WORKSHOP REPORT

Information Exchange - International Phytosanitary Portal Training Workshop

Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC), International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretariat and FAO Regional Office for Africa (FAORAF), Accra, Ghana, 05-09 December 2005

TCP/RAF/3013(A) - Regional and sub regional capacity building for the exchange of official phytosanitary information under the New Revised Text of the IPPC

Information Exchange for nominated national plant protection/information officers using the International Phytosanitary Portal to meet reporting obligations under the IPPC for the African Region countries

Date: 05 – 09 December 2005

Venue: FAO Regional Office for Africa, Accra, Ghana

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1. INTRODUCTION

Facilitation of a Regional Workshop on *Information Exchange for nominated national plant protection/information officers using the International Phytosanitary Portal to meet reporting obligations under the IPPC for the English-speaking African Region countries (according to FAO/TCP/RAF/3013(A)).*

The long term objective is to facilitate as well other scheduled regional workshops in order to train officially nominated national plant protection/information officers from the relevant regional IPPC member countries in the use of the IPP to meet national reporting obligations under the IPPC. A similar event for all Francophone African AU-member countries will be organized by IAPSC to be held in Douala, Cameroon, January 16-20, 2006.

It should be noted, that not all AU-member countries are presently contracting parties to the IPPC; and in the future non-contracting parties cannot participate in such events anymore (ref. *Appendix 6*).

1.1 Background

Two Regional International Phytosanitary Portal (**IPP**) Training Workshops for the African region are planned under this regional FAO TCP/RAF/3013(A). This workshop was jointly organized by the Secretariats of the International Plant Protection Convention (**IPPC**), the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (**IAPSC**), Yaoundé, Cameroon & the FAO Regional Office for Africa (**FAO-RAF**), Accra, Ghana.

The workshop covered specific invited member countries from the African Region and was funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (**FAO**).

This workshop was intended for <u>officially nominated participants</u> responsible for information exchange in their respective National Plant Protection Organization (**NPPO**) and more specifically those tasked with entering the relevant information in the IPP. This portal is an internet-based information system designed to hold phytosanitary information published in accordance with the Convention, and decisions by the (Interim) Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (**ICPM / CPM**). The system has recently been upgraded following the recommendations of the IPP support group, with improved features, speed and reliability to allow IPPC contracting parties to use the system to meet their national information exchange obligations under the IPPC. In addition to the ability to add news, calendar, publications, websites, projects, contacts and discussion groups, the IPP can now specifically accommodate:

- **Pest reports** [Articles IV 2(b) & VIII 1(a) of the <u>IPPC New Revised Text</u>];
- **Description of the NPPOs** [Article IV 4];
- Phytosanitary restrictions, requirements and prohibitions [Article VII 2(b)];
- **Points of entry** with specific restrictions [Article VII 2(d)];
- Lists of regulated pests [Article VII 2(i)];
- Emergency actions [Article VII 6];
- Official contact point details [Article VIII 2];
- Non-compliance [Article VII 2(f)];
- Organizational arrangements for plant protection [Article IV 4];
- Pest status [Article VII 2(j)] and
- Rational for phytosanitary requirements [Article VII 2(c)].

The primary <u>objective of the IPP</u> is to provide <u>contracting parties</u> with a single, freely accessible portal to meet their obligations to publish official phytosanitary information. In cases where a country already publishes information relevant to a particular reporting obligation, the IPP can incorporate links to the relevant authoritative official website. However, should a country not have their own website, they are able to upload the information into the IPP, i.e., it will behave as their own website.

Data can be entered into the IPP by the Official Contact Point, or by an officially nominated 'information officer'. <u>IPP Official Contact Points</u> can liaise with the IPP manager regarding the password-protected user accounts required in order to meet their data entry needs (c/o <u>Dave.Nowell@fao.org</u> & <u>Jan.Breithaupt@fao.org</u>).

To support contracting parties, the IPPC Secretariat arranged a series of regional and subregional workshops during 2005. The purpose of these training-workshops is to explain national phytosanitary information exchange obligations, and to provide basic training to Official contact points (and/or nominated information officers) on how to use the IPP to meet these obligations.

1.2 Objectives and Focus of the Regional Workshop

The objectives of the workshop were:

- To train nominated participants in the use of the IPP and how to enter data (as required by the IPPC) into the IPP;
- To further test- and introduce navigation and browsing the IPP, available at https://www.ippc.int, which is the official website of the IPPC; and
- To further test the training material which have also been prepared for the forthcoming regional workshops on using the IPP to meet reporting obligations under the IPPC.

The regional workshop was as well used to highlight any remaining design issues with the system; to conduct stress tests of the website, to reflect the range of experiences and ability of the whole global phytosanitary community as far as possible; and to test the installation and performance of two special training instances of the system, one installed in the training room, and one at FAO Headquarters (using the IPP-test site at: http://193.43.36.96).

1.3 Participation

Participants consisted of senior plant protection officers responsible for information exchange in the respective NPPOs who already have a background in the management of phytosanitary information.

Twenty-three (23) participants from twenty (20) countries attended this workshop (refer to <u>Appendix 1</u>). Also in attendance were FAO Staff and Facilitator, Mr. Jan Breithaupt as well as Ms. Hannah Clarendon for the FAO Regional Office for Africa (FAORAF) as well as Representatives for the project's executing organization, the Inter-African Phytosanitary council (IAPSC / CPI). IT support was provided by staff from the venue as well as FAORAF. Ms. Sarah Olembo, on behalf of IAPSC as the host organization acted as Project Coordinator, supported by another colleague from the IAPSC as active participant of this workshop.

1.4 Workshop Program – as in *Appendix 2*.

2. OPENING SESSION

2.1 Opening Remarks

Ms. Sarah Olembo, on behalf of the RPPO official contact point (Dr. Daniel Koumba-Koumba) and in her capacity as workshop chairman, welcomed the participants with a concise introduction to the program. It was hoped that the participants would enjoy their brief stay here, and would contribute actively toward a successful and fruitful workshop.

Furthermore, she thanked the IPPC Secretariat for the organization of the workshop, and the participants for their attendance and remarked that the overall arrangements were very satisfactory.

2.2 Welcoming Address

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture of Ghana, Dr. Nii Okai Hammond gave the opening address of this workshop (*Appendix 7*).

Other guests during the opening ceremony included Mr. Oloche A. Edache, FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa, Mr. Dieudonné Koguiyagda, Chief Operations Branch, RAFR; and Mr. Joachim Laubhouet-Akadié, Country Programme Officer, RAFR.

Mr. Jan Breithaupt from the IPPC Secretariat welcomed participants and announced that this workshop was the fourth of a series of worldwide IPP workshops. Whereby the regional workshops for African AU-member countries will be carried out through an FAO TCP with the IAPSC entitled "Regional and Sub-regional Capacity Building for the Exchange of Official Phytosanitary Information under the New Revised Text of the IPPC".

It was noted that participants would be provided with background on the IPP, a detailed discussion on national reporting delegations under the IPPC, and an explanation of navigation and data entry. Participants were encouraged to participate fully as the outcome of this regional workshop would as well improve the content and structure of all forthcoming IPP workshops in other regions. As needs of different countries would vary, he encouraged free discussion and also hoped to improve the actual IPP website, through feedback from participants, during the entire process.

3. WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS

Several papers were presented during the workshop online using the IPP:

- Presentation of the <u>workshop program</u>
- Workshop objectives and expected outputs
- Introduction to information exchange under the IPPC
- NPPO information exchange obligations
- Role of IPPC official contact points
- Role and Relationship of Scientific and Official Information
- Introduction to the 'SPS Notification System'
- Country Reports on National Information Exchanges processes within the IPPC Framework
- Introduction to the IPP (online)

Details of all papers and presentations are found in the <u>handout-binders</u> which were prepared for all participants [workshop presentations: see <u>Appendix 3</u>].

4. FAO Technical Cooperation Projects (TCP)

Mr. Jacob Gougsa, Chief of TCOT, FAO, Rome, Italy, who was visiting FAORAF office answered questions and provided an overview of procedures for Technical Cooperation Projects of FAO to the workshop participants. In general it is always advisable that NPPOs should establish a contact- and consult with their respective FAO Representation office. A maximum of three TCPs per year and country can be approved and countries need to set their own priorities with less focus on equipment needs and more on capacity building.

5. SPS implications for African countries while dealing with the USA

The opportunity was used that Mr. Shawn Robertson, who works for the Accra-based USAID office and as an advisor to APHIS (USA), agreed to present a brief introduction to SPS-implications for African countries while dealing with the USA. Main attention was hereby directed to the availability of information which is required for Pest risk analyses (PRA) to be conducted as a prerequisite for trade with the USA.

6. IPP HANDS-ON Sessions (from day 2)

A demonstration on the use of the IPP was conducted by the facilitator, and the portal was extensively tested by the participants following given 'navigation exercises'.

6.1 Objective

The purpose of the hands-on session was both to train participants in the use of the IPP, and to identify any remaining design or usability issues of the system when used outside FAO headquarters. A secondary objective of the workshop was extensive practical sessions of the training environment installation of the IPP (covering all points as described under 1.1 & 1.2).

6.2 Navigation/browsing

Exercises:

Exercises to browse based on real examples proved useful (e.g. finding specific contact point information; finding the details about this workshop; ICPM reports; reply to inquiries such as related to ISPM #15; etc.). Balance of time was generally felt to be o.k., with a correct balance being half-day pure navigation as introduction to two days data entry.

The introduction of a 'quiz'-type exercise once users have become familiar with browsing the IPP was much appreciated (ref. *Appendix 4*).

6.3 Data entry

System stability and reliability proved to be satisfactory and no major problems in data entry and/or simultaneous browsing were observed (see Workshop Evaluation report in $\underline{Appendix}$ $\underline{4}$).

Each country was assigned practical hands-on work and each report was presented to the workshop and discussed. Details of the reports are found in the handout binders [IPP practical reports: <u>Appendix 3</u>].

Countries were repeatedly reminded on the sensitivity of the data towards trade in general; hence, the importance needs to be directed at the verification of information which is going to be placed in the IPP (see also point 7.5).

The facilitator also informed participants that relevant information could also be sourced from the International Portal on Food Safety and Animal Health (IPFSAPH: http://www.ipfsaph.org) which contains official information submitted to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Participants found the IPFSAPH website very useful for finding information that could not be found on other websites.

<u>Suggested improvements/system changes</u> (the points listed here will be communicated to the IPP Support Group and to the IPP Programmers for discussion and possible implementation): **Please refer as well to** *Appendix 4* – **Workshop Evaluation!**

- Additional keywords which should be added to the 'IPP specific list of keywords' to be used for data entry include for instance "Entry Points", "Pest Status", "NPPO Description", "Websites", "Education/Research/Communication". The presently long keyword entitled "Standards/International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures/ISPMs/Regional Standards for Phytosanitary Measures/RSPM" should be split up into three keywords: "ISPMs", "RSPMs" and "Standards"
- Add a 'pop-up' window which appears if clicking on any header to show available subtopics (this was found practical esp. for countries with slow Internet connections)
- Add an "log-out" option; this was found necessary for safety reasons, particularly in countries with slow Internet connections and where several users work with the same computer
- Participants would like to have a "delete" option made available on the Test-Server only
- The suggestion was made to add a header under NPPO information, where "Phytosanitary Certificates" can be placed (e.g., Import Permits, Phytosanitary Certificates)
- Any new pest introduction to any IPPC contracting party should be more prominently placed in the IPP

7. WORKSHOP DISCUSSION

7.1 Nomination of Official Contact Point

The workshop noted that it was essential that a person was nominated for the purpose of data entry into the IPP system on behalf of his/her country prior to the workshop. This needs to be done officially using the 'nomination form', duly endorsed by the IPPC Contact Point. Although it is possible to submit more than one nominee for training, this was not encouraged, as the Secretariat has only funding for the training of one person. Obviously, having a larger number of people able to submit data for a given country can lead to confusion when entering official secure information. (It is important to avoid national duplicate entries as well as omissions). Within this TCP it is expected that IPP workshop participants will train others in IPP data entry and usage upon returning home. Such following

national training events will be financially supported by FAO as an integral part of this regional FAO project.

7.2 Role and function of contact points

Among the various issues discussed was the need for the contact points to look at capacity building, the varying needs of each country, the amount of training required, and the ways assistance can be rendered. Suggestions were also welcome for alteration of the format where applicable, and also for the inclusion of new fields, with the exception of the information types which are fixed to adhere to international standards.

7.3 The language barrier to information exchange

Data entry helps to enhance the confidence of the trading partners by providing transparency on phytosanitary issues. The facilitators explained that information posted on each country's website should ideally use one of the FAO languages in the interests of transparency. Where versions in FAO languages are not available, translations could be made available by trading partners, but these would be classified as 'unofficial', (translations provided by the originating country are "official"), and the sites would not be held liable for any consequences arising from that facility. For reporting requirements, participants are referred to the ICPM 3(2001) "Report on Information Exchange (Appendix XV)".

In the case of Africa this issue appears to be of concern due to English and French being the official languages applied besides a number of other languages commonly spoken (e.g. Arabic, Portuguese).

With regard to IPP language options, the workshop participants acknowledged the enhanced operational system of the IPP allowing users to serve the website as well in Frenchand Spanish language.

7.4 Coordination of NPPO websites

In general, different NPPO's have different websites with diverse structures and content. To enable the coordination and integration of this information, the ICPM has decided to accept data entry in two forms. Where the NPPO has no website, then an IPPC-compliant website should be created using the IPP. If the NPPO already has a website, then a link would be established, especially for small databases where further integration would not be cost-efficient. For a sufficiently large database (at least several hundred national records), work could be undertaken to "harvest" this information, provided the NPPO has a firm commitment to maintain that database.

7.5 The role and relationship of scientific and official information

The differences between scientific and official information under the IPPC context were discussed. The workshop agreed that any information coming from a source other than the IPPC Contact Point was not regarded as official information. Official information was information that was accepted by the government. Scientific information (information sourced from the scientific community and peer-reviewed publications) should be sourced from different establishments to ensure validity, with the inclusion of references where available.

There should also be an effort to facilitate the exchange of information within the country, in addition to that among countries. The participants agreed that both types of information would be difficult to acquire based on limited resources available to less-developed countries (ref. 6.3).

7.6 Benefits of electronic communications

The workshop briefly discussed the benefits of electronic communications, as opposed to the paper-based system. Electronic communications allow for faster, more extensive retrieval of data, with a much larger storage capacity. In addition, the medium allows for analysis, comparison, cross-tabulations, editing, use of templates, resulting in an overall increase in efficiency and performance of the system. However, the issue of cost-savings may be debatable given the financial requirements to initiate the system, and the limited resources available to some countries. To achieve a functional system, the key inputs were training, infrastructure and internet facilities.

7.7 Country reports

Details of the country reports are found in the workshop-produced CD/USB folder [country reports: *Appendix 3*] which was provided to each participant.

Each country gave a presentation on present phytosanitary information exchange practices and past and present experiences with the IPP while at the same time identifying their particular needs towards fulfilling obligations under this convention. <u>Appendix 5</u> provides a first overview of identified needs in each country's NPPO.

8. FURTHER GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS (FROM GROUP DISCUSSION):

Please refer as well to <u>Appendix 4</u> – Workshop Evaluation!

Future workshop contents may need to be revised to incorporate more background information by an increased presentation to the participants on the general idea of the IPP portal.

It was suggested that some participants could be invited back to assist in possible national workshops and/or training events in the region.

Room and facilities: A 'breakout room' would be useful for presentation and discussions away from a "computer environment". It helps participants' concentration to present the navigation, and then allow them to go and try it on their own.

8.1 The course:

Course should include benefits of electronic communication and feedback on the pros and cons of using such a system in participant countries.

Briefing: Provide clear instructions to countries to enable them to provide useful feedback on IPPC-related subjects about their country at the training course. Training support materials:

– Plans are to put 'Editorial Guidelines' online (8.2), similar to the online version of the Help Guide, now available in all official languages, printouts published as hardcopy (along with CD update). Data-entry-form-templates in all languages are as well made available on CD

(besides its online versions in the IPP). Use real examples from this workshop on the handouts for forthcoming workshops.

8.2 The system

The first draft of 'Editorial Guidelines' was discussed evaluating the subject of what constitutes "News". This should cover generally how to categorize items for input to the system (news versus publication and calendar/event).

'News' should be items that are important for the country or its trading partners, and occur relatively infrequently.

8.3 Nomination process

Firstly, the Secretariat requests the Official contact Point (OCP) to nominate a person to be responsible for IPP data entry; and then, secondly, the course organizer invited nominated people to meeting.

This nomination process was implemented for the African region and was supported by the workshop participants, but is still ongoing as approximately 10 % of member countries have not yet submitted their 'IPP editor' nomination.

9. CONCLUSION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The workshop was carried out in accordance to the scheduled program, and the overall objectives were met. Participants benefited from the training, and were ready to contribute to the IPP upon return to their home countries.

The workshop noted the above strengths, weaknesses and recommendations put forward by the participants (<u>Appendix 4</u>). These issues need to be further discussed with the authorities at the Headquarters where decisions will be made for future improvement.

To the extent possible recommendations made will be incorporated into the national followup training activities, while systems improvements on the IPP will be implemented in full.

A first draft of 'needs' countries identified in various areas of concern with regard to the implementation of IPPC reporting obligations are summarized in *Appendix 5* (point 7.7).

The facilitator thanked participants for their enthusiasm and persistence, and reminded them of the need to maintain and up-date their NPPO websites within the IPP. He also emphasized the responsibility of participants as IPP editors on behalf of their countries and under this project. This includes organizing national follow-up training of their colleagues including senior officials (who may impact phytosanitary decision making) upon return to their home countries. Everybody has certainly learnt useful skills through the training.

He also thanked the hosts for their hospitality and resources made available for the running of this workshop.

Appendix 1: List of FAO staff, Project Coordinator, Participants and Secretariat

Information Exchange/International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) Regional Workshop for the Anglophone African Region

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Regional International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) Training Workshop for English speaking Africa, Accra, Ghana, 05 - 09 December 2005 (updated 10.12.2005)

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Appendix 2 – Workshop Program

Date	Time	Activity	Responsibility and
1st day	Session I:	Opening	Documents needed
Chair: Host institution - Into	er-African P	Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)	Ms. Sarah Olembo (SO)
	09:30-10:00	Registration	MoA Minister & FAORAF ADG / all participants
	10:00-10:15	Opening: Host institution and / or RPPO	SO (IAPSC)
	10:15-10:25	Opening: FAO / IPPC	Jan Breithaupt (JB) (FAO-IPPC)
			Hannah Clarendon (HC) (FAO RAF)
	10:25-10:30	Organizational announcements,	IAPSC
'		Nomination of a WS Rapporteur, Chair for Sessions IV+V	
	Tea/Coffee		<u> </u>
Session II: Introduction to	o Workshop	Programme on Information Exchange Capacity Building	
Chair: Host institution			
	10:45-11:15	Introduction of Participants (incl. brief summary of experience with using the IPP)	all participants (max. 2 minutes/person)
	11:15-11:30	Presentation of the workshop programme (IPPC) – Adoption of Agenda	JB: WS Agenda, (Handout no.1 = HO 1)
	11:30-11:45	Workshop Objectives and expected Outputs (IPPC)	JB (ref. to IPP Workplan 2005)
	11:45-12:30	Introduction to information exchange under the IPPC	JB: IPPC Flowcharts (HO 4),
	Lunch		PowerPoint (HO 5/1), (ref. Support Group rep.)
Session III: Country Repo	orts on Nation	nal Information Exchange processes within the IPPC Framework	
Chair: IPPC Secretariat			
1.	14:00-17:00	Country Presentations on National Information Exchange Processes	All workshop participants: max. 10 minutes
		-> incl. Pros- and cons about using the IPP in each WS-participating country	presentation per country (e.g. PowerPoints);
			Open discussion
2nd day			
Session IV: Reporting ob	ligations und	ler the IPPC	
Chair:			
	09:00-10:00	Role of IPPC official contact points (IPPC Secretariat) &	JB: IPPC-Strategic Direction 2 (HO2 & 3)
		NPPO information exchange obligations (IPPC Secretariat & RPPO),> Using the IPP to meet Reporting Obligations	PowerPoint (HO 5/1) JB: PowerPoint (HO 5/2 & HO 8);
		-> Using the IPP to meet Reporting Obligations	List of NPPOs and RPPOs (HO 9)
	10:00-10:30	Official versus Scientific information	JB: PowerPoint (HO 5/3)
	10:45-11:15	How does the SPS-notification system fit into this	JB: PowerPoint SPS Agreement (HO 5/4)
	11:15-11:45	SPS implications for African countries while dealing with the USA	Robertson, Shawn (ACCRA / WARP), APHIS advisor to USAID / WARP
	11:50-12:00	Introduction to- and Demonstration of the IPP (IPPC Secretariat)	
Introduction to the IPP		-> Background information on the IPP	JB: online; IPPC/IPP Brochure
	Lunch		

Session V: Introduction to the IPP	
Chair: 13:45-14:15 i. Purpose of the IPP	IPP User Guide (HO 6); ISPMs
ii. Layout of the IPP iii. Retrieving information iv. Data entry	Data Entry forms-Templates (HO 7)
Session VI: Practical Sessions (I) 14:15-17:00 IPP Navigation & Practical exercises	
i. NPPO contact points ii. NPPO information iii. Standards iv. News v. Events vi. RPPO information vii. Meeting papers/reports viii. Search ix. Advanced search Demonstration of how to find answers to given Navigation exercises Conclusion: reflection on key learning points from Day 2	JB: online, IPP User Guide (HO 6) CD-ROMs NPPO lists ISPMs online, IPP User Guide online, IPP User Guide RPPO lists online, IPP User Guide online, IPP User Guide Questions to practical Navigation exercises
3rd day	
Session VII: Practical Sessions (II) 09:00-09:30 10:00-12:30 14:00-17:00 Data entry — Preparation of information for entry into the IPP using templates Data entry Reporting Obligations (for NPPOs): 1. Pest reports (Articles IV 2(b) & VIII 1(a)); 2. Description of the NPPOs (Article IV 4); 3. Phytosanitary restrictions, requirements and prohibitions (Article VII 2(b)); 4. Points of entry with specific restrictions (Article VII 2(d)); 5. List of regulated pest (Article VII 2(i)); 6. Emergency actions (Article VII 2) Conclusion: reflection on key learning points from Day 3	JB JB Data Entry forms/ Templates (HO 7) New revised Text (NRT: HO 2) IPP User Guide (Help manual: HO 6)

4th day						
ession VIII: Practical Sessions continued (III)						
09:00-09:3	JB					
10:00-12.3	Data entry and navigation	Data entry templates (HO 7)				
		open discussion				
Session IX: Practical Sessions cor	tinued (IV)					
14:00-16:	0 Presentations of data added by country to the IPP	online				
	Open discussion: Questions-answers etc. & Workshop Evaluation Form	Workshop evaluation form (HO 10)				
Conclusion: reflection on key learning	points from Day 4					
5th day						
Session X: Closing						
Chair: Host institution						
09:00-09:3	0 Workshop evaluation	Workshop Evaluation form (HO 10)				
09:30-11.0	O Adoption of the report					
	Closing remarks					
	100 0 5 1 0 D 1 5	ID 0 110				
	IPPC & FAORAF representative	JB & HC				
-12	:00 RPPO representative	SO				

Appendix 3 – Documents on <u>CD folders</u> (or directly to participant's USBs) prepared during the workshop, and

List of <u>Handouts</u> - <u>Binders</u> provided to workshop participants

Fold	der name		Contents
Country Reports		i.	20 participating countries (Africa); (see <u>Appendix 2</u> above)
Workshop presentations		i.	Flow-chart explaining information exchange and document
1 1			dissemination under the IPPC
			Information exchange and the IPPC
		ii. iii.	Role of IPPC Official Contact Points
		iv.	SPS Notification System
		v.	The role and relationship of scientific and official information
Practical	Handouts	i.	Workshop Agenda (= HandOut no. 01)
sessions	Handouts		IPPC Brochure
sessions			IPP CD-ROMs
			relevant ISPMs (no. 8, 13, 17, 19, 21 and 24)
		ii.	Annex XV of the Report of the Third Session of the ICPM
			(Information Exchange/Reporting Obligations)
		iii.	Report on Strategic Direction 2: Information Exchange
		iv.	Flow charts on IPPC Information exchange (5)
		v.	PowerPoint presentations (5):
		•	Workshop objectives and expected outputs
		•	Introduction to information exchange under the IPPC (PowerPoint-Handout 5/1 & HO 4)
			 NPPO information exchange obligations
		•	Role of IPPC official contact points (PowerPoint-HO 5/2)
		•	Presentation on official versus scientific information (PowerPoint-HO 5/3)
		•	SPS Notification System (SPS Agreement-IPPC/WTO) (PowerPoint-HO 5/4)
		•	Country Reports on National Information Exchanges processes within the IPPC Framework
			Benefits of using electronic communications (Country Reports)
			Introduction to the IPP (online)
		vi.	IPP User Guide (= Help manual)
		vii.	Templates = Data entry forms (9)
		viii.	Role and function of Contact Points
			List of NPPO contact points
		ix.	Role of RPPOs
			List of RPPO Contacts
			List of member countries
		х.	Workshop Evaluation form
			IPP workplan 2005/6
			Final report of IPP-Support Group meeting (January 20-23, 2004)
			List/Contacts of members
	Templates for	i.	Calendar
	NPPO forms	ii.	Contact
		iii.	News Article
		iv.	Official Pest Report
		v.	Optional Reporting
		vi.	Publication
		vii.	Reporting obligation
		viii.	Technical project
		ix.	Website

User manual	i.	About the IPP
	ii.	All help document
	iii.	Calendar
	iv.	Contacts
	v.	Data entry in the IPP
	vi.	FAQs
	vii.	Help text for data entry forms
	viii.	IPP subtitle help manual
	ix.	IPP help manual
	х.	Navigation and browsing the IPP
	xi.	News
	xii.	Optional reporting
	xiii.	Organization of information in the IPP
	xiv.	Pest report
	XV.	Project
	xvi.	Publications
	xvii.	Reporting obligation
	xviii.	Websites

REFERENCE & further backgound information:

- i) All background information on the training workshop itself is available online in the IPP:
 - -> https://www.ippc.int/id/88563?language=en
- ii) More background information about the FAO Regional Project, TCP/RAF/30313:

This project will build basic national and sub-regional capabilities through the development of a regional- and national information exchange framework, training of sub-regional and national staff and joint operations between regional and national staff in effective phytosanitary information management. Officially nominated personal from each Intern-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) member country will have specific responsibilities with regard to provision of official national information. These staff is expected to stay in place long enough to train others and to actively engage in exchange of such phytosanitary information.

Officially nominated and trained national and sub-regional (information-) personnel will be in place to assist countries to meet their national information exchange obligations under the IPPC. They will have the know how to retrieve and disseminate relevant official phytosanitary information, and be able to enter official information on behalf of their respective National Plant Protection Organizations (**NPPO**) into the IPP. Besides they are expected to train other national personnel in the exchange of official information.

Countries shall cooperate to prevent the spread and introduction of quarantine pests, and to promote measures for their official control (as outlined in the principles of plant quarantine as related to international trade, International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures (**ISPM**) #1). This will lead to **harmonization of phytosanitary regulations** in Africa, and to the development of regional strategies against the introduction and spread of plant pests (insects, plant pathogens, weeds etc).

In line with all above information on the project activities, and in view of globalization and trade liberalization, African countries are expected to become much more involved as full partners in international agricultural trade which now imposes many more stringent conditions on agricultural imports from developing countries. This compels African countries to seriously address phytosanitary issues that can affect the quality of agricultural produce destined for the international markets or improve market access. African countries must therefore strictly comply with the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS-Agreement) and abide by the agreements and protocols of the IPPC.

Appendix 4: Workshop Evaluation – RESULTS

Please enter a rating of 1 - 5, (5 for highest rating) for each of the boxes provided:

- 1. Agenda topics and Workshop Program
- 1.1 How relevant were the following presentations to the IPP?

Topic	Rating
Presentation of the workshop program	4.84
Workshop objectives and expected outputs	4.94
Introduction to information exchange under the IPPC	4.78
Official vs. optional provision of information	3.94
SPS agreement	4.36
NPPO information exchange obligations	4.63
Role of IPPC official contact points	4.74
Country Reports on National Information Exchanges processes within the IPPC Framework	4.18
Introduction to the IPP	4.89

1.2 Please list other workshop topics that should be included in the facilitators' presentations:

No.	Suggested topics						
	Implications of IPP information on trade						
	Proper lists of national pests lists/ preparation of pest lists/ quarantine pests						
	and locations						
	Training on corrective measures in submitting reports						
	PRA/ Methods for PRA						
	Reporting obligations other than ISPMs						
	• Complexities in fighting transboundary pests						
	Role of IAPSC						
	Responsibilities of NPPO members						
	Web design/ html						
	Relationship between PIC and IPPC						
	Conflict resolution in International Trade						
	Assistance for capacity building						
	List of organic plant pesticides						
	List of toxic plants						
	_						

		Rating	
1.3	Did you find the handouts useful?	4.87	
1.4	Suggestions, additional comments in relation to agenda topics:		
	 Longer sessions needed Agenda is inclusive of all objectives 		
	 Add more examples of data entry/completing templates as training materials 	g	
	Additional keywords needed		
	 Include option to delete outdated projects and websites 		
	More practical handouts		
	Greater information/explanation on reporting obligations		

2. Practical Sessions

		Rating
2.1	Was the duration of the practical sessions sufficient?	4.44
2.2	Suggest a suitable practical sessions duration:4.5 days	
2.3	Was the equipment provided sufficient?	4.6
2.4	Was the venue of the workshop suitable?	4.56
2.5	Were the facilities provided satisfactory?	4.44
2.6	After this workshop, how confident do you feel in your capacity to manage the NPPO information in the IPP?	4.47

General comments on the practical sessions:

- Inspiring, useful and educative practice sessions
- Lack of facilities is a hindrance
- Facilities rather small
- Increase number of facilitators for better understanding and participation by trainees
- Easy to understand and enriching
- Interactive with enough time to practice what is being taught; use of test server very helpful
- Additional keywords needed: Points of entry; websites, awareness/ education/communication programme, NPPO structure, research, maps.
- Better definition of scientific info so as to know whether or not it should be for publication on IPP
- Sessions allow participants hands-on experience in data entry and data management

- Trainer and assistant very helpful
- Allowing time and facilities for extra practice would be desirable
- Add pop up windows for subtopics in IPP
- Quick log-out function necessary (especially in countries with slow connection)
- Additional training on how to correct mistakes when submitting information on the computer
- More time may be needed for people not comfortable using computers
- Some countries need assistance in getting equipment (i.e. laptops)

3. Problems/ limitations of the workshop

3.1 Please list the problems and limitations you encountered during the workshop:

Problems/ limitations				
Hakuna Matata!!!				
Better arrangement of space – tables were too small; room was not the				
t				
Test site lacking link to the production site				
Explanations were a bit fast				
Handouts better marked				
Country report presentation should be more clearly defined				

3.2 Please list the strengths and weaknesses of the workshop:

	•
strengths	weaknesses
 Well prepared/very knowledgeable 	 Accommodation and training site
trainer and workshop arrangements	should be in same location so as to allow
(announced with enough anticipation, etc)	for more practice time
 Practice and question sessions 	 Programme was too tight and more
allowed for enough time	time should be allowed to get to know
• Handouts were well organized in a	other participants for better regional
folder for each participant	collaboration
 Very relevant and applicable 	• Issuing a certificate for participation
• In a few days participants were able	would be advisable
to feel confident in using the IPP	 People invited should be somewhat
• Trainer was attentive to all	knowledgeable in computers
participants	 No social events
• Transportation from hotel to venue	 May be better if organized to
was provided	include OCP in training as well
• Participatory structure / interactive	 Only people from countries with
 Flexibility in addressing questions 	internet connection can avail of this facility
by participants	 Could have more trainers
 Good interaction among 	
participants	
• Technical backup always available	

FAO staff always ready to assist
 Workshop designed to equip the right people for entering data on IPP
 Good time management for activities
 Participants very interested

4. <u>Internal arrangements</u>

Please comment on the following:

		Rating
4.1	Accommodations	4.11
4.2	Meals	4.36
4.3	Social events	2.09

General comments on the internal arrangements:

- Late delivery of DSA created many problems for participants
- Hotel was too expensive and participants did not have the option of staying elsewhere
- Some social/tourist events could have been arranged break mid-week for some sightseeing
- Choice of hotel not optimal
- Should have internet availability
- Jan played a role in keeping participants happy

Appendix 5: Needs analysis for each participating country's NPPO

Yes Yes Yes No Yes	20 10 17 Yes 26	None Yes Yes	Yes Yes/Lim. Yes Yes/lim. Limited	Yes/rev. Yes/fin. Yes-1992 Yes/rev.	No No No	Yes Yes No	No Yes-once No	No Partially
Yes Yes Yes No Yes	10 17 Yes 26	Yes Yes No	Yes/Lim. Yes Yes/lim.	Yes/fin. Yes-1992	No No	Yes	Yes-once	Partially
Yes Yes Yes No Yes	10 17 Yes 26	Yes Yes No	Yes/Lim. Yes Yes/lim.	Yes/fin. Yes-1992	No No	Yes	Yes-once	Partially
Yes Yes Ves	17 Yes 26	Yes No	Yes Yes/lim.	Yes-1992	No			•
Yes No	Yes 26	No	Yes/lim.			No	No	No
lo Yes	26			Yes/rev.				110
lo Yes	26			Yes/rev.				
/es	-	Yes	Limited		Yes	No	Yes	No
				1994	No	No	No	No
			(centralized)					
7	Yes50	Yes	Yes	Yes/rev.	8 yes	Yes	Limited	Yes/limited
es	50	Yes	No	1973	Yes	Yes	Yes	no
Zes	12	3labs	Limited	Yes 1950	No	No	No	No
'es	Yes?	Yes?	Yes	Yes/rev.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
lo	11	Good	Limited	Yes	No	No	Deficient	Fairly good
lo	Not	Yes-	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes-part.
	adequate	path.						
Zes	Yes957 (country)	Minimal	Yes (centralized)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Zes –	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes basic
Zes .	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Zes	Yes	Yes good	Yes	Yes/rev.	Yes	?	Yes	Yes
Zes	6	Poor	Yes (centralized)	Rev.	No	Yes	Some	Poor
Zes	165	Yes inadequate	Limited	1997	Yes	Not com.	Inadequate	inadequate
Not et	Yes	Yes/ inadequate	Limited	Yes/rev.	In process	No	Limited	No
76	es o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	es Yes? to 11 to Not adequate tes Yes957 (country) tes Yes tes Yes tes Yes tes 165 tot Yes	es Yes? Yes? o 11 Good o Not Yes- adequate path. es Yes957 Minimal (country) es Yes Yes es Yes No es Yes Yes good es 6 Poor es 165 Yes inadequate ot Yes Yes/	es Yes? Yes? Yes o 11 Good Limited o Not Yes- adequate path. es Yes957 Minimal Yes (country) es Yes Yes Yes es Yes Yes o No No es Yes Yes o Yes Yes o Yes o Yes Yes o Yes o Yes Yes o Yes	es 12 3labs Limited Yes 1950 es Yes? Yes Yes Yes/rev. for 11 Good Limited Yes for Not	les 12 3labs Limited Yes No 1950 les Yes? Yes Yes/rev. Yes lo 11 Good Limited Yes No lo Not	es 12 3labs Limited Yes No No 1950 es Yes? Yes? Yes Yes/rev. Yes Yes o 11 Good Limited Yes No No o Not Yes Yes Yes Yes No Yes adequate path. es Yes957 Minimal Yes Yes No Yes (country) Yes Yes No No es Yes Yes Yes Yes No No es Yes Yes Yes Yes No No es Yes Yes Yes Yes/rev. Yes es 6 Poor Yes Rev. No Yes es 165 Yes Limited 1997 Yes Not cot Yes Yes/ Limited Yes/rev. In No es Yes Yes Yes/rev. In No es Yes/rev. In No es	es Yes? Yes? Yes Yes/rev. Yes Yes Yes o 11 Good Limited Yes No No Deficient Not Yes- adequate path. es Yes957 (country) es Yes Yes Yes No Yes No es Yes Yes Yes No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No No Yes No No No No No

Appendix 6: Membership of African countries in International Organizations (IPPC, FAO, Codex Alimentarius, WTO, CBD, Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, OIE)

Country	IPPC	FAO	Codex Alimentarius	WTO	CBD	Cartagena Protocol	OIE
Africa							
Algeria	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Angola		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Benin		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Botswana		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burkina Faso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burundi		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Cameroon		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cape Verde	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Central	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
African							
Republic							
Chad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Comoros		✓			✓		✓
Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Côte d'Ivoire	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Democratic		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Republic of							
the Congo							
Equatorial	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Guinea							
Eritrea	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Gabon		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Gambia		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ghana	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guinea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

Guinea Bissau		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Kenya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lesotho		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Liberia	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Madagascar		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malawi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Mali	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mauritania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mauritius	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Morocco	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Mozambique		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Namibia		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Niger	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Senegal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sierra Leone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Rwanda		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sao Tome and		✓			✓		✓
Principe							
Somalia		✓					✓
South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swaziland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Togo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tunisia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Uganda		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
United	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Republic of							
Tanzania							
Zambia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zimbabwe		✓	<u> </u>	✓	✓	✓	✓

Appendix 7: Opening speech by the

Honorable Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture of Ghana:

Dr. Nii Okai Hasmmond

Opening Address

Official Opening of the Regional Training Workshop on Information Exchange and the International Phytosanitary Portal
05 December, FAORAF, Accra, Ghana

PARTICIPANTS AT IPP OPENING CEREMONY

<u>by</u>:

- Dr. Nii Okai Hammond

Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture of Ghana

FAORAF

- Mr. Oloche A. Edache FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Africa

- Mr. Dieudonné Koguiyagda
 Chief Operations Branch, RAFR
- Mr. Joachim Laubhouet-Akadié
 Country Programme Officer, RAFR
- Ms. Hannah Clarendon Plant Protection Officer

Inter-African-Phytosanitary Council

Ms. Sarah Olembo, Chairman on behalf of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (**IAPSC**) **Mr. Joseph Zafack**, Editor IAPSC

IPPC Secretariat

Mr. Jan Breithaupt of the International Plant Protection Convention Secretariat (IPPC) Colleagues from AU member countries and other regional organisations
Senior officials of plant protection organisations

Ladies and gentlemen,

'Welcome' to Ghana, I am obliged to thank the UN – FAO / FAORAF and the IPPC Secretariat for coming together with IAPSC and African Union to plan and implement this training workshop. Of recent, FAORAF and IAPSC have had a number of joint capacity building activities in different regions and I am grateful for the increasing strength in the links between the two organisations - in practical terms collaboration does not mean much without joint activities.

It must be recognized that in this era of information technology the role of information exchange and the mode of information movement are of paramount <u>importance for decision</u> making and capacity building in the various areas of concern.

In addition, electronic information exchange also provides for **transparency**, clarity and **timeliness** on the availability of the information.

The establishment and availability of the **International Phytosanitary Portal** (**IPP**) facility will facilitate, enhance and strengthen the capacity of contracting parties to **communicate efficiently**, **effectively** and **timely** with the IPPC Secretariat, and even more importantly between and among IPPC members, especially **between trading partners**!

With this workshop it is hoped that the national capacity of the contracting parties of this region will be increased.

The training on the use of the IPP -and how to access official information for use in the phytosanitary decision making process should enhance participant's competency in their endeavor to adhere and **fulfill the obligations** required.

It is my hope that this training workshop will assist in providing a positive direction towards <u>enhanced information sharing</u> by being able to enter relevant information correctly and timely into the IPP, and,

the results of this training workshop being translated into **more interaction** especially among African countries through effective information exchange.

It has often been said that the larger countries in Africa which are moving from subsistence to semi-commercial and commercial farming and which earn significant foreign exchange from agricultural exports are the ones that benefit from the regional assistance in **biosecurity** and trade facilitation. - The product of agriculture is vital to their food security. And these countries and territories are trying hard to diversify agricultural production both for food security and for export within the region, particularly following the recent formalisation of the international agreements. Also, for both big and small countries protecting local agricultural production and thus food security by building strong capacity in biosecurity is of utmost importance.

For a number of years, focus of provided assistance was on strengthening border security of AU-member countries. But in recent years a major direction-shift was made which served to deal with priority needs related to the facilitation of trade resulting from biosecurity impacts exemplified in the **WTO SPS agreement**.

Looking around this room, it is satisfying to see senior officers who have developed through this partnership to become effective national impact points for the joint NPPO-FAO-AU effort to strengthen capacity in border control in relation to biosecurity on the one hand and on the other, biosecurity in relation to trade facilitation, as well as updating related legislations and regulations.

In terms of information exchange, IAPSC, FAORAF and other partner agencies have assisted countries and territories over the years with computer hardware, software and other accessories and provided training on the use of these equipments and tools. FAORAF has also provided extensive assistance to countries and territories in gathering baseline information and data on pest occurrences through pest and disease surveys. The IAPSC, FAORAF plant protection service has been active in updating the national pest occurrence data. It is good to know that many NPPOs have been using these sanitary and phytosanitary information to assist in their biosecurity decision making processes and in some countries by private sector in negotiating market access for agricultural export commodities.

However without suitable information capture systems, the storing, using and sharing of the national data on pests have been cumbersome and in many instances left out of date and rarely used or shared. Clearly NPPOs needed a user-friendly database interface and an electronic

engine that was capable of safely storing the data and facilitating the efficient querying and other uses that users may wish to subject the database to.

Already, examples of significant positive outcomes facilitated by presence of the Pest List Databases (PLD) and exchanges of information exist. These include facilitating **Pest Risk Analysis** (**PRA**); also, the exchange of phytosanitary information has enabled countries and territories to increase surveillance and inspection regimes for conveyance arriving from high risk ports.

In this age of trade globalisation if we are to have effective biosecurity services to facilitate trade and safeguard local agriculture production, we cannot overemphasise the importance of maintaining up-to-date phytosanitary information and being able to share that information with trading partners as well as relevant regional and international organisations. You would be aware that under the International Plant Protection Convention, **member countries are obliged to exchange certain phytosanitary information** with the public at large. Likewise, information available under this obligation and available through mechanisms such as the **IPP** can be used for various important functions the NPPOs perform on a daily basis.

It is increasingly evident that governments are becoming more outward looking in so far as information sharing is concerned. Why else would senior representatives agree to maintain and update their national pest lists on the Internet and share the information globally? I therefore have good reason to believe that more countries would make the move to become members of the IPPC.

At the present time 29 African countries are IPPC members / 39 are WTO members. I am sure we would agree that African countries stand to gain significantly more if all countries become members of the IPPC and thus able to contribute to the international plant protection standard setting processes rather than by being active spectators only.

I believe many of you are not familiar with the **International Phytosanitary Portal**. ...Well, by the end of this workshop, you should all be experts in its use and hopefully ensure that your NPPOs will benefit from its regular use.

You should upon your return to your countries <u>train other colleagues</u> in the use of the IPP and <u>promote the use of the IPP</u> to senior management!

Ladies and gentlemen, I wish you well in your deliberations in the next five days. I trust you will leave this workshop burdened with loads of new information and with renewed commitment to the cause and thus more able to persuade colleagues higher up in the policy making chain to walk your talk as no doubt you do yours.

It is my honour and pleasure to declare this Regional training workshop on Information Exchange and the International Phytosanitary Portal, open.