



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE  
MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA  
E  
SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR

# HIGH LEVEL SYMPOSIUM ON COOPERATION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES AMONG THE CHINESE INITIATIVE “ONE BELT” COUNTRIES, MAY 27<sup>TH</sup> -30,<sup>TH</sup> 2019; SHAANXI-CHINA



Cod. 180



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# BACKGROUND -Country Profile



## Geographical limits

Mozambique borders with six neighboring countries, namely: the North Tanzania; Northwest Malawi and Zambia; West Zimbabwe; Southeast South Africa and Swaziland; South again South Africa; and east the Indian ocean (Mozambique Chanel).







- Mozambique, is located on the south eastern coastline of Africa,
- Is 799,382 square kilometers in extent with a population of just over 28 million;
- Over 80% of the work force of eight million work in the agriculture sector;
- Agriculture accounts for 21% of GDP and has been growing in recent years at over 7% annually;
- The main agricultural exports are cotton, cashew nuts, sugarcane, tea, cassava (tapioca), corn (maize), coconuts, sisal, citrus and tropical fruits, sunflowers. Nonagricultural food exports are crustaceous, mainly prawns, crab and crayfish;



- The main Mozambique trading partners are:
- South Africa, Portugal, Uk, Netherland, China, Thailand





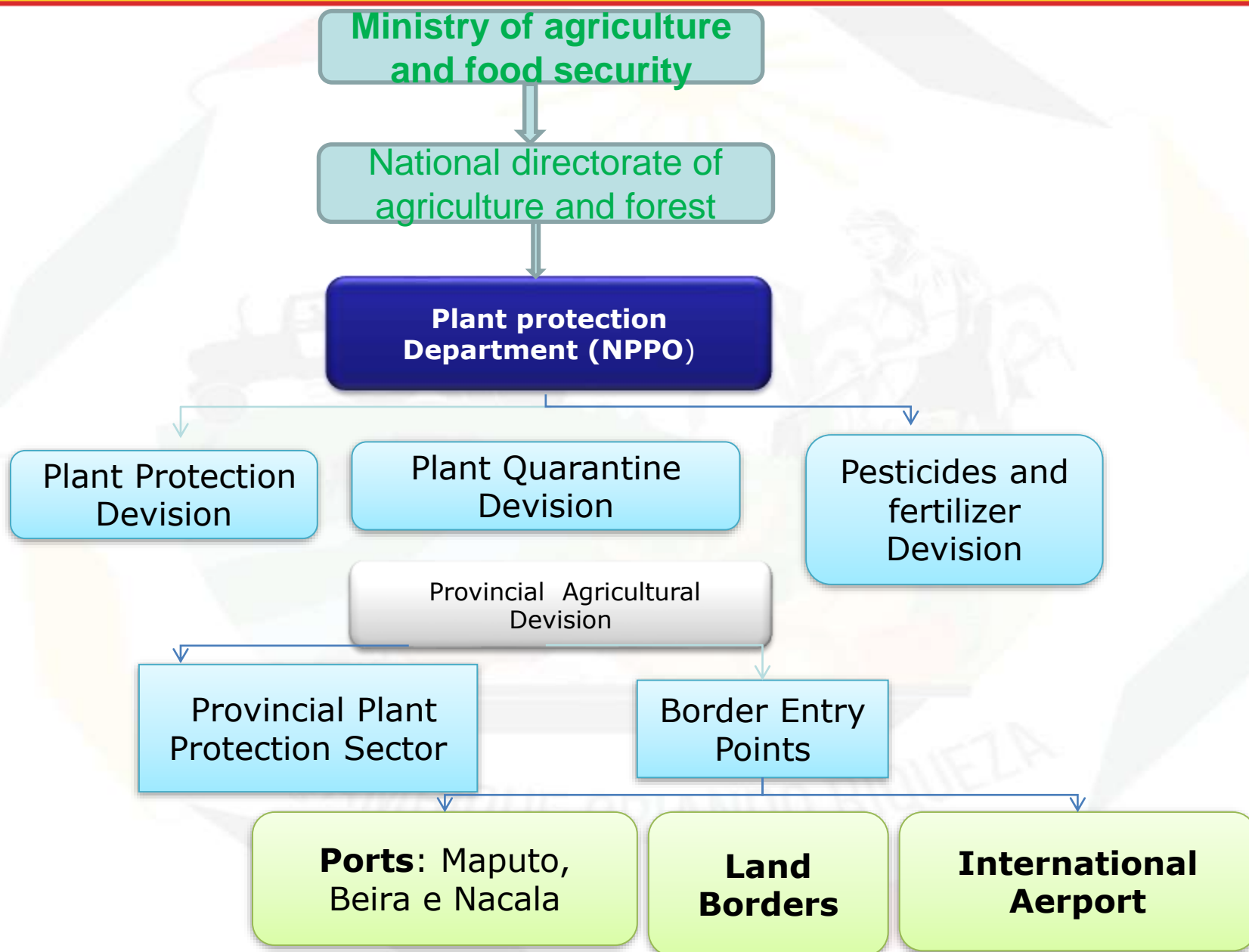
# Background- Organizational arrangements



- The National Plant Protection Organization of Mozambique is an entity responsible for plant health issues, pesticides and fertilizer management in the country.
- Member of WTO and IPPC
- Measures are based on the ISPMs
- The Mozambique NPPPO has Three Division namely:
  - Phytosanitary Inspection and Quarantine division
  - Plant protection Division
  - Agrochemicals Division



# BACKGROUND-The NPPO Structure





# Phytosanitary legal framework and List of regulated pests



## The legal frame works:

- Phytosanitary Inspection and Quarantine Regulation (2009).
  - ✓ Ongoing the revision of the regulation and the quarantine pest list
- Pesticide Management Regulation (2009)
- Fertilizer Management Regulation (2013)

## List of regulated non quarantine pests

- *Coconuts Yellow lethal disease*
- *Bactrocera dorsalis*
- Panama disease TR4
- *Banana Bunch top Virus*
- *Tuta absoluta*

» *The Quarantine Pest list is urge*





# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests



- The NPPO every year plan surveillance program to monitor the pests and determine the pest status
- However the surveillance depend on the availability of funds
- Examples of success of surveillance In case of new pest introduction



# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests



## *Bactrocera dorsalis:*

- When was first detected in Mozambique The NPPO had support from FAO-TCP to conduct surveillance:
- After surveillance was determined three pest status:  
The pest high prevalence area, pest low prevalence area and pest free area
- IPM program was put in place as well as the regular monitoring program
- The pest is now widely distributed in the country; The country is exporting based on the IPM program



# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests



## Tomato Leaf Miner - *Tuta absoluta*

- The pest was detected for the first time in Manica Province, Chandroca, 2016 (traps), in central part of the country.
- The NPPO of Mozambique in collaboration with the Eduardo Mondlane University conducted a survey in the North, Centre and south of the country. It was confirmed the presence of the pest in all regions of the country.
- IPM and monitoring program was put in place. Awareness materials were produced and distributed, training to the farmers, technicians, extension officers were organized







# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests



## *Fusarium oxysporium* Tropical Race 4 – Foc TR4

- The fungal disease Tropical race 4 (TR4) was discovered in a commercial farm in Monapo district, Nampula province, northern Mozambique, early in 2013 the fungus was confirmed by the Stellenbosch University in South Africa.
- The NPPO together with partners conducted surveys covering all banana plantation to map the disease, the results showed that the outbreak was still limited to a few fields on the farms in the north of the county
- Monitoring and IPM programs are in place; Awareness campaigns, trainings for identification and management were done





# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests



- **Banana Bunch Top Virus (BBTV)**
- BBTV was detected in 2016 in commercial farm in Gaza province and late detected in smallholder farms in the same province;
- Surveillance program was established to monitor the pest. Samplings in all banana plantations were conducted and IPM program was established no manage the pest.



Treinamento, Julho 2016



Injeção Glifosato, Novembro 2016





# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests



## BBTV (cont,)

- Training of phytosanitary technicians, farmers and extension officers, on disease identification based on symptoms in the field;
- Sensitize the farmers about the disease and how to manage it and distributed awareness material (leaflets and posters);
- Elimination infected plants in smallholder farms; on going eradication plan



Treinamento, Julho 2016



Injeção Glifosato, Novembro 2016



# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests

- Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)
- Reported in January 2017, confirmation made later February;
- The NPPPO of Mozambique conducted a survey covering some provinces and it was confirmed to be *Spodoptera frugiperda* at the entomology laboratory at Eduardo Mondlane University







# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests

- Regular surveillances covering all provinces were conducted in all provinces to monitoring pest situation;
- Awareness materials, produced and distributed, trained framers, extension officers, local leaders, households
- On going monitoring program traps, pheromones and vapones and IPM;





# Overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and manage of regulated pests



- In some cases of trade concerns we manage to solve it bilaterally;
- When we receive notifications of noncompliance we audit and put corrective measures.
- The NPPO of Mozambique use to organize bilateral meetings with the NPPO of South Africa near the border to discuss and find solutions for trade related issues: *B. dorsalis* monitoring and management program; pest list, market access for new commodities, etc.

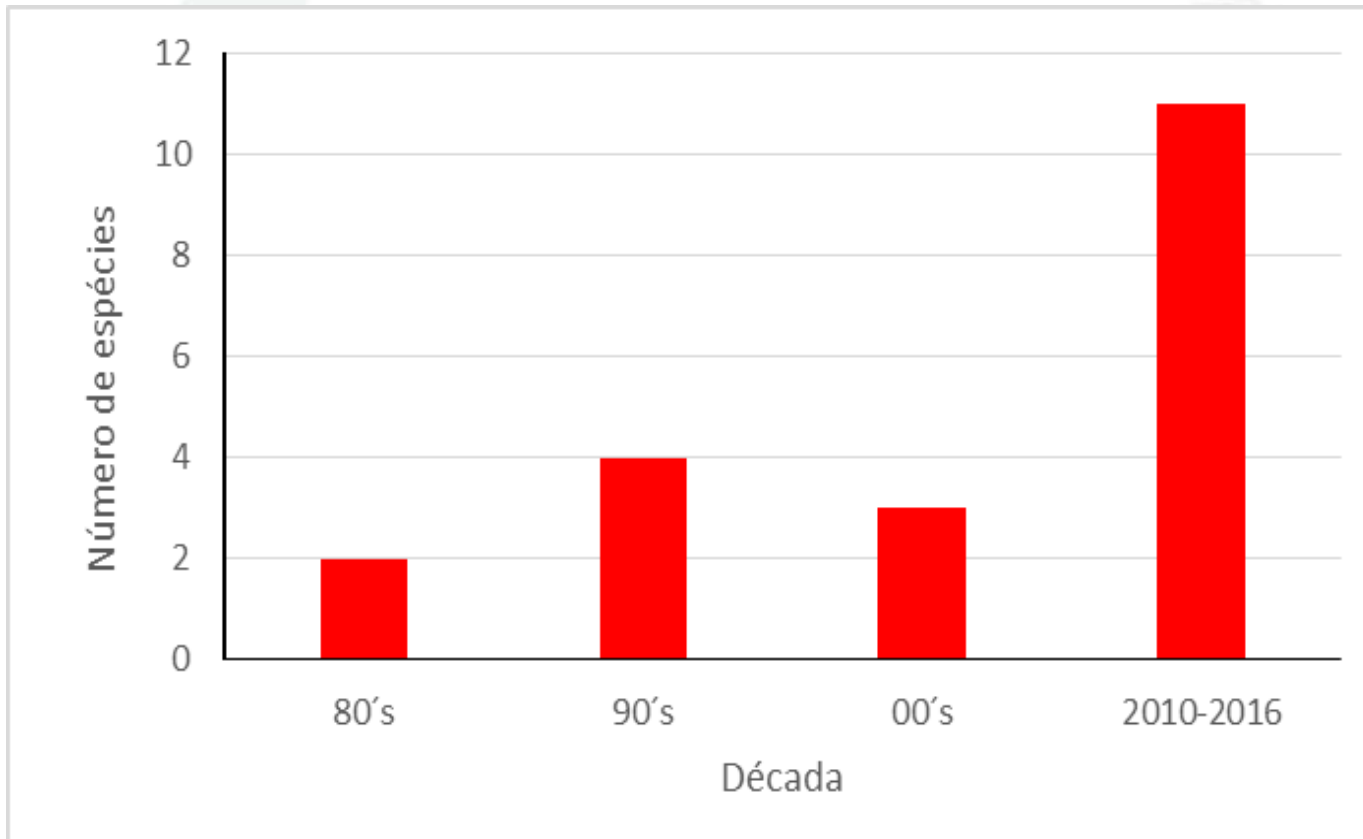




# Information on emerging pests



1. Invasive species in agriculture has increased dramatically in recent years in Mozambique, with implications for agricultural production;



Species first recorded in Mozambique since 1980 (**more than half were introduced in the last 8 years**)



Invasive pest and disease





# Information on emerging pests

- Among of 20 species of pests recorded for the first time in Mozambique since decade 80, more than half (11) were introduced in the last 8 years causing great damage in agriculture;
- The occurrence of emerging pests in the country affected greatly the exports, endangering the jobs of households, as well as the food security of rural economy;
- The outbreak of emerging pests in Mozambique challenged the agriculture sector specifically the National Plant Organization, as the NPPO was not prepared to deal with new species in term of surveillance, identification e management;
- The country has no early warning system for new pest outbreak which increase the vulnerability for new pest introduction and establishment of pests with high economic and environmental impact;
- There is no contingency plan to deal with the emerging pests.



# Identification of opportunities and challenges in phytosanitary Measures



## Opportunities

- The country with favorable agricultural climate to grow many crops with considerable value for export
- Long coastline with sea ports
- The existence of the current markets provides an incentive for the national and international investments on agriculture
- Strong collaboration with Universities and research institutions
- There is willingness of the NPPO to harmonize on continually basis the phytosanitary regulation as well to update the pest list



# Identification of opportunities and challenges in phytosanitary Measures



## Challenges

- How to deal with new pests outbreak with no earl warning system established, with no contingency plan and emergency funds
- How to stop introduction the pests with porous land borders
- How to perform the pest diagnostic in mean time with lack of capacities in the country
- How to respond for emerging issues



# Suggestions on international, regional and bilateral cooperation in phytosanitary measures among the Chinese Initiative “the belt and road” countries



## By IPPC

- Assist countries on preventing the introduction and management of emerging pests
- Assist countries for participating on the development of new (ISPMs) as well as on the its implementation
- Assist on establishment a system to deal with emerging pests

## By Belt and Road Countries

- Changes of experience on implementation of ISPMs as well as on carrying out the IPPC activities
- Study visits among countries
- Share experiences on perfuming the Pest Risk Analysis

## BY Chinese Ministry of Agriculture

- Capacity building on phytosanitary issues
- Experience exchange on quarantine, Inspection and certification
- Trainings on surveillance and management of pests



## Recommendation for the Chinese Government



### By IPPC

- Assist countries on preventing the introduction and management of emerging pests
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**“POR UMA AGRICULTURA ORIENTADA PARA O AGRO-NEGÓCIO,  
SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR E NUTRICIONAL”**



A photograph of a person wearing a red shirt, patterned pants, and an orange cap, bent over and working in a field of leafy plants. The plants have large, light green leaves with some holes. The background is a field of tall grass under a clear blue sky.

THANK  
YOU

24/09/2013