



# **Phytosanitary Activities in Malawi**

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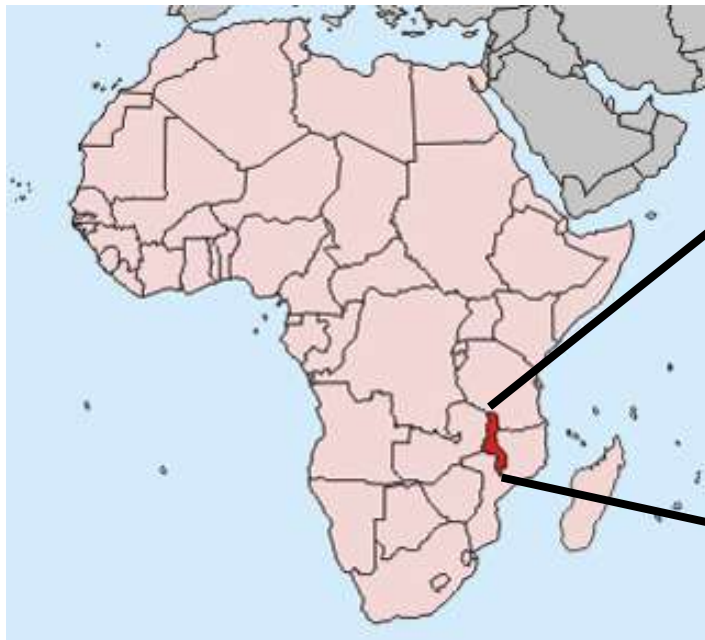
**Presented at the IPPC High-Level Symposium on Cooperation of Phytosanitary  
Measures among the Chinese Initiative “One Belt” Countries**

**May 27<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup>, Xi’an, Shaanxi, China**

**Held at Grand Dynasty Culture Hotel**

# Background information on Agriculture

## Size and population of Malawi



- *Malawi* occupies an area of 118,480 km<sup>2</sup> of which 24,400 km<sup>2</sup> consists of water mostly Lake Malawi
- Malawi shares common boundary with Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia.
- Malawi has an estimated population of 18,091,575 (as at July 2016) of which 80% lives in rural areas.

# Background information on Agriculture

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## Main plant exports

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- Malawi is predominantly agriculture economy and the main production are tobacco, maize, groundnuts, beans, soybeans and horticultural crops such as cassava, banana, fruits and vegetables.
  - In addition to **tobacco**, sugar cane and tea are the dominant exported commodities.
  - On top of this; Coffee, cotton, rice, beans, pigeon pea, soybean are some of the commodities that are exported;
  - Mango fruits have just been included for export
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# Background information on Agriculture

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## Main plant imports

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- However, Malawi imports the following commodities from neighboring countries and beyond:
    - fruits (tangerines, oranges, grapes, peach, pears, and nectarines),
    - vegetables seeds,
    - potatoes,
    - bananas.
    - Maize in periods of food shortages
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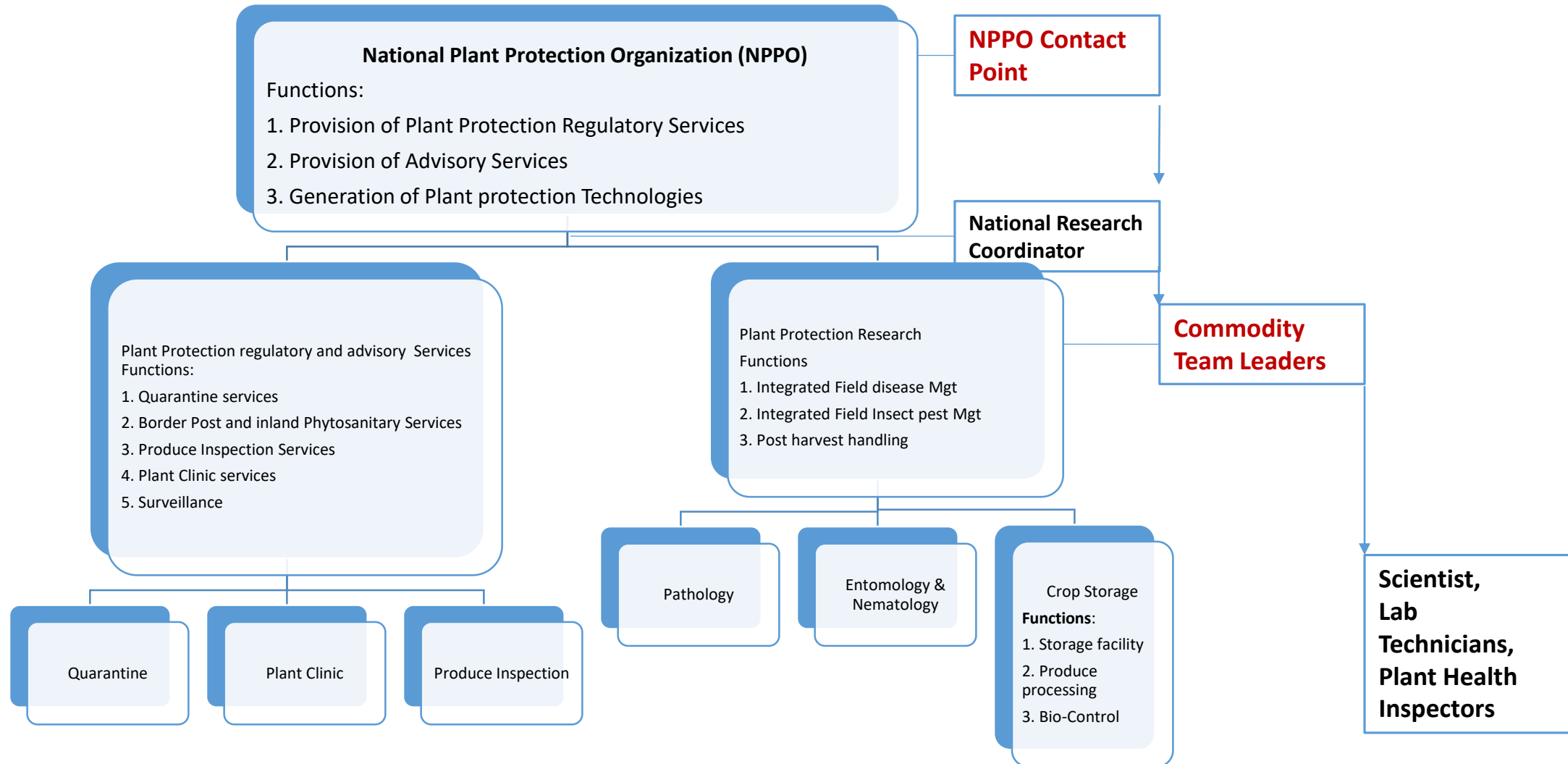
# Background information on Agriculture

## Main Exit and Entry Points

- Border Posts include:
  - Songwe,
  - Mchinji,
  - Dedza,
  - Mwanza,
  - Muloza,
  - Chiponde, and
  - **Biriwiri**
- International Airports:
  - Kamuzu International Airport,
  - Chileka International Airport,
- Nkhatabay inland port



# Organizational Structure for the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO)



# Duties of the NPPO

- Field Inspection
- Quarantine services
- Issuance of Import Permits
- Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates
- Surveillance for crop pests (ISPM 6)
- Border Post Inspections for the movement of agricultural commodities



# Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates and Import Permits

- This is in accordance with ISPM 7 (2012) and ISPM 12 (2015)

The image shows a blank Phytosanitary Certificate form from the Malawi Government Plant Protection Service. The form is titled "PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE" and includes the following sections and fields:

- Header:** Malawi Government Plant Protection Service logo and title.
- Fields:** Plant Protection Organisation of \_\_\_\_\_, To Plant Protection Organisation (to) of \_\_\_\_\_, and a box for "Producer's Number".
- Section I: Description of Consignment**
  - Name and address of exporter: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Name and address of consignee: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Number and description of packages: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Disinfecting name: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Place of Origin: \_\_\_\_\_ Declared means of conveyance: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Declared point of entry: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Declared quantity and name of product: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Botanical name of plants: \_\_\_\_\_
- Text:** "It is to certify that the plants, plant products or other regulated articles described herein have been inspected and/or treated according to appropriate official procedures and are considered to be free from the quarantine pests specified by the importing contracting party and to conform with the current phytosanitary requirements of the importing contracting party, including those for regulated non-quarantine pests. They are deemed to be free from other pests."
- Section II: Additional Declaration**
  - \_\_\_\_\_
  - \_\_\_\_\_
- Section III: Disinfection and/or Disinfection Treatment**
  - Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Treatment: \_\_\_\_\_ Chemical: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (active ingredient): \_\_\_\_\_
  - Duration and temperature: \_\_\_\_\_ Concentration: \_\_\_\_\_
  - Additional information: \_\_\_\_\_
- Signature Line:** Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Place of issue: \_\_\_\_\_ (Stamp of Organisation) \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_
- Footer:** C. S. 12/96/1004/2001\* Name of outward office: \_\_\_\_\_

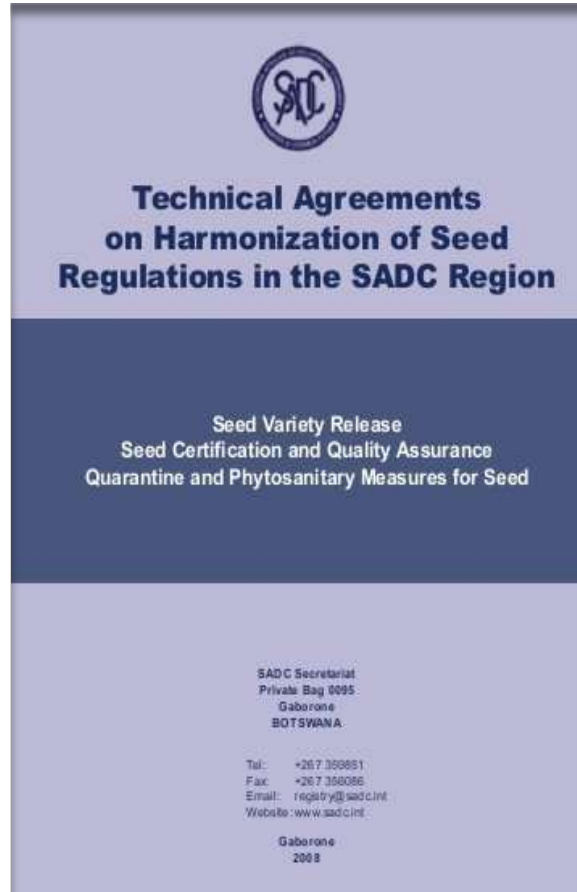


# Phytosanitary Legal framework

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- There is a Plant Protection Act 2018 of the Laws of Malawi which is guided by the plant protection regulations.
  - The legal framework provides for the requirement to adhere to SPS guidelines for the international and regional bodies such as SADC, COMESA, IPPC and WTO
  - National regulations are harmonized with the regional SPS regulations (SADC, COMESA)
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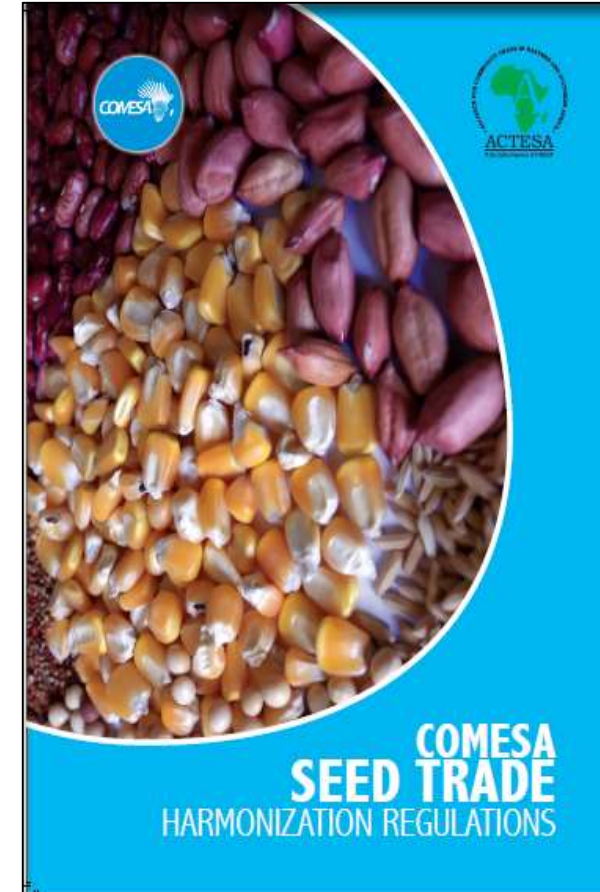
# The Phytosanitary and Quarantine regulations harmonized



- Malawi is member to all the regional economic bodies

And International economic bodies concerned with SPS

- SADC
- COMESA
- WTO
- IPPC



# List of regulated Pests

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- There is a list of regulated pests and that of quarantine importance.
    - SADC Pest List
    - COMESA Pest List
    - National Pest List
  - When there is an intention of exporting or importing agricultural commodities and any consignment of plant origin
    - produce inspection is conducted
    - guided by scientific evidence of pest risk analysis (PRA) –ISPM 11
    - directed by the Plant Protection Law 2018.
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# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and management of regulated pests

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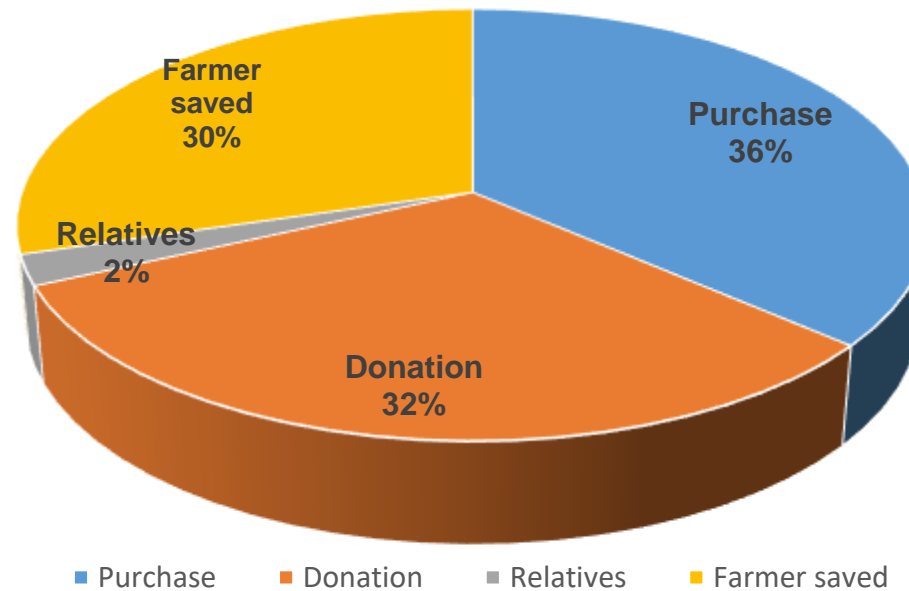
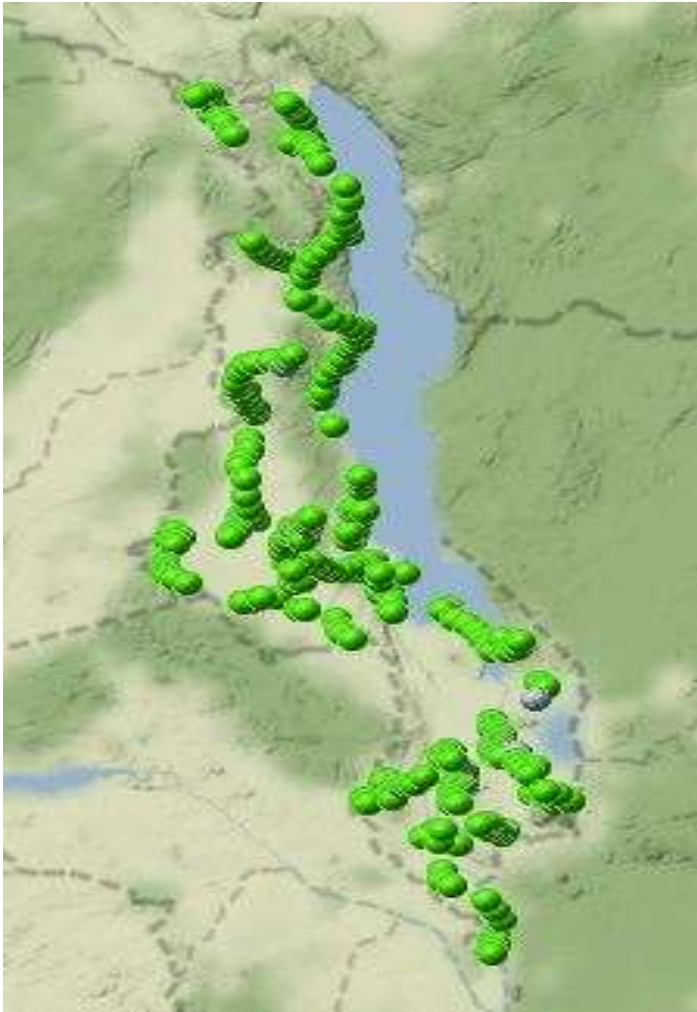
- Maize chlorotic mottle virus (MCMV) that causes maize lethal necrosis disease
  - MCMV not recorded in Malawi but neighboring Tanzania
  - This poses a threat of its introduction into Malawi.
  - The surveillance is done to establish introduction or not.
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# Overview of cases of surveillance

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- *Tuta absoluta* on tomato. Tomato leaf minor is recorded in Malawi
  - *Fusarium oxysporum* *fs cubense* Tropical Race 4 (Foc TR4) of banana is another case study.
  - Foc TR4 is recorded in Mozambique and is regarded as a quarantine pest in Malawi.
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# Case study on MCMV detection survey



All samples analyzed had negative result indication that no MLN Disease 2017/2018 cropping season

# Case studies: *Tuta absoluta* on tomato



Surveys conducted in 2016 using pheromone traps showed:

- Pest trapped in farmers field in Northern district of Malawi
- Pest has spread in many tomato growing areas



# Surveillance activities in the maize field for MCMV detection





# Surveillance for pests in mango orchards



Mango fruits are becoming important export crop in Malawi:



# Field inspection for pests in a legume crop field



# Surveillance for pests in banana fields



# Non-compliance and management of regulated pests

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- Noncompliance is detected when clients introduce into Malawi agricultural commodities without following proper SPS procedures.
  - It is a requirement that agriculture produce must be accompanied by:
    - import permit and
    - phytosanitary certificate.
  - Regulated pests are managed through adhering to SPS import and export requirements
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# Information on emerging pests

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- *Tuta absoluta* (tomato leaf miner) is an emerging pest in Malawi since it is not recorded in neighboring Zambia.
  - It was recorded in Malawi in 2016 and it impacts on tomato trade with neighboring Zambia.
  - *Tuta absoluta* is under official control by raising awareness on control strategies.
  - While Malawi does not have MCMV, it impacts on maize trade with neighboring Tanzania.
  - Malawi has not recorded Foc TR 4, its introduction is being prevented by observing SPS procedures when trading banana with Mozambique the same with MCMV when trading maize with Tanzania.
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# Identification of opportunities in Phytosanitary Measures

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- Political will where the legal framework is supported by government through its review and update following the dynamics of pest situation and call for compliance to regional and international SPS issues.
  - The legislation was harmonized with regional and international SPS regulations.
  - ISPMs are available that guide the implementation of certain SPS activities.
  - Trained staff and border post structures availability though limited
  - Introduction of Treasury Fund Order necessitates sustainability in financial resource requirement for the running of the activities
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# Identification of challenges in Phytosanitary Measures

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## Challenges include:

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- Porous borders that can allow introduction of quarantine and regulated pests.
  - Unavailability of pest list on IPPP for ease of pest list analysis (PRA)
  - Limited infrastructure (quarantine facilities at border)
  - Reliance to borrowed vehicles impact activity implementation
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# Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries

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areas for cooperation in phytosanitary measures:

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- To be conducted by the IPPC secretariat include
  - posting of the pest list of contacting member states on the IPP Portal for ease of conducting pest risk analysis when contracting member states are engaged in trade of agricultural commodities.
  - IPPC to share new standards related to SPS being develop for ease of compliance
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# Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries

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areas for cooperation in phytosanitary measures:

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- **To be conducted by the Belt and Road countries**, to provide standards that need to be met when member states are trading in agricultural commodities, including other plants and plant products such as wood packaging materials that accompany consignments. This will facilitate compliance by member states
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# Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries

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areas for cooperation in phytosanitary measures:

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- To be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture include, avail pest list of quarantine importance to the IPP portal, should be able to advise its clients on the need of following SPS regulations when trading with other member states
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# Acknowledgement

- The National Agriculture Technology Extension and Service Centre (NATESC) for sponsoring our participation in the symposium
- Malawi Government for nomination and support to the symposium
- Organizers of the workshop for **this initiative** which seeks to strengthen the cooperation in trade of agricultural commodities among member states

# The End of the Presentation

- And thanks to everyone for Listening