

BULLETIN D'INFORMATIONS PHYTOSANITAIRES PHYTOSANITARY NEWS BULLETIN



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REUNION SUR L'HARMONISATION
DES REGLEMENTATIONS DES PESTICIDES
EN AFRIQUE DE L'EST ET DU SUD



WORKSHOP ON THE SCOPING STUDY OF IMPACT
OF FUMIGATION AND INSPECTION ISSUES

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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

La bataille socio économique des pays africains est de garantir à chacun de leurs habitants un accès facile à la nourriture et de permettre au secteur agricole de participer de manière significative au produit intérieur brut.

Le CPI comme outil de facilitation des échanges des produits agricoles africains entre les pays d'Afrique et entre l'Afrique et le reste du monde, se doit donc d'adopter une approche normative pour formuler une vision volontariste de ce développement de l'agriculture à travers la stratégie africaine commune pour la protection de végétaux.

Le développement et l'appropriation par les Africains de la protection des végétaux devraient être le leitmotiv des politiques dans ce secteur. C'est un exercice qui consiste à donner un ancrage aux méthodes de lutte contre la précarité de la vie.

S'agissant naturellement du développement de l'agriculture, le CPI au cours des trois derniers mois, s'est appuyé sur les questions reflétant les aspirations des pays membres. Au regard des enjeux et de la nouvelle donne qu'engendreront les changements climatiques, deux thèmes de grande importance ont fait l'objet des activités techniques menées.

A) L'harmonisation des législations sur la gestion des pesticides en Afrique est toujours perçue par le CPI comme l'un des facteurs de l'intégration économique régionale en même temps qu'elle justifie l'exercice de formulation spécifique tenant compte des besoins environnementaux de l'homme et des animaux.

B) L'harmonisation des pratiques de fumigation constitue également un grand sujet d'intérêt économique en ce sens que leur non conformité est toujours très dommageable et peut entamer la crédibilité des produits agricoles africains soumis à ce traitement sur le marché international.

Le CPI, notre CPI, votre CPI, retient comme objectif global une Afrique prospère et stable sur les plans alimentaire et la commercialisation de ses produits agricoles afin que les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement ne soient plus qu'une vue d'esprit.



Dr. Jean Gérard MEZUI M'ELLA

The socioeconomic battle African countries have been waging is to guarantee each of their inhabitants easy access to food and enable the agriculture sector to participate significantly to Gross Domestic Product.

The IAPSC as a tool for facilitating agricultural products trade among African countries in Africa and between Africa and the rest of the world, must therefore adopt a standard approach to formulate a proactive

vision of agriculture development through the common African strategy for plants protection.

The development and the African ownership of plant protection should be the watchword of country policies in this sector. This exercise is meant to be anchored with poverty alleviation methods.

As concerns agricultural development, the IAPSC over the last three months, has dwelt on issues reflecting the aspirations of African member countries. Given the issues and the new deal resulting from climate change, two issues of great importance formed the core of IAPSC's technical activities.

A) The harmonization of laws on pesticide management in Africa is still perceived by IAPSC as a regional economic integration asset; at the same time it justifies the need for streamlined formulation taking into account environmental needs of man and apes.

B) The harmonization of fumigation practices was also a subject of great economic interest in the sense that their non-compliance is still very damaging and disfavours African agricultural products on the international market.

IAPSC, our IAPSC, maintains as overall objective a prosperous and stable Africa as regards food and commercialisation of its agricultural products, so that the Millennium Development is no longer a dream.

Maîtrise du Phénomène des Ravageurs Transfrontaliers en Afrique

Le cas des oiseaux granivores (*Quelea-quelea*) Phase 1

Par ZAFACK Joseph, Assistant du Secrétaire Scientifique Principal Entomologie
Chargé du suivi des activités des acridiens et oiseaux granivores en Afrique

Dans le cadre de l'exécution des activités retenues pour le projet de maîtrise du phénomène des ravageurs transfrontaliers en Afrique : cas des oiseaux granivores (*Quelea-quelea*) par les modes traditionnelles de lutte, une mission du CPI, représentée par ZAFACK Joseph s'est rendue au Tchad du 15 au 21 octobre 2008. Ce pays est le plus infesté d'Afrique Centrale.

Les activités essentielles de la mission étaient axées sur l'identification, l'analyse et la recherche conjointe avec l'ONPV locale, des possibilités d'amélioration des méthodes traditionnelles de lutte antiaviaire pratiquées dans ce pays.

Déroulement de la mission

Une séance de travail a été organisée aux premières heures de la matinée en présence de Mr GOIPAYE Akoul Idriss, Directeur l'ONPV-Tchad (DPVC), Mr ABDERAHIM Zakaria Abdoulaye, Directeur Adjoint et Mr DJEKADOM Samuel, chargé de la lutte antiaviaire à la Direction de la Protection des Végétaux et du Conditionnement (DPVC).

Après les présentations d'usage, l'objet de la mission ainsi que la méthodologie ont été présentés par le représentant du CPI. Le Directeur de l'ONPV-Tchad a loué l'initiative. Selon lui, l'amélioration et la vulgarisation des méthodes de capture permettront non seulement de réduire considérablement la pression de la population de Quéléa-quéléa sur la culture céréalière, mais aussi elle constituera une source de revenus pour les paysans et résorbera ainsi le chômage en milieu rural. Une douzaine de méthodes ont été ensuite élaborées. Trois d'entre elles, considérées comme techniques de grande capture, ont été retenues pour être observées. Il s'agit des méthodes suivantes : Hadjarai, Massa et Riabé. Un programme de travail en rapport avec les trois groupes à visiter a été arrêté (voir annexe I)

La visite du groupe pratiquant la méthode Riabé ou filet «F» a été faite dans la localité Dembe à 5km de N'djamena. (Voir «C» du rapport technique ci-joint).

Le groupe de pratiquant la méthode Hadjarai a été visité dans la localité de Kournari à 35km au Sud de N'djamena. (Voir «A» du rapport technique ci-joint).

Le groupe de pratiquant la méthode Massa ou technique « épervier » a été visité dans la localité de Bongor à 240 km au Sud de N'djamena. (Voir «B» du rapport technique ci-joint).

FACTEURS MOTIVANTS

Au cours des enquêtes, trois facteurs essentiels motivant les pratiques traditionnelles au Tchad ont été identifiés:

a) Réduction de la pression des populations aviaires sur la culture céréalière :

L'alimentation au Tchad est essentiellement à base de céréales. Or, les oiseaux mis en cause dans ce projet sont en compétition permanente avec l'homme pour sa principale source alimentaire. Ces oiseaux consomment et détruisent en effets 10 g de céréales par jour et par oiseau. En une nuit, un groupe de piègeurs peut capturer en moyenne 15 sacs contenant chacun 6.000 oiseaux. Il sauve ainsi 900 kg de produits céréalières.

b) Produits générateur de revenus

Pour les 15 sacs d'oiseaux capturés, on peut obtenir 3 sacs d'oiseaux précuits qui peuvent rapporter entre 150 000 à 180 000frs CFA.

c) Source d'emplois

Des équipes HADJARAI par exemple mettent sept mois en brousse pour la capture d'oiseaux. Les 5 autres mois étant consacrés aux activités agricoles.

Résultats

- Une liste de techniques traditionnelles de lutte contre les oiseaux quéléa au Tchad a été dressée. Ce premier résultat était attendu dans le cadre du projet. Il sera en effet déterminant pour la suite du projet, car cette liste constitue une base de données, constitutives de la carte de répartition des techniques traditionnelles répertoriées en Afrique, lesquelles seront vulgarisées à travers des ateliers de formations retenus pour la phase II du projet.

- Raffermissement des relations entre l'ONPV-Tchad et le CPI pour des échanges plus denses d'informations phytosanitaires.

- La création d'une Agence Nationale de lutte contre les oiseaux granivores est une mesure durable de protection des cultures céréalières.

- Une volonté d'établissement d'un protocole de travail entre les pratiquants des méthodes traditionnelles et des sociétés de production céréalière a été manifestée.

Autres contacts

Outre les responsables de l'ONPV cités plus haut, les personnalités suivantes ont été rencontrées au cours de la mission.

- Mr Mohamet Nimir Hamata : Une visite de courtoisie pour recueillir l'accord d'investiguer dans son territoire de commandement a été effectuée à la résidence du Gouverneur de la région de Bongor. Ce dernier a salué le projet du CPI avant de révéler que la pression de la population de ces oiseaux a poussé certains paysans à abandonner les cultures céréalières pour s'adonner à d'autres cultures qu'ils ne maîtrisent pas bien. D'autres ont tout simplement été contraints à l'émigration, déplore-t-il.

- Mr Lam Tchirouet : Chef de Région d'Agriculture de l'Office National de Développement Rural.

- Mr Danzanbe Elysée : Chef de Base Phytosanitaire de Bongor. Avec ces deux responsables, nous avons revu la liste des techniques traditionnelles préalablement établie.

- Mr Mborode Bantoboin : Expert du Comité Sahélien des Pesticides, Directeur de l'Agence Nationale de la Lutte antiacridienne au Tchad.

- Mr Kayalto Mathias : Editeur de l'ONPV-Tchad au PPI de la CIPV.

En conclusion, en tant que éditeur formé, Mr Kayalto devrait se rapprocher du Point de Contact Officiel de la CIPV au Tchad (Mr GOIPAYE Akoul Idriss ; Directeur l'ONPV-Tchad) pour prendre toutes les dispositions nécessaires à l'exploitation du Portail Phytosanitaire International et remplir les obligations d'échange d'informations phytosanitaires conformément à la CIPV.

Il est nécessaire de signaler la mise à disposition gracieuse du représentant du CPI d'un véhicule, d'un chauffeur et d'un cadre de la DPVC guide de la mission.

SITUATION ACRIDIENNE ET AVIAIRE EN AFRIQUE

Janvier-Février-Mars 2009

Par ZAFACK Joseph, Assistant du Secrétaire Scientifique Principal Entomologie
Chargé du suivi des activités des acridiens et oiseaux granivores en Afrique

La situation relative au criquet pèlerin est restée calme durant la période de Janvier à Mars 2009. Toutefois, les différents acteurs de la lutte antiacridienne ont maintenu la garde à travers les aires de rémission prévisionnelle au Nord-Ouest de la Mauritanie et dans les zones de reproduction hivernale des côtes de la Mer Rouge.

Le criquet nomade a quant à lui été persistant dans ses aires de reproduction d'Afrique du Sud et centrale où le contrôle a été assuré comme de tradition par l'IRLCO-CSA.

Les chenilles légionnaires ont causé d'énormes soucis à certaines populations d'Afrique l'Ouest qui ont parfois été contraintes à l'émigration.

Situation du criquet pèlerin (*Schistocerca gregaria*)

Favorisé par un couvert végétal propice, l'acridien a fait sa réapparition dès le mois de janvier en Erythrée où une reproduction de petite échelle s'est poursuivie. Des adultes solitaires étaient en accouplement sur la côte, entre Mersa Gulbub et Mersa Teklay. Les sites de ponte ont été découverts dans les cultures, près d'Embere. La situation du criquet pèlerin s'est révélée plus calme en fin mars.

Au Soudan, Les densités d'ailés solitaires, immatures et matures ont atteint 250 individus à l'hectare en janvier dans les plaines côtières de la Mer Rouge ainsi que le long de la frontière soudano érythréenne. En février, les populations d'acridiens sont passées à 350 individus à l'hectare et des accouplements ont été observés. Le rapport de la prospection conjointe de l'équipe locale et égyptienne a annoncé une baisse de la pression des

acridiens en mars.

En Somalie des densités d'environ 400 individus à l'hectare ont été enregistrées en janvier sur les côtes nord-ouest, près de Still. Après une accalmie observée en février, une petite résurgence s'est développée début mars grâce à une végétation convenable à la survie du ravageur. La situation est exacerbée en Somalie par la présence de petits groupes d'adultes grégaires et d'un petit essaim en accouplement. Les équipes s'organisent pour une intervention.

Des ailés solitaires isolés ont été observés en janvier près d'Abu Simbel en Egypte. Aucun criquet n'a été vu en février et mars.

Après le calme relatif en janvier et février, la situation du criquet pèlerin au Maroc et en Algérie a été caractérisée par des rémissions sporadiques en mars. Des ailés solitaires isolés, immatures et matures étaient présents à proximité de plusieurs zones agricoles irriguées de la région d'Adrar en Algérie, alors que les densités de 50 à 200 individus à l'hectare ont été enregistrées dans la vallée du Draa au Maroc. Un traitement a été réalisé dans cette localité.

Le criquet pèlerin a été persistant durant toute la période de janvier à mars en Mauritanie. Entre Aguilal Faye et Akjoujt, il y a eu prolifération de larves solitaires éparses, des ailés et de petits groupes d'ailés transiens, immatures et matures. Les densités ont atteints 4 500 individus à l'hectare vers la fin du mois. Les équipes terrestres ont traités 621 ha au cours du mois. En Février, les densités ont atteint 300 ailés à l'hectare près de Zouerate. En mars, les densités ont varié entre 100 et 200 individus à l'hectare. Des larves de tous stades ont été aussi présentes sur plusieurs sites au sud et sud-ouest d'Oujéft. En mi-mars, des éclosions limitées ont eu lieu près de Zouerate.

Situation du criquet nomade (*Nomadacris septemfasciata*)

En collaboration avec le Ministère Tanzanien de l'Agriculture, de la sécurité alimentaire et des Coopératives, l'International Red Locust control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa (IRLCO-CSA) a assuré le contrôle du criquet nomade en



Criquet pelerine en copulation, Photo CPI

Tanzanie, avec l'appui de la FAO, dans le cadre d'un Programme de Coopération Technique. Le rapport des travaux de ces institutions a révélé la présence durant toute la période janvier et février, de plusieurs bandes de criquets nomades en Tanzanie, dans les plaines de Iku-Katavi et celles du lac Rukwa. Les bandes larvaires ont aussi été signalées dans les mêmes plaines de Iku-Katavi avec des densités comprises entre 25 et 100 larves au mètre carré sur 0,1 à 1 ha réparties sur un total de 150 000 ha.

10 000 ha sont infestés par des bans larvaires aux densités comprises entre 10 et 50 larves/ m² dans les plaines du lac Rukwa. Si aucune mesure urgente n'est prise avant mai, il y aura probablement formation des essaims qui s'envoleront vers l'Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Congo, Rwanda et le Burundi.

Une superficie de 2000 ha a déjà bénéficié ce mois d'un traitement à base des biopesticides, *Metarhizium anisopliae* (Green Muscle), alors 420 ha ont été traités par le Fénitrothion 96%.



Des larves (4e et 5e stades) de criquet nomade dans les plaines d'Iku-Katavi en Tanzania, Jan 2009

Les bandes larvaires des stades 4 et 5 ont été signalées dans la province de Sofala au Mozambique en février. Les densités ont oscillées entre 10 et 100 larves / m². Des moyens supplémentaires ont été mobilisés suite au rapport des prospecteurs terrestres annonçant de nouveaux sites de reproduction de l'acridien. L'IRLCO-CSA donne une estimation de 50 ha de maïs, sorgho et pâturage détruits par l'acridien.

Un complexe de criquets nomades (10%) et sautériaux *Catantopus* sp (90%) a été signalé en Zambie, dans la province du sud. Près de 40 000 ha de maïs ont été endommagés à Sikaunzwe. Des densités pouvaient atteindre 4 à 10 individus par pied de maïs.

La situation du travailleur à bec rouge (*Quelea-quelea*)

La Région de l'Extrême-Nord du Cameroun a subi en jan-

vier 2008 une prolifération de dortoirs d'oiseaux granivores *Quelea quelea* localisés dans les départements du Diamaré (Bogo, Petté et Maroua), du Mayo Danay (Maga, Kaï Kaï et Yagoua) et du Logone et Chari (Waza, Logone Birni, Goulfey...). C'est une situation récurrente dans cette région du Cameroun où on enregistre de sérieux dégâts sur la culture de sorgho à l'épiage. Sur une dizaine de regroupements identifiés, sept ont pu être traités par voie terrestre, grâce aux stocks de 875 litres de fenthion 600 UL reçus au mois de Juin 2008 du Ministère Camerounais de l'Agriculture, au moyen du Micronair AU 8115 monté sur véhicule, pour une superficie de 590 hectares.

Les oiseaux quéléa ont aussi été contrôlés en janvier et février au Kenya par la Desert Locust Control Organisation for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) et les services kenyans pour la protection des végétaux dans les districts de Meru et Tharaka, puis à Siaya.

La culture du riz des aménagements hydro agricoles ainsi que les exploitations de mil et sorgho ont essuyé les attaques d'oiseaux quéléa en Tanzanie. L'avion de la DLCO-EA a traité plus de 525 ha à Ddoma, Shinyanga and Mwanze en mars. Ces traitements se poursuivent à Singida.



*Chenilles légionnaires au Libéria
Janvier 2009 (photo : SADC)*

Situation des chenilles légionnaires

Les chenilles légionnaires sont apparues le mois de janvier en Guinée Konakry et au Libéria. Selon l'autorité locale Rennie Jackson du Libéria, les chenilles se sont attaquées aux plantes et pâturages, elles ont pollué les rivières et puits. Il annonce entre autres que les chenilles sont rentrées dans les maisons pour contraindre les populations aux déplacements.

DISEASES AND PESTS OF DATE PALM

Presented by Dr. Abdel Fattah Mabrouk AMER

Senior Scientific Secretary, Entomology

Source : FAO; Date Palm Cultivation, By: A. Zaid, P. F. de Wet., M. Djerbi and A. Oihabi

Major pests of date palm

The date palm and its fruits attack by several pests that are, in most cases, well adapted to the oasis environment. Damage caused by pests is considerable and leads to heavy economic losses.

Rhinoceros beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros* Linné)

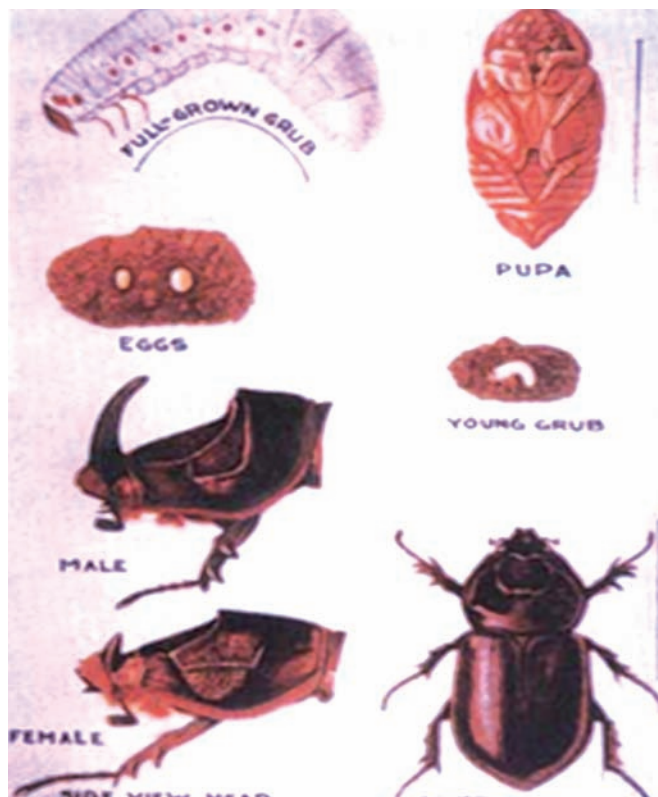
The adult beetle is a stoutly-built insect about 5cm in length and shiny black in colour with a reddish under-surface covered with short, fine hair. This insect has earned the name of rhinoceros beetle because of the presence on its head of a horn-like structure, which is conspicuously longer in the male.

The adults feed on tender leaves, inflorescences and fruit stalk of the fruit bunches of date palm, whereas the grubs thrive on decomposing dung and decaying vegetable matter like stumps and trunks of palms. This insect is also a pest of coconut and other palms.

Within a week of the emergence of the females they start laying eggs. The whitish-brown eggs are laid singly in dung heaps and decomposing vegetable matter. The eggs hatch out into fat soft-bodied pale-yellowish curled larvae in about 10 to 12 days. The larvae become full-grown in about 4 or 5 months and they take another 6 to 7 months in hibernation before they transform themselves into pupae.

The full-grown larva is a stout fleshy creature measuring about 7 cm in length with brownish head and dirty white appearance. The full-fed grub pupates in the dung heaps, etc., in a specially prepared oval chamber made of soil or excretory matter. The adult beetles emerge from the pupae in about 3 to 4 weeks and fly to nearby palms and start feeding on them causing damage. There is only one life-cycle during the year.

Contrary to other pests, only the adult beetles are responsible for causing damage to the palms. The pest has been found to be more destructive to



young plants. They remain hidden during the daytime and become active at night, when they fly about and reach the tops of date palms. They drill large holes close to the base of the growing heart-leaf and enter the stem.

They feed on the softer tissues of the growing heart-leaf and cut right through it, with the result that further growth stops and the palm ultimately dies. The beetle also causes damage by boring into tender fronds, chewing tissues and throwing them out as a fibrous



A - Young inflorescence



B - fruit bunch



C - palm frond

dry mass. Fronds may hence break and if the growing point is bored the plant dies off. Most of the damage occurs during the rainy season.

The adult beetles should be attracted and destroyed by putting up mercury-vapour light traps at regular intervals in infested plantations.

Caroub moth

Caroub moth, also called "Ver de la Datte" in French, is caused by *Ectomyelois ceratoniae*. Zeller, and is found in all date growing areas. The larva of the Caroub moth attacks dates in plantations, packing houses and stores. Eggs are laid on the dates and hatching begins four days later. The larval period is about three weeks in warm months and eight weeks in colder months. The pupal period

ANALYSE SCIENTIFIQUE/SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS

is about five days.

Taking into account the moth's life cycle, it is recommended to protect the fruit bunches, to clean the plantation from wind-fallen fruits and to fumigate harvested and stored dates. The use of pheromone traps will not only help to determine the emergence of moths but also to estimate the population level. The rate of infestation could be lowered by spraying the infested fruits with *Bacillus thuringiensis*

Bou Faroua



Note the silky web surrounding the fruits

Bou Faroua, also called Goubar or Old World date mite, is caused by *Oligonychus afrasiaticus* McGregor, and *O. pratensis* Banks. This mite is present in all date growing areas, and damage is severe in neglected plantations.

Immediately after fruit set (Hababouk stage), mite eggs are deposited to produce larvae which will feed on the fruits and later cover these with a web retaining sand particles. The cycle length is about ten to fifteen days depending on temperature. Mites will rapidly



Note the abundance of filaments covering the fruits

Bou Faroua disease

multiply causing the drop-off of the fruits. Affected mature fruits are of no commercial value.

Chemical analysis of infested and fully matured dates shows that the water soluble substances such as sugar are less in infested dates. Under Iraq's climate, the Old World date mite has six overlapping generations during the fruiting season of palms. The mite population on dates reaches its peak during the middle of July. The first appearance of mite on immature dates is of mites congregating near the calyx area, where most of the eggs are laid. Mite and eggs are also found on fruit

White scale

White scale, caused by *Parlatoria blanchardii* Targ., is widely pre-

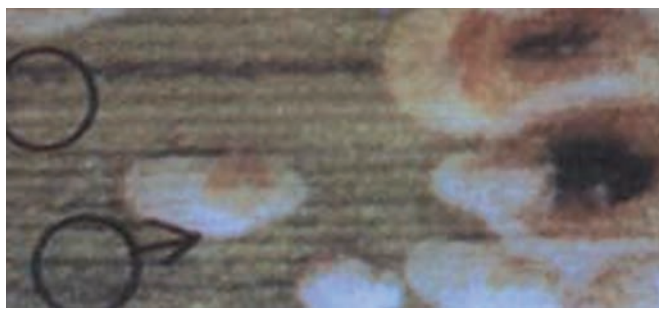


Full coverage of date fruits with *Parlatoria blanchardii*

sent in most date palm growing areas of the world except in USA, where it was eradicated in 1936, and in some countries of the southern hemisphere (Namibia and RSA).

It is considered a serious pest in different African countries such as Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia. Also in Iraq, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Sudan consider this pest a moderate one, while Egypt, Jordan, UAE and Yemen consider it a minor pest. Damage by white scale is very serious on young palms between two to eight years of age, but even under severe attacks, the palm and its offshoots do not die.

Nymphs and adults suck the sap from the leaflet, midribs and the dates. Under each scale insect, a dis-coloured area appears on the leaflet. Heavy infestation causes leaflets to turn yellow and contri-



Parlatoria blanchardii Targdii

butes to the premature death of the fronds.

Respiration and photosynthesis are almost stopped resulting in early death of the infested leaf. Damage on fruits is easily noticeable and the production is not marketable. The number of generations developed during one year varies from three to four depending on temperature.

The natural enemies of *Parlatoria blanchardii* are: *Hemisarcoptes malus*, *Chrysoperla vulgaris*, *Cardiastethus nazarenus*, *Coccinellidae* (29 species), *Nitidulidae* (5 species), *Mycetaeidae* (1 species), *Aphytis mytilaspidis*, *Cybocephalus nigriceps*, *Cybocephalus rufifrons*, *Chilocorus bipustulatus* var. *iraniensis* and *Chilocorus* sp. (FAO, 1995).



Biological control of the white scale using *Chilocorus bipustulatus*

Natural enemies and pruning normally keep pest populations at tolerable levels. In the 1970s the coccinellid *Chilocorus bipustulatus* var. *iraniensis* was introduced into Mauritania and Morocco, but permanent establishment failed and efforts were discontinued. In the 1980s, attempts were made to introduce the coccinellids into northern Sudan, but they were not successful either. In 1993 the coccinellids were released in Oman, but there is no information on their establishment. The introduction of coccinellids is currently being investigated in Tunisia. Chemical control appears to be conducted occasionally in young plantations. Mineral oils are used.

Red scale

Red scale, *Phoenicococcus marlatti* cockerell, is exclusively a pest of palms, particularly date palms, with other palms as host plants (e.g.: Douppalm, Canary Island palm and the California fan palm). It is proba-

bly found wherever date palm is cultivated, but with no great threat. The extent of its damage is known to be less than that caused by the *Parlatoria* scale.

Leaves of date palm are often found to be clotted over with thin, minute, greyish scales with darker centres. The darker spot is oval in outline and is the body of the insect itself. The individual scale is

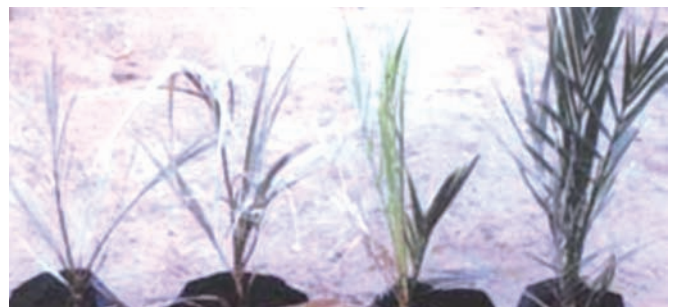
seldom larger than a small pinhead, roundish in shape, and deep pink to dark red in colour, but partly or entirely covered with a white waxy secretion that forms a cottony mass.

All exposed portions of the palm can be attacked by the pest. Heavy infestations could cause complete coverage of the leaf sur-

Red scale attack on tissue culture-derived plantlets, caused by *Phoenicococcus mar-latti*



A - early stage of attack



B - final stage

faces by scales, which will result in interference with the metabolic functions of the plant. Attacked leaves and underlying tissues may be damaged to a depth of a few millimetres and will consequently be killed in severe cases.

The red date scale usually stays out of the light and is found massed on the white tissues at the bases of the leaves and fruitstalks, where it is protected by fibre and other leaf bases. Frequently, the scale is found on roots underground. The red scale is not as easily detectable as most other scales because of its natural tendency to hide.

P. marlatti passes its lifecycle in a protective covering of wax that it secretes. The female produces numerous eggs under the protective scale. After the eggs hatch, the nymphs crawl out and move about freely, feeding at various positions. Once a suitable location on the host plant is selected, nymph's will insert their needle-like mouth parts to suck the sap. When they start to feed, layers of wax, forming the covering of the scale over the body, are secreted.

Soon after beginning to feed, adults will moult. Later on, males are incapable of feeding and will mate with the females and die. The female, once fertilised, increases rapidly in size and produces eggs before dying within the scale.

The pest breeds actively during the summer months and hibernation starts in early winter. A complete life-cycle takes approximately 55 days during summer and 158 days during winter. Three to five generations could be found annually.

It is worth mentioning that the scale appears to cause considerable damage to plants growing under favourable conditions. Areas where the climate is milder or more humid may also face severe scale attacks.

Even though this scale insect is regarded insignificant, and with no economic impact, the first measure is to cut away all attacked leaves and burn them in order to stop the spread of the pest. Infested palms, offshoots or even tissue culture-derived plants, which are still at the hardening phase, must be sprayed with malathion 370 - 450 g or with parathion 120 g a.m. dissolved in 450 litres of water.

Since the scale is a sucking insect, the use of ultracide or dimethoate when the pest is mobile is also recommended. Infested offshoots could also be subjected to a temperature of 50°C for 65 hours in an insulated room. General predators, such as *Pharoscymsus anchorage* (Fairmaire), are considered as active predators.

Presentation of Participation of African Nations to Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-Setting Organizations (PAN-SPSO)

Professor Jean Baptiste BAHAMA
Senior Scientific Officer Phytopathologist

Introduction

PAN-SPSO is a partnership project between AU, the European Commission (EC) and the Africa Caribbean Pacific Secretariat (ACP) on behalf of Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

The overall implementation of the programme is assigned to African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Recourses (AU/IBAR). African Union- InterAfrican Phyto-Sanitary Council (AU-IAPSC) is a co-implementer for phyto-sanitary related activities.

The contribution of the European Commission amounts to 3.35 million, funded through the 9th EDF Intra-ACP funds, and the contribution of AU/IBAR and AU-IAPSC is 0.505 million. The financial agreement was duly signed between the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat and entered into enforce on September 4th 2007. The implementation of the Project started in May 2008 and is expected to end in November 2010.

The project aims at reducing poverty through greater access of African agricultural products to international markets, by improving the participation of the 47 African ACP countries to the activities of International Standards Setting Organizations (ISSOs), namely Codex Alimentarius Committee (CAC), International Plant Protection Convection (IPPC), the World Animal Health Organization (OIE), and WTO-SPS Committee, and thereby strengthening the conditions of compliance with international standards.

PAN-SPSO intervention and approach is based on four main activity areas:

- Institutional support
- Regional and continental harmonization
- Technical capacity building
- Data and information collection and sharing

These activities are specifically designed and tailored to accomplish the following expected results:

1. African countries strengthened to empower SPS offices

for effective participation in SPS standards setting activities;

2. Common position of African nations in SPS standards at continental and REC levels strengthened;
3. Technical capacity of African countries to draft standards and to develop science-based arguments strengthened ; and
4. Relevant SPS-related data and information are acquired and disseminated to African countries through established accessible information sharing platform.

Regional Implementation Approach

To achieve the above results, the project is adopting a regional implementation strategy instead of single-state implementation method- as was speculated in the original project documentation. The decision was taken based on a number of reasons including: RECs being partners in the implementation of PAN SPSO would help build an internal capacity in RECs secretariat which would ensure the sustainability of the expected results of the project. As this project needs intensive commitment from national governments, RECs with its political mandate are better placed to ensure the realization of national governments' commitment.

Moreover, variations in SPS level within RECs are significantly lower as compared to variations among the 47 countries. As a result, dealing with RECs will be more efficient in terms of time and efforts, and will definitely increase the quality of results to be achieved. Above all, IBAR and IAPSC are entrusted with strengthening the national capacity of African member states through cooperation with RECs, thereby promoting regional integration.

Progress report

Consultative Inception Workshop

The inception workshop was held at IBAR premises to inform RECs of the new changes in the implementation



strategy and to collect their suggestions, views and open commitment.

The workshop sought the achievement of four main outcomes, notably:

- (1) Synergies and coordination mechanisms between on-going SPS-related programs at RECs and PAN-SPSO identified;
- (2) Possible working modalities for the implementation of the projects identified;
- (3) Short-term assessment consultancy endorsed; and
- (4) The selection criteria for selecting implementing RECs endorsed.

Positive enthusiasm and deep commitment from the RECs' representatives at the workshop prompted the achievement of most of the expected outcomes outlined above.

Capacity Assessment

The decision for changing the implementation strategy of PAN-SPSO towards the involvement of RECs as implementation partners required a preliminary comprehensive assessment study on RECs' capacity so as to establish a solid ground not only to ensure coherent and efficient implementation of the project, but also to promote a sustainable working relationship between the two parties. The ToR for the assessment exercise was presented to the RECs representatives in the project's inception consultative workshop, which was held at IBAR in July 2008. The ToR was finalized and endorsed by the RECs representatives. A consultant was appointed to undertake the assignment; however, the assignment was terminated earlier than agreed for unsatisfactory performance.

Due to time limitation and the availability of sufficient in-house expertise, IBAR and IAPSC have decided to directly undertake the assessment assignment. Five experts of different backgrounds have formulated the initial assessment questionnaires which were circulated in IBAR for feedback by other staff, as well as to AU-IAPSC.

The expert team developed three types of questionnaires aimed at assessing RECs financial management, administrative and technical capacity; countries international representation capacity; and the status

of participation at ISSOs' activities by individual African countries as well as related capacity needs.

The analysis of the questionnaires gave the following findings:

- Qualified experts to take active part in scientific discussions at the national level is difficult to get;
- Inadequate technical capacity and available resources to engage in the development of new standards and in assessing the scientific justifications for particular SPS measures is still a problem;
- The lack of harmonization and net-working makes it difficult to come up with common policy options.
- Less work has been done on promoting participation in setting SPS standards meetings;
- Effective participation of African countries in the formulation of international SPS standards remains a fundamental problem;

As consequences to these problems:

- African specificities are not taken into account;
- Standards are difficult to meet;
- ownership and understanding of standards are low;
- implementation of standards is inadequate.

Other activities

Other major activities carried out within the framework of PANSPSO project include:

- Panafrican CVOs meeting on Africa's coordinated position on animal health standards – Done in May 2009 before the OIE GS (GS/OIE 2009 is a good starting point for Africa)
- Training of experts and RECs staff: two trainings done in July 2009 in Nairobi and Bamako;
- PanAfrican NPPOs Meeting on the Review of Draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures - Done July 28 – 30, 2009 – IBAR Premises

Follow-up activities

The planned activities for 2010 are:

- the promotion of Regional & National SPS Committees (study, regional workshops, follow-up and support to committees);
- assistance to RECs to obtain observer status and participate in ISSOs and WTO-SPS Committee meetings – STDF;
- Extending the ARIS II to include data on SPS matters.

HARMONISATION DES REGLEMENTATIONS DES PESTICIDES EN AFRIQUE DE L'EST ET DU SUD

Par ZAFACK Joseph, Assistant du Secrétaire Scientifique Principal Entomologie
Chargé du suivi des activités des acridiens et oiseaux granivores en Afrique

Introduction

La réunion sur l'harmonisation des réglementations des pesticides en Afrique de l'Est et du Sud rentre dans la phase exécutoire du plan stratégique du CPI pour la maîtrise de la gestion des pesticides dans les différentes sous régions du continent.

Après la mise en place d'un système harmonisé de gestion des pesticides en Afrique de l'Ouest à travers le Comité Sahélien des Pesticides (CSP) et en Afrique Centrale par le Comité des Pesticides d'Afrique Centrale (CPAC), le processus d'harmonisation des réglementations des pesticides en Afrique de l'Est et du Sud a été entamé lors de la réunion du 18 au 20 février 2009 à Addis-Abeba en Ethiopie.

Cette réunion s'inscrivait dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des programmes 2008 du CPI.

Contexte

Avec l'intégration régionale de plus en plus ressentie entre pays, les lacunes dans la gestion des pesticides dans un pays se répercutent fatalement sur ses voisins, compte tenu des mouvements transfrontaliers souvent incontrôlés. Il n'est donc pas rare qu'un pesticide prohibé ou non encore évalué dans un pays se retrouve par les mouvements de populations au niveau des frontières dans un pays voisin. Il est par conséquent opportun que les procédures d'évaluation, d'homologation et d'utilisation des pesticides soient harmonisées.

En outre, le marché international devient de plus en plus exigeant en matière de normes phytosanitaires, notamment en ce qui concerne les Limites Maximales des Résidus. Au même moment, force est de constater qu'au sein des Etats, la gestion des produits chimiques est souvent déficiente en raison de la multiplicité des centres de décision et de la faiblesse des mécanismes de communication et de concertation. Les pays gagneraient à se renforcer mutuellement pour pouvoir se conformer aux normes et accéder au Commerce International des produits agricoles.

Les objectifs de la réunion

L'initiative du CPI est de mettre ensemble les pays des sous régions Est et Sud de l'Afrique afin qu'ils partagent

leurs expériences afin d'harmoniser les procédures à mettre en œuvre dans la gestion des pesticides. Dans cette perspective, l'échange d'information, la sensibilisation et la formation sont des aspects essentiels sur lesquels il faut s'attarder afin d'aboutir à une vue concertée en matière d'harmonisation des procédures de gestion des pesticides.

Déroulement des travaux

La réunion a commencé par le mot de bienvenue du Directeur du CPI, Dr Jean Gérard MEZUI M'Ella, aux délégués de pays et experts invités. Au cours de son intervention, le Directeur du CPI a tenu à indiquer qu'en organisant cette réunion, le CPI a voulu faire siennes les résolutions des pays membres de l'Union Africaine lors de ses différentes Assemblées Générales. A titre d'illustration, il citera celles de Yamoussoukro en 2002 et de Dakar en 2004 ayant abouti à l'adoption de la Stratégie Africaine Commune pour la Protection des Végétaux. Celles-ci ont recommandé l'amélioration et la consolidation des réglementations et procédures d'homologation et de contrôle ; l'harmonisation de ces réglementations dans le cadre de l'intégration sous-régionale en précisant que l'UA-CPI devrait jouer un rôle décisif de facilitation, voire de stimulation et d'incitation.

L'intervention du Directeur du CPI a été suivie par le discours d'ouverture officielle de la réunion, prononcé par le Dr Edson Mpyisi, Directeur a.i. du Département de l'Economie Rurale et Agriculture, représentant son Excellence Madame Tumusiime Rhoda Peace, Commissaire du département. Celui-ci a déclaré que l'atelier s'intéressera essentiellement à la question d'harmonisation des réglementations des pesticides dans les sous régions Est et Sud africaines avec pour objectifs d'empêcher ou d'atténuer les effets nocifs des pesticides sur l'environnement, sur la santé des personnes et de rationaliser leur utilisation.

Les discussions de l'atelier, a-t-il ajouté, permettront une meilleure compréhension des contraintes liées aux pesticides et établiront des perspectives de leur gestion dans les pays représentés. Il a invité tous les experts et participants à conjuguer leurs efforts pour arriver à un consen-



Photo de famille à la fin des travaux

sus sur le processus d'harmonisation des pesticides dans les sous régions concernées. En conclusion, il a déclaré la réunion officiellement ouverte.

Présentation du programme des travaux

Le programme des travaux présenté par Dr Abd El-Fattah Mabrouk Amer du CPI a été adopté (annexe 2) après quelques aménagements.

Les présentations des experts

Modérateur : Dr Abd El-Fattah Mabrouk Amer, Secrétaire Scientifique Principal – Entomologiste du CPI.

Considérées à l'occasion comme une phase introductive, trois présentations d'experts ont développé plusieurs aspects saillants de l'harmonisation des réglementations des pesticides. Il s'agit des thèmes suivants :

- 1- « Effet des pesticides sur le commerce international et importance de l'emploi des Bio pesticides », présenté par Prof. Nabil H.H. Bashir de la faculté des sciences agronomiques de l'université de Gezira-Soudan.
- 2- « Les exigences globales de l'harmonisation des réglementations des pesticides », présenté par Prof. Salah A. Soliman du Ministère égyptien de l'Agriculture (Dokki, Giza).
- 3- « Code International de Conduite pour la Distribution et l'Utilisation des Pesticides », préparée par Jan BREI-THAUPT de la CIPV et présentée par Prof. Jean Baptiste

Bahama, Secrétaire Scientifique Principal – Phytopathologiste du CPI.

Présentations des pays

Pour élucider les différents systèmes de gestion des pesticides, quinze présentations ont constitué le menu du programme de la réunion. Prenant la parole, les délégués des pays ont, tour à tour apporté des clarifications sur les aspects suivants :

- les actes gouvernementaux
- les réglementations nationales
- les contraintes et
- les perspectives en matière de gestion des pesticides dans leurs pays respectifs.

Il est ressorti de ces interventions les constats suivants :

- les systèmes de gestion des pesticides sont différents d'un pays à l'autre.
- les efforts consentis par certains pays se trouvent régulièrement anéantis par d'autres pays moins avancés.
- entre les pays membres du COMESA et de la SADC, il existe des accords de libre échange commercial, qui ne sont pas suffisamment explicites quant aux procédures d'échanges des produits phytosanitaires.
- la maîtrise des mouvements et l'utilisation des pesticides dans les deux sous régions s'avèrent indispensable pour éviter les préjudices souvent irréversibles causés par leur

mauvaise utilisation pour la santé humaine, animale et pour l'environnement.

- Les pays de l'Afrique de l'Est et du Sud sont d'accord sur plus de 80% des activités, les règlements, et les concepts dans leurs lois.

Le dernier jour de la réunion a été consacré au récapitulatif des différentes déclarations et prise de positions émises par les participants.

Les documents destinés à faciliter le processus d'harmonisation ont été préparés. Il s'agit de :

- trois fiches devant servir de document de base au processus d'harmonisation (annexes 3-5)
- un questionnaire a été préparé et distribué aux participants qui devront le remplir et retourner au CPI.
- une cellule de suivi du processus d'harmonisation a été mise sur pied.

Composition de la cellule de suivi

- 1) Prof. Salah Soliman ; Expert
- 2) Prof. Nabil Basher du Soudan
- 3) le représentant du Kenya
- 4) le représentant de Madagascar
- 5) le représentant du Burundi et
- 6) Dr Abdel Amer du CPI comme membre.

Recommandations de la réunion

En attendant l'harmonisation effective des réglementations dans les deux sous régions, les recommandations suivantes ont été retenues:

- Encourager les bonnes pratiques commerciales généralement admises ;
- Les pays devraient mettre en place des procédures de contrôles réglementaires de la qualité et de l'adéquation des pesticides afin de promouvoir leur utilisation judicieuse et efficace et de prévenir les risques associés à leur utilisation ;
- Promouvoir des pratiques qui réduisent les risques dans la manipulation des pesticides ; avec des effets néfastes sur l'homme et l'environnement et la prévention des empoisonnements accidentels résultant d'une mauvaise manipulation ;
- Les pays devraient adopter le concept "cycle de vie" pour aborder tous les aspects importants liés au développement, à la réglementation, à la production, à la gestion, à l'emballage, à l'étiquetage, à la distribution, à la manutention, à l'application, à l'utilisation et au contrôle, y compris les activités post enregistrement et l'élimination

de tous types de pesticides et de leurs conteneurs ;

- Les entreprises devraient fournir, pour chaque emballage de pesticide, des informations et des instructions dans un format et dans une langue appropriés pour assurer une utilisation efficace et ainsi réduire les risques lors de la manipulation ;

- Les firmes agro pharmaceutiques devraient être capables d'apporter un appui technique efficace et soutenu pour la bonne gestion des produits, y compris des conseils sur l'élimination des pesticides et des conteneurs de pesticides utilisés. Le cas échéant, les entreprises devraient veiller à ce que chaque pesticide et produit pesticide soit testé de manière adéquate et efficace par des procédures établies et des méthodes d'essai, afin de bien évaluer son efficacité, son comportement, son effet, les dangers et les risques concernant les différentes conditions prévues dans les régions ou les pays d'utilisation ;

- Fournir des conseils et assistance dans la formation du personnel technique impliqué dans les travaux d'analyse ;

- Faire des essais de résidus avant la commercialisation, au moins en conformité avec le Codex Alimentarius et les directives de la FAO sur les bonnes pratiques d'analyse et sur les données des résidus afin de fournir une base pour établir des LMR adaptées ;

- Chaque pays doit posséder ou avoir accès à des installations afin de vérifier et faire des contrôles sur la qualité des pesticides mis en vente ou destinés à l'exportation, pour établir la quantité des ingrédients et la pertinence de leur formulation, selon les spécifications de la FAO ou de l'OMS, lorsqu'elles sont disponibles ;

- Les firmes agro pharmaceutiques et les gouvernements devraient collaborer pour la surveillance post-inscription ou effectuer des études de surveillance afin de déterminer le sort des pesticides et leurs effets sanitaires et environnementaux en milieu naturel ;

- Les entreprises doivent fournir aux autorités nationales de régulation toute information, nouvelle ou révisée, qui pourrait modifier le statut réglementaire du pesticide, aussitôt celle-ci disponible ;

- Tous les pesticides et dérivés importés doivent

- 1- Etre conformes à la réglementation sur les pesticides
- 2- Etre enregistré auprès des organes autorisés
- 3- Ne pas être altérés ou avoir subi des modifications
- 4- Etre étiquetés.



REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT DIAGNOSTIC NETWORK (IPDN) WORKSHOP FOR WEST AFRICA: SOTUBA IN BAMAKO- MALI; 16-20 FEBRUARY 2009.



Nana Sani Flaubert,

Agronomist - Plant pathologist, Assistant Senior Scientific Officer Phytopathologist

The Inter African Phytosanitary Council of African Union (AU-IAPSC) attended the International Plant Diagnostic Network (IPDN) Workshop at the Rural Economy Institute of Sotuba in Bamako-Mali from February 16-20, 2009. Representing IAPSC was Mr. Nana Sani Flaubert, sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (USDA-APHIS, West and Central Africa Office.

Opening the ceremony at the Rural Economy Institute of Sotuba, officials of USAID, REI and INSAH emphasized on the need for the workshop to enable participants to learn details of how IPDN operates, share experiences of world experts on symptoms recognition and diagnoses of pathogens, pests and weeds, control options and disseminations of results.

Close to 37 participants from various West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Togo) and institutions like IAPSC, IPM-CRSP, IITA, AVRDC and USA attended the workshop. The system requirements for West Africa needs for plant disease diagnostics were identified as being symptoms recognition, indigenous pathogens diagnosis and control options recommendation, food quality test and certification, local and regional knowledge sharing. Participants witnessed presentations at the Rural Economy Institute of Sotuba, and made agricultural field visits around the village of Kati for sample collection, attended the demonstration of the Distance Diagnostics Identification System (DDIS) and had hand-on diagnostics of collected samples at the INCRISAT-AVRDC station at Samanko.

The objectives were to:

- introduce the participants to various approaches use for diagnosis of plant diseases, weeds and insect pests;
- conduct hands-on activities with field samples to acquaint participants with the various methods introduced in the lectures and to introduce participants to the DDIS and to sign-up participants so that they can use the system for assistance in diagnosis of samples from their countries;

- increase diagnostic capacity within host country institutions for phytosanitary and IPM applications.

In addition, a demonstration of home canning of tomatoes and the use of a solar cooker was done to acquaint participants with this technology as a possible means of long-term preservation of tomatoes.

Diagnostics presentations at the Rural Economy Institute of Sotuba.

During the workshop several presentations were made: Prof. Robert L. Gilbertson from the Department of Plant Pathology of the University of California-Davis presented the Integrated Pest Management Collaborative Research Support Program which, funded by the USAID was established in October 2005.

It was also revealed that IPM-CRSP has several activities including: Participatory IPM, Institution building, private sector interaction, networking, research technology development and technology transfer. Its program considerations are the Multi-institutional approach to IPM research, training and outreach universities, IARCS, NGOs, NARS in host countries; participatory approach, involving stakeholders in problem definition and IPM problems with potential of significant impact.

Dr. Ranajit Bandyopadhyay discussed the way of Redefining the Roadmap to Create a Coordinated Network for Plant Disease Diagnostics in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Demand driven by National Agricultural Research and growers in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, DRC, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda is growing since opportunities exist to realise Africa's agricultural potential to provide more food, raw and processed agricultural products for local, regional and international markets.

The Presentation by Dr. Pete Vergot on IPDN-DDIS and how to enter data about a plant sample and how to take appropriate photographs with instructions for uploading onto the DDIS system was very interesting.

The Diagnosis of plant diseases caused by bacteria was



Group photo of participants

developed by Prof. Robert L. Gilbertson. Having described different bacteria symptoms, he came up with some basic steps in the diagnosis of a bacterial disease which participants all appreciated. The isolation of plant pathogenic bacteria on selective media helps in the identification. He concluded by saying that the physiological and biochemical tests can help identify plant pathogenic bacteria to the genus level. PCR Pathogenicity Tests are required to confirm the identity of a Bacterial Pathogen.

IAPSC presented the general phytosanitary situation of West Africa region. This was followed by the individual country's description of the phytosanitary regulation and quarantine for all countries present in the workshop. The phytosanitary situation of the continent is in bad shape and needs to be improved to achieve some of the millennium goals by 2015.

Participants went to Kati to collect disease samples from farmer fields for practical exercises.

Tomatoes, beans, cucurbits, citrus and other crops were examined for diseases and pests. Samples were collected for diagnostic exercises. Some of the diseases observed included: mango leafspot, citrus canker, leaf spot of tomato, okra powdery mildew and virus on cucurbits.

Hands-on demonstrations were carried out with samples at the AVRDC/ICRISAT station. Participants learned how to do the bacterial streaming test and saw positive results for citrus canker (confirming the diagnosis) and a negative result for the mango leafspot (suggesting it was caused by

a fungus). Tape mounts were performed with okra powdery mildew, and participants saw the typical asexual spores of the *Oidium* fungus. A combination of tape mounts, observation of fungal structures with a dissecting microscope and wet mounts and examination with a light microscope were used to establish that the fungal leafspot of tomato was caused by *Septoria*. A demonstration of the immunostrip method was conducted using a suspected sample of bacterial wilt of tomato and it confirmed the disease; participants were able to conduct the test themselves. Finally demonstrations of squash blot and tissue blot immunoassays were performed to give participants an example of how these methods are performed. Squash blot kits were handed out to all participants so that they could apply samples suspected of having begomovirus infection.

The workshop provided participants with a range of options available given the capacities in the various countries and the capacities for diagnoses in West Africa as long-term suggestions; it will be desirable to improve the capacity of these countries to conduct as many tests as possible. In the short-term, the IPDN has promised to facilitate diagnosis where capacity is lacking. It is important to keep the momentum generated by this workshop and to have the participants actually submit plant and plant products samples. Of course, all countries would benefit from continued training in the area of disease diagnostics.

STRATEGIE AFRICAINE DE RENFORCEMENT DES CAPACITES PHYTOSANITAIRES

Prof. Bahama Jean-Baptiste: Senior Scientific Officer Phytopathologist

Nana Sani Flaubert: Agronomist-Plant Pathologist Assistant, Senior Scientific Officer Phytopathologist

Une Stratégie de Développement des Capacités phytosanitaire pour l'Afrique est en cours d'élaboration par Conseil Phytosanitaire Inter-africain de l'Union Africaine (CPI-UA). Cela a été rendu possible par la mise à disposition d'un fonds de préparation par le STDF (Standards for Trade Development Fund) de l'Organisation Mondiale du Commerce. Ce fonds a en effet permis l'organisation d'une réunion, du 18 au 20 mars 2009 à Nairobi, d'un Groupe d'Experts dont six avaient également participé au groupe de travail organisé par le Secrétariat de la Convention Internationale de la Protection des Végétaux en décembre 2008.

Un draft de la stratégie a été élaborée et vient d'être soumis à une consultation plus large au niveau des pays à travers les Organisations Nationales de la Protection des Végétaux.

La stratégie en cours d'élaboration est en parfait alignement avec celle développée sous l'égide de la CIPV. Elle est basée sur la définition développée par le Groupe de travail de la CIPV et tient compte des travaux récents sur le sujet qui mettent l'accent sur l'appropriation.

Elle couvre tous les Etats africains tout en reconnaissant qu'ils sont à des niveaux différents de capacité phytosanitaire.

Les parties prenantes dans la stratégie sont les Organisations Nationales de la Protection des Végétaux, les Communautés Economiques Régionales, les producteurs, les importateurs/exportateurs des produits agricoles. Le développement et l'exécution de la

stratégie exigeront donc un consensus et une appropriation par tous ces acteurs.

Objectifs et grands axes stratégiques

Les objectifs généraux auxquels cette stratégie contribuera sont:

- La sécurité alimentaire en Afrique;
- La protection des plantes, des produits végétaux et de la biodiversité ;
- La facilitation du commerce

Huit axes prioritaires ont été identifiés lors de la réunion de Nairobi:

- Prise de conscience, plaidoyer et mobilisation des ressources,
- Politique, législation, réglementation,
- Rôles et mandats des organisations régionales et sous-régionales,
- Ressources humaines,
- Infrastructures/équipement,
- Surveillance, réponse aux urgences et analyse des risques,
- Systèmes de contrôle à l'importation et à l'exportation ;
- Elaboration des normes et leur application

Le suivi/évaluation des capacités fait partie de tous les axes stratégiques et n'est donc pas traité séparément.

Compte tenu de l'importance que revêt cette activité, le CPI invite toutes les ONPVs à contribuer à l'élaboration de la stratégie en proposant des axes et activités à y inclure.

Workshop on the Scoping study of impact of fumigation and inspection issues on the safe trade in plant and Plant products in the economy of west and central African countries Douala-Cameroon March 11-12, 2009.

Prof. Bahama Jean-Baptiste: Senior Scientific Officer Phytopathologist

Nana Sani Flaubert: Agronomist-Plant Pathologist Assistant, Senior Scientific Officer Phytopathologist



After the survey phase that took place in 2008 in five countries (Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Nigeria), a two-day restitution meeting was organized in Douala-Cameroon from March 11-12, 2009. The meeting was convened as a forum for reflection by African member-countries, where the survey was conducted by experts and representatives of fumigation companies on the ways of strengthening African fumigation practice system. It was also an orientation exercise for IAPSC to create awareness among the member countries in general and countries of the project area in particular on the danger involved in fumigation when rules are not respected.

This gathering also gave an opportunity for representatives of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPO's) and the private sector to discuss on their respective roles and contribution in the fumigation of plant and plant products in their countries, to develop appropriate responses to the

problems raised during the survey and come up with strong recommendations for future action.

Fifteen delegates, comprising representatives of West and Central African sub-region countries where the survey was carried out, experts as well as organizers participated in the meeting. Resource persons were drawn from IAPSC, fumigation companies and NPPOs. Prof. Jean Baptiste Bahama, Senior Scientific Officer-Phytopathologist, moderated the gathering.

(Group photo of participants)

In his opening speech, the Director of IAPSC, Dr. Jean Gerard Mezui M`ella welcomed the participants and expressed delight at seeing a high level interest in the subject reflected in the attendance. He informed country representatives that the meeting resulted from the survey on the scoping study of fumigation of plant and plant products carried out in five countries of West and Central Africa notably Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast and



(Picture of the TELCAR cocoa Export Company `store;
Bonaberi in Douala-Cameroon)

Nigeria. This was a solemn moment for restitution. He expressed the wish that problems raised during the survey be examined by different experts present at the meeting and solutions proposed through their presentations and discussions.

The representative of the Regional Delegate of Agriculture for "Littoral" expressed the desire to see the discussion transformed into major outputs for the respective countries so that the fumigation methods could be improved in both sub-regions. The meeting helped to better address the issue of fumigation and enhanced trade while reducing the risk involved.

Presentation

Country presentations, discussions and working group sessions focused on fumigation methods and techniques as they are currently practised in their respective countries with problems faced regarding facilities, fumigants used and plant products submitted to fumigation prior to exportation and /or importation.

Mr. Nana Sani Flaubert presented the results of the survey carried out in different countries of the project area. During the survey, emphasis was put on the constraints to be addressed to improve the practice of fumigation in the region so as to improve international trade. These constraints include:

- Non compliance to fumigation regulations by companies,

- Fumigation companies' responsibilities not well spelt out,
- Non availability of Assessment and audit protocols,
- Lack of staff's awareness of their responsibilities and actions,
- The location of the fumigation chamber or chamber cover not generally appropriate,
- Country requirements for certification not often respected,
- Commodities temperature not often measured,
- Often non respect of fumigant concentrations measurement
- Development of resistance by some major pests to phosphine.

To find solution to these problems there was a need to establish cooperation between import and export countries for the enhancement of the good application of fumigation treatment.

Issues like Fumigation Management Plans, Fumigant security and fumigant incidents, Fumigation techniques, Fumigation label exercise, Enforcement concerns and fumigants use and crop storage management were addressed. Pest management for stored plant products and shelf-life of the product and fumigation residues were further investigated.

The visit at SCHA Fumigation Company in Bonapriso Douala and at TELCAR cocoa Export Company in Bonaberi Douala was interesting.

These visits were followed by discussions. Papers presented by different experts centered on Fumigation Management Plans for farm agricultural products, Fumigation Security and Fumigant incident and Air Monitoring and respiratory protection, fumigation techniques with a case study from Cameroon, Fumigation safety, Crop storage management and Enforcement concerns and fumigant use.

At the end of the presentations and discussions, the delegates of the member states present at the workshop made recommendations which included:

- The setting up by the African Union of a harmonised regulatory framework in the sub-region especially concerning training modules, a fumigators manual, and phytosanitary inspection procedures;
- The elaboration of a harmonised legal framework on plant protection for member states;
- The organisation of seminar workshops on all aspects of plant protection.

REPORT OF THE 5TH EAST AFRICA PHYTOSANITARY INFORMATION COMMITTEE (EAPIC) KIGALI - RWANDA MARCH 2-6 2009

BY Nana Sani Flaubert,

Agronomist - Plant pathologist Assistant Senior Scientific Officer Phytopathologist

Introduction

The 5th East Africa Phytosanitary information Committee took place on March 2-6, 2009 in Kigali-Rwanda. It was an occasion for all participants to share their experiences on phytosanitary information, make presentations on pests lists currently affecting crops and plant products in some EAPIC region member countries. The main focus was on East Africa with the inauguration of the regional server for the PIMS database, given the extent of prevailing plant pests and diseases and the level of donor interest in addressing Africa food security and poverty issues.

Initially the goal of EAPIC was to come up with pest lists for the region. The workshop had as objectives not only to create a working environment for pests reports collection from concerned countries, but also to highlight activities including diagnostic services, legislation harmonization, incorporating weeds into the PIMS database, discussion of other SPS goals and guidelines and the creation of synergies for EAPIC development.

The meeting was initiated by USDA-APHIS and funded by the FAO. It should be recalled that FAO is now deeply involved in EAPIC through the Swedish funded Biosecurity project which has sponsored meetings delegates and funded the work of the EAPIC since December 2008. Also participating was the Inter-African phytosanitary Council of African Union (AU-IAPSC) represented by its Director, Dr. Jean Gerard MEZUI M'ELLA and the Assistant to the Senior Scientific Officer Phytopathology, Mr. Nana Sani Flaubert. Both officials seized the opportunity to present the history, vision, mission, mandate and challenges of the office. They thanked FAO and APHIS for their very laudable support.

Opening Ceremony

After a brief presentation by Dr. Lloyd Garcia about the inauguration of a server for Rwanda Phytosanitary Inspection and Quarantine Services, the update of pests list, the incorporation of weeds into the programme and the reflexion on how to ensure the sustainability of the group in the coming years, the Chargé d'affaires of the United States Embassy in Rwanda, Mr Cheryl SIM, took the floor

to emphasize the compliance of African countries with SPS and trade. The procedures of pests diagnostic and prevention must be observed unflinchingly if Africa wants to win the war against pests which are jeopardizing the effort of crop producers and traders, she added.

Mrs. Martha Byamyima, Director of the WTO, STDF programme support for Capacity building for Rwanda welcomed the participants and introduced the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture who in turn made the opening speech. He noted that the holding of the 5th EAPIC meeting in Rwanda went down into records especially as pests are damaging important horticulture crops in the region.

There had been a significant amount of activities since the 1st meeting in Nairobi -Kenya, but he revealed that the recommendations from the meeting would be included in the Rwanda Strategic Plan under preparation. He highlighted the role of the committee as part of the coordinated and cross-disciplinary approach to phytosanitary information within East African countries and in NPPOs of the region. He commended EAPIC for its ambitious work programme as it continues to serve as a global forum for the harmonization of phytosanitary information and for the enhancement of food and economic security through safe trade. Finally, he thanked the organizers and the participants for their massive turn out, Dr. Garcia for his exemplary work and Dr, Esther Muchiri as the chairperson over years as well as the Government of USA for its continued support. During the workshop several presentations were made:

Update of the FAO Biosecurity programme by Mike Robson (Author)

He discussed FAO's interest in plant pests and diseases and the causes of food insecurity, with the following programmes already implemented: Desert locust monitoring and early warning (DLCC); Red locust commission, Cassava mosaic (1997); Banana wilt (2001). The FAO prevention emergency was to identify, monitor threats (participation, mapping), understand the vulnerability (how many people produce crop, how badly they are affected by the disease, what is their food security



(Group photo of participants to the workshop)

status) ant to provide warnings with control options. He gave some guidelines on surveillance challenges (infrastructure, resources, motivation and involvement); vulnerability and management options, the FAO SIDA programme and Biosecurity.

He presented the programme outputs as follows:

1. Existing surveillance capacity reviewed, identify information sources and relevant projects
2. Principles and strategies for plant pest and disease surveillance and early warning
3. Platform for management of surveillance information
4. National surveillance teams trained
5. Targeted pilot surveillance campaigns conducted
6. Evaluation report on 8- impact, longer term sustainability, funding options, etc
7. Tested procedures for early warning and response arrangements for use in other regions.

He concluded his talk with a presentation of the STATUS of EAPIC 5 and follow up.

The Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (IAPSC) by Dr. J.G.Mezui M`ella and F.S.Nana

The Inter-African Phytosanitary Council was created in 1956 with headquarters at the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology in London and transferred to Yaounde in 1967. The two officials presented its history, vision, mission, mandate and principal activities and its main challenges and prospects. It has developed programmes like plant protec-

tion and alien invasive species, standards and trade, Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, Plant quarantine, pesticides and transboundary pests. The implementation of the PANSPSO project is ongoing together with IBAR through Regional Economic Communities and National Plant Protection Organizations.

It is encouraging the setting up of COPE (Centre of Phytosanitary Excellence). IAPSC is also developing a Common African Strategy for plant protection with the following expected results: improvement of plant protection; fair access to international markets for sustainable economic development; development of systematic management of phytosanitary issues.

The Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) by Dr. Sarah. Olemba

Her presentation focused on the function, activities and action of DREA on the continent. The African Union Commission provides leadership in the implementation of the continent's development policy, undertakes advocacy, coordinates positions, negotiates and represents the interests of the continent. It is responsible for promoting agricultural development – the vision being that of an Africa free of hunger. The director of REA chairs the PANSPSO Steering Committee. This program is meant to support participation in the standard setting programmes. Many African countries lack capacity and have had difficulties complying with SPS standards; only through participation

in the development of new standards will they be able to interpret and implement new standards. The lack of harmonization and networking makes it difficult to assess the resources available. There is therefore need for harmonization of SPS diagnostic activities. At present there is a lack of trained personnel, infrastructure, an inadequate political commitment which has resulted in inadequate coordination / lack of common position and inadequate budgets. The capacity building of Regional Economic Communities like COMESA, EAC, and ECCAS, ECOWAS, CENSAD, IGAD, UMA, SADC are imperative.

COMESA:

The presenter emphasized on the Agricultural Marketing Promotion and Regional Integration Project (AMPRIP) which has as goal the promotion of economic growth and the fostering of regional economic integration among the COMESA member states. The main components of this project are: marketing, food security, harmonization of SPS measures, HIV/AIDS prevention and control activities. The expected outputs include: improved agricultural marketing information and agribusiness opportunities, strengthening agricultural marketing institutions, better access of private sector to markets, and the improvement of the harmonization of SPS measures and food safety standards. The total project cost is 8.6 million USD to end in 2009,

Phytosanitary Information System: NECESSARY AND URGENT IN AFRICA by Dr Stephen Mbithi

Dr. Mbithi discussed phytosanitary issues and challenges, the situation and impacts in Africa, pest information systems, and lessons learnt. Phytosanitary Management focuses on the basis of international trade in agricultural produce which are: trade in goods, not pests adage, 'No pests, no banned actives, and no MRL exceedences. Several approaches exist: The USA Approach based on PRAs and approval process (Helps develop analytical approach to pests. The Phytosanitary information SYSTEM should be looked at as part of an intervention mechanism. The private sector should have a true partner to Public sector/sustainability issues to address similar borderless problems, and focus on Results-Oriented Discussions. There is a need to draw a plan of action to achieve the stated results. All Africa Horticultural Congress (AAHC) and Global Horticultural Initiative (GHI) as well as the International Society for Horticultural Scientists (ISHS) work in collaboration in the area of Research, Development Cooperation, Market and Trade issues/Industry and Policy.

Report of the EAPIC Chairperson

She recalled the origin of the East Africa Phytosanitary

Information Committee (EAPIC) which was formed in Nairobi in April, 2006, during a pest risk assessment meeting of East African NPPOs. The purpose of EAPIC isto develop a regional plant pest database for agriculture, pest information sharing among its respective National plant Protection Organization (NPPO) member countries, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

The goal of the committee is to develop pest reporting methods and Internet accessible databases in support of sanitary and phytosanitary requirements for East Africa that are compliant with International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) protocols and linked to East Africa's trade and customs databases and web sites. EAPIC databases will complement trade initiatives in East Africa and help prioritize plant pest activities in the region for pest diagnosis, survey, detection, reporting, and inspection. The chairperson outlined the plant pests surveillance initiatives that she undertook with support from FAO under the biosecurity project to enhance surveillance networks for transboundary pests and diseases in the EAPIC countries. She worked with those countries to identify priority pests affecting five food crops (Banana, Beans, Cassava, Maize, and Rice) for surveillance. The Global Information System (GIS) training capacity exist in all countries visited.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are providing stability to EAPIC by collaborating in the development of pest databases through its funding of an EAPIC Program Manager for a two-year period. EAPIC is also collaborating with the International Plant Diagnostic Network - East Africa (IPDN) to improve plant disease diagnostic and insect identification in the region. Standards operating procedures being developed by IPDN can be used by EAPIC member countries to standardize pest identification protocols and as a basis for harmonizing regional border inspection protocols. Through these collaborative activities, EAPIC is working to enhance food production and trading capacity in the region.

Kenya Phytosanitary Information Management System by Drs. Esther Kimani, Washington Otieno and Isaac Macharia

A team of 10 people work on Kenya phytosanitary database. They have entered information on pests and commodity data for 5 crops (banana, beans, cassava, maize and rice) and for 7 horticultural crops (Broccoli, baby carrots, peas, roses, passion fruit, French beans and Runner bean). The list established contains 135 pests with additional 34 pests. Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) is carried out for some pests but many challenges still exist. Thus there is need to conduct surveys which should be backed with functional diagnostic

labs for verification of presence or absence of pests and their distribution (GPS).

Surveillance initiatives: EAPIC 5 by Mike Robson

The presenter recommended the involvement of the community for better data quality. It is also good to learn how to delimit surveys so as to establish the extent of presence, spread of a particular known pest or disease. The incidence of pest is based on symptoms observation, field kit/dipstick, sampling and testing and trapping. The recording technologies include Pen and paper, Cell, PDA, Digital pen. The SMS evaluation works with a text message which is not a familiar form, it needs a broader test to ensure follow up and free phone number versus airtime.

PIMS Regional Server (East Africa Pest Information Management System) by David Mbarani

The speaker presented the Regional server overview and described the Pest Information Management System (PIMS) as a web accessible database for recording and sharing pest data. The current participants are Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Mr. Mbarani's presentation focused on the Review of PIMS country websites, the introduction to regional website and Highlights on some of the improvements. Country PIMS sites have public features as well as restricted features. He finally pointed out the challenges of the regional Server that are: Participant countries no longer required to maintain a server, but still need internet access to enter data on regional server, Web pages with large amounts of data still take longer to load on slow internet connections and need to take care to avoid confusion from old PIMS sites that are still online and which are now redundant

GIS Exercise by Yu Takeuchi USDA- APHIS / NCSU CIPM

The speaker used two methods for demonstration: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) and PDA with GPS.

The surveillance for PDA was originally developed by FAO for survey in India. It was developed by Infronics Systems and can be used to provide the pest list for each country. GPS cannot be used to make distribution map and it provides Spatial Analysis for Multiple layers (Rain fall, NDVI, and Roads) and the Spatial Correlation.

COPE (Washington Otieno & Ether Kimani)

Dr. Kimani focused on the need for Phytosanitary capacity building in Africa justified by the fact that agriculture is central to the economies of many African Nations; he also said that Phytosanitary issues can hinder market access of agricultural produce and that trade in agriculture pose risks of introduction of alien pests and Plant resources must be pro-

tected from pests. She said that COPE follows the same objectives as IPPC but in the East African countries; that is, secure common and effective actions to prevent the introduction and spread of plants pests and plant products, and promote appropriate measures for their control. Its functions extend to the protection of natural flora, plant products and include both direct and indirect damage by pests as well as weeds. **International Plant Disease Diagnostic by Fen Beed**

Funded by USAID (IPM CRSP) and Established in October 2005, USA NPDN scored success by enhancing national agricultural security by quickly detecting introduced pests, effective communication network, harmonized reporting protocols and National pest and disease occurrence database. Based on this success, it was established in Africa, Network of the Hub and Spoke labs in Central America (Agroexpertos), West Africa (IITA), and East Africa (KARI). The presenter expanded on the objectives of the IPDN before embarking on its communication network which includes expert labs, clinic/lab diagnostics, pest regulatory agency, and internet DDIS/CIMS and grower demand and field surveillance. He recalled that SPS supports food security and trade through policy, plant health service, grower consumer demand, extension and research. **Invasive alien species (CABI)**

The presenter focused on the hazards of weeds, the invasive alien species introduced by humans into the environment. The ecological impacts of these weeds include direct predation, competition, transmission of pathogens, alteration of micro-climate, disturbance to ecological process and ecosystem services, degradation of the environment. Since the costs include crop losses, tourism, management costs, the speaker proposed some solutions to this problem: preventing their introduction, eradication, containment, and the management and restoration of affected systems.

This workshop ended up with the presentation of other topics on plant clinics, fruit flies and east Africa surveillance capacity and member countries of EAPIC reports. The 6th EAPIC meeting is likely to take place in November 2009 at KEPHIS Headquarters-Nairobi. Before this date user group needs to be formed to discuss PIMS. Some border countries' capacity will be assessed. The surveillance pilot project on banana diseases will be followed up together with ongoing surveillance initiative in the region. Effort of collaboration between EAPIC and COPE will be established. Linkages of EAPIC and COMESA are envisaged. The visit of EAPIC countries for the capacity assessment to use PIMS by the chairperson was badly recommended.



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