sentineli presented the national and regional statistics.

12.5. Presentation of pest reports.

Qing Yang threw lights on how NPPOs could create pest reports and submit in the system with emphasis on the guide in ISPM17.

NB: the above presentations (12.1-12.5) did not generate any discussion and questions from the participants.

13. Section 5: Second part of the National reporting obligation workshop

13.1 Latest development in NROs

Paola Sentineli presented the NRO oversight body with development of e-learning courses on NRO, the NRO recent achievements, the pest reporting bulletin, the produce subscription to NRO report and provided the FAQs with the guidance links.

13.2. Presentation of NROs challenges

Qing Yan presented the benefits and challenges of the NROs. The working group discussions on the update of NPPO information on the IPP and Member States list of benefits to be provided by participants was not feasible since the meeting was online. Despite this challenge, Qing Yang listed some benefits of NROs which include:

- decrease in the number of interception and rejection of consignments;
- Facilitation of the resolution of non-compliance between countries as agreed on compliance feedback system (ISPM13);
- Contribution to avoid phytosanitary disputes;
- Building of trust in bilateral relationship by contracting parties;
- Establishment and functioning of NRO programme.

Despite the above cited benefits NPPOs continue to face difficulties to carry out the IPPC NROs, Yang reported. The IPPC reporting systems; the lack of data to report at national level and the non-mastering of the international rules and procedures by NPPOs constitute the main challenges.

13.3. FAQ and guidance on NROs reporting process

Paola Sentineli demonstrated to participants how they can log in, edit the report, and make the publication date and how to replace files and attachments. She emphasized on what can the contact point do (Change all their contact details and to change the name or title of Contact Point) and what can IPPC Secretariat do (Change information after receiving new Contact Point nomination). The guidance on update of contact details of contact points was provided.

13.4. Recommendations form 2019 NROs workshop

Qing Yang in his presentation threw lights on NPPO description and organization, pest report and emergency action. He also presented the recommendations arrived at during the last year NRO workshop which include:

1. Detailed explanation for using the NRO tool on IPPC website;
2. Hand-on training and exercise were particularly useful to countries which never use the system before;
3. Provide more user-friendly interface and make data early accessible;
4. Real time notifications on reports through SMS, application;
5. Add a notification to country editor
6. Develop a movie tutorial about NROs
7. Include word version of all standards to facilitate copying text.

NB: no new recommendations came from the participants and it was advised they could still send their recommendations to the organising committee via e-mails.

13.5. Follow up issues

From the above four presentation (13.1-13.4) the discussion session was opened to participants.

Dr. Ayodele Maria asked a question whether there was any organization that can report a pest outbreak apart from an NPPO.

Yang responded by saying this: `NPPO is the official organization to report on the pest; however if the information is from Academia or research; NPPO needs to confirm this information to the IPPC secretariat and to the RPPO`.

Mathew Abang, FAO SFE: What can AU-IAPSC do to encourage Member States to report on FAW since countries in Africa are lagging behind to report on fall army worm?

The answer provided was that IPPC is having a working group and with the existing relationship among NPPOs, RPPOs IPPC, NPPO can submit its requirements to IAPSC and IAPSC go on reporting.

At the end of the discussion, participants recommended:

IAPSC and NPPOs to develop a topic on RPPO strengthening coordination of NROs of Member States in Africa.

It was also agreed that participants could come up with some recommendations and submit them directly to the IPPC secretariat.

14. Any Other Business

None discussed

15. Closing of the session

Dr. Arop Deng, IPPC thanked participants for their active participations, IAPSC for paying interpreters and Bahama for providing internet connectivity in FAO facilities.

Prof Jean Baptiste Bahama, FAO-RAF thanked participants for their contributions, AU-IAPSC for organizing the virtual meeting and encouraged IAPSC and IPPC secretariat to implement recommendations.

The Director of IAPSC once again voiced his support to Zambia to champion IDPH. He declared IAPSC readiness to address a supporting letter to the IPPC Secretariat. Despite the COVID-19 that has seriously impacted plant health activities and countries` economy, it became imperative to host this meeting virtually. He thanked all participants, FAO-RAF and the IPPC Secretariat for the work carried out during the recent period and at the meeting, and expressed hope that, IAPSC will continue to collaborate with IPPC. He declared the NRO meeting close.

Annex1: Agenda

AGENDA FOR THE 2020 VIRTUAL REGIONAL WORKSHOP AND NRO WORKSHOP IN AFRICA UNDER THE THEME OF IYPH LEGACY

Virtual Meeting

8 -11 September 2020, 11.00 to 13.00 and 14.00 to 16.00 (Malawi time)

<https://fao.zoom.us/j/95285808449>

Meeting ID: 952 8580 8449

Password: 293713

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

(Updated 2020-09-03)

No	Item	Time (min.)	Document	Lead Preparing presentation	Presenter / Facilitator
8 September Day 1, morning (100 minutes)					
1	Opening of the Session	20			Deng/Munyua
1.1	Welcome remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPPC Secretariat - ADG/RR-RAF - Director, IAPSC - Hon. Minister of Agriculture Cameroon/ SA, - ARD, Chair of STC. 				
2	Meeting Arrangements	5			Chair
2.1	Election of the Chair				
2.2	Nomination of the Rapporteur				
2.3	Adoption of the Agenda		Doc		
3	Administrative Matters	5			Nicora
3.1	Participants list		Doc		
4.	Updates on Governance and Strategic issues				
4.1	Governance and strategy (CPM, CPM Bureau)	20	Doc	DENG	Kouame
4.2	Update from SC	20	Doc	NERSISYAN	Kamangira
4.3	Update from IC	20	Doc	LARSON	Ndunge
4.4	Update on Sea Containers Task Force	15		LOMSADZE	Video (Ndunge)
8 September Day 1, afternoon (110 minutes)					
5	Section 1: Discuss substantive comments on draft standards and recommendations (this will involve presentations, discussion and questions from workshop's participants)				
5.1	Audit in phytosanitary context	45	Doc	SHAMILOV/ NERSISYAN	Kamangira/Louhari
5.2	Focused revision of ISPM 12 ("re-export")	45	Doc	SHAMILOV/ NERSISYAN	Kamangira/Louhari

5.3	Draft 2020 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary on phytosanitary terms)	20	Doc	SHAMILOV/ NERSISYAN	Kamangira/Louhari
9 September Day 2, morning (105 minutes)					
5.4	Commodity-based standards for phytosanitary measures (2019-008)	45	Doc	SHAMILOV/ NERSISYAN	Kamangira/Louhari
5.5	Draft CPM Recommendation: safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation (2008- 026)	20	Doc	SHAMILOV/ NERSISYAN	Kamangira/Louhari
6	Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/ RPPOs This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the participants				
6.1	Regional FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities	20	Doc	FAO regional office	Bahama
6.2	RPPOs activities	20	Doc	RPPO	Munyua
9 September Day 2, afternoon (105 minutes)					
6.3	Topics of interest for the region 15 min each presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Desert locust threat/African migratory and red locust (5 minutes) ➤ FAW threat ➤ Banana fusarium wilt TR4 ➤ Maize lethal necrosis in EA ➤ Continental Free Trade Agreement 	75	Doc		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shoki Al-Dobai/ Mathew Abang - Elisabetta Tagliati - Fazil Dusunceli - Francis Mwatuni (TBC) - Oswald Chinyamakobvu
7	Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (facilitated session) This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the participants				
7.1	IYPH	15 15	Doc	MOTUORI/ DENG	Koffi Msiska
10 September Day 3, morning (120 minutes)					
7.2	IPPC PFA guide: how to support the implementation of the Convention and ISPMs	40	Doc	LOMSADZE	Venter
7.3	Preparation for 2021 Call for topics: Standards and Implementation	40	Doc	YAMAMOTO	Kamangira/Ndunge
7.4	ePhyto Solutions	40	Doc	FEDCHOCK/ ALEX	Syanda (TBC)
10 September Day 3, afternoon (20 + 90 NROs minutes)					
8	Conclusion of the workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting	5			Chair
9	Online survey of the workshop	5			Munyua
10	Adoption of the Report 2020 (to be circulated, deadline will be 25 September 2020)	5			Chair
11	Close of the meeting	5			Kouame/Mezui M'Ella

Annex2. List of participants

2020 virtual regional workshop for Africa and NRO workshop in Africa under the theme of IYPH legacy. 8th-11th September 2020	
Participants-Day one (8th September 2020)	Participants-Day two (9th September 2020)
1. Natalie Nicora IPPC (Host)	1. Natalie Nicora IPPC (Host)
2. Luiza Munyua (Co-Host)	2. Luiza Munyua (Co-Host)
3. Mazuma, NPPO-Malawi	3. Mazuma, NPPO-Malawi
4. MezuiJG, AU-IAPSC	4. MezuiJG, AU-IAPSC
5. Mohamed Assoumani	5. Mohamed Assoumani
6. Thecle Motale	6. Thecle Motale
7. Ebenezer Idachaba	7. Ebenezer Idachaba
8. Chipi- AU- IAPSC	8. Chipi- AU- IAPSC
9. Gandu Sebastien	9. Gandu Sebastien
10. Maryben, AU-IAPSC	10. Maryben, AU-IAPSC
11. Prudence Tonator	11. Prudence Tonator
12. Ambrose Chineke, NAQS Nigeria	12. Ambrose Chineke, NAQS Nigeria
13. SaniF-AU-IAPSC	13. SaniF-AU-IAPSC
14. Denger IPPC	14. Denger IPPC
15. Vpelokgale	15. Vpelokgale
16. Avetik Nersisyan, IPPC	16. Avetik Nersisyan, IPPC
17. Mr. Bila	17. Mr. Bila
18. Dr. Msiska Kenn, NPPO Zambia	18. Dr. Msiska Kenn, NPPO Zambia
19. Uche Rosemary, NAQS	19. Uche Rosemary, NAQS
20. Yao Angele Bedi	20. Yao Angele Bedi
21. Jan Hendrik Venter	21. Jan Hendrik Venter
22. Janka Kiss, IPPS Secretariat	22. Janka Kiss, IPPS Secretariat
23. Grace Afriyie, AU-IAPSC	23. Grace Afriyie, AU-IAPSC
24. Obaje, NPPO Nigeria	24. Obaje, NPPO Nigeria
25. Pelokgale- Botswana	25. Pelokgale- Botswana
26. Ndunge F- IC Member	26. Ndunge F- IC Member
27. Alejandra Jimenez Tabares	27. Alejandra Jimenez Tabares
28. Abebe Haile Gabriel-FAO, ADG, RAE	28. Abebe Haile Gabriel-FAO, ADG, RAE
29. Oraka Stella	29. RAE
30. Fazil Dusunceli	30. Oraka Stella
31. Martin- Zambia	31. Fazil Dusunceli
32. Mathew Abang	32. Martin- Zambia
33. Adze Augustin	33. Mathew Abang
34. George Momanyi, NPPO- Kenya	34. Adze Augustin
35. Jovita- AU-IAPSC	35. George Momanyi, NPPO- Kenya
36. Dr. Kazeem NAQS-Nigeria	36. Jovita- AU-IAPSC
37. Jean Bahama	37. Dr. Kazeem NAQS-Nigeria
38. Solomon Molatela	38. Jean Bahama
39. Zoie Jones	39. Solomon Molatela
40. F. Ndunge Kephis	40. Zoie Jones
41. Tecno Camon 15 Premier	41. F. Ndunge Kephis
42. AU-IAPSC	42. Tecno Camon 15 Premier
43. Lucien Kouame, Bureau Africa	43. AU-IAPSC
	44. Lucien Kouame, Bureau Africa
	45.

44. Kouassi Nguessan	46. Kouassi Nguessan
45. Binguoyolo	47. Binguoyolo
46. Alphonsine Louhouari Tokozaba	48. Alphonsine Louhouari Tokozaba
47. Ngarassem	49. Ngarassem
48. Dayo Folorunso	50. Dayo Folorunso
49. Dr. Godfrey Chikwenhere, ZW	51. Dr. Godfrey Chikwenhere, ZW
50. Kanad	52. Kanad
51. Adewumi Adegboyega	53. Adewumi Adegboyega
52. Antonia Vaz- Mozambique	54. Antonia Vaz- Mozambique
53. Backondja Jocelin P	55. Backondja Jocelin P
54. Thomas Gbokie, Jr	56. Thomas Gbokie, Jr
55. Gbomon Yakanda	57. Gbomon Yakanda
56. Lamin S. Darboe	58. Lamin S. Darboe
57. Attipoe, NPPO- Ghana	59. Attipoe, NPPO- Ghana
58. Morris Tabiono, FAO, SS	60. Morris Tabiono, FAO, SS
59. Alejandra Jimenez Tabares	61. Alejandra Jimenez Tabares
60. Some D. Mariam	62. Some D. Mariam
61. Garmony A. Sam, Liberia	63. Garmony A. Sam, Liberia
62. Dr. Jean Benoit Mborohoul	64. Dr. Jean Benoit Mborohoul
63. Issoul Diallo	65. Issoul Diallo
64. Ikani Sunday	66. Ikani Sunday
65. Ngarassem, Rep Centre Africaine	67. Ngarassem, Rep Centre Africaine
66. Charles Onyeani, Nigeria	68. Oneyani, Nigeria
67. Gadah Kuakou Aurelien	69. Gadah Kuakou Aurelien
68. Djane Siriki	70. Huawei 472018
69. Adjoumani Koffi	71. Djane Siriki
70. Saholy, Madagascar	72. Adjoumani Koffi
71. Backondja, Central African Rep.	74. Saholy, Madagascar
72. Suzette Nat Biosec, Ag Seychelles	74. Backondja, Central African Rep.
73. Bah. Boni/ DPVCQ/Cote d'Ivoire	75. Suzette Nat Biosec, Ag Seychelles

2020 virtual regional workshop for Africa and NRO workshop in Africa under the theme of IYPH legacy. 8th-11th September 2020.

Participants-Day three (10th September 2020)

1. Natalie Nicora IPPC (Host)
2. Luiza Munyua (Co-Host)
3. Mazuma, NPPO-Malawi
4. MezuiJG, AU-IAPSC
5. Mohamed Assoumani
6. Thecle Motale

Participants-Day four (11th September 2020)

1. Natalie Nicora IPPC (Host)
2. Luiza Munyua (Co-Host)
3. Mazuma, NPPO-Malawi
4. MezuiJG, AU-IAPSC
5. Mohamed Assoumani
6. Thecle Motale
7. Ebenezer Idachaba
8. Chipi- AU- IAPSC

7.	Ebenezer Idachaba	9.	Gandu Sebastien
8.	Chipi- AU- IAPSC	10.	Maryben, AU-IAPSC
9.	Gandu Sebastien	11.	Prudence Tonator
10.	Maryben, AU-IAPSC	12.	Ambrose Chineke, NAQS Nigeria
11.	Prudence Tonator	13.	SaniF-AUIAPSC
12.	Ambrose Chineke, NAQS Nigeria	14.	Denger IPPC
13.	Nigeria Agricultural Quarantine Service(NAQS)	15.	Vpelokgale
14.	SaniF-AU-IAPSC	17.	Avetik Nersisyan, IPPC
15.	Denger IPPC	18.	Mr. Bila
16.	Vpelokgale	19.	Dr. Msiska Kenn, NPPO Zambia
17.	Avetik Nersisyan, IPPC	20.	Uche Rosemary, NAQS
18.	Mr. Bila	21.	Yao Angele Bedi
19.	Dr. Msiska Kenn, NPPO Zambia	22.	Jan Hendrik Venter
20.	Uche Rosemary, NAQS	23.	Janka Kiss, IPPS Secretariat
21.	Yao Angele Bedi	24.	Grace Afriyie, AU-IAPSC
22.	Jan Hendrik Venter	25.	Obaje, NPPO Nigeria
23.	Janka Kiss, IPPS Secretariat	26.	Pelokgale- Botswana
24.	Grace Afriyie, AU-IAPSC	27.	Ndunge F- IC Member
25.	Obaje, NPPO Nigeria	28.	Alejandra Jimenez Tabares
26.	Pelokgale- Botswana	29.	Abebe Haile Gabriel-FAO, ADG, RAE
27.	Ndunge F- IC Member	30.	Oraka Stella
28.	Alejandra Jimenez Tabares	31.	Fazil Dusunceli
29.	Abebe Haile Gabriel-FAO, ADG, RAE	32.	Martin- Zambia
30.	Oraka Stella	33.	Fall
31.	Fazil Dusunceli	34.	Mathew Abang
32.	Martin- Zambia	35.	Adze Augustin
33.	Mathew Abang	36.	George Momanyi, NPPO- Kenya
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36.	Jovita- AU-IAPSC	39.	Jean Bahama
37.	Dr. Kazeem NAQS-Nigeria	40.	Solomon Molatela
38.	Jean Bahama	41.	Zoie Jones
39.	Solomon Molatela	42.	F. Ndunge Kephis
40.	Zoie Jones	43.	Tecno Camon 15 Premier
41.	F. Ndunge Kephis	44.	AU-IAPSC
42.	Tecno Camon 15 Premier	45.	Lucien Kouame, Bureau Africa
43.	AU-IAPSC	46.	Kouassi Nguessan
44.	Lucien Kouame, Bureau Africa	47.	Binguiyolo
45.	Kouassi Nguessan	48.	Alphonsine Louhouari Tokozaba
46.	Binguiyolo	49.	Ngarassem
47.	Alphonsine Louhouari Tokozaba	50.	Dayo Folorunso
48.	Ngarassem	51.	Dr. Godfrey Chikwenhere, ZW
49.	Dayo Folorunso	52.	Adewumi Adegboyega
50.	Dr. Godfrey Chikwenhere, ZW	53.	Antonia Vaz- Mozambique
51.	Adewumi Adegboyega	54.	Backondja Jocelin P
52.	Antonia Vaz- Mozambique	55.	Thomas Gbokie, Jr
53.	Backondja Jocelin P	56.	Gbomon Yakanda
54.	Thomas Gbokie, Jr	57.	Lamin S. Darboe
55.	Gbomon Yakanda	58.	Attipoe, NPPO- Ghana
		59.	Morris Tabiono, FAO, SS
		60.	Alejandra Jimenez Tabares
		61.	Some D. Mariam
		62.	Garmonyou A. Sam, Liberia
		63.	Dr. Jean Benoit Mborhoul
		64.	Issoul Diallo
		65.	

56.	Lamin S. Darboe	66.	Ikani Sunday
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58.	Morris Tabiono, FAO, SS	68.	Oneyani, Nigeria
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60.	Some D. Mariam	70.	Djane Siriki
61.	Garmony A. Sam, Liberia	71.	Adjoumani Koffi
62.	Dr. Jean Benoit Mborohoul	72.	Saholy, Madagascar
63.	Issoul Diallo	73.	Backondja, Central African Rep.
64.	Ikani Sunday	74.	Suzette Nat Biosec, Ag Seychelles
65.	Ngarassem, Rep Centre Africain	75.	Bah. Boni/ DPVCQ/Cote d'Ivoire
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