

The Zambian Country Report.

Presented to the IPPC High-level Symposium on
Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the
Chinese Initiative “One Belt” Countries

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Introduction- Geography

- ▶ The Republic of Zambia is a landlocked country,
- ▶ surrounded by eight countries in the continent of Africa.
- ▶ Location: Southern Africa between the latitudes $8^{\circ}15'$ and $18^{\circ}7'$ South of the equator and
- ▶ the longitudes 22° to 34° East of the Greenwich Meridian.



Introduction- Geography

- ▶ Total Area:
- ▶ Country area: It covers 743,398 square kilometres of land and 9,220 square kilometers of water,
- It is the 39th largest nation in the world with a total area of 752,618 square kilometers.



Introduction- Geography

- ▶ Population: 16,211,767 people (Census 2010)
- ▶ Terrain: mostly high plateau with some hills and mountains
- ▶ Climate: is tropical; modified by altitude; rainy season (October to April)



Background information on Agriculture

- ▶ The cultivable area is estimated at 16.35 million ha.
- ▶ **Main production:**
- ▶ The Zambian agriculture sector comprises crops, livestock, and fisheries.
 - ❑ The main categories of farmers include:
 - ❑ small-scale,
 - ❑ medium and
 - ❑ large-scale farmers.



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Background information on Agriculture

- ▶ Small-scale farmers are generally subsistence producers of staple foods with occasional marketable surplus.
- ▶ Medium-scale farmers produce maize and a few other cash crops for the market.
- ▶ Large-scale farmers produce crops for both local and export markets.



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Background information on Agriculture

- ▶ Domestic production is composed of crops such as: maize, sorghum, millet, and cassava
- ▶ Exports are driven by sugar, soybeans, coffee, groundnuts, maize grain and maize products (mealie meal, seed, bran), wheat, rice, millet, barley, cowpeas, stevia, macademia and cotton as well as horticultural produce
- ▶ such as fresh vegetables (carrots, baby marrow, baby corn, green beans, green papers, roses and other ornamental flowers).



Background information on Agriculture

- ▶ Main plant importation and exportation
- ▶ a) Imports include: rice, wheat, groundnuts, assorted fresh fruits and vegetables and live planting materials
- ▶ b) Exports: Timber, maize (grain, seed and bran), rice, wheat bran, groundnuts, cow peas, various fresh fruits and vegetables, fresh cut flowers, timber, nursery plants, dried foods and many others.



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Background information on Agriculture

- ▶ **Main plant importation and exportation**
- ▶ The contribution of Zambia's agricultural sector to GDP has been reported to be maintained above 6 % for more than a decade.
- ▶ This trend has been closely related to the climatic events that the country has been experiencing because of its high dependence on rain fed production.
- ▶ The climatic conditions characterized by ElNino and La Nina events affects country's agricultural production.



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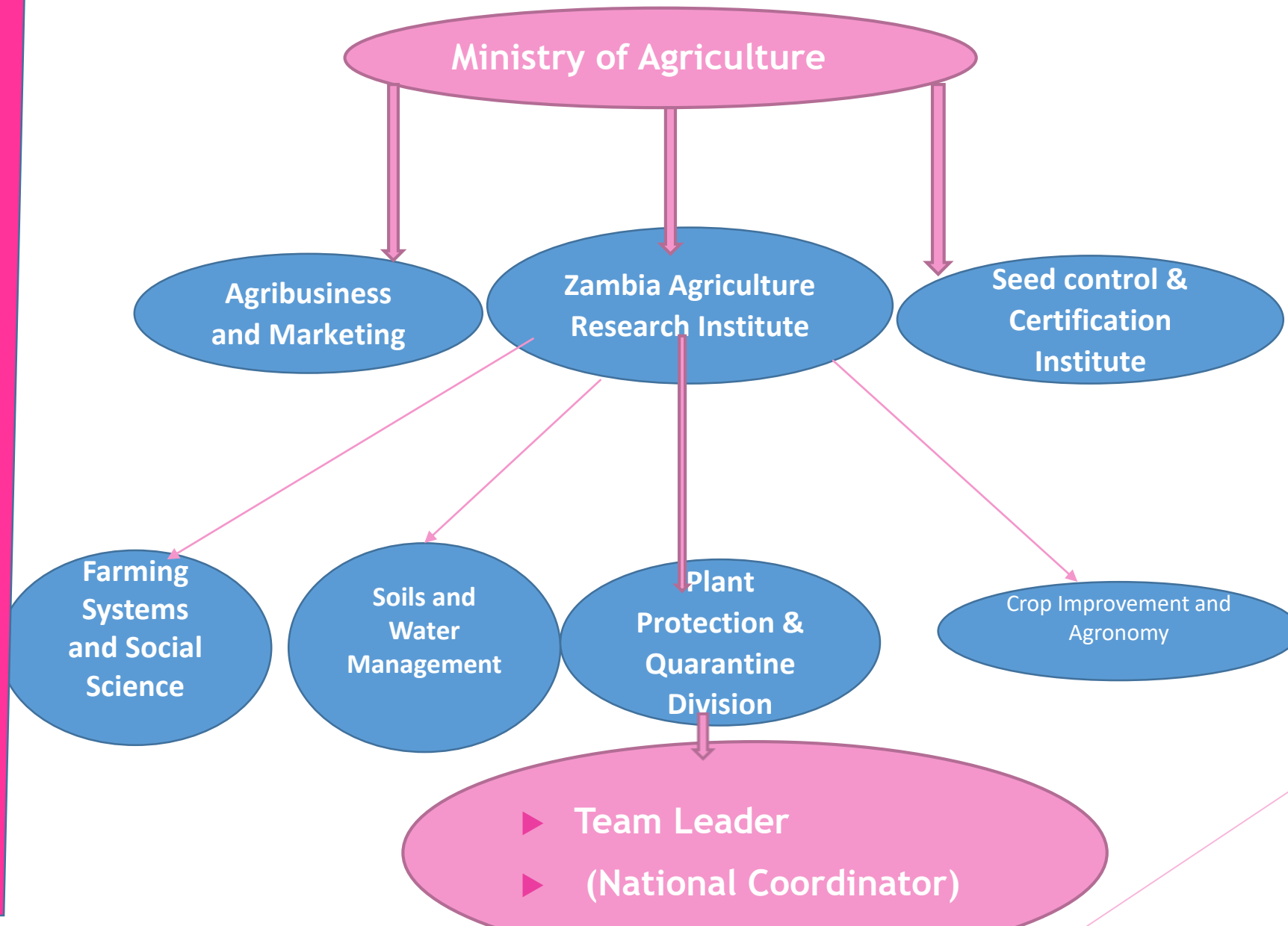
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ZAMBIAN PHYTOSANITARY SYSTEM and link with other departments and ministries

- ❑ The Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry is the notification authority on all trade issues according to the WTO
- ❑ Within the Ministry of Agriculture
 - The Plant Quarantine and Phytosanitary services (PQPS) which is also the NPPPO of Zambia is the enquiry point on trade of all plants and plant products.
 - The NPPPO certifies all plants and plant products for import and export

- ❑ The Department of Seed control and certification Institute (SCCI) is a national seed authority that certifies the quality of seed in the country
- ❑ The Department of Agribusiness and Marketing , is the custodian of the control of Goods Act , is responsible for the issuance of import and export permits
- ▶ For Animal products
 - ❑ The ministry of Livestock and fisheries certifies all animal and fish products

Organogram



NPPO

Team Leader
(National Coordinator)

Plant & Plant Product Inspections

Import and Export ,
Nursery and farm,
Fumigation

Plant Pest Diagnostics

Stored products, Seed
Health, Research ,
Phytosanitary and
Quarantine purposes

Plant Quarantine

Border coordination

Phytosanitary policies & Standards

Pest risk
analysis, policy issues
Trade matters

Communication Programs

Awareness, Training,
and Information
sharing in general

2. Phytosanitary legal framework

- ▶ The Plant Quarantine and Phytosanitary Service (PQPS) is the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Zambia
- ▶ Mandate is derived from two pieces of legislation namely;
- ▶ The Plant Pests and Diseases Act, CAP 233 and
- ▶ The Noxious Weeds Act, CAP 231 of the laws Zambia.

Zambia's main ports of entry:

1. KKIA (Lusaka)

2. Ndola

3. Livingstone

Inland Stations

1. HQ (CHilanga)

2. Kafue

3. Kasama

4. Kabwe

5. Kapiri Mposhi

6. Choma

Border Posts

1. Victoria falls

2. Kazungula

3. Katimamulilo

(Sesheke)

4. Mwami (chipata)

5. Lunsunta (Chipata)

6. Chaninda (Chipata)

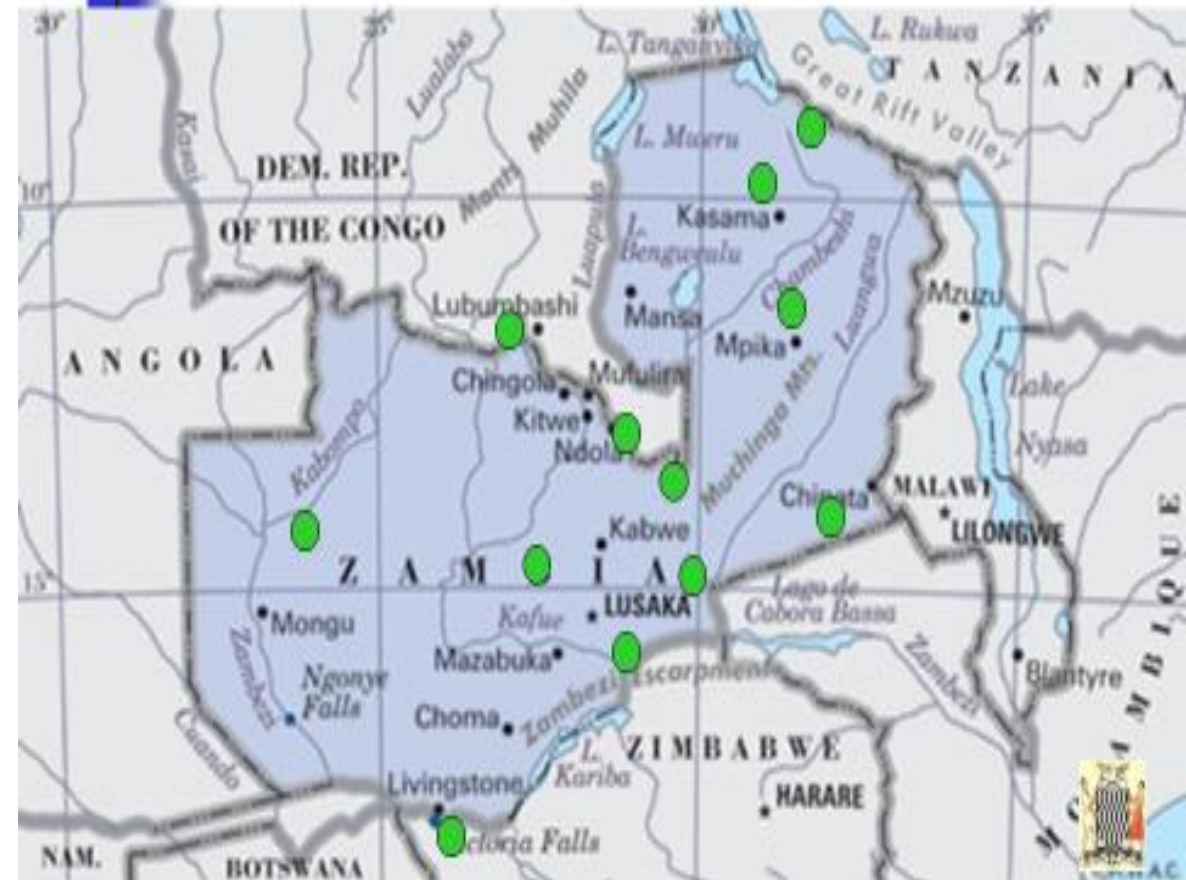
7. Chirundu

8. Nakonde

9. Kasumbalesa

(Chililabombwe

POSITIONING OF PLANT HEALTH INSPECTORS

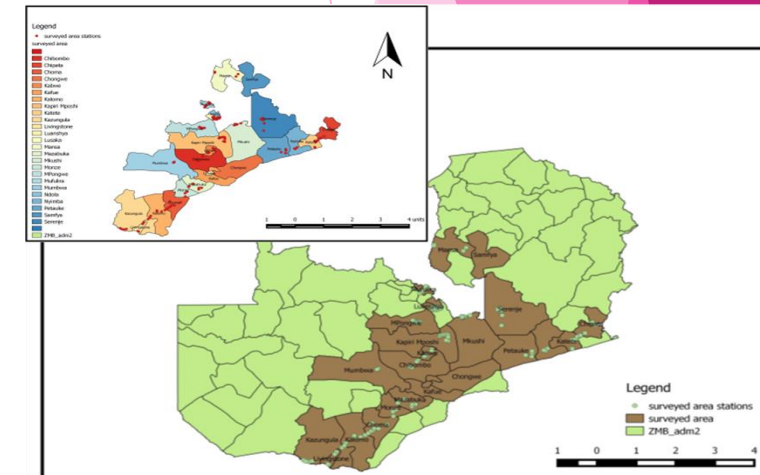


- ▶ List of regulated pests
- ▶ We have a national pest list
- ▶ Frequently updated through pest risk analysis

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

Surveillance activities:

- ▶ Maize seed crop inspections for various pests
- ▶ The fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) using pheromone traps to assess the worm's population and distribution
- ▶ tomato leafminer (*Tuta absoluta*) was also done from 2012 when the pest was first detected.
- ▶ Monitoring of *Prostephanus truncatus* and *Sitophilus* spp



Non-compliance and management

- ▶ EU notifications on non-compliance have been received on cut flowers.
- ▶ The most common pest found is *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* also known as the False codling moth on *Rosa* spp and other horticultural exports.
- ▶ Regulated pests are managed through integrated pest management techniques namely;
 - ▶ cultural methods,
 - ▶ biological,
 - ▶ use of botanical insecticides with chemical control as the last resort.

Non-compliance and management cont'd



- ▶ Fumigation of stored grain consignments is also practiced as a management option particularly as it relates to the control of *Prostephanus truncatus* and *Sitophilus* spp.
- ▶ Phosphine fumigation is the most popular fumigation used and fumigation of stored grain is always supervised by the NPPO.

Non-compliance and management cont'd

- ▶ Other activities done included drafting of a Statutory Instrument and revision of phytosanitary plant import conditions for both maize grain and maize.
- ▶ The NPPPO has developed brochures as means for conducting awareness to stakeholders

Information on emerging pests

- ▶ Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)
- ▶ Tomato leaf miner (*Tuta absoluta*)
- ▶ Pests not yet present in Zambia
- ▶ Fusarium wilt on bananas in Mozambique and Maize Lethal necrosis (MLN) on Maize in Kenya and other countries neighboring Zambia such as DR Congo and Tanzania but not yet present in Zambia
- ▶ The above pests cause serious damage to food crops thereby threatens the country's food security.



- ▶ The NPPPO has been conducting surveillance of Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN) since 2016 and continues to do so every growing season.
- ▶ Pesticides are used in the management of the fall armyworm.
- ▶ Additionally, farmers, Plant health inspectors and extension staff have been trained on MLN, fall army worm and the tomato leaf miner on pest identification and diagnostics was done and distribution of awareness materials.



Opportunities:

- ▶ Potential market for export of Zambia's agricultural products
- ▶ Conducive environment to trade with other countries
- ▶ Good political will and support from the Government of Republic of Zambia
- ▶ The government has embarked on connecting all government agencies that deal in trade matters into electronic single window system that present a good opportunity in doing business.
- ▶ Zambia and its neighboring countries are turning of the major border posts into One Stop Border Posts is speeding up clearance of consignments at entry points.
- ▶ Government's upgrading infrastructure at the major entry points including international airports.

Obstacles / Challenges:

1. The new European Regulation to come into full force on 13 December 2019.

- ▶ After December 2019, high risk plants and plant products will be prohibited from export into the EU unless and until a detailed risk assessment has been carried out
- ▶ The NPPPO is still building capacity to handle and manage this EU regulation in order to maintain the country's exports.

Obstacles / Challenges:

- ▶ Crops currently being exported to the EU:
- ▶ Roses (Fresh cut flowers)
- ▶ Summer flowers (Solidago, Gypsophilla, Liatris, Trachelium, Ami, Lillies)
- ▶ Asters
- ▶ Eucalyptus
- ▶ Passion fruits
- ▶ Green beans



- ▶ Baby corn
- ▶ Squash (Baby marrow)
- ▶ Peas (Mangetout and Sugar snap peas)
- ▶ Avocado (Mt office can confirm if any)
- ▶ Broccoli (Mt office can confirm if any)
- ▶ Cauliflower (Mt office can confirm if any)

Obstacles / Challenges:

▶ 2. Inadequate Funding

- ▶ Limited funding to support phytosanitary activities such as pest risk analysis, inspections on a daily basis.
- ▶ fuel, stationary for documentation, access/subscription to various economic and scientific journals to enable undertake pest risk analysis, inspections,
- ▶ laboratory consumables,
- ▶ communication and monitoring for phytosanitary compliances,
- ▶ awareness to enable traders be equipped with real-time plant health information,
- ▶ IT operations and meetings.
- ▶

Obstacles / Challenges:

- ▶ **3. Inadequate field vehicles for operations**
- ▶ In the absence of vehicles, phytosanitary field work mainly pest surveillance, inspections and monitoring for compliance are drastically affected.
- ▶ As a consequence, this leads to non-compliance and failure to gain market access for plants and plant products.

Obstacles / Challenges:

- ▶ Capacity building -Human Resource
- ▶ There is need for more human resource trained at degree level and above to carry out the functions of the NPPPO.
- ▶ Further training in specialized areas of NPPPO work to improve its efficiency in carrying out its mandate is needed.
- ▶ Capacity building for PHIs through specialized trainings (Risk assessment, pest identification and diagnostics and laboratory diagnostics) is needed



6. Suggestions on international, Regional and bilateral cooperation in Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative “the Belt and Road” countries



- ▶ IPPC Secretariat can assist in the e-phyto certification process and help the NPPO of Zambia acquire Scanners at entry points
- ▶ The Belt and Road countries can assist in mobility by
 - ✓ acquiring vehicles that will help in carrying out inspections more frequently for monitoring of compliance and surveillance
 - ✓ Market access for our products
 - ✓ Establishment of post entry quarantine facilities



- ▶ The Chinese Ministry of Agriculture can assist in acquiring specialized equipment for biosecurity and inspection equipment for biosecurity at entry points.
- ✓ Assist is advanced diagnostics of pests for accurate identification from surveillance and research activities implemented by the NPPPO
- ✓ They can also assist in facilitating training of Phytosanitary personnel in specialized fields of Phytosanitary work such Bsc, Masters, PhD levels

Conclusion

- ▶ The NPPPO of Zambia is committed to its mandate and ensuring that safe agricultural trade is facilitated
- ▶ To ensure that only pest free plants and plant products are move in international trade



Acknowledgement





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION.

► End

