



IPPC WEBINAR ON  
**Implementation and Capacity Development**

## The IC Meeting Open Session on Implementation and Capacity Development Projects

16 May 2023  
Questions & Answers

This document compiles Questions & Answers from the IC Meeting Open Session on Implementation and Capacity Development Projects held on 16 May 2023, 14:00 – 16:30 (CEST). Over 80 participants attended the session.

Questions are organized by technical topic and some questions and answers were further edited for enhanced clarity.

The agenda and presentations of the session can be found [here](#), and for each question, the relevant presentation is hyperlinked.

### Codling moth control — Insect Pest Control Section, FAO/IAEA

1. How do you make the control programme of Codling moth sustainable in China? ([Demonstrating Feasibility of the Sterile Insect Technique in the Control of the Codling Moth, \*Cydia pomonella\*](#))

*Answer:* To achieve China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China has been vigorously promoting eco-friendly agriculture by promoting zero growth in fertilizers and pesticides in the past years. Sterile insect technique (SIT) has proven to be an environmentally-friendly insect pest control method worldwide.

The objective of this project is to validate the SIT on controlling codling moth and transfer the technology to China. The pilot validation and economic feasibility assessment conducted in this project will serve as useful references to the Chinese government for their further decision promoting codling moth SIT to a large-scale programme.

The SIT should be applied in an area-wide approach, not farmer by farmer. In this regard, the coordination and facilitation from the central or local government is crucial. The Chinese government will need to provide strong financial support to the programme but this meets their goal on sustainable agriculture development.

## **Beware&Note — NPPO of Belgium**

2. Was the Beware&Note platform funded by the national plant protection organization (NPPO) of Belgium? And does the NPPO ensure its maintenance? Are there any plans to "export" this app to other NPPOs? ([Beware&Note](#))

*Answer:* The development of the platform was funded by the Belgian NPPO. Its maintenance is handled by some of the initial project partners, with funding from the NPPO. For now, there are no plans to use this app in other countries. The automatic identification tool is owned by one of the partners and cannot easily be 'shared' with other countries. As part of the Euphresco project, it emerged that an international platform would be welcome, but for the time being this is difficult to put into practice due to different kinds of practical reasons (language, funding, alignment NPPOs).

## **Scale insect control in Kenya — NPPO of Kenya**

3. In Ethiopia, the incidence and severity of scale insect pests increase time to time on various trees including Mango and citrus. How can we do with collaboration research projects? ([Project on Biodiversity and Agriculture: addressing scale insect threats in Kenya](#))

*Answer:* Organizations who may wish to partner with STDF and collaborate on research projects can contact STDF directly (STDFSecretariat@wto.org).

4. What steps were taken to drive awareness of this project also with non-farming sectors? ([Project on Biodiversity and Agriculture: addressing scale insect threats in Kenya](#))

*Answer:* Since the project team worked with various collaborators, the information was included on collaborators' websites, for example CABI:

<https://www.cabi.org/?q=SCALE+INSECTS&order=relevance-asc>.

There are also a number of publications and fact sheets available to both farming and non-farming communities, which can be consulted on the CABI website: <https://www.cabi.org/projects/addressing-scale-insect-threats-in-kenya/>.

## **ePhyto exchange with Uganda — Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) funded project, NPPO of Uganda**

5. The NPPO Nepal is currently receiving the ePhytos from Uganda successfully and can track all the Phytosanitary Certificates from our single window. But from other countries, ePhytos seem to be received but can not be tracked while from most of the countries, we are not able to receive the ephytos. Could you suggest any solution to this issue? ([Enhancing the capacity of the Fruit and Vegetable Sector in Uganda to comply with Phytosanitary requirements for export to EU, other high-end markets and regional markets](#))

*Answer:* If there are appropriate settings in your national IT system, you can track ePhytos from your single windows from other countries sending ePhytos like India, as you do for ePhytos from Uganda. In addition, not all countries are able to issue ePhytos in production mode. As of 16 May 2023, 76 are able to do so.

Details of countries exchanging ePhytos are available at:

<https://www.ephytoexchange.org/landing/index.html>

You have to let them know that Nepal accept ePhytos either by contacting individually or sending them a mass email or notifying through the World Trade Organization (WTO).

## **Seed trade in Asia — Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) funded project, The Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions**

6. How NPPOs in the targeted countries (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam) manage pest risks to trade seeds for planting? ([Strengthening phytosanitary compliance and public private partnerships to boost seed trade in the Asia Pacific region](#))

*Answer:* The phytosanitary measures should be decided by each NPPO based on pest risks for seed-transmitted pests. Pest risk database of the International Seed Federation (ISF) would help decide phytosanitary measures and the Asia Plant Seeds Association (APSA) would manage knowledge on plant pests by creating and maintaining a user-friendly portal that links with the NPPO's portal.

## **Fall Armyworm (FAW) surveillance — NPPO of Togo**

7. What type of surveillance protocol and tools were used for FAW? ([Biorational and Biological Control Strategies for sustainable Fall Armyworm Management in Africa](#))

*Answer:* To do the monitoring, we use the FAO tool which is the FAW Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS). NPPO of Togo used pheromone traps and we have 200 of them throughout the Togolese territory. We have technicians who collect catches every week.

We trained producers to recognize the different stages of the fall armyworm development cycle. The latter monitor their fields in order to intervene with biorational solutions before the infestation is very high.

We also have trained agricultural technicians on FAMEWS. The latter assess the infestation rates of the fields and transmit them to the FAMEWS platform from their smartphones.

## **COLEAD Rapid SPS Assessment Tool (R-SAT) — COLEAD**

8. Does the COLEAD R-SAT only focuses on EU requirements? Also if the R-SAT training is free of cost? ([Strengthening sanitary and phytosanitary systems of the ACP horticultural sector](#))

*Answer:* The COLEAD R-SAT is to evaluate a SPS system and we normally focus on one value chain but it is not specifically linked to EU requirements. A user guide is available on our e-library but there is no self e-learning course on this topic.

More info can be found here: <https://news.coleacp.org/en/disseminating-r-sat-coleacps-rapid-sps-assessment-tool/> and a short video: <https://www.colead.link/current-programmes/fit-for-market-sps/>

## **Banana Fusarium Wilt (Fusarium Tropical Race 4) — Plant Breeding and Genetics Section, FAO/IAEA**

9. How could NPPO become a participant of the platform for Fusarium Tropical Race 4 (TR4)? ([Strengthening Member State Capacities to Combat Banana Fusarium Wilt \(TR4\) through Early Detection, New Resistant Varieties, and Integrated Management](#))

*Answer:* Contact the Plant Breeding and Genetics Section, Joint FAO/IAEA Centre of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture at <https://www.iaea.org/about/plant-breeding-and-genetics-section>.

(Complementation from the IPPC Secretariat) The IPPC guide on Prevention, preparedness and response guidelines for Fusarium Tropical Race 4 (TR4) of banana is available at <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc4865en>.