Ippc high –level Symposium on Cooperation of the Phytosanitary Measures among the Chinese Initiative « One Belt » Countries

Presentation of the Democratic Republic of Congo
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1.a. Country Profile

- The Democratic Republic of Congo is located in Central Africa (Fao, 2013). It straddles Ecuador and shares borders with nine countries including Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania in the East; the Central African Republic, South Sudan to the North; Zambia, Angola to the South; Congo-Brazzaville including the Angolan part of the Enclave of Cabinda to the West. Part of its outline opens on the Atlantic Ocean by the Congo River through the Port of Matadi and Boma. It is the 2nd largest country in Africa by area, estimated at 2,345,410 km2, after Algeria.

- Globally, the country has about 80 million hectares of arable land with an estimated irrigation potential of 4 million hectares. But the irrigated area, 0.14%, is 10,500 hectares, (Fao, 2007); 13,500 hectares (SADC, 2011).

- The soil and subsoil contain a variety of agricultural and mineral resources. Significant oil reserves discovered in the Eastern Bloc of Lake Albert and on the continental shelf of the Atlantic Ocean; huge expanses of forests that contain significant wildlife as a world biodiversity heritage to protect with 480 species of mammals, 565 bird species, more than 1,000 species of fish, 350 species of reptiles, 220 species of amphibians and more 10,000 species of Angiosperms, 3000 of which are endemic.

- The forest covers nearly 50% of the national territory, representing about 47% of the continent's tropical forest and 6% of the world's tropical forest reserves.

- The forest area of the Democratic Republic of Congo is of the order of 155 million hectares, ie 66% of the national surface divided into three categories, of which equatorial rainforests are estimated at 101 million hectares; mountain forests of the order of 1 million hectares; tropical dry forests estimated at 24 million hectares and savannah mosaics in the order of 29 million hectares.

- With only 12.4 million hectares of land conceded in 700 identified species, actually under exploitation to date, less than 10%, the forest is essential for the survival and development of at least 40 million Congolese. This sector contributed 5% to Gross Domestic Product in 2009, and 9% in 1980.

- Because of the importance of its development potential and its population to more than 70% rural, agricultural activities occupy a place of choice in the Congolese economy, and participate to 45.7% in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

- Currently, the main contributor to GDP is mining production; however, agriculture plays an important role in the national economy as it currently employs 80% of the workforce

- With a national system of agricultural production of the extensive type, it is characterized by low productivity and is based on subsistence agriculture practiced by small family farms on an average area of 1 to 2 hectares under rainfed cultivation, and from 0.5 to 1 hectare irrigated crop.

- Agricultural production is dependent on the agro-environmental conditions in which the various speculations grow. The climatic parameters (rainfall, temperature and humidity) influence either the agricultural production or the productivity.

- Although diversified according to the localization in the country, the climates make it possible to practice a varied range of the agricultural speculations; grasslands and savannas are likely to support cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and several species of poultry

The main agricultural sectors are:

1. The food grains sectors: Corn, Rice, Sorghum and Millet.

2. The oleaginous and leguminous sectors: grouping the oil palm and the peanut; the cowpea; the bean; soy;

3. The root and tuber sectors: collect cassava, sweet potato, potato, taro and yam;

4. The fruits and vegetables sector, whose development is very important, is practiced in Eastern and Western areas. This is the banana and its many varieties.

❑ Analyzing the information gathered during the joint monitoring mission for the 2017/2018 crop year, informs that

- Gross cereal production is estimated at 3.2 million t for the 2017/2018 consumption year. It comprises 2.4 million tons of maize, 0.6 million tons of rice, 0.085 million tons of sorghum and 0.016 million tons of millet. Compared to the 2013-2016 average, corn production increased from 2.8 million T to 2.4 million T, a decrease of about -15%;

- Similarly, total rice production increased from 1.8 million T to 0.6 million T, a decrease of 64% in production. Gross cassava production increased from 29.8 million tones to 18.5 million tones, a decrease of 37%;

- The country's food deficit would be about 6.9 million tones, or -22% of national food requirements. The country has a large grain deficit (-10.7 million tones, or 83%);

- The observed indicators show that about 43% of children under five suffer from malnutrition and that six out of 26 provinces have a prevalence above 50%, which is considered an emergency threshold;

- The cost of hunger shows that the total losses associated with undernutrition are estimated at 1,636.9 billion CDF or 1,771 million dollars for the year 2014. These losses correspond to 4.56% of GDP for the same year and the most important trigger in these costs remains the potential loss of productivity due to mortality associated with undernutrition;

- About two out of three households have a low level of food consumption and remain reduced to three food groups, including tubers (or cereals), vegetables (cassava leaves, sweet potato leaves) and palm oil, and more than 15 million people are in food crisis according to the preliminary results of the 16th cycle of the CPI; compared to June 2017, the number of people in food crisis increased from 7.7 million to 15.6 million, an increase of more than 100%;

- Compared to the 2016/2017 crop year, harvested losses increased by 17%.

1.b. Attribution of the National NPPO

- Design and develop draft policies, strategies, programs and standards related to plant protection;
- Design and draft the draft laws and draft regulatory texts relating to plant protection and ensure their implementation after validation;
- Develop, in consultation with stakeholders, national plant monitoring plans and ensure their implementation and monitoring;
- Take measures to:
    - prevention and control of regulated bodies;
    - the use of plant protection products without danger to the environment and health;

- verification of the import and export certification of phytosanitary products, plants, plant products and other regulated articles that may lead to the spread of plant pests;

- the control of plant protection products and plants that can be used as vectors to pests;

- Ensure the phytosanitary situation of crops, the quality of inputs for crop production and products of plant origin;

- Grant the phytosanitary certificate and import or export license, as appropriate, for plants, plant products, soils or culture media and biological control agents;

- To contribute to the identification of training needs and the definition of continuing training programs for technical staff, farmers and rural stakeholders in relation to plant protection.

2. a. Is there a phytosanitary legal framework in your country?

- The legal framework of the DRC includes the following laws and regulations:
  - Law No. 011 / on Basic Principles of Agriculture;
  - Decree 05/162 on phytosanitary regulations;
  - Preliminary draft phytosanitary law;
  - Preliminary draft law on surveillance;

2.b. Do you have a list of regulated pests?

In annex the list of pests ....

3. Give an overview of cases of surveillance, non-compliance and management of regulated pests in your country?

- Beyond emerging pathogens, the DRC is facing a number of diseases and cultural enemies that have been present on its territory for a long time. The major phytosanitary problems of the country are in order of importance:

- African mosaic cassava caused by different variants of Cassava mosaic virus including East African cassava mosaic virus (EACMV), is African cassava mosaic virus-Ugadan variant (EACMV-UG);

- Brown streak caused by Cassava brown streak virus (CBSV);

- Banana bunchy top disease caused by Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV) on banana. This disease is widespread throughout the country and causes enormous losses of up to 100% of production;

- Banana Xanthomonas Wilt (BXW) also called bacterial wilt, currently confirmed in the eastern provinces of the country. The outbreaks of this disease have been reported in the provinces of North and South Kivu, Maniema, Haut-Katanga and Tshopo;
- Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease (MLND) occurs in a limited but economically damaging area;
- The Tristeza virus, responsible for huge losses on citrus, all over the DRC;
- Tracheomycosis of coffee caused by Fusarium xylarioids;
- Viral diseases of Cucurbitaceae;

- Banana Black Streak disease, also known as black Sigatoka, caused by Mycosphaerela fijiensis;

- Manioc bacteriosis due to Xathomonas campestris pv manihotis;
- Rice variegation due to Rice yellow mottle virus (RYMV);
- Bacterial wilt of solanaceae;

- Late blight of the potato (Phytopthtora inf

Structure hiérarchique et décisionnelle

La structure hiérarchique et décisionnelle de COU contre les maladies virales de manioc en RDC est ancrée dans la Direction de Protection des Végétaux du Ministère de l'Agriculture.

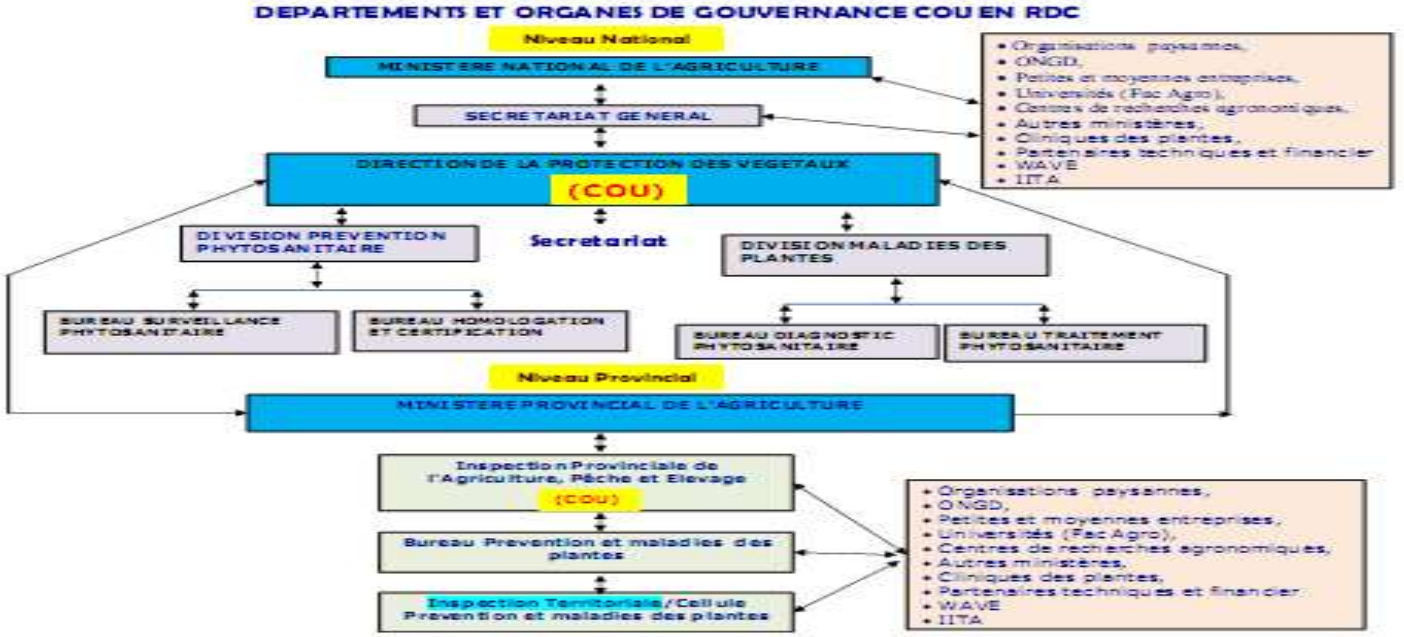


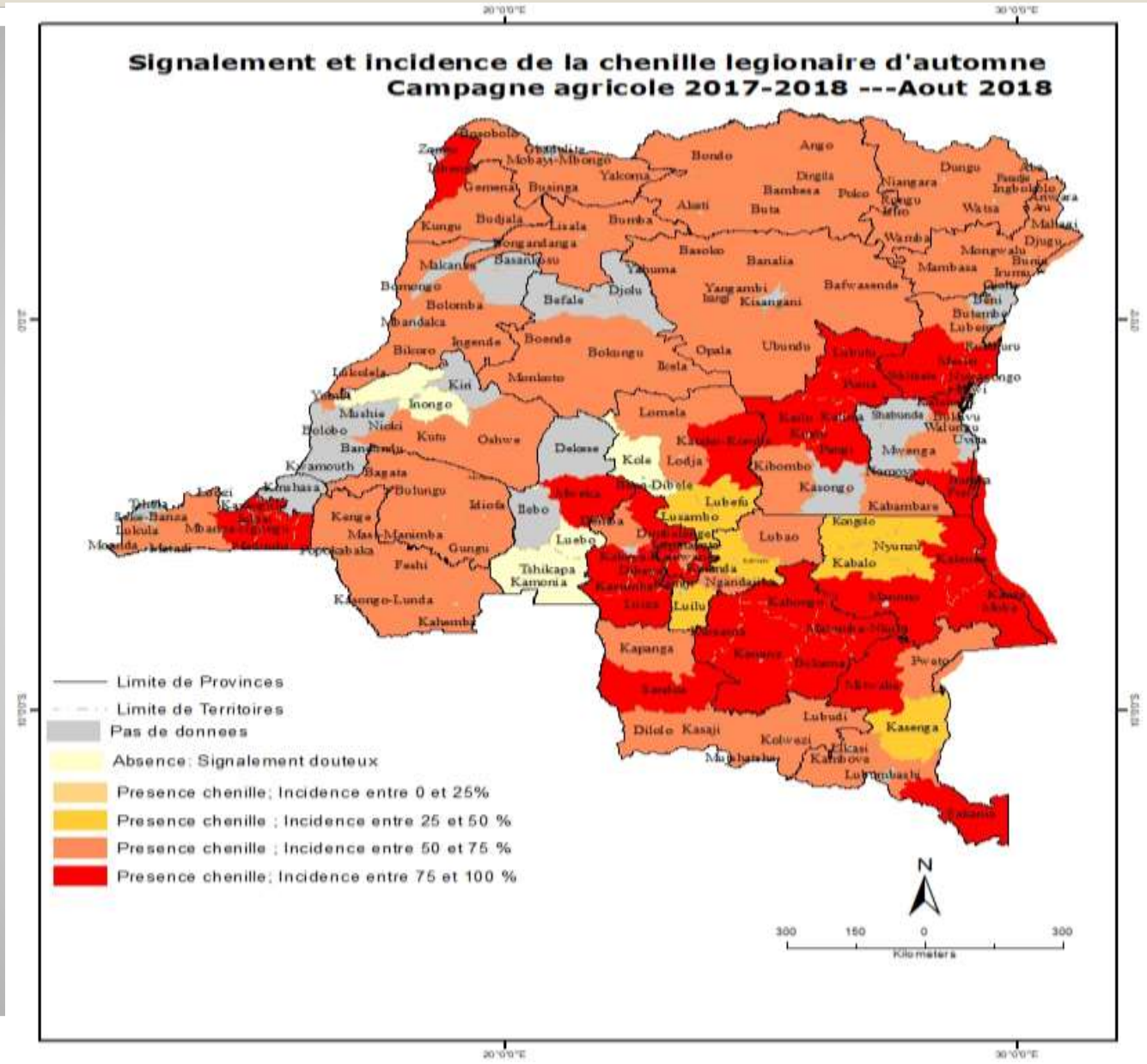
Figure 2: L'ancrage de COU au niveau de la Direction de Protection des Végétaux du Ministère de l'Agriculture en RDC

4. Do you know the case of emerging pests in your country? and how are new pests considered, the monitoring or management activities undertaken and the impact on food safety, environmental protection and trade.

Important emerging pests include:

- The Autumn Legionnaire's Caterpillar (Spodoptera frugiperda) which led in 2017, more than 50% of production losses in corn;
- The white fly (Bemissia tabacci) which is extremely polyphagous and feeds on more than 30 different plant species;
- The black banana aphid (Pentalonia nigronervosa), which transmits Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV);
- The green mite of cassava (Tetranicus sp), and the Tuta absoluta;
- The fruit fly (Lyriomyza sp), the Cylas

- With increased trade in the Central African region, the DRC is monitoring the introduction of the following quarantine pests:
- Fusarium race 4 responsible for panama disease on banana;
- Banana bract mosaic virus (BBrMV) currently absent from the national territory;
- Rice stripe necrosis virus (RSNV);
- Lethal necrosis of maize, etc.


Signalement et incidence de la chenille legionaire d'automne
Campagne agricole 2017-2018 ---Aout 2018
Limite de Provinces
Limite de Territoires
Pas de donnees
Absence: Signalement douteux
Presence chenille; Incidence entre 0 et 25%
Presence chenille ; Incidence entre 25 et 50 %
Presence chenille ; Incidence entre 50 et 75 %
Presence chenille; Incidence entre 75 et 100 %
N
300
150
0
300
Kilometers

AREA PLANTED (HA)

spéculation	Moyenne 2013-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Ecart 2017-2018/moyenne 2013-2016	Ecart 2017-2018/2016-2017
Mais	2478205,4	4058822	3079620,5	24%	-24%
Riz	633084,6	800098,6	739995,7	-0,02%	-21%
Manioc	3481791,1	4539024,4	1984622,3	-43%	-56%

PRODUCTION IN TONES

spéculation	Moyenne 2013-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Ecart 2017-2018/moyenne 2013-2016	Ecart 2017-2018/2016-2017
Mais	2825154,3	3373057,6	2407538	-15%	-29%
Riz	1791108,4	1024126	642032,2	-64%	-37%
Manioc	36906986,8	29766124,3	18505749,1	-49%	-37%
Haricot	1148225,4	1292832,2	525725,6	-54%	-59%
Arachide	7347010,3	2338230,7	1079309,8	-85%	-54%

IMPACT OF THE AUTUMN ARMYWORM

Identité	2017	2018	Ecart en %
Nombre des territoires attaqués	86 (59%)	129 (89%)	50%
Pertes sur le mais en %	20,8%	51%	145%
Pertes en tonnes	685018	900000	31,4%
Pertes en dollar	274007072	357000000	30,3%

NATIONAL FOOD BALANCE SHEET

République Démocratique du Congo, bilan alimentaire-campagne agricole 2017/18				
Postes	**Total céréales (maïs, riz, millet, sorgho)**	**Total légumineuses (haricot, arachide, soja, niebe)**	**Total tubercules (manioc, patate douce, taro, pomme de terre)**	**Total**
Population au 30/06/2018				97 700 000
1.Disponibilité	2760994	718425	20282887	23762305
Production brute	3151542	2288790	21968447	27408780
Production disponible	2760994	718425	20282887	23762305
Stocks au 30/06/2018				0
Stocks paysans	0	0	0	
Stocks commerçants		0	0	
Stocks institutionels	0	0	0	
Autres stocks	0	0	0	
2.Besoins	14526132	4428518	13189500	32144151
Norme de consommation (kg/hbt/an)	144	43	135	
Consommation humaine	14068800	4220640	13189500	31478940
Stocks finaux				665211
Stocks paysans	0	0		0
Stocks commerçants	457332	0		457332
Stocks institutionels	0	207878		207878
Autres stocks				0
3.Excédent (+) Déficit (-) brut	-10850474	-3502215	7093387	-7259302
4.Solde import-export	239750	2263	9997	252010
Importations commerciales prévues	240000	2263	9997	252260
Aides prévues	50000	15000	0	65000
Exportations prévues	250	0		250
5.Excédent (+) déficit (-) net	-10560724	-3484952	7103383	-6942292
6.Disponibilité apparente (kg/hbt/an)	**28**	**7**	**208**	**243**

5. What opportunities and challenges does your country have regarding phytosanitary measures?

- The DRC is part of various Regional Integration Communities and Cooperation Organizations;
- With its 240 recognized entry points, and its strategic position in the center of Africa, which allows it to share its borders with 9 other neighboring countries, the DRC is giving itself a very important place of trade in the center of Africa;
- Imports of plants, plant products and other regulated articles are the preferred route for the introduction of quarantine pests into the country.

- It should be pointed out that the majority of the emerging pests observed in recent years in the Democratic Republic of Congo have mainly originated from the commercial exchange of planting material, regulated articles and the remarkable agro-climatic change in certain areas of the DRC;

- Examples include Tuta absoluta, an important pest of Tomato cultivation (Mukwa et al, 2018), Banana bunchy top virus, which causes banana bunchy top disease, and so on. (Mukwa et al, 2016);

- In recent years, the emergence of Pseudophaeoli manihotis has been observed on cassava cultivation in Central Kongo Province. The case of the soil-scale mealybug (called shimbu) has been observed in Ngandajika, Luilu and Kabinda on the old farms. cotton (Mahungu et al, 2012).

- At the national level, over the last ten years, projects for the management of major phytosanitary problems have been initiated and implemented. This is specifically the project to fight against African mosaic on cassava, the fight against the trachéomycose of the coffee, fight against the Wilt of the banana tree, the action against the brown Striure of the cassava.

- Overall, the phytosanitary situation of the DRC remains worrying given the weaknesses of the national plant protection system, the lack of technical and financial resources dedicated to this area, and the lack of a laboratory equipped for diagnosis. This question requires special attention from all without which the country's agricultural development will remain hypothetical.

6. Please identify areas of cooperation in phytosanitary measures: - to be carried out by the IPPC Secretariat - to be carried out by the Belt and Road countries. - to be conducted by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture in your country.

- Support the implementation of a national fall armyworm response plan by integrating all stakeholders in food security;

- Support the capacity building of the Ministry of Agriculture's agents in the diagnosis of diseases and crop pests through the Plantwise and Plant Clinic initiatives of Kinshasa in DR Congo;

- Assist the country to develop a national laboratory dedicated to the issues of crop diseases and pests;

- Support technical capacity building of extension workers on climate change, agriculture and food and nutrition security;
- Support activities to strengthen surveillance and control of animal and plant products at borders;
- Support the updating of the national strategy for phytosanitary capacity building;
- Help develop a national health emergency center.


thank you
danke
謝謝
ngiyabonga
شكراً جزيلاً
teşekkür ederim
спасибо
gracias
tapadh leat
bedankt
dziękuję
hvala
maururu
mochchakkeram
go raibh maith agat
obrigado
sukriya
kop khun krap
taiku
sagolun
arigatô
takk
dakujem
grazie
terima kasih
мерси
merci
ευχαριστώ
감사합니다
ありがとう
dank je
Баярлалаа
рахмат