

# BULLETIN D'INFORMATIONS PHYTOSANITAIRES PHYTOSANITARY NEWS BULLETIN



*Union Africaine*  
*African Union*  
*Uniao Africana*  
الاتحاد الأفريقي



**Atelier de restitution  
et d'échange d'expériences  
sur les techniques traditionnelles  
de lutte contre les oiseaux granivores**

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# BULLETIN D'INFORMATIONS PHYTOSANITAIRES

## PHYTOSANITARY NEWS BULLETIN



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“Ensuring food safety and security – people having access to an affordable, nutritionally adequate diet, and African agricultural products accessing international markets– is vital to meet the Millennium Development Goal of poverty alleviation in Africa ”

# EDITORIAL

En décembre 2009, nous énoncions les grands programmes et piliers auxquels devaient désormais se conformer les activités de l'Union Africaine ; activités devant produire des résultats dont les indicateurs sont bidimensionnels.

Du point de vue des produits, les indicateurs sont le fait des productions réelles issues de la mise en œuvre des budgets-programmes techniques.

Sur le plan des résultats, les indicateurs sont l'appropriation par les pays membres des problèmes identifiés et la recherche de leur maîtrise.

L'un des problèmes auxquels le CPI est confronté est de trouver une approche appropriée vis-à-vis des pays africains pour l'appropriation par la maîtrise des fléaux transfrontaliers, les maladies du manioc, l'infestation des plantes envahissantes ( le cas des *Lantana camara* et *Eichonia crassipes*), les mouches des fruits telles *ceratitis capitata* et *Bactrocera invadens*, les oiseaux granivores tels le *quelea quelea* qui anéantissent les efforts des paysans africains, et par surcroît impose un coup d'arrêt à la sécurité alimentaire.

## Que faire ?

Nous pensons que pour l'année 2010, la visibilité de UA-CPI se fera aussi bien en amont par la prise en compte des différents fléaux identifiés par les instances décisionnelles de la Commission de l'Union Africaine et la validation des programmes proposés par le CPI dans le cadre des budgets programmes accompagnés des budgets conséquents ; ensuite la mise en œuvre de ceux-ci par le CPI ; et en aval par l'appropriation par les destinataires de ces programmes que sont les pays africains à travers les Communautés Economiques Régionales (CERs) par la mise en place des unités, et enfin par une activité de suivi-évaluation.

Le financement de ces phases tenant compte de notre statut, ne provient pour l'instant que de la Commission de l'Union Africaine. Pour cette année 2010 les programmes ci-après ont été proposés et acceptés pour mise en œuvre :

- Le renforcement des capacités en matière de gestion de la lutte contre les oiseaux Granivores (*Quelea quelea*) dans les sous-régions Afrique de l'Est et australe (Phase III);
- La conformité aux Normes Sanitaires et Phytosanitaires (SPS) et les difficultés de commercialisation des produits agricoles des pays africains;
- L'harmonisation et l'homologation des pesticides chimiques en Afrique de l'Est et australe (phase II);
- Le renforcement de l'initiative de protection du manioc contre les principales maladies à travers le continent; Phase II;
- L'atelier sur la reclassification et l'amélioration de la lutte intégrée (LI) contre les mouches des fruits en Afrique (phase II) - Afrique de l'Est et du Sud ;
- L'analyse spatio-temporelle actualisée des ravageurs et des maladies des plantes en Afrique (Phase II, COMESA et CEDEAO).

Les activités du CPI tourneront autour des présents programmes que se chargera de relayer votre bulletin phytosanitaire. Le présent numéro couvre les activités de la période de janvier à juin 2010.



Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA

In December 2009, we outlined the major programs and pillars which should now sustain African Union's result-based activities.

Products-wise, the indicators are the result of real production from the implementation of technical programs budget.

In terms of results, indicators are reflected in ownership by member countries of the identified problems and their mastery.

One of the challenges the IAPSC is facing is finding an appropriate approach for African countries to master the control of transboundary pests, cassava diseases, the infestation of invasive plants (the case of *Lantana camara* et *Eichhornia crassipes*), fruit flies such as *ceratitis capitata* et *Bactrocera invadens*, grain-eating birds such as the *quelea quelea* that annihilate the efforts of African farmers, and hereby endanger food security.

## How can this be resolved ?

We believe that for the year 2010, the visibility of AU-IAPSC will be both upstream by taking into account the different beams identified by decision makers at the African Union Commission and the validation of programs submitted by IAPSC within the program budgets context, backed by adequate budgets; then the implementation thereof by the IAPSC; and downstream by the recipients' (African countries) ownership of those programs through Regional Economic Communities (RECs) by setting up units, and finally a follow-up evaluation.

Funding for these programs, taking into account our status, till now has come solely from the African Union Commission.

For the year 2010 the following programs have been proposed and accepted for implementation :

- Capacity building for grain-eating birds control (*Quelea quelea*) in the Eastern and Southern Africa sub-regions (Phase III);
- Compliance with Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) and the difficulties in selling agricultural products from African countries;
- Harmonization and Registration of Chemical Pesticides in Eastern and Southern Africa (Phase II);
- Strengthening the cassava protection initiative against major diseases across the continent, Phase II;
- Workshop on the reclassification and improvement of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) against fruit flies in Africa (Phase II)  
- Eastern and Southern Africa;
- The updating spatial and temporal Analysis of plant pests lists in Africa (Phase II, COMESA and ECOWAS).

IAPSC's activities revolved around these programs that will make up your newsletter. This issue covers the activities of the period from January to June 2010.

### ATELIER DE RESTITUTION ET D'ÉCHANGE D'EXPÉRIENCES SUR LES TECHNIQUES TRADITIONNELLES DE LUTTE CONTRE LES OISEAUX GRANIVORES (QUELEA-QUELEA)

DOUALA-CAMEROUN, 20 ET 21 JANVIER 2010



Photo de famille ©CPI

L'Atelier de restitution et d'échange d'expériences sur les méthodes traditionnelles de lutte contre les oiseaux granivores (Quelea-quelea) tenu à Douala-Cameroun, du 20 au 21 janvier 2010 est un sous-programme du UA-CPI. Il rentre dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des activités de la phase 02 du projet de Maîtrise du phénomène des ravageurs transfrontaliers : Le cas des invasions d'oiseaux granivores (Quelea-quelea) en Afrique. Il répond à la sollicitation des pays membres de l'Union Africaine à travers l'assemblée générale du UA-CPI tenue en 2002 à Yamoussoukro en Côte d'Ivoire où il avait été demandé au UA-CPI de rechercher et promouvoir les moyens alternatifs autres que chimiques de lutte contre les parasites des végétaux en Afrique.

L'objectif de cet atelier était de rechercher la réduction des pertes des récoltes par le renforcement des capacités des ONPVs en matière de reconnaissance et de lutte contre l'oiseau quelea par l'usage intensive des moyens alternatifs à la lutte chimique. Prioritairement les plus accessibles, moins onéreuses, adaptées au savoir faire des populations rurales, et respectueuses de la santé humaine, animale ainsi que de l'environnement.

Cet atelier visait, à faire partager les expériences des pays victimes d'attaques en matière de moyens traditionnels de lutte identifiés par le UA-CPI au cours de la phase 01 du projet, chaque représentant de pays devant présenter les techniques traditionnelles répertoriées dans son pays.

Les principaux concernés par cet atelier étaient les respon-

sables chargés de la lutte antiaviaire des Organisations Nationales pour la Protection des Végétaux (ONPVs).

De retour dans leur pays, ils devraient restituer les techniques apprises, à travers des ateliers nationaux regroupant les vulgarisateurs et paysans des zones d'invasion des oiseaux, afin de leur offrir de nouveaux instruments de lutte antiaviaire plus accessibles et adaptés à leur environnement et à leur capacités d'intervention.

La cérémonie d'ouverture a été ponctuée par deux allocutions ; celle du Directeur du UA-CPI et celle du Délégué Régional de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural pour le Littoral (DRADER-L).

Au cours de son allocution, le Directeur du UA-CPI, Dr Jean Gérard Mezui M'ELLA, a rappelé aux participants le contexte dans lequel l'atelier a été organisé. Celui dans lequel les producteurs des céréales enregistrent d'importantes pertes dues aux oiseaux granivores, et où l'utilisation des produits chimiques onéreux, préjudiciables à l'environnement et souvent inaccessibles au moment opportun est encore le seul recours en cas d'invasion de grande envergure. Il a souhaité que les objectifs recherchés soient atteints. Le DRADER-L, deuxième orateur de la cérémonie, a salué l'initiative du CPI ainsi que le choix porté sur la région du Littoral-Cameroun pour abriter la rencontre.

Il laisse transparaître sa ferme conviction que les techniques apprises au cours de cet atelier produiront des effets significatifs sur la lutte contre les oiseaux Quelea dans les pays affectés avant de déclarer les travaux ouverts.

Sous la modération du Dr Abd El-Fattah Mabrouk AMER, Secrétaire Scientifique Principal-Entomologiste du CPI, le programme provisoire de l'atelier a été amendé et adopté par les participants présents.

## 1) Présentation du sous-programme et des résultats d'enquêtes menées auprès de certains pays africains

Cette présentation a marqué le début d'une série d'exposés. Elle a été réalisée par ZAFACK Joseph, Assistant au

Secrétaire Scientifique Principal-Entomologiste du CPI. Dans son intervention, l'exposant précise que la promotion des méthodes traditionnelles de lutte contre les oiseaux granivores est un sous-programme logé dans un super programme dénommé « Maîtrise du phénomène des ravageurs transfrontaliers en Afrique ». Ce super programme est constitué des cinq programmes suivants :

1. Le Programme de lutte contre les oiseaux granivores (Quelea-quelea) auquel fait partie ce sous-programme en cours d'exécution.
2. Le Programme de lutte contre les mouches des fruits (en cours d'exécution)
3. Le Programme de lutte contre les acridiens sautériaux et locustes (en cours)
4. Le Programme de lutte contre les chenilles (envisagé)
5. Le Programme de lutte contre les ennemis des denrées stockées (envisagé).

La phase 1 du sous programme a consisté en 2008 à mener une enquête pilote sur les méthodes traditionnelles utilisées dans cinq pays (Tchad, Botswana, Soudan, Mali et au Cameroun, complété par le Niger en 2009), représentatifs des différentes zones agro-écologiques de l'Afrique. A l'issue de ces enquêtes, dix techniques traditionnelles ont été répertoriées et retenues dans une brochure qui a été soumise au cours de cet atelier aux participants et experts pour réexamen.

## 2) Présentation des généralités sur l'oiseau Quelea

Cette présentation a été faite par Abdou BAOUA IBRAHIM, Expert en Protection des Végétaux. Elle a permis aux participants d'appréhender les points suivants :

- la position systématique de l'oiseau,
- la distribution : l'habitat du Quelea quelea en Afrique sud saharienne s'étend sur les régions couvertes par les isohyètes 400 et 800 mm (Deuse et Appert, 1982).
- La description : le mâle porte un masque noir qui couvre le front, les joues et la gorge.
- Le comportement : c'est un oiseau très grégaire formant des bandes de plusieurs milliers d'individus qui nidifient sur les aires pouvant atteindre plusieurs centaines d'hectares.
- Dégâts et importance économique : le travailleur à bec rouge se nourrit essentiellement de petites graines de gra-

minées sauvages. Cependant quand cet aliment naturel vient à manquer, il s'attaque aux épis de blé, mil, sorgho, riz... Par ailleurs il fait des prélèvements sur les feuilles de ces graminées pour la construction de son nid. Il consomme environ 3 à 4 grammes des graines par jour.

- Les prospections : Elles permettent d'avoir des informations relatives aux populations d'oiseaux.

- L'évaluation des dégâts et pertes causés par les oiseaux granivores ; ils sont estimés à plus de 10% les dommages provoqués par les oiseaux granivores aux cultures (riz, sorgho et mil). L'évaluation des pertes de rendement a pour but d'une part de connaître l'impact économique des oiseaux et d'autre part de déterminer une priorité dans le choix des cultures à protéger.

- Protection des cultures en lutte antiaviaire : Il s'agit de réduire les dégâts en dessous du seuil tolérable. Toute protection qui se veut efficace doit prendre en compte la dynamique des populations des espèces déprédatrices, les caractéristiques de l'écosystème, les cultures à protéger et les capacités du producteur.



### 3) Comportement journalier et saisonnier des oiseaux Quelea au Cameroun et en Afrique centrale.

Cette partie a été développée par Gabriel FOTSO, Sous Directeur Chargé de la lutte antiaviaire et antiacridienne et de la lutte antivectorielle à l'Unité de Traitement Antiacridienne et Antiaviaire par Voie Aérienne (UTAVA). Selon l'expert, le Quelea quelea ou mange mil peut être

considéré comme l'oiseau le plus destructeur des récoltes céréalières en Afrique et peut-être dans le monde. Il est confiné dans les savanes semi-herbeuses, arbustives et arborées de l'Afrique au sud du Sahara. Plus de 25 pays africains sont dans des soucis à cause de cette espèce depuis au moins 55 ans. Les quelea tissent leur nid sur des roseaux, arbustes ou des acacias à épineux. Ils s'assemblent en dortoir dans des sites à acacia ou roseaux, toujours à côté ou pas loin d'un point d'eau. La recherche de la nourriture et de l'eau est le motif principal du comportement journalier et saisonnier des Quelea. Les bandes à la recherche de repas sont variables et peuvent contenir entre moins d'une centaine et des milliers d'individus. Ils s'abreuvent au moins 2 fois par jour. Tôt le matin juste après avoir quitté le dortoir, en mi-journée pendant les heures chaudes et avant ou pendant le retour au dortoir. Le retour au dortoir commence 45 mn avant la nuit, mais l'installation définitive a lieu dans les 20 dernières mn avant la nuit.

Plus on avance dans la saison sèche, plus la nourriture est rare, plus les groupes ou bandes grossissent pour mieux exploiter les nouvelles sources de nourriture découvertes.

La saison des pluies correspond habituellement à la période de reproduction.

- Elle est déterminée par l'existence de nourriture de haute qualité, et a lieu de 1 à 2 mois après le début effectif des pluies.
- Précédée des jours d'intense prise de nourriture de haute qualité (graines fraîches et insectes) pour accumuler suffisamment de graisse.
- La reproduction se fait en colonie de quelques dizaines à des centaines d'individus par arbre selon la taille de l'arbre. Le champ de nidification peut s'étendre sur un à plusieurs centaines d'hectares, avec une moyenne de 30 000 nids/ha.
- La ponte commence à l'âge de 9-12 mois.
- La femelle pond en moyenne 3 œufs de couleur bleue blanchâtre.
- L'éclosion a lieu après 10-12 jours de couvaison par les 2 parents.
- L'élevage hors du nid commence 11-13 jours après éclosion.
- Le cycle est d'environ 42 jours et les petits sont abandonnés par les parents.

Les migrations des *Quelea* sont une réponse à la rareté de la nourriture, liée à son tour à la pluviométrie. Lorsque les pluies arrivent dans les zones de nutrition des *Quelea* en saison sèche, elles provoquent la germination des graines des graminées annuelles, les rendant indisponibles pour leur repas. Ce qui les contraint à aller chercher ailleurs et parfois très loin. Tous les oiseaux ne se déplacent pas et il arrive que ceux qui restent se reproduisent sur place, soulagés par la ruée des insectes et surtout des termites que les pluies font apparaître.

## 4) Les dommages d'oiseaux *Quelea* Les *Quelea* sont capables d'infliger de sérieux dommages aux céréales cultivées.

Chaque individu peut consommer de 3-5 g de graines/jour et détruire 7-10 autres g /j pendant son activité de nutrition. Un seul petit million d'oiseaux d'un dortoir peuvent donc détruire jusqu'à 7-10 tonnes de grains par jour. Leurs dégâts peuvent se confondre à ceux causés par les criquets et les chenilles. Mais un examen rapproché permet de les séparer. L'attaque des gros grains, se fait de préférence à l'état laiteux, mais également à l'état pâteux. Il pique la graine et la pince pour en sucer le jus. La graine va continuer son développement, mais sans farine. Les petits grains comme le fonio et le millet sont avalés en entier.

## 5) Méthodes traditionnelles de lutte Contre les oiseaux granivores (Technique de capture au filet)

Ces méthodes ont l'avantage d'être non polluantes, accessibles et adaptées au savoir-faire des populations rurales. Cette présentation de DJEKADOM RIABE Samuel a pour objectif de présenter les différents filets développés au Tchad et rechercher les pistes d'amélioration pour les rendre performants à la lutte contre les oiseaux *Quelea*.

## 6) Présentations des pays

Des différents rapports des pays, il ressort que les oiseaux *Quelea* sont les nuisibles les plus redoutables des céréales en champ. La protection des cultures céréalières contre ces prédateurs en situation d'invasion est assurée par les services étatiques d'intervention, appuyés dans certains cas par les organismes interétatiques ou internationaux

spécialisés. Toutefois les paysans eux-mêmes protègent leurs parcelles par des méthodes traditionnelles.

### Il s'agit notamment des méthodes suivantes :

- Captures au filet
- Gardiennage : par les cris des enfants et des femmes, tam-tam, bruits de boîtes métalliques, frondes, fouets, lances pierres, agitations d'objets divers reliés à des cordelettes
- Destruction des nids
- Méthodes environnementales : destruction du support végétal (dortoirs et nidifications)
- Méthodes agronomiques.

## 7) Résolutions des participants

Les participants au présent atelier se sont engagés à ne ménager aucun effort pour la promotion et la vulgarisation des méthodes traditionnelles de lutte évoquées.

## 8) Recommandations de l'Atelier de Douala

### 8.1 Recommandations à l'endroit de UA/CPI :

- 1- La création d'un réseau régional d'informations et de formations sur les mouvements de *Quelea quelea*. Le CPI coordonnera ces informations afin de les mettre à la disposition des Etats, en sa qualité d'Organisation Régionale de Protection des Végétaux pour l'Afrique.
- 2- L'Institutionnalisation de la rencontre des experts et professionnels de la lutte contre *Quelea quelea* en vue de partager une fois par an leurs expériences et envisager des actions futures.
- 3- Accompagnement des Etats membres dans la promotion et la vulgarisation des techniques traditionnelles de lutte contre *Quelea quelea*.

### 8.2 Recommandations à l'endroit des Gouvernements :

- 1- La prise en compte des méthodes traditionnelles de lutte contre *Quelea quelea* dans les connaissances actuelles de lutte antiaviaire.

La mise en place d'un comité permanent de concertation pour réguler la prise en compte effective de ces méthodes traditionnelles. Ce comité devra regrouper les représentants des intervenants dans le monde rural au niveau ministériel (environnement, forêt, agriculture, élevage,...)

### RAPPORT DE LA RETRAITE AVEC LE DERA

Addis-Abeba, Ethiopie, du 08 au 12 février 2010

Par Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA Directeur du UA-CPI

Les Bureaux régionaux de la Commission de l'Union Africaine ont participé à une retraite sur invitation du Département de l'Economie Rurale et de l'Agriculture (DERA) du 08 au 13 février 2010 au Siège de la Commission de l'Union Africaine (CUA) à Addis-Abeba. Cette rencontre avait pour objectif la présentation des nouvelles directives de la Commission de l'Union Africaine en matière administrative et financière.

Au cours de cette retraite, les documents techniques provenant des différentes Directions du DERA ont été présentés selon l'ordre du jour adopté.

Les exposés des Bureaux ont été faits en plénière et comprenaient :

- La présentation des programmes d'activités 2009
- La projection des programmes d'activités 2010
- La présentation du plan stratégique du DERA horizon 2009-2012

En marge des travaux, les différentes directions administratives et financières sont venues tour à tour présenter les nouvelles directives de la

Commission de l'Union Africaine en matière administrative et financière.

La retraite a permis aux bureaux techniques d'une part d'avoir des informations sur les nouvelles méthodes administratives et financières de la CUA, et d'autre part d'exprimer de vive voix les différentes difficultés auxquelles ils sont confrontés au quotidien en rapport avec leur éloignement du Siège :

- lenteur administrative et lourdeur des procédures financières ;
- traitement très tardif des évaluations du personnel ;
- mise à disposition tardive des budgets programmes ;
- suppression arbitraire de certaines lignes budgétaires destinées aux missions statutaires. Cas de l'Assemblée Générale du CPI qui a été simplement ignorée au budget 2010. La substitution des postes de personnel permanent par des postes temporaires de 6 mois. Ces dysfonctionnements auront une incidence majeure dans la réalisation des missions du CPI et par conséquent une mauvaise appréciation vis-à-vis des partenaires et des Etats membres.

*IAPSC's phytosanitary newsletter is African RPPO's Forum on Phytosanitary Information.*



### WORKSHOP ON BETTER TRAINING FOR SAFER FOOD IN AFRICA

(Harmonization of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures - Intensive training for officials of the AUC, RECs and specialized bodies);

**Dakar-Senegal 9 – 12 February, 2010.**

**Nana Sani Flaubert**

Agronomist-Plant pathologist

A seminar on Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) was scheduled in Dakar from 9 to 12 February 2010. It was organised by The European Commission Directorate General for Health and Consumers in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Economy (DREA) of the African Union Commission (AUC). From 2009 to 2010, the European Commission (EC) and African Union Commission (AUC) jointly coordinate the implementation of the programme with seven capacity building activities, worth around \$10 million. These activities target the public and private sectors playing a role in the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) systems at national, regional and continental levels. Thirty three (33) participants were present at the seminar.

The objective of this meeting was to train AUC officials, Regional Economic Communities and specialized bodies in the areas of food and feed law, animal health and animal welfare rules, as well as plant health rules. The key objective is to support food security mainly through the transfer of technical expertise and

policy advice in areas of food safety and quality across Africa. The knowledge, expertise and skills transferred will help to produce and distribute agro-food products compatible with international SPS standards, contributing towards reducing the likelihood of food-borne diseases and related health and socio-economic burdens. At the micro level, the activities will help improve the use of agricultural inputs (fertilisers, pesticides, veterinary drugs,) and good hygiene practices in the production and distribution chains, as well as animal/product management of control and certification systems, strengthening the competent authorities and producers' associations (small & medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). At the macro level, the activities will support the gradual integration and competitiveness of the agro-food sector, strengthening the vital role of agriculture as a whole towards rural development and food security, with positive knock-on effects on growth and employment in Africa.



Group photo ©IAPSC

## ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

The opening ceremony was marked by two welcome remarks respectively from the Co-chair J. Legosles EC/SANCOLS and Dr. Olembo, AUC/DREA. The keynote addresses from MB Nsofu / COMESA/MM Doumbia / UEMOA and the opening speech by the Head of EU delegation in Senegal geared towards encouraging participants for effective contribution, especially during the field trips. The seminar came up after the one that took place last year in Addis Ababa - Ethiopia. Several presentations were made during this seminar in two modules (results of 2009 BTSF in Africa and a step toward regional integration for food security), followed by suggestions and recommendations.

### I. Presentations :

The first module included several presentations :

- Better Training for Safer Food -BTSF- in Africa (2009 - 2010), (Magumu Moustapha);

The project as designed and being implemented has several activities :

Four activities worth \$5.4 million are being implemented by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) which aim to :

Evaluate the performance of veterinary services (15 countries), with follow-up needs and priorities gap analysis (40 countries), accompaniment measures (40 countries); improve the national and/or regional legal framework in relation to animal health and food safety (15 countries); Strengthen laboratory capacities (technicians) via twinning (10 laboratories); Strengthen the capacity of all Chief Veterinary Officers and National Focal Points in relation to international sanitary standards (all African countries).

Two activities worth €3.868.120 are being implemented by the "Agricconsulting Europe S.A" (in consortium with AETS, AENOR, and AINIA & FVI) that aim at :

1. "Training of trainers": 12 five-day regional workshops covering the 5 Economic Partnership Agreements -EPA- regions (West, Central, East Southern, Southern including South Africa, and Eastern Africa and Northern Africa).
2. Strengthening the capacity of SMEs via targeted and sustained missions and ad hoc assistance, consisting of sending about 12 experts in about 26 countries in needs

for a total of about 1,560 days to work with the beneficiaries to address the deficiencies identified by the EC's Food and Veterinary Office (FVO). Also, two one-day high level conferences are foreseen: an opening conference on 3 April 2009 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and a closing conference at the end of 2010 in Brussels. The aim of the opening conference is to explain the overall programme, to generate political momentum and to collect further views on how best to engage jointly to strengthen capacities and address needs in the SPS field. The closing conference will discuss the outcome of the entire programme and prospects.

One activity worth 217,915 is being implemented by the "Application Européenne de Technologies et de Services - AETS Consortium". It concerns :

3. Specific intensive trainings for the officials of the AU Commission, Regional Economic Communities and associated specialized bodies. It consists of 3 workshops to be held on 30 March - 2 April 2009 (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia), 8-12 February 2010 (Dakar, Senegal) and 11-15 October 2010 (Cape Town, South Africa).

The activities are part of the EU Annual Action Programme 2007 for Food Security implementing "Thematic Strategy Paper and Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2007-2010" for the Development Cooperation Instrument.

They are being implemented under "Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF)", which is an initiative of the European Commission (Health and Consumers Directorate-General) aimed at organizing a Community training strategy in the areas of food law, feed law, animal health and animal welfare rules, as well as plant health rules.

The legal basis for the BTSF initiative is Article 51 of Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules. On this basis, training is organized for staff of competent authorities of EU Member States involved in official control activities so as to keep them up-to-date with all aspects of Community law and ensure that controls are carried out in a more uniform, objective and adequate manner in all

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Member States.

It is also essential that third countries and in particular developing countries trading partners are familiar with EU standards and import requirements. To this end, the training organized for Member States in the EU is also open to participants from third countries. Specific training activities are also organized for third country participants on the spot world-wide.

Concerning Africa, the December 2007 Lisbon Summit adopted a Joint Africa-EU Strategy identifying 8 partnerships in which specific strategies will have to be put in place. Partnership number 3 relates to Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure, including an SPS component. The Strategy will be implemented through successive

short-term joint action plans and enhance political dialogue at all levels. To achieve early results, special attention needs to be devoted to a number of specific priority actions in the initial period up to 2010. One of these actions involves an objective to strengthen the SPS capacity by means of training, in particular in the areas of inspection techniques, standards, quality assurance, accreditation, metrology, maximum residue levels, for inspectors and customs officials handling exports. The above implementing activities have been endorsed jointly by the College of African Union Commission and of the EC at their meeting of 1/10/2008 in Brussels and by the AU-EU joint Ministerial Troika of 20-21/11/2008 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia as priorities for the first action plan 2008-2010.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR FOOD SAFETY MANAGEMENT

*John Doody*

The speaker's presentation objectives were to train trainers on the Codex code of practice general principles of food hygiene (CAC/RCP-1969 Rev 4-2003); the application of common inspection methodology; the achievement of a harmonised understanding between competent authorities and operators of food businesses; the promotion of the adoption of a standard by the African Union and the initiation of the development of an official certification scheme. The paper intended to act as a focus for an exchange of views between participants and to provide an opportunity for discussion. It was amended to reflect the predominant views of the participants. Its presentation comprised several parts: Requirements for food safety; rules for the certification of establishments; comparison table between Codex and other proposals for food safety. The requirements for food safety were to encourage food businesses in the implementation of Good Hygiene

Practice (GHP) and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP), to lead to the Certification by Competent Authorities and to facilitate the Free Movement of Foodstuffs. It focused on requirements for raw materials, premises (buildings, equipment, and tools), control of food chain, heat treatment processes, personnel health and hygiene, product formulation and staff hygiene.

He insisted on the rules for the certification of establishments satisfying the requirements for food safety management and on the 8 principles of SPS. He emphasized on the duties of the Central Competent Authority and on the organization of control tasks and general principles. The competent authority shall set up an information management system. He ended his presentation with a Comparison table Codex v AU Proposed Requirements for Food Safety Management.

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## PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR GMP AND GHP

*Richard Bonne, AETS*

The pyramid of sanitary management includes the traceability and management of non conformity, HACCP procedures and the pre - required application regulation. The Codex CAC/RCP1-1969, Rev, 4-2003 and other codex texts on the organization system of inspection, certification and labeling were discussed. This is a referential document with main regulations and a diagnostic guide. It should be recalled that pathogen cause

significant economic damage to food. The guide contains a global management of hygiene. The 12 different steps of HACCP and routine evaluation, the rapid evaluation of the coherent sanitary plan of a factory contains: the exploitation of the manufacturing diagram, analysis of risks and management of risks and communication.

## FVO EXPERIENCE

*J.Le Gosles Adviser DG SANCO, Directorate*

Many things are expected from a competent authority, regarding animal health, animal welfare and food safety official controls and certification, as well as effectiveness and reliability. The effective control system, the organization and structures of a competent authority which comprises the Control Authority (CA); management structure, an independent, laboratory network (AH and PH) and Import Controls. The CA management structures can be centralised, decentralised or federal. There are national, regional, local CA levels. In any case, CA management structure (s) should discharge MS/TC liability and commitments. The CA has tasks/tools to insure laboratory network and import control. Regarding the FVO Practices and missions findings, the Aim of FVO inspection missions are the Control of the implementation of the Community legislation in MS and TC and its tool are the evaluation of the Competent Authority control performance against Community legislation; EP/Council Regulations EC 852,853,854,882/2004 and Council Directive 2002/99/EC. The consequences of general control system performance are the approval of establishments with major non-compliance with the community require-

ments and the insufficient frequency, and variable "scope and depth" of establishment inspections (without clear grounds, benchmarking, risk-based prioritisation system): unreliable CA control system. A country situation categorisation for fish product was given to illustrate the CA control system. For the controls of food of animal origin imported into the EU, elements like import requirements & procedures; border inspection posts; Trade Control and Expert System, are to be taken into account. He ended his presentation with the TRACES main characteristics which include, electronic workflow, centralized system to update the information and send alert awareness and manage the risk, interoperability (Custom Nomenclature), and multilingualism and statistics automatism. The EU Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed was developed and the traces benefits are: Uniform application of laws and procedures for a high level of import controls; avoidance of resources redundancy in the EU's 300 BIP and 1500 LVU; Work simplification for official services and Increase in security and speed of data transmission.

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## OIE -PVS TOOL / PVS GAP ANALYSIS STATE OF PLAY

**Daniel Bourzat**

Mr. Bourzat presented the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) objectives, mandate and structure. The activities of veterinary services aimed at providing expertise and encouraging international solidarity in the control of animal diseases. It is to improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services. PVS concept linked with these objectives. OIE -PVS is a tool to assess level of compliance of VNS with OIE international standards: It helps to promulgate health standards for the safety of international trade in animals and animal products (within OIE WTO mandate) and for animal disease surveillance. It is to contribute to food safety and food security and to promote animal welfare, through a science-based approach. The ideal chronology includes the initial PVS evaluation, the PVS Gap Analysis and Investment programmes and PVS follow-up evaluations. The initial country PVS Evaluations concerns diagnosis. The PVS Gap Analysis is the treatment proposed with support to the identification of priority countries and support to the identification of priorities for the countries. The PVS fol-

low-up evaluations: regular assessment of progress made after investments / legislative changes / reorganisation / strengthening of public-private partnerships, made in response to PVS evaluations and PVS Gap Analysis. The author expanded on the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services; OIE-PVS Approach , harmonised and standardised procedure; PVS Gap Analysis process.

Lessons learnt from this presentation were :

- The best is the harmonization of recommendations, the easiest is the setting of priorities on investments;
  - The gradual progression in the PVS Gap Analysis process has to be reinforced with the proper path correlated with the country's priorities;
  - This exercise has highlighted the PVS' capacity building positive consequences;
- It should also be used as a self-evaluation tool.

The second module : a step toward regional integration for food security was illustrated by three presentations :

## A STEP TOWARDS REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND FOOD SECURITY : CHALLENGES FOR IPPC-SPS-WT

**Flaubert S.NANA, AU-IAPSC**

Mr. Nana started his presentation by pointing out major threats to food security. These threats are many and comprise: poverty, pests, low & non compliance with SPS and ISPM, climate change (drought, flood, rainfall), low infrastructure and equipment, low agric technologies, difficult access to food, deforestation, poor legal framework and institutions; and insufficient document procedures (SOP). Famine and hunger remain the main challenges for many African countries, he said. The continent's effort to protect plant and plant products from pests is because; hunger is rising (2008

food crisis), food supplies are tight, (prices remain high), post-harvest losses continue to mount, donor nations are focusing on food reserves, rather that production and food security still to be a reality.

The presenter focused on regional integration which is characterized by four pillars: Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the Customs Union, the Common Market with the mobility of factors of production and full economic integration. Food security concerns food safety, availability and accessibility. Other main interest presented, included the description of IPPC objectives, mandate, structure and function.

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This was followed by the SPS measures and trade with the export development model components and information flow that concerned exporter organization(s), producer organization(s), technical /economic group and finally the decision making group. The SPS requirements and trade with an export opportunity analysis and IAPSC activities development was not left out. The presentation of core mandate and its activities closed this section.

As a way forward, the presenter suggested that AU member countries should comply with the existing thirty four (34) International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) so as to increase the intra - enter African trade of agricultural products. This will help to

create wealth and alleviate poverty in the continent. The application of SPS measures by African States and the implementation of Good Agricultural Practices remain priorities. Mr. Nana ended his presentation by suggesting to AU member countries to adopt proper management strategies to address legal, political and technical constraints of crop production and protection so as to increase trade and reduce poverty in the continent. However African countries should be conscious that the primary responsibility lies with each nation to see that its own people have the food needed for life and health; steps to this end are for national determination. However, each nation can fully achieve its goal only if all work together.

## WHO CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN FOOD SAFETY IN THE AFRICAN REGION

*Lusubilo Mwamakamba, Focal Point Inter Country Support Team/West Africa*

Her presentation focused on the regional food safety strategy; implementation of the Strategy - WHO and partners; tools for evaluation of food safety systems; keys tools and materials; food safety campaigns; promotion of healthy food markets and prospects on WHO capacity building activities in the region. The aim of the regional food safety strategy is to contribute to the reduction in the morbidity and mortality due to contaminated food. Specific objectives are the provision of a platform for advocacy for food safety; the provision of member states with a framework for the development and implementation of national policies for food safety; strengthening food control systems including food borne disease surveillance and prevention, detection and control of food safety emergencies and facilitating the development of intersectoral collaboration and partnerships for food safety. The holistic approach addressing the entire food chain and food safety system is a priority. Concerning the implementation of the strategy by WHO and partners, several points were mentioned :

- Implementation of the Partnerships and advocacy for food safety;
  - Development of tools, guidelines and manuals;
  - Strengthening of food control systems, including food borne disease surveillance;
  - Strengthening capacities for food safety;
  - Enhancing effective participation of countries in the Codex Alimentarius Commission;
  - Development of food safety legislation, norms, standards, policies, plans and strategies;
  - Strengthening national food safety information, education and communication programmes;
  - GSS Level I-III in Cameroon for 10 countries; I and II trainings were organized in Madagascar and Kenya for 40 microbiologists from 14 countries;
  - Countries supported to investigate outbreaks of cholera, liver diseases, diarrhea and other FBD;
  - INFOSAN informed countries on important global food safety information.
- Regarding, tools for evaluation of food safety

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systems the office made effort in :

- Training manual on food safety risk analysis; Guidelines for Strengthening FBD Surveillance; IEC Manual;
- WHO, FAO and partners in Cameroon organized a Regional Seminar on Codex to strengthen national Codex activities and enhance participation in standard setting work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission for 40 delegates from seven countries;
- Similar workshop was organized for 50 regulators from 35 countries who attended the 17th Session of the Codex Coordinating Committee for Africa;
- Regional training on risk analysis was organized for 27 participants from Mauritius and seven country focal points jointly with University of Mauritius. The food safety campaigns concern : Awareness, training of trainers, training of food handlers, education of consumers, inspection of establishments in countries like Lesotho, Congo, Mali, Angola, South Africa. The promotion of healthy food markets is made up of the healthy food market concept that has been introduced in several cities in the region and in addition to improvements in the physical infrastructure and essential services, behavioural changes by the market community are emphasized.

As projects on WHO capacity building activities in the region the author developed the following points :

- Continue to strengthen the assistance provided to African countries in food safety based on accurate national and regional needs assessments;
- Technical assistance in the preparation and implementation of national food safety policy, action plan and strategy to strengthen the components of national food control systems;
- Technical assistance in strengthen existing structures and institutional frameworks;
- Support countries in their efforts to strengthen food-borne disease surveillance systems within the framework of capacity building programmes such as the "WHO Global Salmonella Surveillance Programme".

In conclusion, improving food safety requires efficient National Food Control Systems. It should share responsibility and involve all stakeholders. The WHO takes an active role in building capacities of countries in the region in food safety through its strong links with Codex work and other food safety activities e.g. the provision of advice and technical assistance.

## THE EXPERIENCES OF ONUDI IN FOOD SECURITY AND QUALITY MATTERS OF IN AFRICA

*Aka Jean Joseph Kuassi , ONUDI*

Mr. Kuassi talked about challenges and opportunities as regards food security and quality, needs for reinforcement for the trade Capacities - approach for the ONUDI, sample programs of TCB . For products to be sold they need to be competitive, comply with standards and connected to the market. The United Nation Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is the strategic partner to many organizations like FAO, NEPAD, WTO, UNCTAD, ISO and IAF. Since 2008

there has been a high level discussion between UNIDO and DG -SANCO to identify main fields of co-operation. These are :

- Establishment of a Handbook on "How to set up a competent authority for the horticultural products";
- Systematic use of the surveys of the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) and of the data of the rapid alert system for food products (RASFP), for the design of programs of technical assistance; Participation on

the initiative "Better Training for Safer Food" (BTSF); Development of a service of prompt response to the food inspections. He concluded that in many developing countries there are very limited structures of conformity. The UEMOA quality program (2001-2005) amounting to 14 million Euros had existed in the region but yet the challenges of food security and quality for Africa lie in its capacity to fit on the international markets and also to protect its consumers.

The approach of the ONUDI consists in developing a culture of safety/quality and building a quality infrastructure through the reinforcement of the capacities in partnership with the specialized technical structures concerned; DG-SANCO is a strategic partner for ONUDI to conceive and implement programs.

Many national and regional plans are developed in Africa with a focus on integration (harmonization) and a development of exports. These programs emphasize the reinforcement of the infrastructure quality and the capacities as regards food in a continent with strong potentials of development of the food products of agricultural origin.

## I. RECOMMENDATIONS

Participants and experts came up with some recommendations / key points which include :

1. Support by national and regional authorities towards the capacity building of stakeholders including support which will help the implementation reinforcement;
2. Awareness raising and engagement at political levels to provide impetus for the application of harmonized procedures and application of referential;
3. Support to technical bodies/ accreditation of reference laboratory : strengthening and upgrading of capacity, assess the best format inducing autonomous status (with absence of conflict of interest);
4. Mutual recognition and / or equivalence of different systems within region, with application of health mark through conformity assessment and certification

- of products meeting referential requirements (through consumers association outlets);
5. State of legislation at national and regional level : strengths and Weaknesses;
6. Reinforcement of expertise: network of experts / inspectors with efficient use supported at regional levels, with pan-African vision in long term;
7. Need for harmonized regulatory and administrative framework (national and regional): voluntary nature of referential might undermine its application;
8. Creation of food safety authority to ensure collaboration and coordination of interested services ( risk evaluation and management), with a Food Veterinary Office (FVO)-like body at regional and / or pan-African level;
9. Alert and traceability system to support the information exchange on the safety and rapid movement of products within and between regions;
10. RECs to be the implementing body; to consider adopting internal mechanism e.g. legal act enabling harmonious application by member states;
11. Common tariff issues (internal and external) : negotiations on common interest between RECs might be needed to enable inter-regional exchanges;
12. Consider discussing the referential also in codex committee/ Africa;
13. Create a network in different nations.

This seminar provided participants with the summary and background of Better Training for Safer Food -BTSF- in Africa (2009 - 2010), developed topics like Requirements for Food Safety Management, practical guide for GMP and GHP, FVO experience, OIE -PVS Tool / PVS Gap analysis state, a step toward regional integration for food security, WHO capacity building activities in food safety in the African region, and experiences of ONUDI in matters of food security and quality in Africa to enhance better comprehension.

The seminar ended up with the award of certificate of participation by Dr. Olembo and the representative of the European Union.



### TRAINING WORKSHOP ON UPDATING SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF PLANT PESTS LISTS IN EASTERN AND NORTHERN AFRICA

Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia / February 15 to 16, 2010

Joseph ZAFACK



Within the framework of the implementation of the IAPSC's 2009 programs budget, and following the methodology put in place for the achievement of its goals, a training workshop on updating spatial and temporal Analysis of plant pests lists in Eastern and Northern Africa was organized at Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia from February 15 to 16, 2010.

Together focal points and taxonomists from different countries to discuss how they can collect and review the data on the identification, distribution and mapping of plant pests in Eastern and Northern Africa.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Dr ABEBE Haile Gabriel, Acting Director of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA). The first speech of the ceremony was that of the Director of IAPSC, Dr Jean

Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA, who congratulated all those who responded to his invitation. In his speech, he insisted on the importance of the establishment or updating spatial and temporal Analysis of plant pests lists in Africa in the international exchange of plants and plant products, the delivery of phytosanitary certificates, the harmonization of phytosanitary measures and control of quarantine pests. The second address was that of Dr ABEBE who expressed that AU/ IAPSC's mission consists in ensuring an increased production of abundant and high quality food and strengthening the marketability of African Agriculture in international commerce. Africans must join forces to build affordable cross-functional networks that can safeguard and accomplish mutual protection goals. Dr ABEBE revealed that DREA reiterates its commitment to support both national and regional efforts to carry out that task, through AU/IAPSC, its specialized office. HE then declared open

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the Training Workshop on Updating Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Plant Pests Lists in Eastern and Northern Africa.

Under the control of Dr Abd El-Fattah Mabrouk AMER as the general moderator, the Training Workshop on Updating Spatial and Temporal Analysis of Plant Pests Lists started with the presentation of the Context for updating pests list in Africa by Prof Jean-Baptiste BAHAMA, AU/IAPSC's Senior Scientific Secretary Officer-Phytopathology. In his presentation, Prof BAHAMA indicated that usually, lists of the regulated harmful pests are drawn up by an importing contracting party to specify all the regulated pests at the time of the establishment of the lists for which plant health measurements can be implemented.

### He also underscored the following :

- Pests list utility.
- Establishment of regulated pests lists.
- Role and Responsibilities of NPPOs.
- Updating of the lists.
- Official provision.
- Requests for regulated pests lists.
- The capacities necessary.

He finally concluded that lists of regulated pests are essential tools for plant health measurements; their establishment, maintenance and update are under the responsibility of NPPOs in accordance with IPPC; their update requi-

res human resource capacities and equipment that the majority of African countries do not have: hence, the co-operation among countries become essential.

Prof BAHAMA went on with yet another presentation on Pathways of introduction of Pests of regulatory significance. On this subject he cited plants, plant products and contaminated animals; travellers by various means of transport, Cargoes sending on transit; packaging materials .

Two invited experts presented Pest list priorities and commodity-based approaches.

Dr James WAHOME from Kenya referred to the experiences of KEPHIS in pest listing, reporting and establishment and developed the following points :

- Need for Pest Lists/Records
- Pest List Reporting
- Establishment
- EAPIC, IPDN collaboration
- COPE and the possibility of regional PRAs
- Testing Capacity

As another expert, Dr Magdy SALEM from Egypt relied on experiences of Egypt to enlighten country representatives. He also presented the present status of Taxonomic Services in Africa characterized by the general lack of information and knowledge regarding biological diversity and the urgent need to develop scientific, technical and



Dr MEZUI's presentation ©IAPSC



*Participants keenly following a presentation ©IAPSC*

institutional capacities to provide the basic understanding upon which to set up and implement appropriate measures. He added that the challenge is to acquire the required knowledge of the biodiversity resources, knowing what the critical species are, where they occur, obtaining information about their natural history and establishing databases.

## 4.2.- Country presentations

### 4.2.1- Uganda

Mrs Tumuboine Ephrance, Senior Agricultural Inspector, Phytosanitary inspection and quarantine for the Ugandan Ministry of agriculture, animal industry and fisheries presented for her country insisting on the following points:

- Pest Risk Analysis process
- Pathway analysis
- Sources of information for PRA
- Pest risk assessment
- Pest risk management
- Documentation requirements (risk communication)

### 4.2.2- Sudan

The Sudanese experience was presented under the following topics:

- Definition of the pest list
- Pest data used before the current pest list
- Initiation of the current pest list
- Terms of reference
- Sources of information consulted such as :

- Agricultural schemes plant protection department annual reports,
- Plant Protection, Plant Pathology Lab Annual Report
- Agriculture Research corporation Annual Reports
- International databases, such as CAB International Crop Protection Compendium (CPC)
- Scientific journals.
- Pest list layout
- Verification of pest identity
- Specific surveys
- Uses, risk analysis, decision making
- Quarantine pest lists

### 4.2.3 - Burundi

Mrs Godeberthe NDIHOKUBWAYO from Burundi presented the establishment and use of pests list in her country, updating of pests list, control of quarantine pests, phytosanitary inspection and the NPPO's constraints characterized by lack of funds, experts, infrastructure and appropriate equipment. Insufficiency of human resources, ignorance of phytosanitary regulations, insufficiency of pheromone trap. However, the list of regulated pests in Burundi was available and presented during the workshop.

### 4.2.4 - Algeria

Presented by Mr GRABA Arezki, the Plant Health Protection is governed by law n° 87-17 of August 1, 1987. Plant health control is ensured by duly competent

Plant health Inspectors. Plant pests targeted by plant health control are fixed in the executive decree n°93-286 of November 23, 1993 regulating plant health control at the borders. In accordance with the provisions of the IPPC (revised text), the lists of the quarantine and regulated pests were revised and their publication is in progress.

The establishment of these lists is based on :

- the biological peculiarity of the concerned pests;
- the capacity of their local spread.
- their survival potential

The Algerian global list of prohibitions indicates 244 pests, 208 pests nonexistent in the country while 36 exist.

All these pests were identified and targeted thanks to the scientific data available and to the conclusions of the thorough analysis of the phytosanitary risk. This analysis related to: the biology of the pests, the plants hosts, the geographical distribution, pathway of dispersion and dissemination, noxiousness and its economic importance.

## 4.2.5 - Great Libyan Jamahiriya

The list of quarantine pests available and not available in the Great Libyan Jamahiriya was presented during the workshop. It is constituted of: Insects Pests; Mites; Phytoplasma Diseases; Bacterial Diseases; Fungal Diseases; Plant Viroids; Virus and Viroid Diseases; Plant Parasitic Nematodes and Weed Seeds.

## 4.2.6 - Tanzania

Presented by William S. Mwaiko, the challenges facing Plant Health System in Tanzania on national regulatory and export certification systems include;

- the large increase in the volume of food and agriculture products being traded internationally;
- expanding variety of imported products;
- the growing number of countries from which these imports originate.
- Increased travel is also creating more pathways to the spread of pests, diseases and other hazards that are moving faster and further than ever before.
- Strengthening coordination and pest information sharing among national and international bodies responsible for enforcing sanitary and phytosanitary measures to better protect human health, and plant life without unnecessary technical barriers to trade.

Country sources of information are farmers, research institutions, plant protection compendium, and crop/fruit industries in Tanzania.

The development of a Tanzanian and East African website for pest information can be easily accessed using the country's website address [www.kilimo.go.tz](http://www.kilimo.go.tz) OR [www.agriculture.go.tz](http://www.agriculture.go.tz) OR [hppt://41.220.125.170/PIMS-Tanzania](http://41.220.125.170/PIMS-Tanzania).

## Workshop recommendations

1. The IAPSC should establish a mechanism for collecting pests lists from different countries and inform the rest of the countries through contact points;
2. IAPS should make trips to each region every year to check on the work done by the individual countries to sensitize and inform policy makers about the importance of phytosanitary issues in Africa;
3. IAPSC should have a forum to harmonize phytosanitary issues among the RECs with expertise from the Council. The council should provide the list of experts in the region from individual countries through NPPOs contact points; i.e. research, training institutions
4. Build on the Q-list of Africa on the internet to update the quarantine list of Africa through the expertise listed above
5. IAPSC to coordinate the exercise in collaboration with FAO
6. The council should guide countries to update the pest lists especially those with difficulties;
7. The council should map out ecological zones in the different regions i.e. Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to establish similarities in ecological conditions that might favour the different pests. Source of information = CPI,
8. Identify geographical and taxonomic gaps in the existing information that can be filled through subsequent surveys; i.e. use the current expertise in the continent in the different RECs coordinated by IAPSC.
9. IAPCS to organize trainings to improve the phytosanitary capacity in Africa using funds from the European Union or other trading partners;
10. AU to coordinate automation of reference collections to serve scientist research and educators;
11. Establishment of alert and information systems on the introduction of plant pests of high economic importance.

## FORMATION SUR LA GESTION FINANCIERE DES RESPONSABLES NON FINANCIERS

Nazareth, Ethiopie, du 02 au 07 mars 2010

Par Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA Directeur du UA-CPI

### I- Introduction

Du 4 au 5 Mars 2010, le Directeur du CPI a participé à une formation organisée par la Direction des Ressources Humaines et de l'Administration de la Commission de l'Union Africaine (CUA). La formation portait sur la Gestion financière des Non financiers et s'est déroulée à Nazareth, Ethiopie.

### III- Programme de formation

La cérémonie protocolaire du début de la formation a été sobrement présidée par un fonctionnaire de la Division des Ressources Humaines en lieu et place du Chef de Division.

Concernant le programme et les modules, la formation a été dispensée par deux facilitateurs : Elijah Toili et Mary Mungai du CITED «Centre for International Training and Executive Development».

### IV- Objectif de formation

La formation s'adressait aux Responsables de la CUA non financiers. Elle a duré deux jours et portait sur les thématiques préalablement dévelop-

pées sur power point par les facilitateurs. Ces thèmes traitaient entre autres des problèmes liés à la gestion, des états financiers aux objectifs d'un budget et au contrôle des ratios avant d'insister sur les risques d'un mauvais investissement et sur les fraudes budgétaires.

Ces thèmes ont donné droit à des échanges très fructueux et des exercices pratiques entre les facilitateurs et les participants.

### V- Les attentes des participants

De l'avis des délégués, on s'attendait à ce que les facilitateurs nous dispensent des enseignements de la nouvelle forme de gestion de la CUA. On a eu droit à un cours magistral de gestion d'entreprise privée, avec analyse bilan, risque de fraude, mauvaise tenue des comptes, comparaison des ratios.

Ensuite il nous a été demandé de faire des propositions de budget d'une part et des budgets adoptés et exécutés d'autre part.

En conclusion, les attentes n'ont pas été celles espérées.

## FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Rome, Italy, 22 -26 March 2010

**Prof. Jean-Baptiste BAHAMA, Senior Scientific Officer, Phytopathology, IAPSC**

**Dr. Mabrouk Abdel Fattah AMER, Senior Scientific Officer, Entomology, IAPSC**

### Introduction

The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), which was established under Article XII of the New Revised Text of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), approved in 1997, is the governing body of the IPPC. The CPM meets during March or April each year at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy to promote cooperation to help implement the objectives of the IPPC. In particular, the CPM :

- reviews the state of plant protection around the world
- identifies actions to control the spread of pests into new areas
- develops and adopts international standards
- establishes rules and procedures for resolving disputes
- adopts guidelines for the recognition of regional plant protection organizations; and
- cooperates with international organizations on matters covered by the Convention.

The members of the Commission are the contracting parties to the Convention and are responsible for implementing the work programme of standards development, information exchange and capacity building. CPM meetings are attended by contracting parties and by observers from organizations such as the Regional Plant Protection Organizations, the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee, the Standards and Trade Development Facility, etc. Meetings also host a scientific session for discussion of important issues. The 5th meeting of the CPM was held in Rome, 22-26 March, 2010. The Director and 2 senior

Scientific officers of IAPSC attended the meeting. The participation of the 2 Officers was funded by the PANSPSO project.

### 1. Opening of the session

The Canadian delegate announced that the Chair of the CPM Bureau has had an accident and was not available to chair the session. M. Kedera, the Vice-chair presided the session.

On behalf of the Director General, Mr. Traore, the Assistant Director-General of FAO, opened the Fifth Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) and welcomed the delegates and Mr.

Peter Daka, the Zambian Minister of Agriculture. He noted the importance of the work of the CPM and IPPC in food security. He said that the next challenge is ensuring that standards can be implemented by all members, and highlighted the need for the IPPC Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS).

He noted that FAO will not be able to provide funds to fully implement the activities of the CPM business plan, and urged members to contribute to IPPC trust funds. He concluded by stressing the low participation of developing countries in the standards setting process and implementation. The importance of activities such as phytosanitary capacity building, surveillance and monitoring of emerging plant pests was also underscored.

Mr. Peter Daka, the Zambian Minister of Agriculture, stressed the important role played by IPPC and pleaded for an increased financial support. He cited a number of pests that have been introduced to Africa through trade and put emphasis on the role of prevention. He concluded by asking countries to adhere to IPPC and to develop their capacities to implement standards.

The Chair of the meeting, Mr. Kedera, outlined that this was the first time the CPM session was opened by a Minister.

The new Secretary of the IPPC, Mr Yokoi, declared that he was aware of the challenges which he would have to face as full-time Secretary. He noted that it would be necessary to set up a management facilitating team spirit and to use a wider range of resources, in particular external resources. He thanked particularly Mrs Bast-Tjeerde for her commitment to IPPC and Mr Kenmore, the former IPPC Secretary.

### 2. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was modified to add an item to "any other business," and was adopted

### 3. Election of rapporteurs

Mr Van Alphen (Netherlands) and Mr Holtzhausen (South Africa) were elected by the CPM as rapporteurs

### 4. Report by the Chairperson of the Commission Phytosanitary Measures

The CPM Chairperson presented the report where the major challenges were highlighted. During the April 2009 Bureau meeting, the Bureau and Secretariat discussed the allocation of available regular program funding which, according to the documentation provided to CPM-4, had not yet been allocated in the 2009 operational Plan. Although CPM-4 had suggested diverting resources from the development of the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) and the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation Tool (PCE), the Bureau agreed with the Secretariat that to withdraw all funding from those projects at that stage would

result in a loss of investment without any benefit from the work that had already been carried out. The Bureau agreed that existing work on the IPP and PCE should be completed, but without starting on new activities in these areas.

Based on the expenditure to date and the expected expenditure for the remainder of 2009 and realizing that the staffing situation in the Secretariat was well below the desired level and that several existing permanent positions were still vacant, the Bureau adjusted the planned activities which had been presented to CPM-4 in the Operational Plan for 2009. In accordance with the preferences expressed at CPM-4, the Bureau recommended that :

- administrative support be hired to help with standard setting activities;
- a consultant be hired to organize an additional expert working group, preferably in 2009 but at least prior to CPM-5, for the drafting of a new standard;
- a consultant be hired to manage the tendering process for the on-line comment system for comments on draft standards and the finalization of the PCE; and
- an 11 month contract be issued for a person to get started on the Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS). Resources were also allocated for the expert working group meeting itself and for the actual finalization of the on-line comment and PCE projects. Finally, resources were allocated to capacity building networking workshops.

By the time of the October 2009 Bureau meeting, administrative support for standard setting had been employed; the tenders for the on-line comment system and finalization of the PCE were close to being issued; no one had yet been hired to get the IRSS started; and an additional expert working group to draft a new standard had not yet been planned. The Chairperson also expressed his appreciation for the contributions made by contracting parties through their participation in open-ended working groups and other meetings. He also expressed thanks to the members of the Secretariat and the Bureau for their dedication and hard work over the two past years.

## 5. Report by the Secretariat

The new Secretary presented the report of the IPPC Secretariat for 2009. He thanked countries and organizations listed in the report for their in-kind contributions to the work programme and contributions to IPPC trust funds. He acknowledged the contribution of the Republic of Korea for hosting a regional workshop on draft ISPMs in 2009. The Republic of Korea informed the CPM that it would host the regional workshop on draft ISPMs again in 2010. Members thanked the Secretariat for the detailed and transparent report.

The CPM took note of the report and expressed gratitude to countries and organizations that had provided assistance and resources for the implementation of the work programme.

## 6. Technical Consultation report

The report was presented by Dr. Jean-G rard MEZUI M'ELLA, Director of Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) and Chairperson of that meeting. The 21st Technical Consultation among Regional Plant Protection Organizations (TC-RPPOs) was held in Entebbe, Uganda. The IPPC Secretariat and six RPPOs were represented: the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), the Southern Cone Plant Health Committee (COSAVE), IAPSC, the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), the North American Plant Protection Organization (NAPPO), and the Pacific Plant Protection Organization (PPPO).

No representative of the Andean Community (CA), Caribbean Plant Protection Commission (CPPC), Near East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO) or Regional International Organization for Agricultural Health (OIRSA) attended the meeting.

Each RPPO described the major events and activities undertaken within its region during the previous 12 months related to the following :

- the development of new regional standards for phytosanitary measures, strategic and biennial work plans,

- involvement with workshops (including on draft ISPMs and pest risk analysis),
- information exchange,
- invasive alien plants,
- fruit fly programmes,
- training on phytosanitary measures and pest risk analysis,
- development of contingency plans against major pests,
- current and emerging major pest issues,
- emergency response and contingency planning,
- purpose and use of regional pest lists, and
- the economic impact of plant protection programmes.

One delegate requested a special support to control *Quelea* sp, the grain eating bird for the African Continent. The next TC-RPPOs will be held in Portugal on 23-26 August 2010.

The CPM took note of the report.

## 7. Observer organizations' report

Many observers presented their reports on issues relevant to IPPC. The following organizations reported at CPM5 :

- World Trade Organization Sanitary and Phytosanitary Committee. The representative of the World Trade Organization (WTO) secretariat outlined activities relevant to the IPPC, undertaken in 2009 by the WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (WTO-SPS) Committee including private and commercial standards and dispute settlement on phytosanitary issues.

### - Standards and Trade Development Facility

The STDF representative presented the Standards report and noted the Facility's mandate to improve coordination of SPS-related capacity building among donors, as well as financing some projects and the preparation of project proposals. A special emphasis was put on the publication of information notes on climate change and fruit flies.

For 2010, a workshop will be organized on public-private partnership in capacity building.

The CPM took note of the report.



### - Convention on Biological Diversity

The representative of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) presented report on its activities relevant to the work of the IPPC8. The report reaffirmed that both secretariats were working together within the framework of a joint work programme. She urged IPPC to develop standards covering aquatic invasive alien species. She recalled that 2010 has been declared International year for biodiversity.

### - Ozone Secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme

The IPPC Secretariat provided a summary of the Ozone Secretariat's activities of relevance to the IPPC on behalf of the Ozone Secretariat. This reaffirmed the continued cooperation between the Ozone and IPPC Secretariats. Various meetings have been organized and some decisions taken including a recommendation on the replacement or reduction of the use of methyl bromide as a phytosanitary measure.

### - International Atomic Energy Agency

The representative of the **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** updated the CPM on its activities. He gave an overview of its work on the development of a number of standards and in particular highlighted the IPPC Technical Panel on Pest Free Areas and Systems Approaches for Fruit Flies (TPFF), and the guidance on post-harvest phytosanitary treatments, including irradiation treatments for fruit flies. The IAEA renewed its commitment to provide both logistical and secretarial support to the TPFF in order to produce training materials.

### - World Organisation for Animal Health

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) representative reported on activities of interest to the IPPC9. Although it is mainly concerned with animal health and zoonotic diseases the representative highlighted the parallels that exist in standard setting with the IPPC particularly with respect to regionalization, risk assessment, capacity building and dispute mediation.

The representative informed participants of the publication of risks analysis manual and the survey on private standards. The CPM took note of the report.

### - International Forestry Quarantine Research Group

The representative of the International Forestry Quarantine Research Group (IFQRG) presented a summary of their contributions to the CPM, the SC and the Technical Panel on Forest Quarantine (TPFQ) in obtaining answers to key science questions. The representative encouraged scientists to participate in the next meeting in September 2010 in Beirut (Lebanon).

### - Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture

The representative of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) presented the regional activities aimed at strengthening regional representation and at improving general compliance with the IPPC.

He noted that IICA continued to interact with existing institutions as well as developing work with new ones. He informed the CPM that IICA had updated the performance of the veterinary services tool and developed an implementation manual.

## 8. International Standard Setting and Implementation Programme

The Chairperson of the Standards Committee (SC), M. Ribeiro da Silva (Brazil); presented the SC activities undertaken in 2009 on a DVD as he was not able to attend for professional reasons.

### - Adoption of International Standards

Under regular process, the Secretariat presented nine annexes that the Standards Committee (SC) recommends for adoption by the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM). The annexes are as follows :

**Annex 1:** a new ISPM on Pest free potato (*Solanum* spp.) micropropagative material and minitubers for international trade

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**Annex 2 :** an appendix to ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)) on Fruit fly trapping

**Annex 3 :** a new ISPM on Design and operation of post-entry quarantine stations for plants

**Annex 4 :** an amendment to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms)

**Annex 5 :** an annex to ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests) - Irradiation treatment for *Conotrachelus nenuphar*

**Annex 6 :** an annex to ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests) - Irradiation treatment for *Cylas formicarius elegantulus*

**Annex 7 :** an annex to ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests) - Irradiation treatment for *Euscepes postfasciatus*

**Annex 8 :** an annex to ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests) - Irradiation treatment for *Grapholita molesta*

**Annex 9 :** an annex to ISPM 28 (Phytosanitary treatments

for regulated pests) - Irradiation treatment for *Grapholita molesta* under hypoxia. The Secretariat thanked contracting parties that have submitted comments 14 days prior to the meeting.

All these new ISPMs were adopted by CPM5 except the Appendix to ISPM 26 (Establishment of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)) on Fruit fly trapping (Annex 2) returned to SC for some more details. It would be presented again at CPM6 for adoption.

Under special process, the CPM adopted as an annex to ISPM 27, "the diagnostic protocol for *Thrips palmi*".

### 9. Setting up of the Credentials Committee

The IPPC Secretariat explained that a Credentials Committee was needed in conformity with customary rules. It would be composed of seven members, one per FAO region as well as one CPM member. For Africa region, M.Charicauth from Gabon was elected.

## 10. NOMINATIONS FOR CPM BUREAU

The nominations for the bureau for the term 2010-2012 are as follows :

FAO region	Country	Name	Nominated / Renominated	Current term / Duration	End of current term	Comments from region
Africa	Zambia	Mr. Arundel SAKALA	CPM-5 (2010)	1 <sup>st</sup> term / 2 years	2012	
Asia	Republic of Korea	Ms. Kyu-Ock YIM	CPM-5 (2010)	1 <sup>st</sup> term / 2 years	2012	nominated as Vice-Chairperson
Europe	United Kingdom	Mr. Steve ASHBY	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-5 (2010)	2 <sup>nd</sup> term / 2 years	2012	nominated as Vice-Chairperson
Latin America and Caribbean	Belize	Mr. Francisco Adrian GUTIERREZ	CPM-3 (2008) CPM-5 (2010)	2 <sup>nd</sup> term / 2 years	2012	nominated as Vice-Chairperson
Near East	Jordan	Mr. Mohammad KATBEH BADER	CPM 3 (2008) CPM-5 (2010)	2 <sup>nd</sup> term / 2 years	2012	nominated as Chairperson
North America	USA	Mr. John GREIFER	CPM-5 (2010)	1 <sup>st</sup> term / 2 years	2012	
Southwest Pacific	New Zealand	Mr. John HEDLEY	CPM-5 (2010)	1 <sup>st</sup> term / 2 years	2012	

## 11. Date and venue of the CPM6

The CPM agreed that the next CPM session will be held in Rome (Italy), 14-18 march 2011.

## 12. Conclusion

The CPM meeting has been very beneficial to us as it provided the ultimate forum for discussions and adoption of

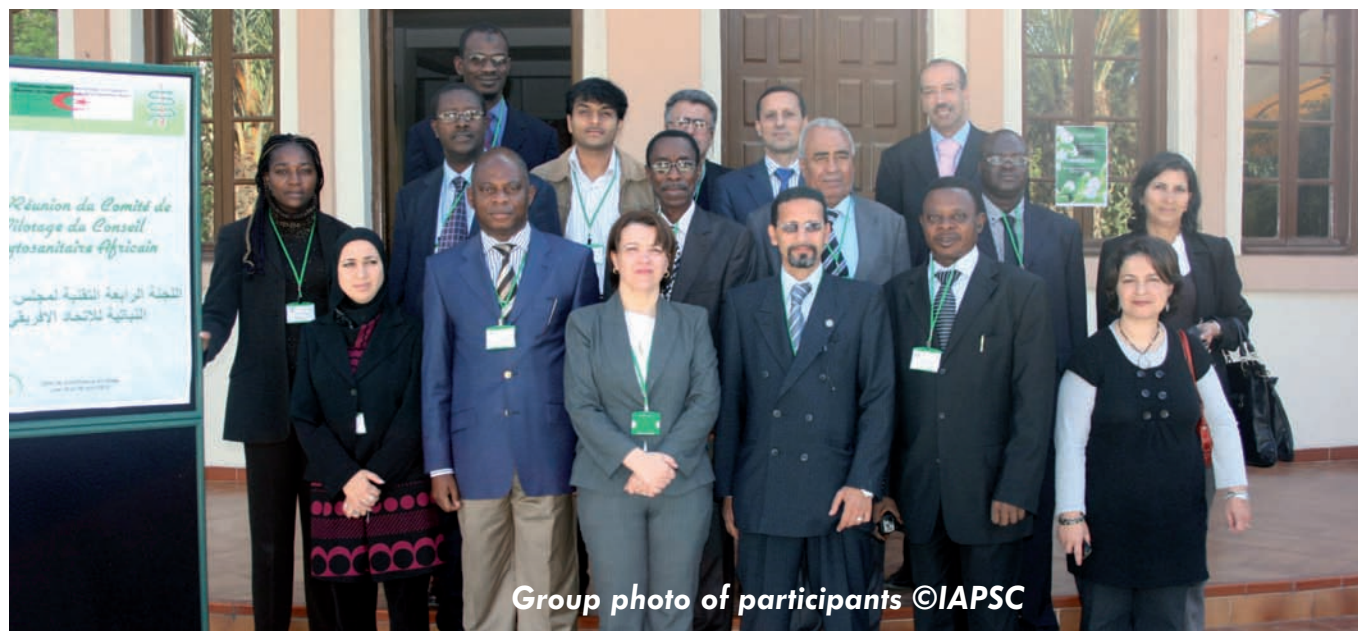
phytosanitary standards. We thank the PANSPSO project for having funded our participation.

What is presented above is just a summary. More details can be found on the International Plant Protection Convention website.

## FOURTH IAPSC STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

Algiers, Algeria, 19 - 20 April 2010

Bather KONE & Joseph ZAFACK



Group photo of participants ©IAPSC

The 4th IAPSC Steering Committee Meeting was jointly organized by the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of the African Union (AU-IAPSC) and the Government of Algeria. The meeting took place at the National Institute of Agronomic Research (INRA) in Algiers, Algeria, from 19 to 20 April 2010.

### I. Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony was punctuated by two speeches:

- A speech delivered by the Director of IAPSC, Dr Jean Gerard Mezui M'ELLA, who welcomed participants and thanked the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for its solicitude and hospitality.
- An opening speech given by the Director of Plant

Protection and Technical Control of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. In her speech, she urged participants to adopt relevant resolutions to improve the phytosanitary situation on the continent and to take into account aspects of standards for phytosanitary measures to enhance global market access to African agricultural products. On behalf of the Government of Algeria, she conveyed her best wishes for the successful conduct of deliberations of the 4th IAPSC Steering Committee Meeting and wished participants a happy stay in Algiers.

### II. Election of the Executive Board of the 4th IAPSC Steering Committee Meeting

The elected members of the executive board of the Steering Committee are as follows :

Chairman:	Mr Bather Koné, Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology, AUC.
Vice-Chairman:	Mr Samba Aziz, Scientific, Technical and Research Commission, Nigeria.
Rapporteurs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mr Nuri Ibrahim Hassan, Technical Adviser to the Secretary-General of CEN-SAD.</li> <li>- Mr Joseph Zafack, Assistant to the Senior Scientific Secretary-Entomology, AU-IAPSC.</li> </ul>

## Adoption of the agenda

- The agenda was presented by the Chairman of the Executive Board and adopted by participants

## I. Introduction to Progress Report and IAPSC's Programme of activities

Dr Jean Gerard Mezui M'ELLA, Director of IAPSC, introduced the 2008/2009 Progress Report and the IAPSC's 2010 Programme of Activities and prospects for 2011. He seized the opportunity to disclose the IAPSC ambitions regarding the coordination of the management of phytosanitary and pesticide issues in Africa. He went on to underscore the distinctiveness of the African region.

## 4.1 Presentation of IAPSC's 2008 and 2009 Progress Report

Dr Abdel Fattah Mabrouk Amer, Senior Scientific Secretary-Entomology, presented IAPSC's 2008 and 2009 Progress Report. The report included the following projects :

1. Harmonization of pesticides registration in East and Southern Africa;
2. Control of transboundary pests in Africa : the case of grain-eating birds (*Quelea Sp*) in Africa, Phases I and II;
3. Study on the impact of fumigation and issues relating to the inspection of agricultural and plant products in Central and West African countries;
4. Consolidation of continental initiatives on the control of major cassava diseases;
5. Meeting and training workshop on the reclassification and improvement of fruit fly control in Central and North Africa;
6. Updating of the spatial and temporal map of the distribution of pests in East and North Africa (Phase I);
7. Strategy for phytosanitary capacity building for Africa;
8. Participation of African Nations in the Development of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (PAN-SPSO).

## 4.1.1 Discussion of the 2008 and 2009 Progress Report of IAPSC

The discussion mainly focused on the following aspects :

- The effective coordination of phytosanitary activities by IAPSC;
- State compliance with commitments for the harmonization of pesticides management with permanent sub-regional secretariats (rf.CPAC);
- Effective implementation of unharmful fumigation methods to humans and the environment;
- Identification of a panel of African experts for various issues relating to phytosanitary information and its dissemination to Member States;
- The establishment of a network of taxonomists for the characterization and identification of pests and the setting up of collections or use of existing ones.

## 4.1.2 Adoption of the report

After discussions and the presentation of relevant proposals, IAPSC 2008 and 2009 Progress Report was adopted.

## 4.2 Presentation of the 2010 Programme of activities and prospects for 2011

Prof. Jean Baptiste Bahama, Senior Scientific Secretary-Phytopathology presented IAPSC's 2010 Programme of activities. It included six projects financed by AUC, two FAO technical cooperation projects and the ongoing PAN-SPSO project.

## 4.2.1 Projects financed by AUC

- Capacity building for Management of Grain Eating Birds (*Quelea quelea*) Control in East and Southern Africa Sub Region;
- Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) and Difficulties in Marketing African Countries' Agricultural Products;
- Harmonization of Pesticide Registration in Eastern and Southern Africa (Phase II);
- Cassava Protection Initiative against Diseases and Pests

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throughout the Continent (Phase II);

- Reclassification and Improvement of Integrated Fruit Fly Control in Africa (Phase II) - Eastern and Southern Africa;
- Updating of the Distribution of Pests and Plant Diseases in Africa (Phase II, COMESA and ECOWAS).

## 4.2.2 Projects financed by FAO

- Evaluation of the Phytosanitary Capacities of ECCAS Member Countries;
- Training on Pest Risk Analysis and Initiation to the Phytosanitary Information Network (French-speaking Central Africa).

## 4.3 Prospects for 2011

Projects for 2011 will take into account the involvement of other sub-regions of the continent not covered by 2010 projects. However, the implementation of the cross-cutting PAN-SPSO project will continue.

## II. Resolutions adopted by Steering Committee Members

The action plan was adopted and IAPSC was mandated to :

- build the capacities of NPPOs on the use of modern tools for pest diagnosis;
- train phytosanitary inspectors and controllers on GMOs.

However, the Steering Committee drew the attention of IAPSC to the current trend in AUC to create synergies for the merging of activities.

## III. Presentations by observers

Dr Lava Kumar (IITA) made a presentation on the development of standards on the movement of cassava germplasm.

Lastly, Mr Kone made a presentation on the AUC biosecurity project.

## V. Recommendations

The 4th IAPSC Steering Committee Meeting made the fol-

lowing recommendations :

1. IAPSC should forge partnerships with institutions operating in the domain of plant protection in Africa and facilitate their contacts with member countries. Similarly, the latter should guarantee the exchange of information on their initiatives on the subject with IAPSC.
2. RECs should collaborate with IAPSC in their search for solutions to plant protection problems in their countries.
3. Request AUC to review RECs' active participation process in the functioning of its specialized offices like IAPSC, in view of current difficulties regarding their mobilization.
4. Consider Algeria as a phytosanitary centre of excellence for the North African sub-region.
5. Request AUC to consider the periodicity and financing of IAPSC's statutory meetings.
6. Streamline the procedure of access to funds mobilized by partners at the level of IAPSC.

## IV. Closing ceremony

The closing ceremony included the following items :

- Reading of recommendations by the Assistant to the Senior Scientific Secretary-Entomology, AU-IAPSC;
- A motion of thanks delivered by the participants' representative;
- Closing speech by the Director of Plant Protection and Technical Control of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

## V. Visits

The participants of the 4th IAPSC Steering Committee Meeting took the opportunity to visit some of the technical services of the Department of Plant Protection and Technical Control of the Algerian Ministry of Agriculture, namely :

- the Insectary of the Entomology Unit;
- the Mycology Laboratory;
- the Nematology Laboratory;
- the Bacteriology Laboratory;
- the Laboratory of Active Ingredients and Residue Analysis Compliance;
- the Department of Locust Control.

## TRENTE-HUITIEME SESSION DU COMITE DU CODEX SUR L'ETIQUETAGE DES DENREES ALIMENTAIRES

03 au 07 mai 2010, QUEBEC, CANADA

Par Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA

### Introduction

Le Comité du Codex sur l'étiquetage des denrées alimentaires a tenu sa trente-huitième session au Québec (Canada) du 03 au 07 mai 2010 à l'aimable invitation du gouvernement du Canada. La session a été présidée par M. Paul Mayers, Vice Président associé, Programmes, Direction générale des politiques et programmes, Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments. Etaient présents 251 délégués représentant 61 Etats membres, une organisation membre et 25 organisations internationales.

### I- Interet pour le CPI

Le Codex Alimentarius est un programme commun de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (FAO) et de l'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (O.M.S.) consistant en un recueil de normes, codes d'usages, directives et autres recommandations relatifs à la production et à la transformation agro-alimentaires qui ont pour objet la sécurité sanitaire des aliments, soit la protection des consommateurs et des travailleurs des filières alimentaires, et la préservation de l'environnement. Ce qui entre en droite ligne du mandat et des missions officielles du CPI qui, faut-il le rappeler son t:

- coordonner les procédures de protection des végétaux en Afrique ;

- favoriser l'échange et la synthèse de l'information et faciliter la collaboration entre les 53 Organisations Nationales de Protection des Végétaux (ONPV) du continent :

\* justifier sur le plan technique les mesures phytosanitaires, pratiques durables et efficaces de protection des végétaux et harmonisation basée sur des méthodes et procédures scientifiques ;

\* Respect du Code International de Conduite FAO pour la Distribution et l'Utilisation des Pesticides.

La participation du CPI à cette importante rencontre permettra de relever les nombreux défis auxquels il doit faire face au quotidien en matière de production de produits

agricoles sains, à savoir :

- Elaborer des systèmes de production des végétaux qui résistent aux attaques d'organismes nuisibles.
- Réduire les pertes économiques dues à la détérioration des produits.
- Amener les pays à se conformer aux normes et autres règlements commerciaux.
- Disposer des données sur l'analyse des risques, le diagnostic et la surveillance des organismes nuisibles.

Cette participation a permis au CPI de prendre position par rapport aux sujets discutés. Par exemple, le CPI a émis de sérieuses réserves sur les normes des produits de pêche et d'agriculture (problèmes environnementaux) et les mauvaises herbes ; ensuite, sur l'étiquetage, que le vocable **sel** soit porté sur l'étiquette et non le **sodium**, moins connu par les populations ; enfin, le CPI a souhaité que les producteurs des aliments détaillent le contenu sur les étiquettes.

### II - Adoption de l'ordre du jour

Le Comité a convenu de débattre sur les sujets suivant de nouveaux travaux au point 12 de l'ordre du jour :

- Ajout du spinosad, du bicarbonate de potassium et de loctanoate de cuivre à l'Annexe II, Tableau, Tableau 2 des Directives concernant la production, la transformation, l'étiquetage et la commercialisation des aliments issus de l'agriculture biologique proposé par la communauté européenne dans CX/FL 10/38/17 (point 12 (a)).

- proposition d'une nouvelle évaluation sur l'aquaculture biologique faite par la CE dans CX/FL 10/38/18 'point 12 (b)).

- proposition d'une nouvelle discussion sur l'emploi du terme «naturel» faite par AIDGUM dans CX/FL 10/38/19 (point 12 (c)).

4) Le Comité a pris note du document CX/FL 10/38/16 (point 11 de l'ordre du jour).

Noms trompeurs des boissons énergisantes) n'avait pas été reçu et s'est dit en accord avec la proposition du Nigeria de supprimer ce point à l'ordre du jour de la session. Le Comité a observé que le sujet pourrait être remis à l'ordre du jour d'une session subséquente si le Nigeria, qui avait proposé de préparer un document de discussion avec l'aide de l'IACFO à la 37<sup>e</sup> session, présentait un document de travail.

5) Le Comité a décidé de grouper les points concernant les Directives concernant la production, la transformation, l'étiquetage et la commercialisation des aliments issus de l'agriculture biologique et a donc déplacé les points 10, 12 (a) et 12 (b) après le point (b).

6) Le Comité a adopté l'ordre du jour provisoire en tant qu'ordre du jour de la session avec les modifications indiquées ci-dessus.

### IV. Question soumise par la commission du codex alimentarius et d'autres comités du codex (Point 2 de l'ordre du jour).

Le Comité a pris note de l'information présentée dans le document CX/FL 10/38/2 dont il serait tenu compte en grande sous les points indiqués de l'ordre du jour et a en outre fait les observations, ou les commentaires suivants ou pris les décisions suivantes 1:

- Examen critique par le CCEXEC 62/63
- Questions soumise par le Comité Codex sur la nutrition et les aliments diététiques ou de régime (CCNFUDU)
- Questions soulevées par la FAO et l'OMS
- Dispositions relatives à l'étiquetage figurant dans les projets de normes codex (Point 3 de l'ordre du jour)
- Mise en œuvre de la stratégie mondiale OMS pour l'alimentation, l'exercice physique et la santé (point 4 de l'ordre du jour)
- Etat d'avancement de l'avant-projet de révision des Directives sur l'étiquetage nutritionnel (CAC/GL 2-1985) au regard de la liste des éléments nutritifs qui sont déclarés dans tous les cas, de façon soit obligatoire soit volontaire.

- Discussions sur les questions liées à l'étiquetage nutritionnel obligatoire (Point 4(b))

### Avant-projet de critères et principes de lisibilité et d'appréciation de lecture des étiquettes nutritionnelles (Point 4 © de l'ordre du jour).

- Discussions sur les dispositions afférentes à l'étiquetage des ingrédients alimentaires mentionnés dans la stratégie mondiale pour l'alimentation, l'exercice physique et la santé (Point 4 (d) de l'ordre du jour)

- Directives concernant la production, la transformation, l'étiquetage et la commercialisation des aliments issus de l'agriculture biologique (Point 5 de l'ordre du jour).

- Etiquetage des aliments et ingrédients obtenus à l'aide de certaines techniques de modification génétique/génie génétique (projet d'amendement à la norme générale pour l'étiquetage des denrées alimentaires préemballées : définitions (à l'étape 7) (Point 6a de l'ordre du jour).

- Avant-projet de directives concernant l'étiquetage des aliments et ingrédients obtenus à l'aide de certaines techniques de modification génétique/génie génétique : dispositions d'étiquetage (à l'étape 4) (Point 6b de l'ordre du jour).

- Harmonisation de la norme générale pour l'étiquetage des denrées alimentaires préemballées (Codex Stan 1-1985) avec le système international de rénumération du Codex dans CAC/GL 36-1989 (Point 7 de l'ordre du jour).

- Discussion concernant le besoin d'amender la norme générale pour l'étiquetage des denrées alimentaires préemballées (Codex stan 1-1985) en harmonie avec les recommandations de l'OIML concernant la déclaration de la quantité du produit contenu dans les préemballages (Point 8 de l'ordre du jour)

- Modification des noms communs standardisés (Point 9 de l'ordre du jour)

- Discussions sur le partage d'information entre les autorités compétentes en cas de soupçon de fraude concernant les produits biologiques (Point 10 de l'ordre du jour).

- Autres questions, travaux futurs et date et lieu de la prochaine session (Point 12 de l'ordre du jour).

La prochaine session du Codex se tiendra probablement au Québec, Canada, du 09 au 13 mai 2011.

## REPORT FOR THE 6TH EAST AFRICA PHYTOSANITARY COMMITTEE (EAPIC) NAIROBI-KENYA,

Nairobi - Kenya, June 9-11, 2010

**Nana Sani Flaubert**

Agronomist-plant pathologist



The 6th regional meeting of the East Africa Phytosanitary Information Committee (EAPIC) took place in Nairobi - Kenya on June 9-11, 2010. It was jointly organized by USAID East Africa Regional Office, USDA, FAS, FAO and EAPIC. A total of 42 participants from the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and Zambia; and Makerere University (Uganda), ASARECA, IITA, IAPSC, FAO, CABI, CRS, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, National Museums of Kenya, University of Nairobi, COMESA, AU, COM-

PETE, and USAID/EA as well as USDA-FAS Southern Africa attended the meeting. The gathering had as objectives to:

- present the NEW regional Pest Information Management System (PIMS);
- review and adopt an action plan for regional surveillance for the five priority food crops (Cassava, maize, Beans, Banana, Rice) in EAC; and review national progress on the development of Pest Lists and develop a national coordination effort with key stakeholders.



## I. Opening ceremony

This opening ceremony was marked by three speeches : In the official opening speech, the USAID East Africa Director, Candace Buzzard, reiterated the development of national pest lists which, not only meets international obligations, but more importantly improves global trade relations, while paving the way for safe food trade across the region.

Dr. Kimani, representing KEPHIS Director, insisted on the trade which can stimulate national economic growth, play a key role in economic development and have an impact on the Millennium Development Goals. She reaffirmed the commitment of KEPHIS to continue providing technical support to EAPIC by hosting the regional PIMS server.

Jeffery Austin, SPS Advisor, Regional USAID East Africa office, expressed appreciation to participants for having sacrificed their time to attend this important meeting at a time when Africa was keen to improve the livelihoods of people, reduce poverty, and enhance their capacity to promote productivity in the continent. He also thanked the Kenyan authorities for issuing visas to invited participants and for their hospitality. He pointed out the new challenge which is moving EAPIC to the next phase of implementation, and pledged for the support of USAID and FAO, as long as countries remained at the forefront of this initiative. His vision for EAPIC is that it shouldn't remain donor driven.

The New EAPIC should be friendly and move from the creation phase to the implementation phase. He added that the driving force should be member countries themselves and active pests' surveillance effort beginning this year should be a priority.

## II. Presentations highlights and discussions

### • Update of the FAOs Bio-security program :

Mr. Robson Mike recapped what has taken place since EAPIC5 and the joint effort with IITA in Uganda. Effort has been made in the area of tackling crop pests and diseases, involving plant quarantine/ plant health, agricultural extension, crop production, safe movement of germplasm, agricultural research and diagnosis / sample testing; A

meeting on banana diseases (BXW/BBTV) was scheduled in Kigali-Rwanda; a test based on extracted DNA is required if we want to check BBTv across EAPIC region. There has been a planned meeting on banana disease surveillance scheduled in Arusha-Tanzania funded by SADC, biodiversity, IITA, FAO (Biosecurity) which saw the participation of forty-five people from fifteen countries of the sub-region. The main topic was banana disease surveillance design including geo-spatial aspect; protocol and tests were developed; there was a need for socio-economic analysis of the impact of banana diseases, the surveillance on BBTv/ BXW. Sampling and testing is on-going across seven countries and will be completed by October 2010. During the discussion, the issue of inspection of transfer of planting materials was raised, especially because of the porous borders which make the work of inspectors difficult. In the case of BBTv, it is important to create awareness in order to control disease movement. Also, involve private sector and researchers and emphasize the use of clean planting materials.

### • PIMS database by David Mbarani :

He presented the Pest Information Management System (PIMS) as a regional database for storing plant pests list and data surveillance. Countries were urged to follow their national policy document on data validation before uploading information on PIMS to the public. There should be increased participation by universities and research stations since they have valuable information relevant to PIMS – consider having an MOU. There should be a systematic approach to populate the database, we need to learn how the CGIAR centers/ scientists do this and also how to collaborate. A deliberate communication strategy to create awareness of EAPIC/PIMS is necessary (e.g. website launch).

GIS capacity building needed lobbying for EAPIC to be allocated funding at national level, through NPPO. Need to work on transparency issues and identify people that should be added into the system as collaborators. The East African Phytosanitary Information Committee new portal, major functionalities include: Records Entry (Scientific Synonyms, Common Synonyms, Distribution Records, Pest Commodity, and Upload Document), Report Generation /

## ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

Pest Searching and Registration and authentication of Users.

### • **USAID COMPETE program and linkages with EAPIC :**

Steve emphasized on the approach to increased competitiveness and trade in Eastern and Central Africa by taking on integrated trade, transit, and value chain, especially through the East African Community (EAC).

The main focus is on a regional value chain approach to increase competitiveness. USAID/EA COMPETE activities with EAC and other RECs are varied and wide ranging from Transit, Customs, Trade Policy, Food Security, increased Trade and investment promotion in East and Central Africa.

COMPETE facilitates transit corridors and SPS standards harmonization through the EAC. It was agreed that SPS and TBT standards need to be separated. Policy makers need to be brought on board, and COMPETE said there was need for a meeting of NPPO heads, PS and their main officers to begin a negotiation so as to have a unified regulatory system.

### • **EASCOM/ASARECA pest lists on seed trade by Obongo Nyachae :**

The presentation highlighted the extensive work done on seed policy and standards harmonization, which revealed a lack of effective Plant Variety Protection measures. It was agreed to include seed list of quarantine pest into PIMS so that we include seed pests' data from ASARECA.

### • **KEPHIS/CABI STDF Regional Center of Excellence :**

Dr. Otieno presented the Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence(COPE)'s rational and mission which is to provide phytosanitary capacity building services to clients in the public & private sectors to enable the desired outcome of this institution is to improve protection of plant resources through establishing network of risk analysts and pooled utilization of PRA resources, improve market access for African products and enhance stronger sub-regional coordination of phytosanitary activities.

The services of COPE include training (in-service short courses, work attachment, University accredited courses),

work attachment and Pest Risk Analysis). Dr. Otieno emphasized the need to intertwine COPE and EAPIC especially in PRA work, pooling of experts, and doing PRAs for staple foods in East Africa. Follow up training is necessary to see how knowledge is being utilized. COPE is helping create a team of PRA experts who will be used to do regional PRAs for the 5 crops which will then be presented to EAC for adoption as a standard. He ended his presentation with the advisory board.

### • **IPPC presentation :**

The PCE- phytosanitary capacity evaluation tool is going to be online. Other additions to IPPC portal are compliance mechanism, support mechanism, help desk, and review process. The portal is rich with information and EAPIC should make use of it by creating links.

### • **Global Plant Clinic :**

They offer free diagnostic services for diseases affecting small holder farmers and sometimes link famers to input suppliers. They strengthen linkages between diagnostic laboratories and extension workers, and use digital pens to capture information from the field. They have data on crop losses and this can be shared with EAPIC. GPC gives training and provides small financial support to set up plant clinics and diagnostic support. Most diagnostic work is done in universities. Currently, the information they collect is in Excel spreadsheet and not stored in any database. PIMS is good repository for this information.

### • **SPS initiatives in Southern Africa :**

Several species of fruit flies have invaded different parts of Africa, notably: *Bactrocera invadens*, *Bactrocera cucurbitae*, *Bactrocera latifrons*, and *Bactrocera zonata*) which are known to attack more than 20 different fruits. Particularly *B. invadens* has become very important due to its impact on horticultural trade and food security. Amongst management interventions being worked on, evaluation and pilot trials of some bio control agents are being done in ICIPE in collaboration with NPPOs of some African countries. EAPICs scope will have to be expanded from staple crops to high value horticulture as well.

### • **IPDN :**

Incorporation of SOPs for surveillance into EAPIC though

## ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

IPDN is dealing with Diagnostic SOPs. Sample collection techniques are included as part of the SOP, which has sections for the relevant level of knowledge required by the person involved along the diagnostic chain. There's a capacity building element in terms of training and consumables for particular pathogens of interest. There is need to develop SOPs for other activities since the IPDN targets diagnostics, e.g. for surveillance, pest management, etc

- **IAPSC :**

Need for consideration of all the 34 ISPMs to come up with pest status information/authentic PRA. Most countries in Africa have no capacity to carry out appropriate PRAs according to the survey using the PCE. The diagnosis of diseases affecting cassava production was pointing out with the establishment of the list of major pests which well-controlled will improve production and productivity of this important crop in the continent.

- **GLCI/ FERA :**

They have developed a PRA framework for planting materials e.g. Cassava, and are transferring testing capability to partners by developing Smart surveillance techniques. They have developed a quality management protocol to complement testing and KEPHIS and FERA and doing proficiency testing to compare field survey data and lab results to ascertain benefits of disease free planting materials to farmers. They have multiplication sites less than 10km because the target is vulnerable groups so there's no commercialization involved.

- **Banana Surveillance IITA :**

Mapping system to link environmental conditions (GIS) with disease spread-CLIMEX. They have developed BBTV fact sheets and sampling methods/techniques.

- **CAADP :**

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is a shared framework for the development of the agriculture sector in COMESA and all African countries. EAPIC should take advantage of CAADP as focus on harmonization of SPS initiatives and plant clinics. There is need to integrate EAPIC in the National Agricultural Investment Plans.

- **AU :**

Focus on harmonized surveillance and inspection systems, bio-security framework, rapid alert system for disease prevention and food safety. There is need for proactive planning and contingency for cases of new outbreaks.

- **Makerere University :** There is inadequate space in the University Teaching and labs.

- **University of Nairobi :** Since phytosanitary measures change every time, there's need for a mechanism for renewal of the training all the time, and a need to train customs officials in phytosanitary measures.

- **KARI :** No surveillance on horticultural crops at the moment and this needs to be looked into. Delimiting surveys have been used in trade negotiations. Utilization of surveillance outputs, establishment of pest free areas, post harvest management, capacity building, socio-economic assessment, need to focus on local consumption as well other than international trade. Digitization of pest collections is on-going.

- **National Museums of Kenya :**

They focus on research and collections, and collaborate with other museums e.g. London museum, Natal museum SA, Makerere Gene Bank etc. Biological materials are shared, especially when there are samples needed. The museum organizes annual public scientific/ research exhibitions.

### III. Recommendations

**1. Create linkages with COMESA/CAADP:** CAADP presents an opportunity to harmonise regional SPS initiatives with country priorities, and COMESA Ministers of Agriculture have already made a decision to implement the COMESA SPS Legal Framework. EAPIC will be invited by COMESA to participate in a workshop to develop a proposal to operationalize the COMESA SPS Framework. Strengthen linkages with COPE : Two of COPE's main objectives are to prevent the spread of pests & support trade and to build PRA capacity in the region.

This presents a clear linkage with EAPIC. Thus, COPE will work closely with EAPIC to coordinate the development of PRAs for staple crops within East African Community through support from COMPETE/USAID.

## ATELIER DE PRÉPARATION DES PROGRAMMES BUDGET 2011-2012

Bamako-Mali, du 17 au 18 Juin 2010

Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA

Organisé par la Direction du Plan Stratégique, Gestion, Evaluation et Mobilisation des Ressources de la Commission de l'Union Africaine, un atelier de formation s'est tenu du 17 au 18 Juin 2010 à l'hôtel AZALAI de Bamako-Mali. Les bureaux techniques suivants ont pris part à l'atelier :

- ACALAN-Bamako
- CPI-Yaoundé
- STRC-Lagos
- CELTHO-NIAMEY
- SAFGRAD-Ouagadougou et
- CONAKRY-Foutadjallon.

### I- BUT

L'atelier avait pour but de mettre tous les bureaux techniques de la CUA au même niveau de compréhension du nouveau cadre logique. Chacun devrait désormais présenter ses programmes selon un canevas commun et justifier ses dépenses de budget par les résultats obtenus.

### II- OBJECTIF GENERAL

L'atelier de Bamako visait à renforcer la compréhension des services et bureaux techniques de la CUA en matière de :

- Plannification;
- Gestion;
- Evaluation et
- Budgétisation des programmes suivant le nouveau cadre logique conçu par les gestionnaires des programmes du siège de la CUA en décembre 2009.

Il a été aussi question d'informer les initiateurs de programmes des contraintes et exigences de la CUA.

### III – OBJECTIFS SPECIFIQUES

Ils étaient les suivants :

- S'accorder sur la terminologie usuelle de la CUA pour

l'élaboration des programmes ;

- Amener le personnel technique de la CUA à être davantage orienté vers les résultats ;
- Harmoniser la présentation des programmes pour tous les bureaux afin que leur étude, sélection, financement et évaluation soient équitables et appropriés.

### IV- DEROULEMENT DES TRAVAUX

La cérémonie d'ouverture a été présidée par le Dr Souleymane SANGARE, représentant du secrétaire exécutif de l'UA-ACALAN. Les travaux ont été conduits par Tichawona Shumba et Cosby U. Nkwazi de la CUA-SPPMERM (Strategy Planning Program, Monitoring, Evaluation and Resources Mobilization).

Les présentations des deux animateurs ont permis d'atteindre les objectifs cités ci-dessus. Toutefois d'houleuses discussions en termes de présentation de programmes, des délais de déblocage des fonds, de l'inadéquation entre certaines activités programmées et les fonds alloués et le système d'évaluation des résultats ont contraint les animateurs à prendre des notes.

Pour approfondir les connaissances, les séances pratiques de préparation de programmes ont été organisées. Au cours de cet exercice, les programmes budget 2011 d'ACALAN et de SAFGRAD ont été reformulés par les groupes de travail. Les travaux en groupe ont été restitués et corrigés en plénière. Les quatre autres bureaux devraient faire le même exercice dès leur retour.

### Quelques éclairages des animateurs

Les animateurs de l'atelier ont informé les participants :

- que la demande de budget supplémentaire ne fait pas de tort au bureau demandeur, mais qu'il faut déjà bien expliquer comment les 70% de la partie déjà débloquée a été

## ACTIVITES DU CPI/UA/IAPSC/UA'S ACTIVITIES

utilisée, et démontrer la nécessité à continuer le programme. Qu'on peut aussi demander les reconversions.

- que pour les demandes d'acomptes, il faut expliquer pourquoi l'activité n'a pas été menée à temps et montrer la nécessité de son exécution.

- que si le montant accordé à un programme ou une activité s'avère insuffisant, il est normal de ne pas engager ces fonds. Il faut plutôt présenter le cas à la hiérarchie pour la recherche d'une solution éventuelle.

- Les requêtes de financement de tout genre adressées à la CUA doivent être suivies.

### V - Perspectives

- le problème de déblocage tardif des fonds trouvera la solution lors du prochain sommet.

- Une action sera menée en faveur des initiateurs de programme afin qu'ils prennent part aux réunions de présentation et de défense de leurs programmes.

### VI - Contacts

1) Le Directeur du CPI a rencontré Monsieur Dambele, Directeur General de l'Office National de la Protection des Végétaux (DG/ONPV) du Mali.

Les points suivants ont été développés au cours de la rencontre :

- Recherche des voies et moyens pour une meilleure implication des autorités locales phytosanitaires aux débats sur les normes.

**Résultat :** Il est convenu qu'une sensibilisation régulière et soutenue doit être portée vers toutes les couches de la société impliquée dans les problèmes et à la gestion des normes.

- Annonce par le Directeur du CPI du programme de mise en place d'une base des données phytosanitaires.

**Résultat :** Il est retenu que cette base des données phytosanitaires sera d'autant plus riche que les ONPVs fourniront plus d'informations sur la situation phytosanitaire dans leur pays. Engagement pris par le DG/ONPV.

- La nécessité de raffermir les différents réseaux d'échange d'informations Phytosanitaires. Ce qui permettra au CPI d'avoir une appréciation plus objective des problèmes phytosanitaires dans le continent pour une canalisation concertée des actions à entreprendre.

- Annonce par le DG/ONPV d'un projet de lutte biologique contre les sauteriaux avec un financement du Danemark. Le projet sera d'autant plus efficient qu'une industrie de fabrication à grande échelle du biopesticide *Metarizium sp.* sera installée au Sénégal.

- Dans le cadre de la mise en application des recommandations des participants à l'atelier organisé par le CPI du 20 au 21 janvier 2010 à Douala sur la promotion des méthodes traditionnelles de lutte contre les oiseaux granivores, le DG/ONPV annonce la distribution des filets NJOH aux populations victimes des invasions d'oiseaux *Quelea*. Il sollicite aussi l'intermédiation du CPI pour l'obtention de quelques filets Adjarai du Tchad.

Un entretien du Directeur du CPI avec le représentant du Secrétaire Exécutif d'ACALAN et une visite de courtoisie des bureaux de ce nouveau bureau de la CUA a permis à ces deux responsables d'établir les bases d'une franche collaboration entre les deux institutions.

*La Gestion Axée sur les Résultats est la clé de Réussite de toute gestion*

## ATELIER DE VALIDATION DE L'ETUDE SUR L'ETAT DES LIEUX DES CAPACITES PHYTOSANITAIRES EN AFRIQUE CENTRALE

*Douala - Cameroun, Juin 28-30, 2010*

### I. Introduction

En 2007, la CEMAC et la CEEAC ont sollicité l'appui de la FAO, à travers son bureau sous-régional pour l'Afrique Centrale basé à Libreville au Gabon, pour élaborer un document unique de contrôle phytosanitaire et zoosanitaire en vue de faciliter les échanges intra-communautaires de produits alimentaires. En réponse à ces requêtes, un état des lieux des capacités phytosanitaires dans les pays membres de la CEEAC et de la CEMAC a été conduit par des consultants nationaux. Une synthèse des rapports nationaux a par la suite été faite par un Consultant international.

Dans le but de valider ce rapport de synthèse, un atelier a été conjointement organisé par la FAO Libreville et l'UA-CPI à Douala - République du Cameroun du 28 au 30 juin 2010. Ont pris part à cet atelier, vingt représentants (annexe 1) des dix pays de la sous-région (Angola, Burundi, Cameroun, Gabon, Congo, Guinée Equatoriale, République Centrafricaine, République Démocratique du Congo, Sao Tomé et principe et Tchad), ceux des deux Communautés sous-régionales (CEEAC, CEMAC) ceux des institutions spécialisées (Conseil Phytosanitaire Interafricain de l'Union Africaine, CPAC et CEBEVIRHA) et ceux de la FAO.

### II. Cérémonie d'ouverture

La cérémonie d'ouverture a été présidée par Madame Rachel SEN KONG, Conseillère aux Affaires Juridiques du Gouverneur de la région du Littoral, Représentant du Vice-Premier Ministre, Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural. Au cours de son allocution d'ouverture, Madame Rachel SEN KONG a souhaité au nom du Gouvernement Camerounais, la cordiale bienvenue en terre camerounaise, tout en espérant que le séjour des par-

ticipants à Douala sera utile et agréable. Elle a ensuite exprimé toute sa gratitude à la FAO pour l'appui constant qu'elle ne cesse d'apporter à la CEEAC, à la CEMAC ainsi que leurs pays membres dans des domaines divers. Elle a enfin exhorté les deux organisations à renforcer davantage leur partenariat, en ralliant la collaboration de toutes les institutions spécialisées au niveau régional et continental afin que les objectifs fixés de l'atelier soient atteints.

Cinq allocutions ont ponctuées ladite cérémonie :

- Celle de Dr. Jean-Gérard Mezui M'Elle, Directeur du Conseil Phytosanitaire Interafricain, qui, après avoir souhaité la bienvenue à l'ensemble des participants, espère que les trois jours de travaux permettront d'identifier un mécanisme de renforcement des capacités et la coopération dans l'application des conventions et accords dont les parties contractantes sont signataires.

- Monsieur Isaias Angue Obama, Directeur du développement rural et de l'environnement de la CEMAC prenant la parole au nom du Président de la CEMAC, a révélé que le domaine phytosanitaire éprouve beaucoup de difficultés structurelles et conjoncturelles, celle de la protection phytosanitaire complète des produits agricoles et alimentaires de la sous-région. En effet, il n'existe ni dans les Etats, ni au niveau régional un système phytosanitaire organisé et structuré dans le cadre d'une politique régionale, prenant en compte l'ensemble des besoins des producteurs. Il a enfin souhaité que les actions proposées dans ce programme s'orientent dans le sens d'une maîtrise de la gestion des organismes nuisibles, en vue d'une plus grande compétitivité des produits agricoles de l'Afrique Centrale.

- Celle de Mr. Joel Beassem, Coordonnateur de la Sécurité Alimentaire de la CEEAC intervenant au nom du

Secrétaire Général de la CEEAC, a rappelé que les défis à relever pour réduire la pauvreté rurale et lutter contre l'insécurité alimentaire en Afrique Centrale étaient nombreux. Il a assuré les participants qu'outre l'élaboration et l'adoption d'un cadre réglementaire commun en matière de contrôle phytosanitaire et zoosanitaire décidé par le Sommet de Chefs d'Etats de la CEEAC en 2004 et qui fait l'objet de la présente rencontre, la CEEAC a amorcé d'importants programmes de soutien aux échanges de produits agricoles.

- De l'intervention de Mr. Ousmane Guindo, Représentant résident de la FAO au Cameroun, intervenant au nom du Directeur Général de la FAO, il est ressorti que le secteur agricole de l'Afrique Centrale est tributaire de nombreuses contraintes parmi lesquelles les problèmes phytosanitaires posés par les ravageurs et maladies transfrontaliers et endémiques.

Plusieurs initiatives en cours dans la sous-région visent l'harmonisation des politiques agricoles et sectorielles, à savoir la Politique Agricole Commune (PAC), le Programme Régional de Sécurité Alimentaire (PRSA), l'harmonisation du système semencier, ainsi que la mise en place progressive des Programmes Nationaux de Sécurité Alimentaire (PNSA). Elles soulignent également l'importance du domaine phytosanitaire qu'il conviendrait de renforcer afin qu'il puisse pleinement jouer son rôle.

### III. Objectifs de l'atelier

Les objectifs de cet atelier étaient de :

- restituer les travaux du consultant international de la FAO sur l'évaluation des capacités phytosanitaires de l'Afrique Centrale ;
- s'accorder sur l'analyse de la situation sur les capacités phytosanitaires en Afrique Centrale;
- donner des orientations sur les besoins en renforcement des capacités;
- Identifier les mesures d'accompagnement pour l'élaboration et l'application d'une réglementation phytosanitaire commune et proposer les éléments devant alimenter le contenu d'un Projet de Coopération Technique (PCT).

## IV. RECOMMANDATIONS GENERALES DE L'ATELIER

### - Au Consultant

L'atelier recommande d'inclure dans son rapport final l'élaboration d'une stratégie qui repose sur :

- la reconnaissance des différentes institutions qui existent sur le terrain au niveau national, les fonctions qu'elles exercent et comment ensemble, elles sont en mesure de livrer et mettre en œuvre la Convention Internationale pour la Protection des Végétaux et d'autres conventions pertinentes ;
- les risques phytosanitaires en ce qui concerne les cultures principales et la biodiversité du pays, en prenant en considération la sécurité alimentaire du pays, la nécessité de protéger sa biodiversité et générer des revenus grâce à ses cultures d'exportation ;

Inclure dans le document final comme proposition d'action future, l'analyse de risques phytosanitaires qui est un outil indispensable pour la détermination du statut d'un ennemi de culture et pour la prévention de l'introduction des ennemis exotiques dans les territoires où ils n'existent pas. ; L'atelier recommande de tenir compte de toutes les remarques et modifications ainsi que des compléments d'informations fournies par les participants pour la finalisation du rapport de synthèse.

### Aux participants

L'atelier recommande de restituer les résultats de l'atelier au niveau de leurs pays et de sensibiliser les autorités de tutelle sur le soutien au processus en cours.

### Aux Etats

- Afin d'éviter que le processus en cours ne soit pas une réédition des actions similaires précédemment engagées, l'atelier recommande aux Etats de créer les conditions appropriées pour assurer l'internalisation et la durabilité de ce processus par les Organisations Nationales de Protection des Végétaux et d'inscrire dans le budget annuel une dotation pour les activités de la protection des végétaux.

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- Compte tenu de la vaste étendue de certains pays de la région, l'atelier recommande que ces pays identifient leurs priorités concernant leurs interventions et privilégient les zones frontalières qui sont sensibles à l'introduction des ennemis transfrontaliers.

- Dans la poursuite du processus d'harmonisation des réglementations, l'atelier recommande aux Etats que les ONPV soient érigées au même niveau d'organisation et de fonctionnement sur le plan institutionnel et technique.

Le Conseil Phytosanitaire Interafricain de l'Union Africain (CPI-UA) est une institution continentale investie de la mission de coordonner les activités de la protection des végétaux dans le cadre de la CIPV. L'atelier recommande aux Etats d'utiliser davantage ce canal ainsi que les compétences de cette institution dans le renforcement des capacités en matière de la protection phytosanitaire.

- Afin de doter les ONPV des ressources humaines de qualité, des stages, recyclages et formation des formateurs doivent être régulièrement organisés à l'endroit des agents des ONPV dans le domaine phytosanitaire;

### A la FAO

- L'atelier reconnaît l'effort déployé jusqu'ici dans son appui multiforme aux pays de la CEMAC et de la CEEAC et l'exhorte à poursuivre cet appui pour l'aboutissement de ce processus d'harmonisation des réglementations phytosanitaires.

### A la CEEAC et la CEMAC

Attirer l'attention des Etats sur la nécessité de relever le niveau institutionnel des structures chargées de la PV pour leur permettre d'atteindre les minima des standards internationaux ;

Organiser des rencontres préparatoires des ONPVs avant les réunions de la Commission pour les Mesures Phytosanitaires (CMP) afin d'adopter des positions communes sur les questions qui présentent des enjeux pour la sous-région;

S'assurer que la réglementation phytosanitaire commune qui sera élaborée prenne comme référence, les législations nationales, la CIPV, les Accords SPS de l'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce et tout autre règlement approprié. Considérer la protection des végétaux comme un enjeu économique pour l'Afrique Centrale.

Mettre en place un comité chargé du suivi du processus d'harmonisation : ce comité peut être présidé par un représentant de l'un des pays le plus avancés en matière d'organisation de la protection des végétaux avec un membre ou un point focal dans chaque pays, choisi parmi les personnes capables d'influencer la prise de décisions et leur mise en application au niveau national.

## VI. ACTIONS FUTURES

-Finalisation du document par le consultant et soumission à la FAO/SFC : fin juillet 2010.

-Transmission officielle du document final par la FAO/SFC à la CEEAC et à la CEMAC : fin août 2010.

- Elaboration du projet TCP et soumission au circuit d'approbation de la FAO : fin septembre 2010.

## VII. CEREMONIE DE CLOTURE

Après les mots de remerciements et de félicitation du Directeur du CPI-UA et de Mr. Sankung B. Sagnia aux participants, au consultant international de la FAO et responsables des institutions spécialisées (CEEAC et CEMAC) pour leur participation et contributions pendant l'atelier, Mme Annah Clarendon a conseillé que chaque structure puisse privilégier l'élaboration des stratégies afin de mieux prendre en compte les défis majeurs de protection des végétaux sur le continent Africain et la promotion de la collaboration entre les institutions pour une meilleure efficacité.

Mr. Bakack Marcel de l'ONPV Cameroun a clôturé l'atelier tout en souhaitant bon retour aux participants dans leur pays et institutions respectifs.



# ATELIER SUR L'ANALYSE DU RISQUE PHYTOSANITAIRE ET LA SURVEILLANCE POUR LES PAYS FRANCOPHONES D'AFRIQUE CENTRALE

*Douala-Cameroun les 1<sup>e</sup> et 2 juillet 2010*

**Joseph ZAFACK & Flaubert NANA**

La capacité phytosanitaire des pays africains en général et ceux d'Afrique Centrale en particulier en termes d'analyse du risque phytosanitaire, de surveillance des organismes nuisibles et d'informations phytosanitaires est devenue un facteur important dans le contrôle phytosanitaire.

Il s'avère que les pays de la sous région d'Afrique Centrale ont une capacité phytosanitaire relativement faible. Pour palier à ce déficit, le Conseil Phytosanitaire Interafricain de l'Union Africaine a sollicité et obtenu de la FAO Région Afrique, basée à Accra, un fonds pour l'orga-

nisation d'un atelier qui traite les deux aspects, à savoir l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire et la surveillance et l'initiation d'un réseau d'échange de l'information phytosanitaire. C'est dans ce contexte qu'un atelier sur l'Analyse du Risque Phytosanitaire et la surveillance pour les pays francophones d'Afrique Centrale a eu lieu à l'hôtel SAWA de Douala-Cameroun du 1<sup>e</sup> au 2 juillet 2010. Cette rencontre a regroupé 26 participants de 7 pays de la sous région (Burundi, Cameroun, Congo, Gabon, République Démocratique du Congo, République Centrafricaine et le Tchad), de la FAO et du CPI comme coorganisateur.



Photo de groupe; Douala Cameroun 01-02 Juillet 2010.

## II.1. Présentation des objectifs et résultats attendus de l'atelier

Ce paragraphe a été développé par le professeur BAHAMA du CPI.

### Les objectifs majeurs sont les suivants :

- La formation des cadres des Organisations Nationales de la Protection des Végétaux sur l'Analyse du risque Phytosanitaire.
- L'initiation d'un réseau d'échange d'information phytosanitaire en Afrique Centrale.

### Les résultats attendus à la fin de l'atelier sont :

- Compréhension de l'importance de l'ARP pour le commerce et la biosécurité ;
- Évaluation des menaces qui pèsent sur les principales cultures de leur pays ;
- Évaluation des forces et des faiblesses des capacités phytosanitaires nationales ;
- Identification des sources de l'information relative aux organismes nuisibles ;
- Etablissement des liens de travail entre les participants des différents pays ;
- Appréciation des besoins futurs en renforcement ;
- Acquisition de la formation et de l'information requises pour mieux collecter les données sur les organismes nuisibles.
- Initiation d'un réseau d'échange d'information phytosanitaire.

## II. 2. Présentation du Consultant (Marcel BAKAK)

Elle a été subdivisée en 3 sessions suivantes :

### II.2.1. Aperçu de la Convention Internationale pour la Protection des Végétaux (CIPV)

#### Cet aperçu a tenu compte des points suivants :

- Historique et Organisation de la CIPV ;
- Implication de l'accord SPS ;
- Elaboration des normes ;
- Echanges d'informations phytosanitaires et
- Renforcement de capacités

## II.2.2. La surveillance phytosanitaire (NIMP 6) Au cours de cette session, les points suivants ont été développés :

- Définition de la surveillance phytosanitaire ;
- Champs d'applications ;
- Types de surveillance (générale et ponctuelle) ;
- Bonnes pratiques de la surveillance ;
- Exigences techniques pour les services de diagnostics ;
- Conservation des données ;
- Transparence et les effets cascades en détection précoce en zone indemne et en analyse du risque.

## II.2.3. L'Analyse du Risque Phytosanitaire

### Ce point a été développé autour des grandes articulations suivantes :

- Acceptation ;
- Champs d'applications ;
- Définition et Les étapes de l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire qui sont :
  - Initiation ;
  - Mise en route du processus de l'ARP ;
  - Evaluation du risque
  - Gestion du risque
  - La communication et la documentation qui accompagne tout le processus.

Cette session a été illustrée par deux exercices pour un cas concret d'échanges commerciaux entre deux pays d'Afrique.

## II.3 Présentation des pays

### La présentation des pays s'est focalisée sur les points suivants :

- Les principales cultures du pays et les organismes nuisibles associés en distinguant les priorités nationales pour le commerce international et pour la consommation intérieure ;
- les nuisibles transfrontaliers et les mesures mises en œuvre pour les contrôler (notamment les programmes de gestion ou d'éradication, les plans de contingence, les systèmes de quarantaine et d'inspection etc) ;
- les initiatives en cours dans le domaine phytosanitaire ;
- les capacités nationales en contrôle phytosanitaire : effectifs et qualifications des ressources humaines,

ressources financières disponibles annuellement (budget national et apports extérieurs), ressources matérielles (équipements et autres matériels de travail, etc);

- Insister sur le processus de prise de décisions et les sources d'informations phytosanitaires.

## II.4 Création du Comité d'information phytosanitaire d'Afrique Centrale :

Expériences du CAPIC (Flaubert .S.NANA)

En Afrique Centrale, les problèmes SPS, de la gestion du système d'information phytosanitaire, de surveillance des organismes nuisibles et d'analyse du risque phytosanitaire restent préoccupants en dépit d'un potentiel de développement agricole important qui se caractérise par les ressources naturelles qui sont abondantes et permettent une production agricole diversifiée.

La création d'un cadre de coordination et de l'harmonisation des politiques de sécurité alimentaire et agricole, qui peut également être utilisé comme support pour la mobilisation des ressources humaines et financières; la promotion des échanges des produits agricoles entre Etats et d'amélioration de leur compétitivité sur le marché mondial; et le renforcement des capacités réglementaires; institutionnelles humaines...etc. Des Etats membres de l'Afrique Centrale entraînent une mise en place impérative du Comité d'information Phytosanitaire en Afrique Centrale (CAPIC).

La présentation de Mr. NANA a donc porté sur l'idée de la création du Comité d'Information Phytosanitaire d'Afrique Centrale (CAPIC), après celle sur l'Analyse du Risque Phytosanitaire, la surveillance des organismes nuisibles (ON), pour promouvoir l'accès des produits agricoles au marché. Il a développé le scénario, les généralités, les objectifs du CAPIC, partagé l'expérience du Comité d'information Phytosanitaire pour l'Afrique de l'Est (EAPIC) avec les participants.

Les stratégies et le plan d'action pour la mise en place effective du CAPIC sans oublier les perspectives meilleurs pour la sous-région si cette structure venait à être mise en place ; ont été développés davantage pour une bonne compréhension.

## I. Recommandations

Les participants de l'atelier sur l'Analyse du Risque Phytosanitaire et la Surveillance émettent les recommandations suivantes :

- Aider les pays à mettre en place un système de surveillance phytosanitaire ;
- Mettre à jour la liste des organismes nuisibles sur la base des cultures prioritaires ;
- Assister les pays à faire l'Analyse du Risque Phytosanitaire les cultures prioritaires pour les permettre de se mettre en conformité avec les NIMP ;
- Mettre en place un réseau sous régional d'échange d'information phytosanitaire.

A la suite des 2 ateliers, un Programme de Coopération Technique sera élaboré pour l'harmonisation des systèmes de réglementation dans la sous-région et soumis à la FAO. Ce fonds catalytique servira à identifier un programme plus vaste qui couvrira toutes les préoccupations exprimées au cours de l'atelier en matière de contrôle phytosanitaire. La coordination technique et administrative du TCP rédigé reviendra respectivement au CPI et à la sous région.

## II. Cérémonie de clôture

La cérémonie de clôture a été présidée par le Représentant Résident de la FAO-Cameroun Ousmane GUINDO, qui au nom de M. Jacques DIOUF, Directeur Général de la FAO, a saisi l'occasion pour remercier le Gouvernement du Cameroun pour avoir autorisé l'organisation de ce second atelier de la semaine.

Il a ensuite remercié les pays membres de la sous région Afrique Centrale, le Conseil Interafricain de l'Union Africaine, les consultants nationaux et ses collègues du Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Afrique et du siège qui se sont investis dans la planification et la conduite de cet atelier. Ses remerciements sont enfin allés au programme de partenariat multi-donateur de la FAO qui a mis à disposition les fonds pour l'organisation de cet atelier.

Il a espéré enfin que cette initiative soit bénéfique aux peuples de l'Afrique Centrale. Afin il a déclaré clos l'atelier sur l'Analyse du Risque Phytosanitaire et la Surveillance.

## DESERT LOCUSTS INFORMATION

General situation during June 2010 / Forecast until mid (August 2010)

Source : fao.org

The desert locust situation remained calm during June. Locusts declined in the spring breeding areas of North West Africa and Arabia due to control operations and drying conditions. Limited control was carried out against adult groups of hoppers in Algeria and scattered adults in Morocco. Small-scale breeding occurred in southwest Libya and in eastern Ethiopia. Scattered adults were present in Sudan. Seasonal rains commenced in the summer breeding areas of the Sahel in West Africa and Sudan. During the forecast period, small-scale breeding will occur in the northern Sahel of West Africa, causing locust numbers to increase slightly but remained below threatening levels. No significant developments are expected.

Western Regions. Locust populations declined in Northwest Africa along the southern side of the Atlas Mountains in Morocco where 303 ha of scattered adults were treated. Ground teams in Algeria treated 350 ha of solitary hoppers and adults near cropping areas in Central Sahara. Small-scale breeding occurred in Southwest Libya where scattered hoppers and adults were reported. No locust surveys were carried out in the summer breeding areas of the Sahel in West Africa. During the forecast period, locusts will decline in Northwest Africa as they move towards the southern Sahara in Algeria and the northern Sahel in West Africa. Small-scale breeding is expected to commence in southern Mauritania, northern Mali and Niger, and perhaps eastern Chad where seasonal rains started in June. This will cause locust numbers to increase slightly during the forecast period but remain below threatening levels.

Central Region: Surveys began in the summer breeding areas in the interior of Sudan. So far, only low numbers of adults were seen in cropping areas along the Nile in northern Sudan. During the forecast period, small-scale breeding will occur in Sudan in areas where seasonal rains commenced in June. Isolated adults were seen in the Western Desert in Egypt. Undetected breeding occurred in

eastern Ethiopia during May, giving rise to scattered hoppers and adults in June. During the forecast period, breeding is likely to continue in areas of recent rainfall. No locusts were reported elsewhere in the region.

Weather and Ecological conditions in June 2010. Vegetation continued to dry out in the spring breeding areas of Northwest Africa. Ecological conditions started to become favourable in the summer breeding areas of the Sahel in West Africa and Sudan where seasonal rains began to fall during June.

In the Western Region, light rain fell at times in the Hoggar Mountains in southern Algeria, causing runoff in several nearby Wadis. Light rains also fell in parts of eastern Algeria, extending to northwest Libya, and in the extreme south along the borders of Mali and Niger. Ecological conditions remained favourable in parts of central Sahara in Algeria between Tamanrasset and in Salah, and in agricultural areas near Adrar. In Morocco, vegetation continued to dry out in the Draa Valley where conditions were no longer favourable for breeding. In West Africa, the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) moved progressively northwards during June. Consequently, seasonal rains commenced from the first decade of the month onwards in southeast Mauritania, northern Mali (Adrar des Ifoars, Tilemsi Valley, Tamesna), Niger (Tamesna and western Air Mountains) and eastern Chad (as far north as Abeche). Sufficient rain has fallen in some areas to allow small-scale breeding to commence in July.

In the Central Region, vegetation continued to dry out in the spring breeding areas along the Red Sea coastal plains. As the ITCZ moved progressively northwards during June, seasonal rains began to fall in the summer breeding areas in the interior of Sudan, reaching 15N by the end of the month. Sufficient rain is likely to have fallen in some areas to allow small-scale breeding to commence in July. In the Horn of Africa, light showers fell on the pla-

teau between Dire Dawa, Ethiopia and Hargeisa, north Somalia. This should allow conditions to become favourable for Desert Locust survival and limited breeding.

## Area Treated :

**Algeria :** 428 ha (May revised)

350 ha (June)

**Morocco :** 303 ha (June)

## DESERT LOCUST SITUATION AND FORECAST

### WESTERN REGION

#### Mauritania :

**Situation :** No surveys were carried out and no locust were reported during June.

**Forecast:** Locust numbers will gradually increase in the southeast as small-scale breeding commences in areas of recent rainfall. Small-scale breeding will occur in other areas of the South and Centre of the country depending on rainfall.

#### Mali :

**Situation :** No surveys were carried out and no locust were reported during June.

**Forecast :** Isolated adults are likely to be present in parts of the Adrar des Iforas where small-scale breeding will commence with the onset of the seasonal rains, causing locust numbers to increase slightly but remain below threatening levels.

#### Niger :

**Situation :** No surveys were carried out and no locust were reported during June.

**Forecast :** Isolated adults are likely to be present in southern and eastern parts of the Tamesna where small-scale breeding is expected to occur in areas of recent rainfall, causing locust numbers to increase slightly but remain below threatening levels.

#### Chad :

**Situation :** No reports were received during June

**Forecast :** Isolated adults are likely to appear in parts of the east near Abeche where small-scale breeding is expected to occur in areas of recent rainfall, causing locust num-

bers to increase slightly but remain below threatening levels.

#### Senegal :

**Situation :** No surveys were carried out and no locust were reported during May

**Forecast :** No significant developments are likely Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo.

**Forecast :** No significant developments are likely.

#### Algeria :

**Situation :** During June, ground teams treated 350 ha in the central Sahara near Adrar (2753N/0017W) where second to fifth instar hoppers mixed with immature and mature solitary adults were present in about a dozen agricultural areas. Adults densities varied from 500 to 3,000 ) and Beni Abbes (3011N/0214W) in the south between In Salah (2712N/0229E) and Tamanrasset (2250N/0528E) and in the east near Djanet (2434N/0930E).

**Forecast :** Locust numbers will decline in the central Sahara as conditions dry out and low numbers of adults move towards the southern Sahara. Small infestations could persist near agricultural areas in Adrar.

#### Morocco :

**Situation :** During June, locust numbers declined along the southern side of the Atlas mountains. Only low densities of scattered immature and mature solitary adults were present at about a dozen places in the Draa Valley along the Algerian border south of Fom El Hassan (2901N/0853W). Ground teams treated 303 ha during the first decade of the month.

**Forecast :** Locust numbers will continue to decline south of the Atlas Mountains and no significant developments are likely.

#### Libyan Arab Jamahiriya :

**Situation :** During June, scattered second to fourth instar solitary hoppers and immature and mature solitary adults were present in the southwest near Ghat (2459N/1011E) and the Algerian border at densities up



to 2,000 adults/ha. Few adults were copulating at mid-month. In the northwest, no locusts were seen during surveys carried out in the Al Hamada Al Hamra between Ghadames (3010N/0930E) and Mizda (3127N/1259E).

**Forecast :** Low numbers of locusts are likely to persist in parts of the southwest near Ghat.

### Tunisia :

**Situation :** No surveys were varied out and no locusts were reported during June.

**Forecast :** No significant developments are likely.

## CENTRAL REGION

### Sudan :

**Situation :** During June, scattered mature solitary adults were present in a few cropping areas along the Nile River in Northern and River Nile States near Merowe (1830N/3149E), Abu Hamed (1932N/3320E) and Atbara (1742N/3100E) as well as along the Atbara River. No locusts were seen near Dongola (1910N/3027E) and in the summer breeding areas of North Kordofan, Khartoum, White Nile and Kassala States.

**Forecast :** Low numbers of solitary adults are likely to appear in the summer breeding areas of West and North Darfur, West and North Kordofan, and White Nile and breed on a small scale once the summer rains start. Low numbers of locusts will persist and could breed in cropping areas along the Nile and Atbara Rivers. Consequently, locust numbers are expected to increase slightly but will remain below threatening levels.

### Eritrea

**Situation :** No reports were received during June.

**Forecast:** Low numbers of solitary adults may appear in the summer breeding areas in western lowlands of breed on a small scale with the onset of the summer rains.

### Ethiopia

**Situation :** Unconfirmed reports from late May were confirmed to be isolated maturing solitary adults in a few places near Aysha (1045N/4234E) and the borders of Djibouti and northern Somalia. Undetected small-scale

breeding occurred during May, giving rise to scattered hoppers in June. A few adults were seen copulating during the second and third weeks of June. No locusts were seen during surveys near Dire Dawa (0935N/4150E).

**Forecast :** Small-scale breeding will cause locust numbers to increase slightly in the Aysha area, but numbers will remain below threatening levels. Hatching will occur in early July and fledging will take place during the first half of August.

### Djibouti

**Situation :** No surveys were carried out and no locusts were reported during June.

**Forecast :** No significant developments are likely.

### Somalia

**Situation :** During June, no locusts were seen during surveys carried out on the northwest escarpment between Hargelsa (0931N/4402E) and Silil (1058N/4326E) and on the coastal plains from the Djibouti border to Berbera (1028N/4502E).

**Forecast :** Low numbers of solitary adults may present in parts of plateau between Boroma and Burao where small-scale breeding could occur in areas of recent rainfall.

### Egypt

**Situation :** During June, isolated solitary adults were seen at one farm near SH. Oweinat (2219N/2845E). Elsewhere, no locusts were seen during surveys carried out in the Western Desert near Bahariya (2821N/2851E), Farafra (2710N/2818E) and Dakhla (2530N/2900E), and on the western shore of Lake Nasser near Tushka (2247N/3126E) and Abu Simbel (2219N/3138E).

**Forecast :** No significant developments are likely.

## Announcements

### Desert Locust warning levels

A colour-coded scheme indicates the seriousness of the current Desert Locust situation: green for calm, yellow for caution, orange for threat and red for danger. The scheme is applied to the Locust Watch web page and the monthly bulletin's header. The levels indicate the perceived risk or threat of current Desert Locust infestations to crops and appropriate actions are suggested to each level.









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