



More than 65 years ago the NPPO, International Regional Organization for Health in Agriculture (OIRSA acronym in Spanish) was created, as a result of heavy infestations of the central American flying I ocust managed as a phytosanitary emergency, thus being able to control it successfully among the countries of the region.

Mexico • Belize • Guatemala • El Salvador • Honduras • Nicaragua • Costa Rica • Panama • Dominican Republic

Since 1953, OIRSA manages and assigned financial resources specifically for phytosanitary emergencies which could be locally or regionally among member countries. The phytosanitary emergencies that had been managed are the flying locust, pine bark beetle, pink hibiscus mealybug, HLB in citrus, coffee rust, medfly, yellow sorghum aphid among many.



Team work is successful if we work as a team among national and international organizations, if we had financial resources for emergencies and protocols to follow and materials to control a specific pest.















An example is the Dominican Republic where there was a medfly outbreak and the market for fruits and vegetables was closed, it took 2 years of hard work to open those markets, for the case of Nicaragua it took 18 hours to control an outbreak of the flying locust and for the Mexican case, on the peninsula region of Yucatan the protocols of control are implemented on time and the outbreaks are under control for this pest. In Panama the HLB is confined on backyard citrus, those delaying the devastation effects on the commercial groves while the producers get prepared with preventative measures and use IPM.



The challenges for a phytosanitary emergency is to have experts of the topic just like in human health, to have forecasting models for pest outbreak that are practical, to have financial resources available and specialized protocols to follow for each case and a great will and strength of the technicians, producers and competent authority. A sanitary emergency is an unexpected event where a zone, a country or region demands an immediate attention due to the agricultural threat that can impact economically, socially and politically.



To anticipate the actions of managing a phytosanitary emergency the culture for conducting simulations exercises has increased, similar to those used for natural disasters like earth quakes, tsunamis, volcano eruptions among others. To date the countries of the region have conducted simulations exercises for quarantine or epidemic pests and on various occasions there are specialized phytosanitary command centers.



OIRSA has expanded the management of agricultural emergency to those caused by natural disasters, drought cases, flooding and likewise to include food safety issues. From the phytosanitary emergency depends the destiny of my life: I could be part of the migration caravan, part of the increased statistical poor, of too many negative issues if the phytosanitary emergency is not managed adequately.









Thank You!

