

African Union

Inter African Phytosanitary Council IAPSC

IPPC Global Symposium on Implementation of ePhyto

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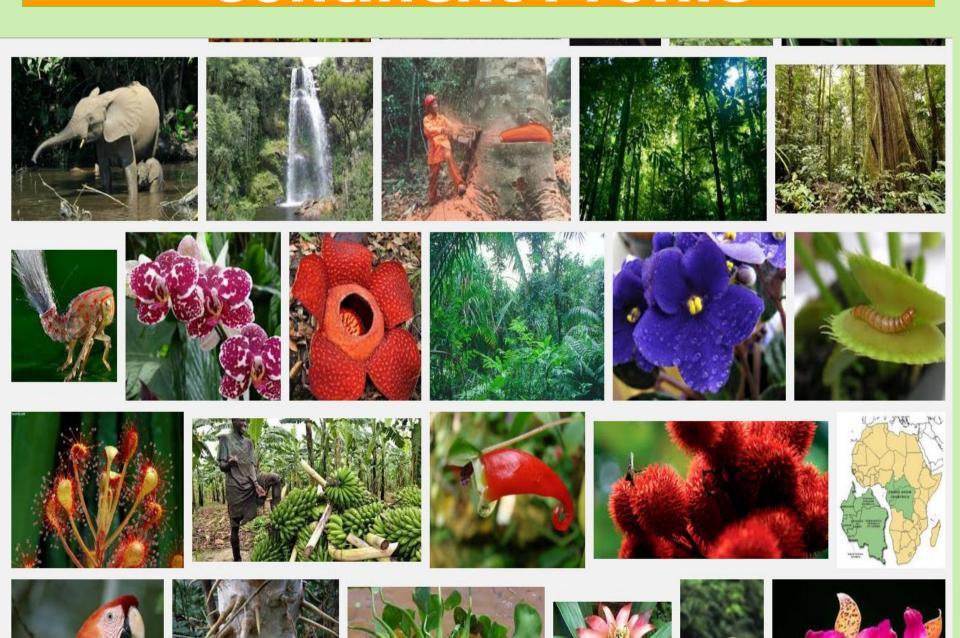
Presentation outline

- Continent Profile
- Inter African
 Council (IAPSC)
- **Phytosanitary**

- Activities IAPSC
- Phytosanitary control in Africa
- Readiness for ePhyto
- Conclusion



Continent Profile



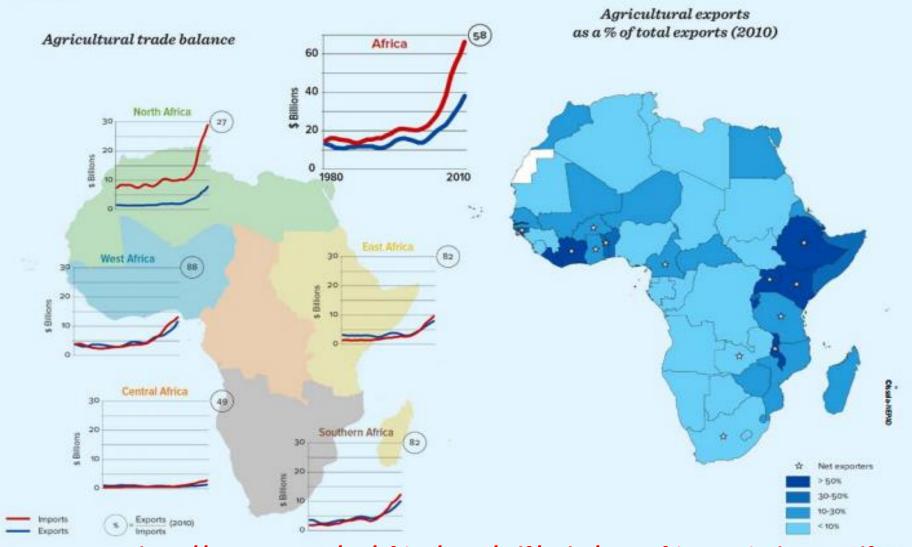
Continent Profile

- Africa world's 2nd largest continent after Asia,
- Total surface area, 30,313,000 sqkm.
- It stretches from 40 degrees latitude in the north to 34 35' degrees south
- Has 54 independent countries 48 mainland and 6 island states
- Estimated total population of 868 million (14% world population).



Agricultural imports/exports in Africa

Trade



The Inter African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)-/1

- 1951-FAO recommends the creation of regional plant protection centers to relay its activities.
- 1960-Incorporation into the Sub –Saharan Africa Technical Cooperation Commission (ATCC)
- 1965-Merging of ATCC and STRC (Scientific, Technical and Research Commission) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) becomes the supervisory authority



The Inter African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC)-/2

- 1966-General meeting in Nairobi: IAPSC members increase with the admission of North African countries.
- 1969-The Inter-African Phytosanitary
 Commission becomes the Inter-African
 Phytosanitary Council and is fully managed by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) now
 African Union (AU)



IAPSC Membership (53 member states)





IAPSC Activities -/ 1

- Collect, evaluate and disseminate plant protection information relevant to Africa;
- Promote Integrated Plant Protection and Production Management;
- Coordinate plant protection activities on regional and sub-regional levels in collaboration with relevant institutions;
- Promote international conventions on Phytosanitary measures;



IAPSC Activities -/ 2

- Encourage the ratification of such conventions by African Governments;
- Organize meetings on training, coordination and transfer of technologies;
- Articulate the needs of African plant protection organizations at international commissions, conferences, etc;



PHYTOSANITARY CONTROL IN AFRICA

- Strengths Pre & Post independence Phytosanitary Systems and institutions have been improved (capacity building)
- Limitations -
- Public and Political awareness
- Obsolescence of regulatory framework,
- Deficiencies in institutional aspects (authority, obligation, sustainability)
- Deficiencies in management and availability of operational documented procedures,
- Deficiencies in international/regional liaison
- Insufficiencies in technical skills, deficiencies in infrastructure and equipment.

Readiness for ePhyto -/1

- Functional National Plant Protection Organization
 Still a challenge for some states
- A number countries have developed National Phytosanitary Systems
- Few have National Phytosanitary Systems running on IT platforms



Readiness for ePhyto -/2

- Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania and Egypt have attempted or indicated their intentions to implement ePhyto
- Kenya has a National System for ePhyto
- Early stages of forming Regional ePhyto Steering Group (RESG)



Conclusion

- Africa is important trade partner internationally (17% global agricultural Trade)
- Diverse stages of Phytosanitary system dev.
- Agricultural trade one of its key economic pillars (Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program -CAADP)
- Recognizes and supports ePhyto initiatives
- Calls for support towards implementation of the ePhyto initiative (Awareness, Capacity building and Infrastructural development)

Ahsanteni (thank you)



OR





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