



منظمة الأغذية
والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

联合国
粮食及
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Food
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Продовольственная и
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Organización
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COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Sixth Session

Rome, 14-18 March 2011

International Regional Organisation for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) Report

Agenda Item 8.6 of the Provisional Agenda

1. A report from the International Regional Organisation for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA) is provided in the Annex.

Annex

International Regional Organisation for Plant and Animal Health (OIRSA)

Sixth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures

Activities 2010 – 2011 on Phytosanitary Issues

Revision of ISPM projects

1 National workshops for revision of ISPM projects for consultation 2010, with participation of producers, the Academy and researchers, were promoted in some member countries. In addition, a regional workshop was held for revision of ISPM projects, attended by delegates of the nine member countries.

Cooperation OIRSA-IPPC

2 OIRSA collaborated with the IPPC translating three projects of ISPM for countries consultation 2010, and The Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) prototype tool. The Secretariat demonstrated the PCE to NPPO's officials of the OIRSA member countries by means of a teleconference patronised by OIRSA.

Quarantine Services Evaluated

3 The quarantine services at the points of entry of the member countries were evaluated using a procedure developed by OIRSA. These evaluations were reported to the countries, and are being applied to determine investment priorities to improve the efficacy of these services.

Phytosanitary Campaigns

4 The member countries were assisted in developing capacities of diagnosis for citrus Huanglongbing (HLB), as well as for detecting, delimiting and monitoring the pest. Actions of surveillance of the pest, eradicating outbreaks, and vector control were supported also. In addition, OIRSA emergency funds were put at the disposal of every country individually, and of the region as a whole. Participation of international experts [from the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA), the Brazil Fund for Defence of Citriculture (FUNDECITRUS), the USDA/APHIS and the US Sugar Corporation], was sponsored for training technicians in conducting surveys, bacterial biology and management, and control of the vector insect. A network of experts who are supporting the divulgation tasks and providing technical support for control of the pest in the countries is maintained in the region. Informative material about the pest was produced in cooperation with the countries. Furthermore, in order to know the last technological advances in HLB control in Brazil, a technical visit to FUNDECITRUS was arranged, with the participation of 51 technicians of the official sector and private enterprise of the 9 member countries. On the other hand, thanks to a combined effort of OIRSA- SENASICA/SAGARPA, FUNDECITRUS experts held work sessions to pass on successful experiences on control of the pest in Brazil to citrus producers from several Mexican States.

5 OIRSA sponsors a laboratory for production of *Anagyrus kamali*, parasitoid of the pink hibiscus mealybug (*Maconellicoccus hirsutus*) in Belize, in order to supply parasitoids to any country of the region in the event of an outbreak of the pest. Currently, the parasitoids produced are liberated in Belizean territory, which has contributed to maintain the pest populations at low incidence levels and within urban areas, without reach of the areas of commercial crops.

6 Support was provided to the programme of surveillance of *Anastrepha grandis* of the National Plant Health Direction (DNSV/MIDA) of Panama, and to the eradication of the pest from the Darien zone, at the Panama/Colombia border; re-establishing the access to international markets of cucurbitaceous produced in other zones of this country.

7 In coordination with the National Service of Agricultural Health, Food Safety and Quality, (SENASICA) of Mexico, a regional workshop on management of locust (*Schistocerca piceifrons*) was held in this country. In addition, formative material about this pest was prepared. OIRSA provides assistance to its member countries in surveillance and control of *S. piceifrons piceifrons*, especially in countries with areas where the insect is endemic, to prevent and control the disproportionate increase of its populations.

8 A regional workshop on pests of palms was held in coordination with the Secretariat of Agriculture and Husbandry (SAG), the Honduran Foundation for Agricultural Research (FHIA) and the Agricultural Pan-American School (known as Zamorano) of Honduras. Palms crops (in particular *Cocos nucifera* and *Elaeis guineensis*), are of great socio-economical importance in several member countries.

Fruit Flies and Pest Free Areas

9 Support is continually given to the countries of the region (Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Costa Rica) for the establishment and maintenance of fruit flies free areas. In Panama, an experts panel on fruit flies was held in cooperation with the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA), the IAEA and USDA. Its goals were: a) defining strategies to prevent the introduction of fruit flies from other regions of the world, of great impact on the international trade; b) establishing an eradication programme for the Mediterranean fruit fly; and c) analyzing the most effective methods to combat native fruit flies affecting the economy and trade, such as the mango, guava and papaya fruit flies.

10 OIRSA, together with Meso-American Fruit-farming Project (PROMEFRUT), is currently coordinating the component of health, quality and food safety, within the framework of development of strategic alliances with regional agencies and institutions benefiting the phytosanitary situation of the member countries. Furthermore, there is a project to support the exportation of fruits and vegetables from pest free areas (PFA) and low pest prevalence areas (LPPA) presently under operation.

Trade Facilitation

11 In Honduras, the structures to implement the WTO SPS Agreement are being strengthened through a project funded by the Fund for Application of Standards and Trade Fostering, currently under execution.

Plans of contingency against pests

12 The following Plans of contingency against outbreaks of quarantine pest have been published:
Huanglongbing

([http://www.oirsa.org/aplicaciones/subidoarchivos/BibliotecaVirtual/HUANGLONGBINGPLANDEC
ONTINGENCIAOIRSAJULIO2009.pdf](http://www.oirsa.org/aplicaciones/subidoarchivos/BibliotecaVirtual/HUANGLONGBINGPLANDEC
ONTINGENCIAOIRSAJULIO2009.pdf));

Maconellicoccus hirsutus

([http://www.oirsa.org/aplicaciones/subidoarchivos/BibliotecaVirtual/Maconellicoccus_hirsutus_Plan_d
e_contingencia.pdf](http://www.oirsa.org/aplicaciones/subidoarchivos/BibliotecaVirtual/Maconellicoccus_hirsutus_Plan_d
e_contingencia.pdf));

Coconut Lethal Yellowing

([http://www.oirsa.org/aplicaciones/subidoarchivos/BibliotecaVirtual/PlancontingenciaALCOIRSA201
0.pdf](http://www.oirsa.org/aplicaciones/subidoarchivos/BibliotecaVirtual/PlancontingenciaALCOIRSA201
0.pdf))

This task will continue with other quarantine pests already selected.

Phytosanitary alerts and actions regarding contingent pests

13 Phytosanitary alerts for consideration of the member countries were issued regarding: *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* Race 4 Tropical (FOC R4T) in musaceae; *Raffaelea lauricola* in lauraceous, and *Fusarium guttiforme* in pineapple (including a visit of officers from the member countries to areas out of the OIRSA Region where *F. guttiforme* is present and causing economic losses). In Honduras, a regional workshop was held on tomato leaf miner [South America tomato moth] (*Tuta absoluta* Meyrick). Additionally, assistance has been provided to member countries to carry out detection surveys of this pest in tomato crops (both in open field and in sheltered environments), and trainings have been conducted on prevention and control of this pest. Also in Honduras, the Regional Workshop: “Potato psyllid /*Ca. Liberibacter solanacearum*: A new bacterial-insect vector complex causing diseases of potato and tomato in the Americas” was held with the support of the National Service of Agricultural Health (SENASA/SAG), the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Universities such as the Autónoma of Sinaloa and the University of Arizona, and the Honduran Foundation for Agricultural Research (FHIA). Nicaragua held a national course on management of *Paratrioza* (*Bactericera cockerelli*) and its association with the bacteria “*Ca. Liberibacter solanacearum*”.