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THE 2019 INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA

Introduction

- [1] 2019 IPPC Regional Workshop (RW) for Africa was held on 2-7 September, Nairobi, Kenya under the 2019 theme of Plant Health and Capacity Development. The RW was organized by the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) in collaboration with the FAO Regional Office for Africa, Sub-regional office for South Africa, Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of African Union (AU-IAPSC) and the National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of Kenya (KEPHIS). The RW was attended by 37 participants from 27 Contacting Parties (CPs), representatives of RAF and SFS, AU-IAPSC, CPM Bureau, Standards Committee (SC) and Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC). .

Workshop procedure

- [2] The workshop was structured around four areas: the opening ceremony, the workshop activities, field visit and the closing ceremony.

1. Participants registration

- [3] Registration was done by all participants and they also had the opportunity to review their contact details which was updated.

2. Opening of the Meeting

2.1. Opening statement by the IPPC Secretariat

- [4] Ms Ketevan Lomsadze, Implementation Facilitation Officer of the IPPC Secretariat, gave the opening statement on behalf of the IPPC Secretariat; she welcomed all participants and encouraged NPPOs to give their full contributions throughout the workshop. She said that all the regions are currently holding their regional workshop and the main focus is to ensure that IPPC activities and documentations are discussed and how the various regions overcome challenges and implement the existing standards also participating effectively on technical working group and committees. The African regional workshop was funded by FAO RAF, FAO SFS, IAPSC and the IPPC secretariat. She appreciated KEPHIS for their support in organising the workshop in Kenya.

2.2. Welcome remarks by the host country

- [5] Hon. Mwangi Kiunjuri, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on a speech read by Secretary Administration; Mr. Kello Harsama, welcomed everyone to Kenya and the City of Nairobi and stated that it is a honour for Kenya to have been chosen to host this very important workshop for the African continent.
- [6] He said that Africa as a whole is faced with pest incursion challenges such as of the Fall Army Worm which is a threat to food security in Africa. In the past 2 years this pest has caused great crop losses leading to various interventions by governments including diverting resources that could have been used for

development. He encouraged NPPOs to use this platform to exchange of expertise and technology available to manage the pest challenges and share knowledge available in combating these real plant health challenges faced by our countries.

- [7] He emphasized that careful pest risk analysis and monitoring to minimise the chances of a pest invasion will be both more efficient and far less costly than mounting a control operation thereby safeguarding food security.
- [8] KEPHIS has informed him of the CPM Ministerial segment that will take place during the fifteenth session of CPM-15 next year in April at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Headquarters in Rome. My ministry will give this meeting priority and I hope to see you in Rome next year.

2.3. Opening statement by FAORAF

- [9] The FAORAF representative MrJean-Baptiste Bahama thanked all participants for attending. He highlighted that this was as a result of the TCP IAPSC have with FAO, aiming at improving the region and NPPOs phytosanitary system ad building capacity.

2.4. Opening statement by IAPSC

- [10] Ms Luiza Munyua, Senior Scientific Officer – Phytopathology, on behalf of Mr Jean-Gerard Mezui-Mella, Director, Africa Union Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) said the workshop came at a crucial time, given the continued and ever increasing challenges and resultant costs faced by crop production and protection in Africa. IAPSC thank FAO and IPPC for the huge role that they have played in facilitating this Regional Workshop. She also appreciated AU – IBAR and KEPHIS for hosting us in Nairobi, Kenya.
- [11] AU-IAPSC has been strengthening the phytosanitary capabilities of AU member states with a view to improving crop production and productivity, ensure food security and promote trade in accordance with international phytosanitary treaties and standards. AU-IAPSC has also been conducting a comprehensive phytosanitary capacity assessment which was used to guide the development of national and regional strategic plans; harmonize pesticides registration laws; control trans-boundary pests and establish effective surveillance programme. AU-IAPSC has also developed and is updating national and regional pests list and an information management systems for phytosanitary and trade data.

2.5. Objectives of the workshop

- [12] The objectives of the regional workshop were stated as follows:
- Analyze and prepare comments on draft ISPMs
 - Provide a forum to exchange experiences and ideas at the regional level
 - Build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on various activities IPPC of the community

2.6. Video message highlighting the 2019 Annual Theme from the IPPC Secretary

- [13] A short video by the IPPC secretary Mr Xia Jingyuan welcomed all participants and states and called for the regional discussions on Plant Health and Capacity Building (The video is available online and can be accessed through the given link <https://www.ippc.int/en/news/the-2019-ippc-regional-workshops-video-is-now-online>).
- [14] The CPM Chair, Mr Javier Trujillo, in his speech mentioned that the IPPC community is faced with increase challenges from increasing trade to climate change. He said what key is the increase in pest outbreaks which is affecting plant health around the world at an increasing rate. He stated the IPPC community proclaimed the international year of plant health 2020 that has been approved by the UN General Assembly; of which the purpose is how it can be used to create public awareness and be included into the policy agenda.
- [15] The IPPC secretary mentioned in his speech that the regional workshop aims at creating a platform for NPPOs to discuss on the importance of capacity building in addressing plant health. He said that the workshop should focus on the following capacities:
- Staff capacity
 - Institutional capacity
 - System capacity
- [16] Mr Melvin Spreij, Head of STDF spoke on the collaborative innovative phytosanitary project between IPPC and STDF aiming at promoting and facilitating safe trade in developing countries in meeting international standards relating to SPS. He mentioned that STDF will continue to support the IPPC in terms of resource mobilisations and identifying additional phytosanitary best practices in accessing market.

3. Meeting Arrangements

3.1. Election of the Chairperson

- [17] The meeting elected the following as members of the workshop bureau:
- [18] Mr Philip Njoroge from KEPHIS, Kenya

3.2. Election of the Rapporteur

- [19] The Chair led the nomination for the two rapporteurs:

- Ms Raymonda Johnson, Sierra Leone (English)
- Mr Issimaila Mohamed, Comoros (French)

3.3. Review of the Agenda

- [20] The following topics were added to the agenda:
- PCE to be discussed in details
 - Madagascar experience in the implementation of the PCE
 - The agenda is available in the attachment 1 of this report.

4. Administrative Matters

4.1. Participants lists

[21] The participants list is available in the attachment 2 of this report.

4.2. Local information

[22] Mr Eric Were detailed local information for participants. He also informed participants about the field trip on Thursday to Vegpro Farm at Naivasha.

5. Updates on governance and strategic issues

5.1. Update from CPM-14 (2019)

[23] Mr Lucien Kouame, the vice chair for the CPM Bureau gave brief updates from the CPM 14 meeting and other IPPC committees and focus groups meetings. He highlighted the IPPC framework 2020-2030 which gives the direction of the IPPC which will be endorsed during CPM 15(2020). He stated that the focus group on commodity and standard pathways has been agreed upon and standards are being developed. Mr Kouamé informed that a 5 Year e-Phyto strategic plan has been developed with the objective to go from a project to a business-as-usual operations, and he encouraged NPPOs to adopt it. He also mentioned the concern of the IPPC community in relation to AMR.

[24] Other areas covered in his presentation were:

- Pest outbreaks and alert system
- CPM recommendations
- Taskforce on topics
- Surveillance pilot project analysis
- Standards.

5.2. SC and IC updates

[25] Mr David Kamangira gave updates on SC activities and Ms Faith Ndunge gave updates on IC activities. Ms Faith Ndunge shared information on the various sub-groups activities and responsibilities in the IC committee.

[26] Ms Raymonda Johnson informed that she has been nominated as alternate member to the IC committee and she appreciated NPPOs for trusting her with this task.

[27] FAO- southern region office asked about the level or extent of implementation by NPPOs of the strategic plan components and other outcomes from the PCE.

[28] The Africa CPM Bureau member reminded the region that for IYPH 2020, messages were sent to NPPO, RPPO, regional offices, and partners for funding support. And to celebrate IYPH, the region need to make appropriate planning.

Recommendations

- Conduct a review of PCE applications conducted in Africa region and analyse the impact of their results on countries' systems capacity and awareness of policy makers, as well as the implementation of the national capacity development strategies and work plans developed under the PCE application on the ground progress of the implementation
- The impact of the PCE on countries should be presented by IAPSC during the AU- ministerial meeting and at the IPPC Ministerial Conference in the CMP 15 2020
- Some NPPOs cannot take decision because they are not independent and are not in control of the resources they are generating.
- NPPOs should share their national strategic plan with donors and partners
- NPPOs should share their experience with the PCE application with other experts
- NPPOs should inform IAPSC on their constraints in implementing the ISPMs.

5.3. IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030: what are your regional priorities?

[29] Mr Lucien Kouame presented the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030. He highlighted the 3 main strategic objectives and the various sub-components under each objective. He stated that:

- The first objective is on enhancing global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity
- The second objective is on protecting the environment from the impacts of plant health relating to climate change
- The third objective is on facilitating safe trade, development and economic growth.

[30] He presented on the IPPC development agenda 2020-2030 and NPPOs were asked to prioritise three agenda for the Africa region. After lengthy deliberations NPPOs prioritised five out of the eight development agenda as reflected in the recommendations.

[31] Ms Faith Ndunge presented on the IPPC national phytosanitary capacity development strategy 2012-2017. She highlighted the components of the strategy. NPPOs discussed on the adoption and implementation of this strategy in their countries. It was very clear that all NPPOs present are implementing most of the components of the strategy. More emphasis was made on:

- Coordination and communication
- Pest advocacy and monitoring
- Review of quarantine pest list
- Implementation of some of the ISPMs.

Recommendations

- NPPOs need to encourage public-private partnership
- Resources are needed to implement SPS activities at national level
- There is a need for IAPSC to better liaise with partners and donors for support to implement IPPC activities and assisting member states with capacity building
- NPPOs should incorporate phytosanitary activities in their national workplan
- The five priority development agendas are 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8:
 - Harmonisation of electronic data exchange
 - Developing guidance on the use of third party entities
 - Strengthening pest outbreak alert and response systems
 - Assessment and management of climate change impacts on plant health
 - Diagnosis laboratory networking.

6. Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards and recommendations

6.1. The IPPC Online Comment System (OCS): update

[32] Mr Kamangira presented on the procedures of NPPOs in commenting on draft standards and diagnostic protocols using the online comment system. NPPOs were able to review and make their country consultations online.

6.2. Review of general and substantive comments on the standards in second consultation:

- a) Ms Alphonsine Louhouari gave a presentation on the draft ISPM 8: determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)

[33] The discussion on the draft ISPM was led by Mr Kamangira. He took the NPPOs through the document, paragraph by paragraph, and NPPOs brought forward their comments which were deliberated on for regional consolidation in the draft documents or not. The following comments were agreed upon by the region:

- This comment was included on 3.3: "Once surveillance is done the new surveillance can be provided to NPPOs upon request and the pest status reported to IPP".
- The region accepted that the appendix should be part of the ISPM 8 and can also be part of the implementation materials.

[34] NPPOs were also encouraged to make other comments that were not agreed upon as their country consultation.

- b) Ms Alphonsine Louhouari gave a presentation on the requirements for NPPOs if authorising entities to perform phytosanitary action (2014-002). The discussion was led by Mr David Kamangira-

[35] The regional comment was:

- 4.2.1 The region suggested that the NPPO should be in charge of supervising entities, thus the supervision aspect should be removed.
- c) Ms Alphonsine Louhouari gave a presentation on the draft 2018 - Amendments to ISPM 5(1994-001) and Mr David Kamangira led the discussion.
No comment was made by the region and the changes made were accepted.
- d) Ms Alphonsine Louhouari gave a presentation on the requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatment as a phytosanitary measure (2014-006) and the discussion was led by David Kamangira.

[36] The regional comments were:

- The region included some items in Appendix 1
- The region made some changes in appendix 2 including some examples and inclusions made
- Changes were made on 5.3 to change the title as follows: measures to prevent contamination and infestation after treatment

6.3. Facilitated discussion on requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions

[37] Mr David Kamangira took the NPPOs through the discussion for their inputs.

Recommendations:

- There is need for NPPOs to review their legal framework and adopt the standard which will give NPPOs legal backing in suspending and revoking entities when they default
- There is need for IC to develop implementation guidance document which will aid NPPOs to implement the standard
- NPPOs need both capacity building and financial support in implementing this standard
- NPPOs need to have the relevant structure in place to implement the standard
- NPPOs need to have a proper agreement with the entity it authorising to avoid conflict of interest and defaulting of entities.

6.4. Discussion on draft CPM Recommendations sent for consultation (review of general and substantive comments):

[38] Mr. Kamangira made presentation on the draft CPM Recommendation on Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the international spread of plant pest (2018-026).

[39] NPPOs deliberated on the recommendation and agreed upon the following as a region:

- Identify and engage with aid agencies, exporters, importers and regulators to raise awareness of the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other materials that are provided to assist countries after natural disasters or other emergency situations, and the need to manage this risk effectively

- Appendix one : Some NPPOs suggested additional items which were accepted for the region and submitted to Mr Kamangira for inclusion into the online system
- Appendix two : For fresh fruits and vegetables

Fresh fruits and vegetables	Human consumption	Crop production pests	Adopted treatments under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>) Pre- clearance/certification schemes at country of origin	ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>)
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- Earth moving included-

Earth-moving machinery and used vehicles	Construction/military use	Carrier of pests	Adopt ISPM 41	ISPM 41 (<i>International movement of used vehicles, machinery and equipment</i>)
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- Dried food -

Dried food (e.g. rice, grains)	Human consumption	Stored product pests (e.g. <i>Trogoderma granarium</i> Everts (Khapra beetle)), <i>Prostephanus truncatus</i> Larger grain borer)	Fumigation; sourced from countries free from the pests	
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- Wood packaging material -

Wood packaging material, Pallets	e.g. Secure transport of food and aid; animal crates; packaging for vehicles	Timber pests,	Approved treatment or ISPM 15 compliant	ISPM 15 (<i>Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade</i>)
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- Seed

Seeds	Planting material	Seed borne pathogen, seeds pest	Treatment with fungicides, although difficult to achieve 100 percent mitigation; complete risk can be ascertained through pest risk assessment	ISPM 38 (<i>International movement of seeds</i>)
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7. Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs

7.1. FAO RAF phytosanitary capacity development activities

[40] Prof Jean-Baptiste Bahama in his speech highlighted some of the major pests' of Africa region that FAO is working on:

- Fall Armyworm, *Spodoptera frugiperda*
- Maize lethal necrosis disease
- Multiple fruit fly species affecting different fruit crops (*Bactrocera*, *Ceratitis*, *Bemisia*, etc)
- New races of wheat rusts mainly yellow (Ug-99) and stem rusts
- Larger grain borer on maize and cassava
- Cassava mosaic virus/EACMV-Ug variant

- Banana Xanthomonas wilt (BXW)
- Banana bunchy top, Banana Fusarium wilt (TR4)
- Cassava Brown Streak Disease (CBSD)
- tomato leaf miners (*Tuta absoluta*)
- Locusts
- Grain eating birds
- Invasive alien plants

[41] He stated the key priorities of FAORAF:

- Establishing/strengthening phytosanitary services: quarantine, surveillance and monitoring;
- Strengthening preparedness and response mechanisms
- Human capacity building in phytosanitary and pest management
- Development of tools for data/information sharing and decision making support
- Development and promotion of IPM packages
- Coordination of management of emerging pests

[42] Mr. Jean Baptise Bahama encouraged NPPOs to be involved in the development of TCPs led by their ministries to ensure phytosanitary issues are prioritise. He also reminded participants that FAO supported projects on request by countries.

Some projects with phytosanitary capacity development components in the region

- IPM for whitefly in The Gambia
- IPM and Biorational programme for control and containment of *Tuta absoluta* in Nigeria
- Emergency assistance to control Potato cyst nematode in Kenya
- Strengthening the national food safety and plant health systems in Mauritius
- FAW projects (40 countries: identification, surveillance, management)

Mr Mathew Abang presented on the EU/FAO Project

[43] EDF 11 Project - GCP/SFS/004EC, support towards Operationalization of the SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP).

[44] The specific objective of the project is to improve access to market through implementation of plant and animal disease control strategies at the regional and national levels. He stated the major pest of phytosanitary concern in the Southern Africa region that FAO is working on:

- *Tuta absoluta*
- Fall Armyworm
- Asian Fruit Fly

- Maize Lethal Necrotic disease
- Banana Fusarium Foc TR4.

[45] He also highlighted the expected outputs of the project as listed below:

- Expected Output 1: Harmonized regional and national strategies for transboundary animal disease and crop pests
- Expected Output 2: Coordinated control and management of transboundary animal and plant pest and diseases at regional level
- Expected Output 3: Plant pests and animal disease management capacities strengthened at regional and national levels for effective surveillance and early warning systems
- Expected Output 4: Innovative approaches to risk management of trade related pests are promoted in accordance with international guidelines and standards

[46] In summary, he said the project has achieved the following:

- Assessment of current status
- Training on diagnostics, ecology, management strategies and risk analysis.
- Support to Plant Protection Technical Committee activities
- Surveillance systems at national level and regional level
- Support to the Coordination of regional activities.

[47] Below are country level capacity development activities that are on-going:

- TCP and Japan-funded TF Projects for capacity development on FAW monitoring, early warning and IPM in Botswana
- TCP projects for capacity development on FAW monitoring, early warning and IPM in Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar
- TCP project on “Support for preparation of an effective control programme of the invasive hairy caterpillar - *Euproctis caterpillar*”, *Sphrageidus rubricosta* (Fawcett)
- TCP project to support survey and control of invasive scale insect/cochineal of vanilla (*Conchaspis angraeci*) in Comoros.

Discussion:

[48] Some NPPOs rose concerned about FAO country offices implementing TCPs related to the mandate of NPPOs. It was agreed that there is the need to follow-up on projects and actively participate in those. The representative of NPPO Sierra Leone raised the concern that FAO need to collaborate with WHO in order

for countries to include plant health in the One Health platforms and to address the issue of AMR. Finally it was explained that these actions depend on individual countries.

7.2. IAPSC activities

[49] Prof Abdel Fattah Mabrouk AMER stated that the overall objective of IAPSC is to strengthen the phytosanitary capacity of AU Member States to:

- Protect sustainable agriculture and increase food safety and food security in Africa through prevention of the introduction and spread of pests;
- Develop a Plant Health and plant health management system;
- Protect the environment and biodiversity against pests;
- Facilitate trade and economic development through the promotion of harmonized phytosanitary measures and standards to access International Markets;
- Consumer confidence in the agriculture health and food safety system;
- Harmonize the pesticides regulation and registration to approach the consumer confidence in the plant health and food safety.

[50] He also spoke about programs that were funded by IAPSC, partners and donors that were implemented by IAPSC giving their result as listed below:

- Mainstream SPS in country CAADP investment plans and development of SPS systems and enhancing advocacy, awareness and communications to ensure sufficient safe biological control agents are available to manage plant with a continental training (2018 & 2019)
- Support training of AU member states to implement SPS measures in accordance with the International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) of IPPC and Pest Risk Analysis (2018)
- Strengthen cooperation on migratory pests between countries and RECs through workshops to discuss and solve the problems of main migratory pests on crops (2018)
- Build member states capacity on integrated Pest Management strategies and implementation of IPM for sustainable agriculture (2019)
- Review and update member states plant quarantine legislation and laws in compliance with international requirements and organize a workshop on strengthening their capacity on Alien Invasive Plants Risk Assessment and management (2019).

[51] Recommendations:

- IAPSC should explain to all members the criteria for them selecting members for support to participate in IAPSC programs and activities
- IAPSC should inform all members about planned or on-going activities.

8. Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated session)

8.1. International Year of Plant Health: moving forward

[52] Mr Philip Njoroge presented on the plan for the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020 and on-going activities. He stated that the overall objective of IYPH is to raise the awareness of the public and political decision makers at the global, regional and national levels about plant health's contribution to achieving the UN sustainable development goals. Mr Njoroge mentioned that this year will be celebrated at national, regional and global levels. He said that an International Committee led by FAO has been established and that national IYPH taskforces should be established in countries. The IYPH international Committee has planned activities at all levels starting 2019-2020 and developed IYPH visual identity, jingle, logo and communication materials.

[53] All resources will be available on the IYPH website: www.fao.org/plant-health-2020. Any questions or needed materials in other languages should be addressed to iyph@fao.org.

[54] During the discussions NPPO mentioned that they have started preparation to celebrate the IYPH 2020 and they are collaborating with partners and donors adopting the IYPH proposed activities by IPPC and using of the IYPH visual identity, logo and other communication materials.

8.2. Plant Health and Capacity Development

[55] Ms Faith Ndunge in her presentation spoke about the guiding Principles for Capacity Development in FAO

1. Country ownership and leadership
2. Alignment with national needs and priorities
3. Use of national systems and local expertise
4. No 'one size fits all' approach
5. Multiple-level approach
6. Mutual accountability
7. Harmonization of action and partnership

[56] She highlighted IPPC Secretariat's activities on capacity development:

- Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)
- Capacity Development Projects
- Web based technical resources - IPPC Guides and training materials; contributed resources
- Collaboration with educational institutions, RPPOs and other international organizations.

[57] She stated that Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) provides oversight of relevant activities and indicated the materials available on the website.

- Additional information available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacitydevelopment/phytosanitary-capacity-evaluation/>

- Web based technical resources available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/>
- Contributed resources available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/contributed-resource-list/>
- All IPPC Guides and training materials are freely available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/>

[58] IPPC Secretariat has also organized symposiums. The next one planned is IPPC International Symposium for Pest Free Areas and Surveillance - 28 October to 1 November 2019 in Japan (Programme and other information are available at: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacitydevelopment/symposia/symposium-on-pfas-and-surveillance/>).

[59] Ms Saholy Ramiliarijaona from Madagascar presented on their experience with them conducting the PCE and its impacts. She said they were able to conduct a stakeholder analysis and develop their national strategic plan. She also mentioned that they used the PCE result to request for more funds to strengthen their system.

Recommendations

- Africa CPM Bureau representative encouraged NPPOs to ensure they conduct PCE and those who have to complete their PCE modules to do so
- IAPSC should collaborate with IPPC to present on IYPH, E-Phyto and other IPPC activities during the AU ministerial meeting in October
- IAPSC should write a letter Ministers concerning the celebration of the IYPH after the meeting in October that all member states are mandated to celebrate IYPH and report to IAPSC about their planned activities or programs.

8.3. National Reporting Obligations: needs from African region

[60] Mr Philip Njoroge presented on the National Reporting Obligations (NROs) of NPPOs, he gave the website for accessing the guide: NRO Guide: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/80405/>.

[61] NRO materials and statistics

- Factsheets on each NRO: <https://www.ippc.int/en/coreactivities/information-exchange/nro/>
- Leaflets (benefits, consequences, contact points, networking): <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/informationexchange/nro/>
- Tables (lists on NROs) and statistics (summaries for CPMs and IPP live statistics)
- NROs UPDATE (educational newsletter)
- Reports lists

[62] He spoke on the NRO survey and stated that National Reporting Obligations (NROs) are key obligations of the contracting parties of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) to achieve the objectives of the Convention. The IPPC Secretariat launches this survey to collect comments and suggestions to improve

the NRO and provide more effective support to contracting parties to fulfil their obligations. He gave the link to the survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/Z92BBR33> and the deadline of the NRO survey has been extended to 15 October 2019. He motivated NPPOs to take the survey.

[63] Based on the past survey reports it was very clear that the Africa region reports on the IPP is very poor. Some NPPOs do not report and others report later in the IPP.

Recommendations:

- Countries to report on their pest status and emergency action taken based on technical and scientific information.

8.4. IPPC call for topics: what is needed?

[64] Ms Faith Ndunge did the presentation on IPPC call for topics.

[65] Purpose of the Call for Topics:

- To identify phytosanitary problems of global relevance
- To address gaps in phytosanitary systems with the development of standards or implementation guidance
- To shape the Standards and Implementation work of the CPM in alignment with the Strategic Objectives outlined in the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030.

[66] She informed participants that the Call is made every two years (next call in 2021 as per CPM-14 decision); CPs and RPPOs are invited to submit proposals to IPPC Secretariat; proposals are reviewed by Task Force on Topics (TFT), SC and IC and TFT prepares final recommendations to CPM for adoption.

[67] She said during the last call the committee received 36 submissions from 10 NPPOs and 4 RPPOs with:

- 13 standard proposals
- 10 diagnostic protocol proposals
- 13 implementation resource proposals
- 26 topics adopted by CPM-14 (2019).

[68] She gave out some website for additional information:

- <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-andimplementation/call-for-topics-standards-and-implementation/>
- Call for Topics: Standards and Implementation: <https://www.ippc.int/en/coreactivities/standards-and-implementation/call-for-topics-standards-andimplementation/>
- Link to Criteria for justification and prioritization of topics: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/85790/>

- Link to Framework for Standards and Implementation: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/standards-and-implementation/ippcframework-for-standards-and-implementation/>
- Link to draft IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/86997/>
- On-going call for phytosanitary treatments (PTs): <https://www.ippc.int/en/coreactivities/standards-setting/calls-treatments/>

Brainstorming session

[69] During this session recommendations and suggestions were made.

Recommendations:

- IAPSC should pursue the issues of the region
- NPPOs and international partner and RECs should provide scientific and technical data and information to IAPSC on their needs
- Regional centres of excellence should be upgraded and utilise to conduct pest analysis and other phytosanitary research.
- The region is in need of reference laboratory for analysis
- Capacity building is needed for conducting MRL analysis and other analysis on behalf of NPPOs
- The region need to develop its own standards for MRL ad PRA.

Suggestions for call for topics

- Guidelines on rapid response for emergency pest
- Diagnostic protocol on new species of fruit fly in the African region
- Diagnostic protocol and guidelines on major pests of major crops of the region (cocoa, coffee, cashew, oil palm cassava, rice etc.).

8.5. Recent developments in the ePhyto Solution

[70] Mr Josiah Syanda the Africa representative in the E Phyto expert group, presented on the activities relating to E-phyto and its benefits to NPPOs. He explained that E-Phyto is the electronic equivalent of a paper phytosanitary certificate (ISPM 12) not a PDF or a fax. He explained the three key areas I the system:

- The Hub
- The GeNS
- Harmonization of data - Hub and the GeNS follow a harmonized set of rules, the availability of a validation tool for the XML.

[71] He gave participants the link to read more about ePhyto and how to register for the system review as: <https://www.ippc.int/en/ephyto/>, <https://www.ephytoexchange.org/landing/>.

[72] He also said that the ECOWAS region has gone ahead in training their member states on the use of the GeNS system, have developed a check list and they are working towards its implementation in all their member states. He encouraged other sub-regions to do likewise.

9. Section 4: Regional issues

9.1. Pest surveillance Innovations for Improved Data Collection and Diagnostic Support

[73] Dr Washington Otieno presented on the activities of CABI and its vision. He stated that the current programmes/projects deal with key elements for effective pest risk analysis:

- Preparedness – capacity for accurate early warning at intra-country, country or regional levels
- Detection – supporting convergence on surveillance data from activities conducted by multiple agencies
- Response – enabling data driven decisions on choice of actions
- PW & affiliated projects– for decision support tools and data systems
- Collaborations in regional SPS projects
- Plant wise strengthens national plant health systems by linking stakeholders

[74] He provided the Plant wise Knowledge Bank which is an open access online and offline resource, available also via apps link www.plantwise.org/KnowledgeBank. He said that it aims at providing digital development & innovations -Experiments initiated with machine learning to support automated harmonisation of plant clinic data. He spoke on Pest Risk Information and said CABI has provided further opportunities for pest risk analysis in the two new tools developed:

- Horizon scanning tool - Horizon Scanning tool Targeted users: risk assessors, plant protection/quarantine officers, protected area managers and researchers, with two versions:
 - Phase 1: beta version launched March 2018
 - Phase 2: full launch, November 2018
 - The link: www.cabi.org/horizonscanningtool
- PRA tool - Targeted users: risk assessors in NPPOs- built on CABI's Crop Protection Compendium (CPC) data
 - Phase 1: commodity-initiated PRA – released for trial by CPC subscribers, January 2019
 - Phase 2: full launch to include pest-initiated PRA and other improvements, Q4, 2019.

[75] Some NPPOs requested for CABI's support in using the new tools which are essential for phytosanitary pest analysis and surveillance. Dr Otieno stated that they do work with countries in terms of partnership.

9.3. Regional Implementation of IPPC Regulations and Guidelines: A case study of ECOWAS' Member States activities

[76] Dr Benoit Gnonlonfin presented on ECOWAS activities in relation to IPPC/SPS. He spoke about the regulatory frameworks on the basis of SPS priorities:

- ECOWAP: Strategic policy for the 2016-2025 ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP/CAADP).
- Harmonized Regulation C/REG.21/11/10 related to the structural and operational rules for plant health, animal health and food safety in the ECOWAS region.
- Harmonized Regulation C/REG.3/05/2008 on the rules governing pesticides registration in ECOWAS region.

[77] He also said that ECOWAS is Observer Inter-governmental organization of international standards setting bodies (Codex, OIE, IPPC) as well the implementation body (WTO-SPS committee). At regional level ECOWAS has established the West Africa Pesticide Registration Committee which has two 2 Sub committees (Dry zone and Humid zone) and the Regional Agency for Agriculture and Food(RAAF).

[78] He mentioned that ECOWAS collaborate with other partners and regional bodies:

- CILSS-AGRHYMET is equipped to perform research activities and to train countries officers on Phytosanitary issues
- ECOWAS-UEMOA-CILSS strengthen Coordination actions, build stakeholders (NPPOs) capacity' and mobilize Technical & Financial partners in order to reduce economic impact of plant pests and diseases.

[79] He highlighted achievements of ECOWAS on-going activities:

- Establishment and operationalization of regional taskforce and national plant protection organizations (NPPOs) and partners in West Africa
- Training of NPPOs and extension agents in surveillance, diagnostic capabilities and pest alert: border. In addition, 25 NPPOs were trained in the identification and monitoring of FAW
- Organization of a regional training workshop on improving FAW prevalence monitoring, FAW risk mapping, scorecard and impact assessment
- Regional harmonization of protocols and inspection procedures in relation to Article 8 and Annex C of the SPS Agreement as well as in relation to ISPM 23 with the object of preventing the introduction and spread of pests.' (Article iv.2(c) of the IPPC), International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures 23 (ISPM23)
- Train inspectors on good inspection practices and equip them with the appropriate tools and equipment

- Support through TCP/RAF/3705 - Training at the national level (15 ECOWAS Member States) of extension agents on school field techniques: three (3) regional consultants, expert in the field of field schools were recruited and training courses are in progress in all 15 ECOWAS countries
- Awareness raising and training on e-phyto and encourage countries to transition into GeNS platform and electronic certification. Most countries are now sending request to IPPC secretariat to that effect
- Regional Training and Awareness Generation Workshop on Fall Armyworm Pest Management by CIMMYT / IITA / USAID / ECOWAS (ToT training for the ECOWAS 15 Member States) – Cotonou - February 2018 – FR & ENG versions available
- Development of a holistic plant pest control program in West Africa with emphasis on Fall Armyworm (FAW) control: Overall, this program aims to improve surveillance, prevention, and sustainable management of plant pests and diseases in the ECOWAS and Sahel zone. The total amount of this program is USD 50 million. It is submitted to the African Development Bank (AfDB) for consideration.
- Regional action plan for the Prevention, Surveillance and Control of Plant Pest and Diseases” – Accra, June 2017.

[80] He provided the following links:

- Go to https://www.feedthefuture.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/FallArmyworm_IPM_Guide_forAfrica.pdf
- Video: Animated instructions on how to identify and scout for the FAW and safe pesticide handling by USAID’s partners such as SAWBO (Scientific Animations Without Borders – go to <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/chamlin%40usaid.gov/FMfcgxvzLXJhwrlnqPKZhFvKdMvVNWhP?projector=1>

9.3. Challenges in Market access

[81] Dr Isaac Macharia presented the topic. Market access requires basic standards on scientific reasoning to facilitate trade and develop mechanisms to mitigate pest problems. The example of the fruit fly and the mealybug considerably limits access to other markets, which makes the new export requirements penalize trade.

[82] The existing difficulties for market access are linked to epidemics; invasions of pests and insufficient information. To overcome these difficulties, capacity building is needed to enable commercial actions; promote PRA risk analysis, mobilize resources and collaborate with the public sector.

[83] He said the main challenges of accessing market are:

- Meeting SPS standards
- Conducting PRA when the facilities are not available
- Facilitating trade to reduce cost, time and encouraging exporters

- Countries refuse to have bilateral agreement and notifications
- Lack of quarantine facilities and updated legal framework.

9.4. Beyond Compliance Global

[84] Ms Phyllis Githaiga of KEPHIS, one of the trainees of the project presented about the activities of the project. She said the ISPM 14 (Systems Approach- Integration of pest risk management) is the basis of the project. Some support ISPMs include: ISPM 2, ISPM 4, ISPM 11, ISPM 14, ISPM 21, ISPM 24, ISPM 35, ISPM 36.

[85] She spoke on the benefits of a well-designed systems approach:

- Risk failure of single treatments is mitigated by alternative management that cumulatively reduces the estimated pest risk to the appropriate level of protection
- Offers risk management that is feasible, available and acceptable to the various parties for example does not reduce product quality
- Facilitates the protection of natural resources without undue restrictions to trade, delays to travel or other costs to society.

Origin of Beyond Compliance Global

[86] The need for better support for Systems Approach was confirmed in the European project for better PRA methods, PRATIQUE. The Beyond Compliance tools were co-developed with National Plant Protection Organisations in Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand and Philippines through a project preparation grant (PPG) and project grant (PG) from the STDF. Outcomes were reported in an eBook, available on the STDF site for PG-328 (earlier project (<https://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-328>) see Documents tab).

[87] She informed participants that the current project, which runs to June 2021, (<https://www.standardsfacility.org/PG-503>) is aimed at updating and disseminating these tools for global use. Candidates were (selected in December 2018) from the Americas, Africa, Europe, Middle East and China have been trained to facilitate use of the tools and will be completing training by supporting actual trade cases. NPPOs/RPPOs were invited to submit cases through a call by the IPPC and are now underway.

The Beyond Compliance Tool Kit Includes:

- Production Chain (PC) tool: records measures and their objectives at all stages in a production chain
- Decision support for systems approach (DSSA): allows expert stakeholders to give their opinion on the performance of each measure (6 indicators).

Relevance to the Region:

- Does not need heavy investment for Initial capital due to the accumulative nature
- Easily adoptable to small scale farmers

- Alternative equivalence to measures not easy to achieve e.g. irradiation requires technical people to work on it.

9.5. Management of Fall Army Worm in Kenya

[88] Dr Bruce Anani from CYMMIT, presented on their intervention as an international organization, they were focused on the infestation of the Fall Army Worm that invaded Africa and part of Asia, causing economic and market losses to corn and wheat specifically.

[89] They implemented the following with the relevant institutions and stakeholders in Kenya against FAW:

- Human capacity building of local partners
- Development of a pest management guide in collaboration with CABI for farmers in local language
- Establishment of awareness gap and advocate a cultural control method
- Organization of workshops to develop a guide in Portuguese, English and French
- Use of chemical and biological pesticides.

[90] On the ground CYMMIT has implemented activities such as the development of resistance material against the caterpillar; a research laboratory; the development of a control protocol and the natural and artificial detection of the pest.

9.6. Participation of SADC Member States in Standard Setting Processes

[91] SADC is a regional institution with 16 member countries, the last of which is the Comoros.

[92] SADC has a harmonized seed system to improve production, market access, poverty reduction and vulnerability to food security.

[93] The fight against a number of plant pests including the fall armyworm is a major challenge among many others such as the problems related to trade (e.g. the rejection of products). It is a regional institution with 16 member countries, the last of which is the Comoros. SADEC has a harmonized seed system to improve production, market access, poverty reduction and vulnerability to food security. The fight against a number of plant pests including the fall armyworm is a major challenge among many others such as the problems related to trade (e.g. the rejection of products).

9.7. Banana production systems and pest challenges in Africa

[94] Mr George Mahuku from IITA, presented on Banana Fusarium Wilt TR4,

Impact of FocTR4 : Since 2013, US\$30 million lost in Matanuska.

Social Impact

- Before Foc TR4 Matanuska employed more than 3000, but less than 900 in 2017
- 50,000 smallholders' banana farmers in Nampula at risk

- About 1 million African banana plants at risk if disease escapes from Mozambique; potentially leading to ~ USD. 4.3 billion loss (+ food security & banana biodiversity)
- Fungus can survive in soils for decades
- Once introduced, impossible to eradicate.

[95] He also presented results of banana varieties tested against the fungus at IITA

[96] Three common ways to deal with Foc TR4:

- Surveillance is key
- Exclusion from entering countries
- Early detection and containment
- Management using IPM strategy, resistance plant.

[97] IITA, CABI, FAO and other partners are still working on control measures.

9.8. Banana FW TR4 : nature and threat to bananas in Africa

[98] Mr Guy Blumme of Bioversity International in his presentation said that banana has serious challenge in terms of pest such as:

- nematodes
- banana weevil
- Sigatoka leaf spots
- Banana bunchy top
- Xanthomonas wilt
- Fusarium wilt
- Foc TR4, which is the most serious one of economic and export concern.

[99] He said only consolidated effort at national, regional and global level will manage this situation just like FAW. He said as an institution they are collaborating with the countries and other partners in terms of research and training.

9.9. Experience with TR4 in Mozambique

[100] Mr Afonso Sitole, NPPO of Mozambique presented on the experience of his country with TR4. He stated that in 2013 the fungal disease Tropical race 4 (TR 4) was in a commercial farm in Monapo district, northern Mozambique.

Status of the Disease and Measures

[101] The NPPO and partners conducted survey, the results showed that the disease was limited in few farms in Nampula. In 2018 Matanuska farm declared bankrupt. The WG-Foc TR4/BBTV developed the Foc TR 4 containment program in Nampula and Cabo –Delgado–financed by USDA for 400 000 USD).

Another farm cited was Jacaranda which lost a total of 47 ha since 2014 out of a total of 150 ha. Matanuska lost all production of 1550 ha; reduced workforce from 2,500 in 2013 to 100 in 2018. Export of banana in Ex-Matanuska reduced from 19 containers/week in 2013 to 1 Container/week by January 2018. He said that due to the disease, Matanuska officially closed down in 2018.

9.10. Group work: Setting priorities for the region for prevention of the TR4 spread (assessing risks, awareness level, capacities and needs)

[102] Participants were divided into two groups, each group worked on the following questions giving the status and proposed actions:

- Level of Vulnerability – risks of spread?
- Level of awareness about the TR4 in the region?
- Status of legislation – Is TR4 covered sufficiently, what are gaps?
- Surveillance / monitoring?
- Technical and institutional capacities?
- Regional programmes / plans to prevent spread?
- Other notes / Recommendation

9.11. Work of FAO on TR4:

[103] Mr Maged Elkahky presented on FAO response to the disease. He said FAO has been working on the disease in affected countries. He made it very clear that once the disease is established, management becomes extremely challenging and costly. Some of the actions to be taken are:

- Prevention of movement of planting materials
- Awareness at all levels
- Contingency plan
- Rigorous surveillance
- Capacity strengthening
- Emergency support
- Regional TCP
- Trainings
- Conduct surveys
- Guidance materials
- Information sharing and collaboration with other partners.

Challenges in the region:

- Low awareness
- Weak legal framework

- Weak phytosanitary system
- Lack of human resource
- Lack of funds
- Low capacity building
- No diagnostic or guidance tool

9.12. Priority actions needed for the region: Presentation of the group work

[104] It was clear the pest risk is high and there is need of urgent action to prevent it spread to other countries in the region:

- Awareness raising of the disease
- A regional strategic plan should be develop,
- IPM plan developed
- A SOPs, guidance material/ tool should be developed
- Surveillance and diagnostic protocol developed
- Capacity building for inspectors and laboratory technicians required
- Update NPPOs legal framework.

Field visit to Vegpro Kenya Limited, Naivasha – focusing on production and processing of fresh produce for export

[105] Participants visited Vegpro Kenya Limited farm in the Rift Valley and Longonot of Naivasha. Fruits, vegetables and flowers are produced. The first visit was made to the fruit and vegetables farms in the Rift Valley. The phytosanitary inspector at KEPHIS office in Naivasha and the farm production manager explained that Vegpro farm is one of the biggest vegetable exporters to the EU market. The workers of the farm are trained on the EU standards and requirements. They informed that KEPHIS audits both the farm and its workers 4 times a year. The company exportes 100 tons per month in low season and 60 tons a day during high season and has 5 farms in Kenya, one in Ghana and one in Ethiopia. He gave briefing about the farm; he mentioned that the farm has four divisions:

- Floriculture
- Commercial
- Clearing and forwardig
- Food production.

[106] The participants visited the farm facilities to have first-hand observations on how the farm workers are implementing the required standards. The farm manager stated that they adopted an IPM strategy, using organic (compost) and inorganic and organic fertilizers. He said that crop rotation and barrier cropping were adopted in order to maintain soil nutrient. He emphasised that due to the support, technical advice and auditing of KEPHIS and the Pesticide Control Products Board, they have been able to implement the required

standard and access the EU market. He mentioned that the farm is currently exporting 17 various types of vegetables and four fruits and that they have developed traceability system together with KEPHIS.

[107] Participants also visited Vegpro flower farm at Longonot, Naivasha. Flowers are cultivated for export to the EU. Participants visited the green houses, cold rooms, sorting and pack house. The managers explained the process and how standards are being implemented in each stage to ensure they meet EU standard. They mentioned that unwanted flowers are sent to their energy plant to use as biogas to provide electricity for the facility.

Conclusion of the workshop/

Date and Venue of the Next Meeting: The next regional meeting will be held in Ghana, in the month of September 2020.

Online survey of the workshop: Participants were given the link to the online survey for the workshop.

Close of the meeting

[108] Prof Amer Abdel Fattah informed participants that he has retired from IAPSC and Ms Luiza Munyua will be replacing him. He encouraged regional RECs to collaborate and work with IAPSC on their activities.

[109] Ms Lomsadze, IPPC appreciated all the participants for their healthy contributions during the workshop. She encouraged all participants to complete the online survey and submit the country questionnaire on banana TR.

[110] Vote of thanks was given by Ms Vellemeinah S. Pelokgale from Botswana. She appreciated IPPC, FAO-Reps, IAPSC and KEPHIS for organizing the meeting, given the region this opportunity to share ideas, discuss on IPPC activities and issues affecting the region. She encouraged fellow participants to ensure they plan towards the celebration of the IYPH 2020 and use the training materials, tools and guidance documents in implementing the framework 2020-2030, existing standards and protocol.

APPENDIX 1: Agenda

Agenda Item		Presentation No	Presenter / facilitator
2 September – General Information and Meeting Logistics			
1.	8:00-9:00	Participants registration	
2.	9:00-9:40	Opening of the Meeting	
2.1		Opening statement by the IPPC Secretariat	Ms Ketevan Lomsadze, Implementation-Facilitation Officer, IPPC Secretariat/FAO
2.2		Welcome remarks by the host country	Dr. Esther Kimani, Managing Director KEPHIS Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation
2.3		Opening statement by FAOKE	Mr Gabriel Rugalema, FAO Representative in Kenya
2.4		Opening statement by IAPSC	Mr Jean-Gérard MEZUI MELLA, African Union Director for IAPSC
2.5		Objectives of the workshop	1 Ms Ketevan Lomsadze, Implementation-Facilitation Officer, IPPC Secretariat/FAO
2.6		Video message highlighting the 2019 Annual Theme from the IPPC Secretary	IPPC Secretariat
3.	9:40-9:50	Meeting Arrangements	
3.1		Election of the Chairperson	Ms Ketevan Lomsadze, Implementation-Facilitation Officer, IPPC Secretariat/FAO
3.2		Election of the Rapporteur	Chairperson
3.3		Review of the Agenda	Chairperson
4.	9:50-10:00	Administrative Matters	
4.1		Participants lists	Chairperson
4.2		Local information	Eric Were, KEPHIS
5.	10:00-10:50	Updates on governance and strategic issues	
5.1		Update from CPM-14 (2019)	2 Mr Lucien KOUAME KONAN, CPM Vice Chairperson, Bureau member for Africa
5.2		SC and IC updates	3 & 3 bi Ms David KAMANGIRA, s SC member for Africa Ms Faith NDUNGE, IC member for Africa
	10:50-11:20	Coffee break	
5.3	11:20-12:00	IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030: what are your regional priorities?	4 Mr Lucien KOUAME KONAN, CPM Vice Chairperson, Bureau member for Africa Ms Faith NDUNGE, IC member for Africa

Agenda Item		Presentation No	Presenter / facilitator	
6.	Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards and recommendations <i>This session includes time for discussion, questions and answers on draft standards and recommendations</i>			
6.1	12:00-12:20	The IPPC Online Comment System (OCS): update	5	Mr David KAMANGIRA, SC member for Africa
6.2	12:20-13:00	Review of general and substantive comments on the standards in second consultation: - Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005) - Requirementsfortheuse of modifiedatmospheretreatments as a phytosanitarymeasure (2014-006) - Draft 2018 Amendmentsto ISPM 5 (1994-001) - RequirementsforNPPOsifauthorizingentitiestoperfor mphytosanitary actions (2014-002)	6, 7, 8, 9	Mr David KAMANGIRA, SC member for Africa
	13:00-14:00	Lunch break		Last Name
	14:00-15:30	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 2nd consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)		Mr David KAMANGIRA, SC member for Africa
	15:30-15:50	Coffee break		Last Name
	15:50-17:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 2nd consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)		Mr David KAMANGIRA, SC member for Africa
3 September – Continuation of Section 1				
	9:00-11:00	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 2nd consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)		Mr David KAMANGIRA, SC member for Africa
	11:00-11:20	Coffee break		
6.3	11:20-13:00	Facilitated discussion on requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions	9	Mr David KAMANGIRA, SC member for Africa
	13:00-14:00	Lunch break		Last Name
6.4	14:00-15:40	Discussion on draft CPM Recommendations sent for consultation (review of general and substantive comments): - “Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the international spread of plant pests” (2018-026)	15	Mr David KAMANGIRA, SC member for Africa
	15:40-16:00	Coffee break		
7.	Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs <i>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants</i>			
7.1	16:00-16:30	FAO RAF phytosanitary capacity development activities		FAO regional office(s)
7.2	16:30-17:00	IAPSC activities		IAPSC

Agenda Item		Presentation No	Presenter / facilitator
4 September - Section 3			
8.	Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated session) <i>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants</i>		
8.1	9:00-10:00	International Year of Plant Health: moving forward	10 Mr Philip NJORGE, IC member for Africa
8.2	10:00-10:30	Plant Health and Capacity Development	11 Ms Faith NDUNGE, IC member for Africa
	10:30- 10:50	Coffee break	
8.3	10.50-12:00	National Reporting Obligations: needs from the region	12 Mr Philip NJORGE, IC member for Africa
8.4	12:00-13:00	IPPC call for topics: what is needed?	13 Faith NDUNGE IC member for Africa
	13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
8.5	14:00-14:45	Recent developments in the ePhyto Solution	14 Mr Josiah SYANDRA, KEPHIS, ePhyto Steering Group
9	Section 4: Regional issues		
9.1	14:45 -15:00	Pest surveillance Innovations for Improved Data Collection and Diagnostic Support	Mr Washington OTIENO, Mr Lorna MIGIRO, CABI
9.2	15:00 - 15 :20	Regional Implementation of IPPC Regulations and Guidelines : A case study of ECOWAS' activities and West Africa Member States	Dr. Gbemenou Joselin Benoit GNONLONFIN, ECOWAS
9.3	15:20 -15:40	Challenges in Market access	Dr. Isaac MACHARIA, General Manager Phytosanitary Services (KEPHIS)
	15:40-16:00	Coffee break	
9.4	16:00 -16:20	Beyond Compliance Global	Ms Phyllis GITHAIGA, KEPHIS
9.5	16.20-16.50	Management of Fall Army Worm in Kenya	Dr. Bruce ANANI, CIMMYT
5 September - Visit to Vegpro Kenya Limited, Naivasha. The visit will focus on production and processing of fresh produce for export.			
6 September - Section 4			
9.	Section 4: Regional issues - Continued		
9.6	9:00-9:15	Participation of SADC Member States in Standard Setting Processes	Mr Esaiah TJELELE, SADC
9.7	9:15 - 9:45	Banana production systems and pest challenges in Africa	Mr Guy BLUMME, Bioversity International

Agenda Item		Presentation No	Presenter / facilitator
9.8	9:45 - 10:15	Banana FW TR4 : nature and threat to bananas in Africa	Mr George MAHUKU, IITA
9.9	10:15 - 10:45	Experience with TR4 in Mozambique	Mr. Afonso Ernesto SITOLE, NPPO of Mozambique
	10:45- 11:05	Coffee break	
9.10	11:05 - 12:15	Group work: Setting priorities for the region for prevention of the TR4 spread (assessing risks, awareness level, capacities and needs)	FAO team
9.11	12:15 - 12:45	Work of FAO on TR4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Projects and activities in the region - Update on the global situation of TR4 - FAO Global Programme on TR4 	Mr Mathew ABANG, FAOSFS Mr. Maged ELKAHKY, FAO
	12:45 - 13:45	Lunch break	
9.12	13:45 - 14:15	Priority actions needed for the region: Presentation of the group work	Mr Jean Baptiste BAHAMA, FAORAF
	14:15-14:45	Conclusion of the workshop / Date and Venue of the Next Meeting	Chair
	14:45 - 15:15	Review and Adoption of the Report (if applicable)	All participants
	15:15 - 15:40	Online survey of the workshop	All participants
	15:40 -16:00	Coffee break	
	16:00 - 16:15	Closing remarks	Chair/IPPC Secretariat/ FAO RAF/ IPSAC

APPENDIX 2: List of participants

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