



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



International
Plant Protection
Convention

REPORT

2018 International Plant Protection Convention Regional Workshop for Africa

Antananarivo, Madagascar
11-13 September 2018



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1. Participants Registration

- [1] The registration and issuance of workshop folders was facilitated by the FAO Office for Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles.

2. Opening of the meeting

2.1 Opening statement by host NPPO

- [2] The Head from the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Madagascar welcomed the participants, recalling the importance of such workshop and in general of the activities conducted by the IPPC Secretariat. She reported on the fruitful outputs of the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation conducted in 2017 with the support of the IPPC Secretariat.

2.2 Opening statement by IAPSC

- [3] The IAPSC Executive Director welcomed all participants and thanked all co-organizers for the excellent preparation of the meeting, which was undertaken hand in hand with contributions from all.

2.3 Opening statement by the FAO Office

- [4] The FAO permanent representative for Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles greeted all attendants, highlighting phytosanitary activities conducted in the area and their importance.

2.4 Opening speech by the IPPC Secretariat

- [5] The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Secretary welcomed all and acknowledged the financial support from the IPPC China South-South Cooperation project and the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of the African Union (AU-IAPSC) in sponsoring this workshop. He underlined that this workshop is organized by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) in collaboration with the the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Office for Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles; AU-IAPSC; and the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Madagascar. He highlighted the 2018 theme for the IPPC - Plant Health and the Environment - leading to 2020 as the International Year of Plant Health. He highlighted that for the first time, this workshop was attended by over 50 participants from 29 contracting parties. He noted that for the first time, two FAO sub-offices attended: FAO Subregional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE) and FAO Subregional Office for Southern Africa (SFS). In addition, the International Seed Federation and the African Seed Trade Association (AFSTA) also participated in the workshop.

2.5 Opening statement by host country

- [6] The General Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture welcomed all participants and declared the workshop open.

2.6 Video message highlighting the 2018 Annual Theme from the Secretary of the IPPC

- [7] The IPPC Secretariat works very closely with governments in sustaining their environment by getting their support to become contracting party to the IPPC.
- [8] The video is available online and can be accessed through the given link <https://youtube/KSj5qViE3k0>

2.7 Objectives and expected outcomes of the workshop

- [9] The objectives of the workshop were presented by the IPPC Secretariat and are as follows:
- (1) Learn how to analyze draft ISPMs and formulate productive comments;
 - (2) Build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on all IPPC related activities; and
 - (3) Exchange experiences at the regional level.

3. Meeting arrangements

3.1 Election of the Chairperson

- [10] Ms. Saholy Ramiliarijaona Nomenjanahary (Madagascar) was elected as the Chairperson.

3.2 Election of the Rapporteurs

- [11] Mr Kgabo Matlala (South Africa) was elected as rapporteur for English and Mr. Bah Boni (Ivory Coast) for French.

3.3 Adoption of the agenda

- [12] The agenda was adopted without amendment, as available in Annex 1.

4. Administrative matters

4.1 Participants lists

- [13] The list of participants is available in Annex 2.

4.2 Local information

- [14] The local organizers briefed the participants on logistical information and arrangements.

5. Implementation of the IPPC Project on Capacity Development under the Framework of FAO-China SSC Programme

5.1 Introduction on the IPPC Project on Capacity Development under the Framework of FAO-China SSC

- [15] The IPPC Secretary explained that the four components of the project on capacity development under the Framework of the FAO-China SSC Programme were:

- Demands for IPPC Contracting Party (CP);
- Relevance of the IPPC-FAO-China SSC project;
- Core Activities & budget; and
- Outcome and output: key indicators.

- [16] The project is expected to ensure food security, to promote an increase in agricultural trade of participating CPs with China by 4-5 percent and to strengthen the capacity of participating CPs to implement IPPC and its ISPMs. The output indicators would include capacity built for 300 representatives from 100 CPs; bilateral and inter regional cooperation enhanced and increased presence and visibility for plant health. The participants were informed of the achievements of the project: two IPPC Regional Workshops and 2 National Reporting Obligations Workshops were supported, a “One Road” High Level Symposium was organized and the International Year of Plant Health was supported.

5.2 Chinese initiative “One Belt and One Road” in relation to plant health

- [17] Ms Dongxin Feng, deputy director of partnerships and South-South Cooperation Division (DPS), explained that South-South Cooperation (SSC) is the mutual sharing and exchange of development solutions - knowledge, experiences and good practices, policies, technology and resources - between and among countries in the global South. Between 1996 and 2017, the financial commitment of countries in South-South Cooperation was of 371 million. China contributed USD 80 million to FAO to establish the FAO-China SSC Trust Fund. The deputy director provided different examples of projects.

5.3 FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme and its Role in Promoting Plant Health

- [18] Mr Kongming Wu, Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences (CAAS), gave an initial overview of plant health in China, indicating that more than 1000 species of crop pests are present and

represent a key factor to food security and safety. This leads to an overuse of pesticides. China therefore aims to:

- establish modern innovation system;
- establish monitoring and warning information system;
- establish modern quarantine and IAS management system;
- establish small farmers plant health service system; and
- train modern farmers.

[19] Mr Wu highlighted the importance of cooperation, taking the specific example of *Spodoptera frugiperda*. He also highlighted the role of plant health in China focusing on the “One Belt one Road” initiative, the use of new technologies in China, opportunities for the African continent and threats faced by smallholder farmers in China.

[20] The participants of the workshop recognized the importance to take the opportunity that China offers to build phytosanitary capacities in Africa.

6. Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues

6.1 Updates from CPM 13 and current projects

[21] In this agenda item, the IPPC Secretariat updated the participants on several issues, including the recognition of the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) as a regional plant protection organization, the IPPC strategic framework 2020 2030, the endorsement of the framework for standards and implementation, the implementation programme on surveillance which has been put on hold, the report on the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS), the reports from the Standards Committee (SC) and the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC), the update on the e-Phyto solution and the IPPC workplan and budget. CPM-14 will be held from 01 to 05 April 2019 in Rome, Italy.

[22] As per the status and funding mechanisms of the IPPC, the IPPC Secretariat referred to the following issues:

[23] CPM-13 (2018) adopted a simplified contributions mechanism as part of a sustainable funding initiative.

[24] The FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG-26) (October 2018) would be approached to increase the FAO Regular programme funds to the IPPC Secretariat from USD 3 million to USD 6 million (annually). Participants were asked to raise awareness towards their permanent representatives.

6.2 IPPC Secretariat work programme

[25] The Representative of the IPPC provided information about the flow chart of the IPPC Secretariat, the Standards Setting unit, the Implementation and Facilitation unit and the Integration and Support team. The description of these units and team presentations were accompanied by the 2018 work plan and an explanation on how each of these units/team operate.

7. Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards sent for 1st consultation: this session includes time for discussion, questions and answers on draft standards sent for 1st consultation

7.1 Online Comment System (OCS) training session

[26] The IPPC Standards Committee representative made a presentation outlining the benefits of the OCS which includes its safety, accessibility, accuracy, etc. The link between the OCS and the regional workshops and the tasks of participants to be completed prior, during and after the regional workshop were emphasized.

7.2 Call for topics: Standards and implementation

[27] The IPPC Secretariat highlighted the last call for topics: Standards and implementation, presenting on the process of the Call, the submission of topic proposals, the role of the Task force on Topics (TFT), the role of

the SC/IC, the use of the Framework for Standards and Implementation for the Call for Topics and links to further information.

7.3 Commodity standards (follow-up from CPM-13)

[28] The IPPC Secretariat presented the past efforts and discussions related to the drafting of commodity and pathways specific ISPMs. It was recalled that seven ISPMs out of forty-two relate to commodities or standards and differ in structure, content and breadth of coverage. Difficulties are encountered in drafting such standards which led the SC to ask the below questions to CPM-13:

1. Do requirements in ISPMs for commodities and pathways replace the need for technical justification?
2. Broad or narrow scope of ISPMs for commodities and pathways?
3. Pest or quarantine pest in ISPMs for commodities and pathways?
4. Should ISPMs for commodities and pathways include requirements or obligations for importing countries?

[29] CPM-13 agreed to convene a focus group on 3-5 October 2018 to consolidate these lessons learned in a policy paper to CPM-14 through SPG 2018.

7.4 Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)

[30] The following draft ISPMs were discussed and reviewed with a focus on both substantive and technical comments:

- Draft ISPM: Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)
- Draft Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)
- Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006)
- Draft 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001)

[31] The participants formed a francophone and an anglophone group to discuss comments on all draft ISPMs and presented them in plenary. All participants were invited to provide their country comments before the deadline of the 30 of September 2018 and endorse the comments from the 2018 regional workshop.

7.5 Review of general and substantive comments on the standards in second consultation

[32] Due to time constraint, comments on the standards in second consultation could not be undertaken, but participants were invited to provide their country comments on the OCS.

8. 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 workshop participants

8.1 FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities

[33] A presentation from the regional representatives of FAO was made regarding success stories on phytosanitary activities in the region coupled with potential capacity development activities.

[34] The representative from the FAO subregional office for Southern Africa (SFS) presented the plant health capacity development activities in the SADC region. She reported on the outcome of the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF) project which supported eight countries in Southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia) to improve their compliance to the WTO SPS measures in line with the SADC Annex to the Protocol on Trade.

[35] The representative from the FAO subregional office for Eastern Africa (SFE) presented activities related to the control of *Spodoptera frugiperda* and desert locust. He also reported on Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations conducted in Somalia and in South Sudan during the last years, resulting in the formulation of

phytosanitary legal frameworks in the two countries. He reported on further need in phytosanitary capacity development.

8.2 RPPO activities

- [36] The IAPSC Senio Scientific Officer reported on IAPSC activities for 2017 and 2018. Activities had been undertaken in 2017 on migratory pests through the organization of workshops. A workshop had also been organized on Integrated Pest management. Member states quarantine legislation and laws had been reviewed to ensure compliance with international requirement. A continental SPS Committee had also been organized. He reported on specific activities on *Spodoptera frugiperda*. For 2018, activities were conducted to ensure sufficient safe biological control agents are available to manage pests.

9. Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions) : this section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants *Implementation of ISPM 38: International Movement of Seed*

9.1 Implementation of ISPM 38: International movement of seeds

- [37] The representative from Nigeria had volunteered to deliver the presentation on ISPM 38: International Movement of Seed.
- [38] A representative from the International Seed Federation (ISF) made a presentation stating that many seeds (including pelleted and coated seeds) are moved internationally primarily for food and ornamental plant production but also for a number of other purposes (for example, production of biofuels, fibre, pharmacological as well as for pre-commercial (research, seed increase) purposes). Effective phytosanitary measures applied to the movement of seed are likely to decrease the number of potential regulated pests moving to new areas. They may also aid in improving food security by helping to ensure that imported seeds are free of pests of concern that could decrease seed fecundity and/or yield. The ISF regulated pest list initiative was introduced to the participants.

9.2 International Year of Plant Health in 2020: updates and discussion on country and regional-level contributions

- [39] The IPPC Secretary gave an update on the planned steps and activities for the International Year of Plant Health in 2020. He warmly invited all African NPPOs and stakeholders to take actions to support the IYPH proclamation and to plan for 2020 celebration.

9.3 The new Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC): work procedure, strategy and work programme

- [40] The representative from Kenya gave an overview of the background, purpose, membership, work procedures, main and current activities of the new Implementation and Capacity development Committee (IC).

9.4 National Reporting Obligations and Regulated Pests Lists: live demo and exercises.

- [41] The IPPC Secretariat briefed the participants on National Reporting Obligations and on the activities conducted on this topic within the Secretariat.

9.5 Plant health and environmental protection: background on the thematic year, events and CPM recommendations with a focus on the one on invasive alien plants

- [42] The representative from Democratic Republic of Congo explained the relevance of environmental protection for the IPPC, gave an overview of the CPM recommendation on alien species and of relevant ongoing partnerships and liaisons related to the topic. He then gave an update on the activities conducted by the IPPC Secretariat for the theme of environmental protection: the keynote speech of the CBD Executive Secretary, the videos produced, the organization of the special topic during CPM-13 and the launch of the IPPC e-learning course on inforMEA. Participants were encouraged to enhance plant protection laws and policies to include the protection of wild flora and biodiversity from pests.

9.6 Update on the Task Force on Sea Containers

- [43] The IPPC Secretariat delivered the presentation on the Task Force on Sea Containers which raised awareness to workshop participants on the risks that huge volumes of trade goods and produce moving internationally in Sea Containers pose as potential pathways for the spread of pests, which could result in huge costs to affected areas, not only in monetary terms but also to food security, agriculture and the environment. The sea containers flow was detailed, and the participants were posted on the SCTF key tasks and ongoing actions.

9.7 Update on the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and feedback from the contracting parties

- [44] The representative from Sierra Leone delivered the presentation related to the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030. She highlighted the continuous effort for extensive consultation among NPPOs and RPPOs for the development of the IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020-2030.

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

- [45] Participants discussed the opportunity to organize one or two IPPC regional workshops for Africa in 2019 – one for francophones and one for Anglophone. No agreement was reached regarding the date and place of the 2019 regional workshop(s), and this is to be further defined during the course of the year.

11. Online survey of the workshop

- [46] Participants filled in the online survey of the workshop.

12. Close of the meeting

- [47] The IAPSC Executive Director made closing remarks thanking the NPPO of Madagascar for hosting this workshop and the IPPC Secretariat for their continued support and presence during the entire workshop followed by remarks from the IPPC Secretariat who lauded the success he observed during the workshop and acknowledged the active participation of the attendants. In his concluding remarks, the Secretary General from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock thanked both the AU-IAPSC and the IPPC Secretariat for selecting Madagascar to host this workshop and officially closed the meeting.

List of Annexes:

- (1) Agenda
- (2) Participants List
- (3) Comments

Annex 01 – Agenda

2018 IPPC REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA
with a Special Support by the FAO - China South-South Cooperation Programme

2018 IPPC theme: Plant health and environment protection

9.00-17.00, 11-13 September 2018

Tananarivo, Madagascar

Agenda

Agenda Item			Presenter
First Day – General Information and Meeting Logistics			
1.	8:00-9:00	Participants Registration	
2.	9:00-9:40	Opening of the Meeting	
2.1		Welcome remarks by host NPPO	Saholy Ramilarijaona, Head of the NPPO of Madagascar
2.2		Opening statement by IAPSC	Jean-Gérard Mezui Mélla, Director of IAPSC
2.3		Opening statement by the FAO office	Patrice Talla, (FAO-MG) Representative
2.4		Opening statement by the IPPC Secretariat	Jingyuan Xia, IPPC Secretary
2.5		Opening statement by host country	TBC
2.6		Video message highlighting the 2018 Annual Theme from the Secretary of the IPPC	IPPC Secretariat
2.7		Objectives and expected outcomes of the workshop	IPPC Secretariat
3.	9:40-9:50	Meeting Arrangements	
3.1		Election of the Chairperson (if applicable)	
3.2		Election of the Rapporteur (if applicable)	
3.3		Adoption of the Agenda	
4.	9:50-10:00	Administrative Matters	
4.1		Participants lists	
4.2		Local information	
5.	10:00-10:45	Implementation of the IPPC Project on Capacity Development under the Framework of FAO-China SSC Programme	
5.1		Introduction on the IPPC Project on Capacity Development under the Framework of FAO-China SSC	Jingyuan Xia, IPPC Secretary
5.2		Chinese initiative “One Belt and One Road” in relation to plant health	Kongming Wu, Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences, CAAS
5.3		FAO-China South-South Cooperation Programme and its Role in Promoting Plant Health	Dongxin Feng, Deputy Director of DPS, FAO HQ
6	10:45-11:00	Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues	

Agenda Item			Presenter
6.1		From CPM-13 (2018) (including updates on e-Phyto, e-commerce) and sustainable funding	Sarah Brunel, IPPC Implementation Facilitation Officer
6.2		IPPC Secretariat work programme	Jingyuan Xia, IPPC Secretary
	11:00-11:10	Coffee break	
7.	Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards sent for 1st consultation: this session includes time for discussion, questions and answers on draft standards sent for 1st consultation		
7.1	11:10-11:30	Online Comment System (OCS) training session	David Kamangira (SC member)/Alphonsine Louhouari
7.2	11:30-12:00	Call for topics: Standards and Implementation	David Kamangira (SC member)/Alphonsine Louhouari
7.3	12:00-12:30	Commodity standards (follow-up from CPM-13)	Sarah Brunel, IPPC Implementation Facilitation Officer
7.4	12:30-13:00	Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	David Kamangira (SC member)/Alphonsine Louhouari
		- Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)	
		- Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)	
		- Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006)	
		- 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)	
	13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
	14:00- 15:30	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	David Kamangira (SC member)/Alphonsine Louhouari (SC member)
	15:30-15:45	Coffee break	
	15:45-17:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	David Kamangira (SC member)/Alphonsine Louhouari (SC member)
	19:00-21:00	Cocktail offered by FAO Madagascar	
Second Day – Continuation of Section 1			
	9:00-11:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	David Kamangira (SC member)/Alphonsine Louhouari (SC member)
	11:00-11:20	Coffee break	
	11:20-13:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	David Kamangira (SC member)/Alphonsine Louhouari (SC member)
	13:00-14:00	Lunch break	

Agenda Item			Presenter
	14:00-15:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 1st consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	David Kamangira (SC member)/Alphonsine Louhouari (SC member)
7.5	15:00-15:40	Review of general and substantive comments on the standards in second consultation - Tentative2 draft ISPMs: Requirements for fumigation treatments, 2017 Amendments to ISPM 5	David Kamangira (SC member)/Alphonsine Louhouari (SC member)
	15:40-15:55	Coffee break	
8.	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 workshop participants		
8.1	15:55-16:30	FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities (to be determined by the FAO regional offices)	Joyce MulilaMitti (FAO-SFS), Mathew Abang (FAO-SFE), Patrice Talla (FAO-MG)
8.2	16:30-17:00	RPPO activities	Abdelfattah Mabrouk Amer, IAPSC Senior Scientific Officer
Third Day – Section 3			
9.	Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions) : this section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants		
9.1	9:00-11:00	Implementation of ISPM 38: <i>International movement of seeds</i>	Mr John Obaje, Nigeria
9.2	11:00-11:20	International Year of Plant Health in 2020: updates and discussion on country and regional-level contributions	Jingyuan Xia, IPPC Secretary
		Coffee break	
9.3	11.20-11.50	The new Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC): work procedure, strategy and work programme. Discussion on the needs from the contracting parties.	Mr George Momanyi, Kenya
9.4	11.50-12:10	National Reporting Obligations and Regulated Pests Lists: live demo and exercises.	Sarah Brunel, IPPC Implementation Facilitation Officer
9.5	12:10-13:00	Plant health and environmental protection: background on the thematic year, events and CPM recommendations with a focus on the one on invasive alien plants	Mr Damas Mamba, Republic Democratic of the Congo
	13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
9.6	14:00-14:20	Update on the Task Force on Sea Containers	Sarah Brunel, IPPC Implementation Facilitation Officer
9.7	14:20-15:00	Update on the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and feedback from the contracting parties	Ms Raymonda Johnson, Sierra Leone
	15:40-15:55	Coffee break	
10.	15:45-16:45	Conclusion of the workshop/ Date and Venue of the Next Meeting	Chair
11.	17:10-17:25	Online survey of the workshop https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LDRBSTG	All participants
12.	17:25-17:30	Close of the Meeting	Chair

Annex 02 – Participants List**IPPC REGIONAL WORKSHOP IN AFRICA****11-13 September 2018****Antananarivo, Madagascar****PARTICIPANTS LIST**

A check (✓) in column 1 indicates confirmed attendance at the meeting.

Members not attending have been taken off the list.

(Updated 2018-11-16)

	Country/ Organization	Full name	Email address
✓	Benin	Mr Eric Adossou	ericadossou2@yahoo.fr
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Annex 03 – Comments

2018 First Consultation: Draft 2018 amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001)

report for 1994-001_Draft 2018_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2018-05-18.docx (1994-001_Draft 2018_AmendmentsISPM5_En_2018-05-18.docx)

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Comment (83) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 7:59 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 7:59 AM) We accept the draft 2018 amendments	O	

report for 1994-001_Draft 2018_AmendmentsISPM5_Fr_2018-06-29.docx (1994-001_Draft 2018_AmendmentsISPM5_Fr_2018-06-29.docx)

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Comment (83) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa nous approuvons la norme et n'avons rien à ajouter	O	

2018 First Consultation: Draft ISPM Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)

report for 2014-002_DraftISPM_AuthorizationEntities_En_2018-06-01.docx (2014-002_DraftISPM_AuthorizationEntities_En_2018-06-01.docx)

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Comment (476) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) Would like to request for examples for other nonconformity	O	
		C	Comment (475) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) Another examples of nonconformity should be given	O	

		C	Comment (474) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) Critical Non conformity examples to be given	O	
		C	Comment (473) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) Need to give examples of other non-conformity for clarity	O	
		C	Comment (472) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) Need to give examples of critical non conformity for clarity	O	
Outline of Requirements					
36	This standard outlines the key requirements for the development of an authorization programme and the eligibility criteria for entities to become authorized. The standard identifies the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in the implementation of an authorization programme. It also describes processes for audits, types of nonconformities, and types of authorization status that may apply to entities.	P	Proposed Change (450) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> This standard outlines the key requirements for the development of an authorization programme and the eligibility criteria for entities to become authorized. The standard identifies the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in the implementation of an authorization programme. It also describes processes for audits, types of nonconformities, actions by NPPO for nonconformities , and types of authorization status that may apply to entities. IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) 'Include this phrase' actions by NPPO for nonconformities'. The reason is, these actions are included in body of the draft ISPM.	O	
Background					
38	It is becoming common in various countries throughout the world for national plant protection organizations to authorize entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment. Concepts of quality management systems applied in the manufacturing sector are increasingly being applied to the delivery of a wide range of phytosanitary actions, including those undertaken by such authorized entities. However, there is a need to ensure the credibility of such authorizations and that the practice aligns with the principles of the IPPC.	P	Proposed Change (451) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> It is becoming common in various countries throughout the world for national plant protection organizations-NPPOs to authorize entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions such as inspection, testing, surveillance and treatment. Concepts of quality management systems applied in the manufacturing sector are increasingly being applied to the delivery of a wide range of phytosanitary actions, including those undertaken by such authorized entities. However, there is a need to ensure the credibility of such authorizations and that the practice aligns with the principles of the IPPC. IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)	O	
IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT					
41	Standardized authorization programmes may have a positive impact on biodiversity and the	P	Proposed Change (452) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	O	

	environment because they may result in more effective and consistent delivery of phytosanitary actions, helping to enhance the integrity (i.e. the overall effectiveness and reliability) of the NPPO's phytosanitary system.		Standardized authorization programmes may have a positive impact on biodiversity and the environment because they may result in more effective and consistent delivery of phytosanitary actions, helping to enhance the integrity (i.e. the overall effectiveness and reliability) of the NPPO's phytosanitary system. phytosanitary system. What does phytosanitary system constitute??		
			IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)		
Requirements					
44	An NPPO should determine whether to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions. Examples of phytosanitary actions that an NPPO may authorize an entity to perform on its behalf include monitoring, sampling, inspection, testing, surveillance, treatment, post-entry quarantine, destruction, supervision and auditing. Under an authorization programme, entities may perform phytosanitary actions within a phytosanitary regulatory system (import, domestic or export).	P	Proposed Change (453) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> An NPPO should may determine whether to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions. Examples of phytosanitary actions that an NPPO may authorize an entity to perform on its behalf include monitoring, sampling, inspection, testing, surveillance, treatment, post-entry quarantine, destruction, supervision and supervision and auditing. Under an authorization programme, entities may perform phytosanitary actions within a phytosanitary regulatory system (import, domestic domestic, goods on transit or export). IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) Created by merging other changes together	O	
46	NPPOs should ensure that their legal framework enables them to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions on their behalf. The NPPO's legal framework should allow it to suspend, revoke and reinstate authorizations, and should also enable an authorized entity to withdraw from the authorization programme.	C	Comment (454) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) NPPOs of developing countries may have potential implementation issues namely: 1. It is difficult to easily enact laws to undertake certain phytosanitary measures. 2. It may store implementation of this ISPM in developing countries. 3. In this case NPPOs may use existing powers according to IPPS guardlines to authorize entities	O	
1. Development of Authorization Programme					
47	Development of Authorization Programme	C	Comment (455) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) NPPOs should ensure that their Legal framework caters for implementation of the standard	O	
60	- develop a process to ensure efficient and effective communication between the NPPO and the authorized entity.	P	Proposed Change (456) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> - develop a process to ensure efficient and effective communication between the NPPO and the authorized entity. - develop a process for collecting public opinion about entities on their efficient discharge of phytosanitary action	O	

			<p>- <u>develop a process to ensure efficient and effective resolution of conflicts between the entity and its client</u></p> <p>- <u>develop a process to ensure efficient and effective resolution of damages that may occur for non performance of the entity at any court of competent jurisdiction</u></p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p> <p>Created by merging other changes together</p>		
2. Criteria for Eligibility of Entities					
67	- it declares any possible conflict of interest and identifies how this would be managed to ensure that it acts impartially as regards the specific phytosanitary actions it undertakes.	P	<p>Proposed Change (457) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>- it declares any possible conflict of interest and identifies how this would be managed to ensure that it acts impartially as regards the specific phytosanitary actions <u>actions it</u> undertakes.</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p>	O	
3. Roles and Responsibilities for Implementing the Authorization Programme					
68	3. Roles and Responsibilities for Implementing the Authorization Programme	P	<p>Proposed Change (458) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>3. Roles and Responsibilities for implementing the for <u>Implementing the</u> Authorization Programme</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p>	O	
3.1 Roles and responsibilities of the NPPO					
74	- to enter into an arrangement which authorizes the entity to perform specific phytosanitary actions, and review and update the arrangement as necessary	P	<p>Proposed Change (459) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM</p> <p>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p>- to enter into an arrangement which authorizes the entity to perform specific phytosanitary actions, and review and update the arrangement as necessary <u>necessary with a specified time frame</u></p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p>	O	
3.2 Roles and responsibilities of the authorized entity					
83	- to provide necessary information to the NPPO when applying for authorization to perform specific phytosanitary actions on behalf of the NPPO	P	<p>Proposed Change (460) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>- to provide <u>all</u> necessary information to <u>required by</u> the NPPO when applying for authorization to perform specific phytosanitary actions on behalf of the NPPO</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p>	O	
95	- to ensure personnel have the relevant education and experience to perform the specific phytosanitary actions	P	<p>Proposed Change (461) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM</p> <p>Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>- to ensure personnel have the relevant education and experience <u>required by the NPPO</u> to perform the specific phytosanitary actions</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p>	O	
4.1 Audits to authorize an entity					

105	audits to authorize an entity	P	<p>Proposed Change (462) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>4.1 Audits to authorize <u>or not to authorize</u> an entity</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p>	O	
109	The NPPO should normally grant authorization to the entity if the system audit conducted by the NPPO (or its authorized entity) demonstrates that the NPPO's requirements for authorization of entities have been met.	P	<p>Proposed Change (463) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p>The NPPO should normally grant authorization to the entity if the system audit conducted by the NPPO (or its authorized entity) demonstrates that the NPPO's requirements for authorization of entities have been met.</p> <p><u>It may be understood that the NPPO should not grant authorization to the entity if the system audit conducted by the NPPO (or its authorized entity) does not demonstrate that the NPPO's requirements for authorization of entities have been met. But in any case this should be indicated and the results communicated to the applying entity.</u></p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p>	O	
5.2 Other nonconformity					
122	Other nonconformity	P	<p>Proposed Change (464) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM Category : TECHNICAL</p> <p>5.2 Other <u>nonconformity</u> <u>Lesser nonconformity</u></p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p> <p>The word 'lesser' differentiates the severity of this type of nonconformity from 'Critical nonconformity'</p>	O	
123	Other nonconformity is nonconformity that does not directly or immediately impact the integrity of and trust in the NPPO's phytosanitary system but that will need corrective actions to be taken within a timeframe specified by the NPPO (or the entity authorized to audit or supervise).	P	<p>Proposed Change (466) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p>Other nonconformity is nonconformity that does not directly or immediately impact the integrity of and trust in the NPPO's phytosanitary system but that will need corrective actions to be taken within a <u>timeframe</u> <u>time frame</u> specified by the NPPO (or the entity authorized to audit or supervise).</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p>	O	
		C	<p>Comment (465) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM Category : SUBSTANTIVE</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)</p> <p>replace the term 'other nonconformity' with 'lesser nonconformity'.</p>	O	
6. Suspension, Revocation and Reinstatement of Authorization					
125	Suspension. An entity whose authorization is suspended may continue to operate only under the direct supervision of the NPPO (or the	P	<p>Proposed Change (467) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM Category : EDITORIAL</p> <p><u>Suspension.</u> <u>Suspension</u> - An entity whose authorization is suspended may continue to operate only under the direct supervision of the</p>	O	

	entity authorized to audit or supervise).		NPPO (or the entity authorized to audit or supervise).		
			IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)		
126	Revocation. An entity whose authorization is revoked should no longer have its phytosanitary actions recognized by the authorizing NPPO within the NPPO's phytosanitary system.	P	Proposed Change (468) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Revocation-Revocation - An entity whose authorization is revoked should no longer have its phytosanitary actions recognized by the authorizing NPPO within the NPPO's phytosanitary system.	O	
			IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)		
128	An entity that has voluntarily withdrawn from an authorization programme and that wishes to have its authorization status reinstated should also apply to the NPPO for reinstatement.	P	Proposed Change (469) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> An entity that has voluntarily withdrawn from an authorization programme and that wishes to have its authorization status reinstated should reinstated should also apply to the NPPO for reinstatement.	O	
			IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM)		
129	Potential implementation issues	C	Comment (470) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) Fixing of costs-whereas NPPO may charge minimal fee as per the relevant regulations, private entities may push for higher profits leading to high costs of authorized services. There is need for the government to regulate the charges so that the industry is not forced to evade the authorized service providers. Moreover, the government may need to subsidize the initiate investments needed by the authorized private entities for purposes of price stabilization	O	
130	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	C	Comment (471) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:13 AM) Lack of Legal Framework and difficulties in enacting the laws and also lack of resources to enact the law by some African NPPOs will hinder the implementation of this standard.	O	

report for 2014-002_DraftISPM_AuthorizationEntities_Fr_2018-07-02.docx (2014-002_DraftISPM_AuthorizationEntities_Fr_2018-07-02.docx)

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
Exigences					
45	Aux termes de la présente norme, le mot «organisme» désigne le mot organisme étant absent dans le <u>glossaire, proposer une</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (72) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	

	<p><u>définition qui ne permet pas la confusion</u> désigne les prestataires d'actions phytosanitaires (personnes à titre individuel, organisations ou entreprises) et, le cas échéant, de leurs installations (équipement, laboratoires, chambres de traitement, etc.). Pour autoriser un organisme, une ONPV peut être amenée à devoir approuver des personnes ayant un rapport avec l'organisme considéré (celles qui sont chargées de procéder à des actions phytosanitaires particulières, notamment), la documentation pertinente et/ou les installations. Les ONPV devraient appliquer la présente norme quand elles autorisent des organismes privés. Les ONPV peuvent aussi choisir d'appliquer des éléments de cette NIMP s'agissant d'octroyer une autorisation à des organismes publics, par exemple d'autres administrations ou institutions publiques. Le cas échéant, l'ONPV et l'organisme public définiront ensemble comment formaliser l'autorisation.</p>				
2. Critères d'admissibilité des organismes					
63	l'organisme dispose du statut juridique lui permettant de travailler dans le pays <u>d'autorisation qui leur donne l'autorisation;</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (73) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
5. Types de non-conformité					
116	L'ONPV devrait déterminer le statut de l'organisme (autorisé, suspendu ou révoqué) et la fréquence des <u>audits suivants audits</u> en fonction du type et du nombre de situations de non-conformité.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (74) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
6. Suspension, retrait ou rétablissement de l'autorisation					
125	Suspension Un organisme dont l'autorisation est suspendue ne peut poursuivre ses activités <u>que qu'une fois qu'il ait appliqué immédiatement les mesures correctives</u> sous la supervision directe de l'ONPV (ou de l'organisme autorisé chargé des audits ou de la supervision).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (75) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	

126	Retrait Les actions phytosanitaires menées par un organisme dont l'autorisation est retirée ne devraient plus être reconnues par l'ONPV <u>qui octroie les autorisations conformément à la réglementation phytosanitaire en vigueur dans son système phytosanitaire-le pays</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (76) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
127	Rétablissement Un organisme dont l'autorisation a été suspendue ou retirée et qui souhaite voir cette autorisation rétablie devrait en présenter la demande auprès de l'ONPV <u>l'ONPV conformément à la réglementation phytosanitaire en vigueur dans le pays.</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (77) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
129	Problèmes potentiels liés à la mise en œuvre <u>-le manque d'autonomie juridique de l'ONPV</u> <u>-la non conformité des réglementations phytosanitaires au statut de la CIPV et aux normes</u> <u>-insuffisance du personnel qualifié</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (78) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	

2018 First Consultation: Draft ISPM Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-0

report for 2014-006_DraftISPM_ModifiedAtmosphere_En_2018-05-30.docx (2014-006_DraftISPM_ModifiedAtmosphere_En_2018-05-30.docx)

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Comment (200) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM) looked into the draft and we pass it	O	
		C	Comment (199) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM) Kenya has not proposed any changes on this document	O	

1	Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006)	<p>P Proposed Change (182) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as in the title should be defined in the glossary of phytosanitary measures (2014-006) terms, ISPM 5</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)</p>	O	
		<p>C Comment (181) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i></p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)</p> <p>No comment</p>	O	
Outline of Requirements				
41	NPPOs should ensure that the application of modified atmosphere treatment is carried out effectively so that critical parameters are met at the required level to achieve the stated efficacy.	<p>P Proposed Change (183) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> NPPOs should ensure that the application of modified atmosphere treatment Modified Atmosphere Treatment (MAT) is carried out effectively so that critical parameters are met at the required level to achieve the stated efficacy.</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)</p>	O	
43	The roles and responsibilities of parties involved in the modified atmosphere treatments are described. Guidance is provided to NPPOs on authorizing, monitoring and auditing entities involved in modified atmosphere treatments.	<p>P Proposed Change (184) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> The roles and responsibilities of parties involved in the modified atmosphere treatments MAT are described. Guidance is provided to NPPOs on authorizing, monitoring and auditing entities involved in modified atmosphere treatments MAT.</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)</p>	O	
BACKGROUND				
47	The term "modified atmosphere" is often used interchangeably with the term "controlled atmosphere". However, a controlled atmosphere is a modified atmosphere in which the atmospheric components are actively maintained within prescribed parameters.	<p>C Comment (185) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)</p> <p>The term 'Controlled atmosphere' should be included in the glossary of phytosanitary terms and show that it is the same as 'modified atmosphere'</p>	O	
IMPACTS ON BIODIVERSITY AND THE ENVIRONMENT				
49	Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. The use of modified atmosphere treatments as a replacement for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions. While high CO ₂ or low O ₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have	<p>P Proposed Change (186) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> Modified atmospheres may be used to prevent the introduction and spread of target pests into a regulated area and hence may be beneficial to biodiversity and the environment. The use of modified atmosphere treatments MAPs as a replacement for methyl bromide fumigation provides an additional benefit to the environment by reducing methyl bromide emissions. While high CO₂ or low O₂ atmospheres may be harmful, in this application they have negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment.</p>	O	

	negligible impacts on biodiversity and the environment.		IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)	
2. Treatment Application				
54	Modified atmosphere treatments for phytosanitary use may be applied before export, or during transport, or at the point of entry under suitable conditions of confinement.	P	Proposed Change (187) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> Modified atmosphere treatments MAPs for phytosanitary use may be applied before export, or during transport, or at the point of entry under suitable conditions of confinement. IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)	O
56	- atmospheric gas concentrations, as influenced by the conditions of the enclosure and the commodity being treated (i.e. load factor, leakage, sorption, respiration)	P	Proposed Change (188) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> - atmospheric gas concentrations, as influenced by the conditions of the enclosure and the commodity being treated (i.e. load factor, leakage, sorption, respiration) -the commodity being treated IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)	O
57	- air and commodity temperature	P	Proposed Change (189) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> - air and commodity temperature - the pest concerned IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)	O
61	Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric and the effectiveness of seals at joints and entry points, where surface to volume ratio has a major influence.	P	Proposed Change (190) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> Maintenance of the atmosphere at the required gas composition levels depends on being able to compensate for the gas loss from the enclosure. This is influenced by the permeability of the structural fabric and the effectiveness of seals at joints (or joints?) and entry points, where surface to volume ratio has a major influence. IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM) 'Joints' and 'Joints' are they the same or different in this context? Please explain.	O
2.1 Methods for modifying atmospheres				
68	- hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration of the commodity and organisms infesting it deplete the level of O ₂ and increase the level of CO ₂	P	Proposed Change (191) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> - hermetic or semi-hermetic storage in which the respiration should be defined under glossary of the commodity and organisms infesting it deplete the level of Ophytosanitary terms in ISPM5_2 and increase the level of CO₂ IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)	O
3. Enclosures Used for Modified Atmosphere Treatments				

80	Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure of inert gases to achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers or use enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made when using enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use.	<p>P Proposed Change (192) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Modified atmosphere treatments that rely on positive pressure of inert gases to achieve anoxic conditions may use non-gas-tight chambers or use enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatments. Particular attention to pressure should be made <u>paid to pressure</u> when using enclosures that were not specifically designed for modified atmosphere treatment use.</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)</p>	O	
4. Measuring Treatment Parameters				
82	Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O ₂ and CO ₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure.	<p>P Proposed Change (193) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> Critical parameters of the treatment should be measured at regular intervals to ensure that it is conducted properly to mitigate the risk of target pests in regulated articles. The crucial parameters for modified atmospheres are typically O₂ and CO₂ concentrations, temperature and duration of exposure <u>exposure of the commodity</u></p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM) Add 'commodity' for clarity.</p>	O	
5.2 Prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment				
98	The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the provider on how to achieve this. Measures should be implemented to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after the treatment. The following measures may be required:	<p>P Proposed Change (194) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> The consignment owner is responsible for prevention of infestation and contamination after treatment and may cooperate with the treatment <u>or service</u> provider on how to achieve this. Measures should be implemented to prevent possible infestation or contamination of the commodity after the treatment. The following measures may be required:</p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)</p>	O	
102	- dispatching the commodity immediately after treatment.	<p>P Proposed Change (195) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> dispatching the commodity immediately after treatment. <u>Segregating treated and untreated commodities</u> <u>Use of entry and exit point to the treatment facility</u></p> <p>IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM) These methods may also prevent infestation or contamination.</p>	O	
6.2 Record keeping				
126	Appropriate records for modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures should be	<p>P Proposed Change (196) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i></p>	O	

	retained by the treatment provider for at least one year to enable the trace-back of treated lots. Information that may be required to be recorded includes:		Appropriate records for modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures should be retained by the treatment provider for at least one year two years to enable the trace-back of treated lots. Information that may be required to be recorded includes:		
			IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)		
130	- packer, grower and identification of the place of production of the commodity	P	Proposed Change (197) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> - packer, grower grower, exporter and identification of the place of production of the commodity	O	
			IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM)		
8. Responsibilities					
143	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	C	Comment (198) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:18 AM) 1. Many developing countries including Nigeria may need capacity building for the implementation of this draft ISPM. 2. There must be demonstration of its efficacy and easy acquisition of the treatment facility. 3. Moratorium period after the adoption of the ISPM by CPM.	O	

report for 2014-006_DraftISPM_ModifiedAtmosphere_Fr_2018-06-29.docx (2014-006_DraftISPM_ModifiedAtmosphere_Fr_2018-06-29.docx)

Par a	Text	T	Comment	S	Autho r Comm ent
6.3 Documentation par l'ONPV					
136	Toutes les procédures de l'ONPV <u>et les données</u> devraient être convenablement documentées et les données documentées , y compris les données concernant les inspections de surveillance qui ont été effectuées et les certificats phytosanitaires qui ont été délivrés, devraient être conservées pendant au moins un an. En cas de non-conformité ou de situation phytosanitaire nouvelle ou inattendue, la documentation devrait être mise à disposition sur demande, comme indiqué dans la NIMP 13 (<i>Directives pour la notification de non-conformité et d'action d'urgence</i>).	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (36) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
8. Responsabilités					
143	Cette section ne fait pas partie de la norme. En mai 2016, le Comité des normes a demandé au Secrétariat de recueillir des informations sur tout problème potentiel lié à la mise en œuvre de ce projet de norme. Veuillez fournir des informations	P	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (37) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	

	détaillées et des propositions sur la manière de répondre à ces problèmes potentiels liés à la mise en œuvre. -élaborer un guide sur l'utilisation du traitement par atmosphère modifiée				
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2018 First Consultation: Draft Revision of ISPM 8 Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005

report for 2009-005_DraftISPM_RevisionISPM8_En_2018-05-30.docx (2009-005_DraftISPM_RevisionISPM8_En_2018-05-30.docx)

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	Comment (266) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	O	
			IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) Part 4 of the draft standard seems to contradict this. Need for these sections to be re-visited for purposes of consistency		
		C	Comment (265) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	O	
			IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the Secretariat to gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide detail and proposal on how to address this potential implementation issue.		
		C	Comment (264) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	O	
			IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) The NPPO should decide upon the most appropriate description of the pest status in an area, based on information from various sources such as those described in Appendix 1. This includes results from surveillance. Pests only present under quarantine for diagnostic or research purposes do not affect the pest status in an area. Determination of pest status requires expert judgement on the current distribution of a pest in an area. This judgement should be based on a synthesis of available pest records and information from other sources. Both current and historical records, where available, should be used in assessing the pest status. Pest status MUST be determined on the basis of an area. When pest status is recorded or reported, the area in question (including any pest free areas or		

			pest free places of production or production sites within it) and the date the pest status was determined should be included. Pest status should be described according to the categories identified below.		
References					
32	The present standard refers to ISPMs. ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm .	P	Proposed Change (249) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> The present standard refers to ISPMs to ISPMs . ISPMs are available on the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) at https://www.ippc.int/core-activities/standards-setting/ispm . IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) Separate 'to' and 'ISPMs'	O	
Definitions					
35	Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>).	P	Proposed Change (250) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Definitions of phytosanitary terms used in this standard can be found in ISPM 5 (<i>Glossary of phytosanitary terms</i>). IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM)	O	
1. Purpose of Pest Status Determination					
54	- exchanging information as outlined in the IPPC.	C	Comment (252) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) Proposal by Kenya that "undetermined" be made a third category of pest status	O	
		C	Comment (251) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) -Pest listing to be included in this list on the use of pest status information	O	
2. Information Used to Determine Pest Status					
57	Information from pest records or other sources should be used to inform decisions on the appropriate selection of pest status categories as described in section 3.	P	Proposed Change (253) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Information from pest records or other sources should be used to inform make informed decisions or make decisions on the appropriate selection of pest status categories as described in section 3. IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) Please clarify the sentence.	O	
66	- unknown aetiology	C	Comment (256) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) to BE DEFINED	O	
		C	Comment (255) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>	O	

		IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) It is suggested to include third category of pest status to be called , undetermined to take care of unknown pest status; this will be subcategory 3.3		
		C Comment (254) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	O	
		IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) Use simpler term for easy understanding		
71	Ideally, highly reliable sources should be used to determined pest status. However, when such sources are not available, lower reliability sources may be used. This may increase uncertainty but can also identify information gaps which can be addressed through surveillance (ISPM 6).	P Proposed Change (257) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Ideally, highly reliable sources should be used to determined determine pest status. However, when such sources are not available, lower reliability sources may be used. This may increase uncertainty but can also identify information gaps which can be addressed through surveillance (ISPM 6).	O	
		IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM)		
3.2 Absence				
100	bsence	C Comment (259) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	O	
		IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) It is suggested that after 3.2 category we add "3.3 to read " Undetermined" this will cover in the case where surveillance has not be done.		
		C Comment (258) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	O	
		IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) we suggest to add new sub category be called undetermined to take care of the unknown pest status		
123	It is possible to conclude that a pest is absent if information on presence is unreliable. Negative results of surveillance may provide knowledge about the absence of a pest. However, lack of information does not necessarily constitute a basis for determining pest absence.	P Proposed Change (260) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> It is possible to conclude that a pest is absent if information on presence is unreliable. Negative results of surveillance may provide knowledge about the absence of a pest. However, lack of information does not necessarily constitute a basis for determining pest absence absence or presence.	O	
		IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) NOTE: lack of information does not necessarily constitute a basis for determining pest absence or presence.		
125	Pest status may be "undetermined" if the NPPO cannot provide results from surveillance or any other supporting information. This could include cases, for example, where pest records indicate the presence of a pest, but the taxonomic nomenclature is ambiguous or the identification or diagnostic	C Comment (261) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i>	O	
		IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) Proposal by Kenya for "undetermined" to be a third category of pest status		

	methods are outdated. In such cases, surveillance may be necessary.			
APPENDIX 1: Guidance on reliability of information sources				
201	Several independent articles or reports based on independent information; methodology is described	P	Proposed Change (262) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> Several independent articles or reports based on independent information; methodology is is described IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM)	O
217	Potential implementation issues	C	Comment (263) by IPPC Regional Workshop Africa on 13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM <i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> IPPC Regional Workshop Africa (13 Sep 2018 8:24 AM) no comment at this stage on implementation issues	O

report for 2009-005_DraftISPM_RevisionISPM8_Fr_2018-06-28.docx (2009-005_DraftISPM_RevisionISPM8_Fr_2018-06-28.docx)

Par a	Text	T	Comment	S	Auth or Com ment
PROJET DE NIMP: Révision de la NIMP 8: Détermination de la situation d'un organisme nuisible dans une zone (2009-005)					
1. Pourquoi déterminer la situation d'un organisme nuisible?					
2. Informations utilisées pour déterminer la situation d'un organisme nuisible					
63	difficultés tenant aux méthodes de prospection; <u>-confusion dans l'identification des symptômes</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (45) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
3.1 Présence					
96	- dans des structures fermées;	C	<i>Category : TECHNICAL</i> (46) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa qu'entend-on par structures fermées? veuillez expliciter	O	
99	à certaines périodes de l'année. <u>-à certaines conditions météorologiques(pluie humidité relative, température)</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (48) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
99	à certaines périodes de l'année. <u>-à certaines conditions météorologiques(température, humidité relative, pluviométrie)</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (47) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
3.2 Absence					
118	- changements <u>dans les des</u> plantes hôtes cultivées;	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (49) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
120	- changements des pratiques culturales. <u>-une méthode de lutte officielle efficace</u>	P	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (50) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
124	Les interceptions d'organismes nuisibles à un point d'entrée sur des envois importés lors de leur détention n'entrent pas en	P	<i>Category : EDITORIAL</i> (51) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	

	ligne de compte dans la détermination de la situation de l'organisme nuisible dans la zone. Si des organismes nuisibles sont détectés dans une zone, mais qu'il ressort de la surveillance qu'ils ne forment pas une population, ces détections n'ont pas d'incidence sur la situation dans la zone.				
4. Responsabilités des ONPV et bonnes pratiques en matière de communication de données					
12 7	La notification de la présence, de l'apparition ou de la dissémination d'organismes nuisibles fait partie des obligations des parties contractantes en vertu de la CIPV (Article VIII.1.a)). Les informations relatives à la situation d'un organisme nuisible dans une zone contribuent aux signalements sur cet organisme. La situation d'un organisme nuisible est déterminée par l'ONPV responsable de la zone en question à l'aide des signalements de l'organisme et d'autres informations émanant de différentes sources. Sur demande d'autres ONPV, il incombe à l'ONPV de <u>la zone concernée de</u> communiquer les signalements d'un organisme ainsi que les preuves à l'appui.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (53) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
12 7	La notification de la présence, de l'apparition ou de la dissémination d'organismes nuisibles fait partie des obligations des parties contractantes en vertu <u>des statuts</u> de la CIPV (Article VIII.1.a)). Les informations relatives à la situation d'un organisme nuisible dans une zone contribuent aux signalements sur cet organisme. La situation d'un organisme nuisible est déterminée par l'ONPV responsable de la zone en question à l'aide des signalements de l'organisme et d'autres informations émanant de différentes sources. Sur demande d'autres ONPV, il incombe à l'ONPV de communiquer les signalements d'un organisme ainsi que les preuves à l'appui.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (52) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
4.1 Bonnes pratiques en matière de détermination de la situation de l'organisme nuisible et de communication d'informations à ce sujet					
13 5	informer rapidement les autres ONPV et les organisations régionales de la protection des végétaux <u>sous leur tutelle auxquelles elles appartiennent</u> , le cas échéant, des changements relatifs à la situation des organismes nuisibles au sens de la NIMP 17.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (54) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	
APPENDICE 1: Orientations concernant la fiabilité des sources d'information					
21 8	Cette section ne fait pas partie de la norme. En mai 2016, le Comité des normes a demandé au Secrétariat de recueillir des informations sur tout problème potentiel lié à la mise en œuvre de ce projet de norme.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (55) IPPC Regional Workshop Africa	O	

	<p>Veuillez fournir des informations détaillées et des propositions sur la manière de répondre à ces problèmes potentiels liés à la mise en œuvre:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>l'indisponibilité de l'information</u>- <u>l'insuffisance des infrastructures de communication</u>- <u>la faible capacité de surveillance et de diagnostic</u>			
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