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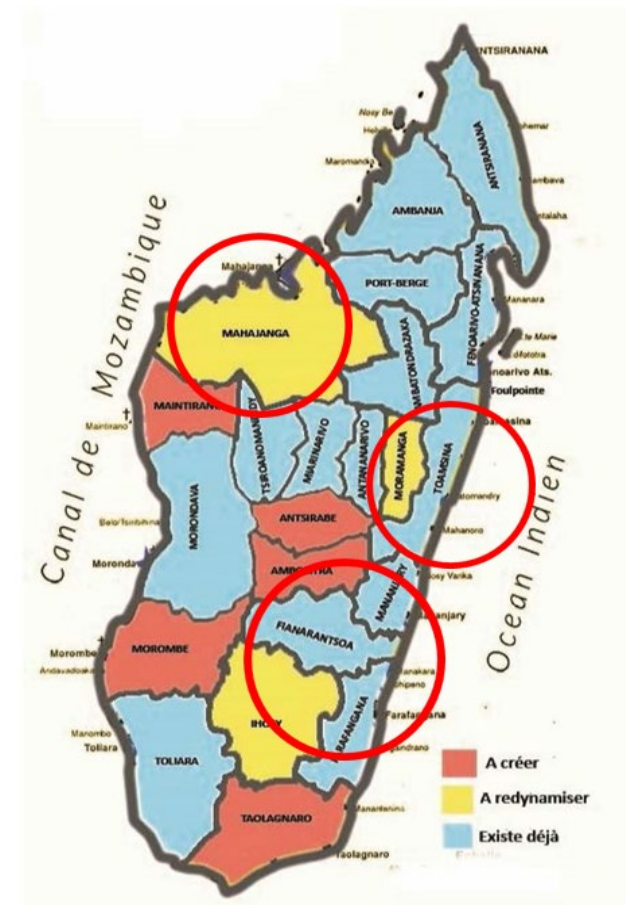
# MADAGASCAR OUTPUTS FROM THE IPPC TABLETOP SIMULATION EXERCISE

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# BANANA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTION AREA

- Banana is an important crop in Madagascar. It's making up approximately 20% of all fruit in the country, and providing growers with a stable source of income.
- A small quantity of banana is exported to the Indian Ocean Commission and Middle East.
- Madagascar has approximately 50 banana varieties, of which Cavendish or Batavia bananas represent more 75% of national production.
- Bananas are produced everywhere in Madagascar, but cultivation is mainly concentrated on:
  - The East Coast provinces of Toamasina (51%) and Fianarantsoa (36%)
  - 10% comes from the northwest
  - Most of the bananas are sold on the market in Antananarivo City







## FUSARIUM WILT IN MADAGASCAR

It is unclear whether banana Fusarium wilt is present in Madagascar.

The presence of Foc on the Island was reported by [Ploetz et al. \(1990\)](#), citing [Stover \(1962\)](#), but Stover indicated that to his knowledge, Madagascar was still free of banana Fusarium wilt. In 2014

[Blomme et al. \(2014\)](#) indicated that Fusarium wilt was reported in Madagascar in 1961, citing a map provided by CABI. It is not known where the mapped sourced its information from.

[Rajomason \(2013\)](#), in his MSc thesis at the University of Antananarivo, indicated that Fusarium wilt (Panama disease) caused significant losses and a drop in yield to bananas grown in the east of the country. He indicated that no organization was addressing the problem to find ways to eradicate the disease and suggested that banana varieties resistant to the disease must be introduced into Madagascar.

## Foc TR4 SITUATION IN MADAGASCAR

Foc TR4 does not yet exist in Madagascar but there are risks compared to the existence of flight from Turkey which is an infected country. Also, Mayotte is an Island very closed to Madagascar.



# OUTPUTS FROM THE IPPC TABLETOP SIMULATION EXERCISE

- ❖ Even Foc TR4 is not listed as a quarantine pathogen in the country, the importing of banana and planta materials is prohibited since November 2023. Communication support has already been shared within the Regional Directorate of Agriculture since November and among border agents since 2022.
- ❖ Strengthening of capacity to contrôl passenger’s baggage at international airports (Awareness was raised among Customs agents for helping to the ISPS in control).
- ❖ According to studies by experts who came to assess the situation of banana trees and TR4, the risk of introduction this diseas is still low because generally Madagascar doesn’t import Banana. Only in 2020, Madagascar had imported bananas..
- ❖ The capacity building of technicians (with STOSAR) has already taken place in November 2021





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- ❖ **Capacity-building workshop for health and phytosanitary inspectors and plant protection technicians( Novembre 2021) 60 participants from all regions of Madagascar**
- ❖ **Some detection equipment was obtained through STOSAR but the technical capacity building of the technicians for Analysis and interpretation of existing data collected in the surveillance program is very necessary.**







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❖ **Technical assistance is in process with the FAO currently Supporting the Plant Protection Service for strengthening the plant and forest diseases surveillance system in Madagascar – TCP/MAG/3904: It consists of**

- Strengthen the capacity of phytosanitary surveillance system at border and country level detection activity. (Training of technicians and farmers leaders).
- Purchase of consumables, materials and laboratory equipment
- Development of media communication supports to increase awareness .
- Establishment of an early warning system and prevention of any possible appearance of pests and diseases that could have negative impacts on Malagasy crops and forests (Main harmful organisms concerned are: TR4, MLND and agents of rice diseases and some forest pests)
- Establishment of an early warning system with the Ministry in charge of the environment.

## CHALLENGES

**Currently, Madagascar's main challenges are:**

- **The development of the measures, TR4 strategy and action plan to manage the disease.**
- **Lack of financial resources available for monitoring survey to inform detection, control, and containment (difficulty for eradication and containment measures in the affected area)**



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**Thank you**

**IPPC Secretariat**

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