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**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE  
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REPORT BY THE SCIENTIFIC SECRETARY OF THE IAPSC ON:  
THE ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS MADE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE LAGOS PLAN OF ACTION IN THE PHYTOSANITARY FIELD

The objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action concerning the phytosanitary factor in agriculture and silviculture, the controlled implementation of which in harmonious conjunction with that of the other factors of agricultural and forestry production on the continent, are aimed at the following:

- a) The qualitative and quantitative improvement of agricultural and forestry production and an increase in per capital food consumption;
- b) The creation of national and regional structures, with a view to indigenous development for the food self-sufficiency of the people;
- c) The establishment of adequate cooperation as regards studies, monitoring and crops pest control;
- d) The establishment of appropriate Scientific and Technical Phytosanitary Institutions in member countries;
- e) The training of local scientific and technical personnel to manage the national technical services and institutions as well as the training of phytosanitary personnel and the provision of phytosanitary technology;
- f) The preservation, protection and improvement of the national environment against foreign pest contaminations;
- g) The improvement of food crops and the reduction of post-harvest losses in agriculture;
- h) The dissemination of new phytosanitary techniques in member countries;

- i) The strengthening of national facilities for the identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring and assessment of development projects of a phytosanitary nature and;
- j) The qualitative and quantitative improvement of plant seeds in agriculture and silviculture.

The objectives of the Plan fall in line with those contained in the Interafrican Phytosanitary Regulations.

These include:

- a) Preventing the introduction of diseases, insect pests and other enemies of plants in all the African regions.
- b) Eradicating or combating them in all the regions where they are reported;
- c) Preventing their spread to the other regions of Africa;
- d) Halting the uncontrolled marketing and dissemination of pesticides;
- e) Preserving the health of African citizens against the hazards of pesticide residues in agriculture;
- f) Ensuring compliance with the Interafrican phytosanitary regulations.

In this respect, the IAPSC implemented a biennial work programme outlined below and which has been the subject of Recommendations formulated by the phytosanitary experts of member countries participating in the 15th General Meeting of the IAPSC held in April, 1983 in Ibadan (Nigeria):

1. Creation of Phytosanitary Structures
  - a) Quarantine stations;
  - b) Facilities for the monitoring of phytosanitary quarantine;
  - c) Regional Phytosanitary Training Centres;
  - d) Technical Committees of Experts by discipline;
  - e) Restructuring of the zones of action of operational locust-control organizations;
  - f) African Plant Protection Association;
  - g) African section of the I.O.B.C.
2. Establishment, in member States, of Technical Phytosanitary Institutions:
  - a) National agricultural research institutes of a phytosanitary nature;
  - b) Regional and international agricultural research institutes;
3. Implementation of the recommendations of the IAPSC formulated within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action
  - a) Meeting of the IAPSC Executive Committee and of the Editorial Board of the African Journal of Plant Protection;
  - b) Dissemination of legislation and regulations in force in member States;
  - c) Gathering and dissemination of phytosanitary information in member countries;
  - d) Member countries which do not yet have national phytosanitary services - educating the governments on the establishment and strengthening of these services;
  - e) IAPSC publications;
  - f) Coordinated Interafrican Phytosanitary Regulations and Phytosanitary Treatment Manual;
  - g) Technical liaison visits to the countries;
  - h) Improvement of phytosanitary information exchange;
  - i) Strengthening of national phytosanitary services;

4. Execution of Joint Projects:

- a) JP 29 : Quarantine and Phytosanitary Information;
- b) JP 33 : Maps of the major crop pests;
- c) JP 34 : Networks of Phytosanitary Laboratories;
- d) JP 35 : Pesticides in agriculture
- e) JP 36 : Control of post-harvest losses;
- f) JP 38 : Biological control of mealy-bug and green spider mite infestations of cassava;
- g) JP 39 : African Phytosanitary Research and Training Centre;
- h) JP 40 : List (A1) of 0 tolerance pests for Africa and (A2) of pests reported on the continent for which adequate control measures have to be taken.

5. Application of Interafrican Phytosanitary regulations.

6. Future Prospects for the IAPSC

In order to accomplish these objectives, the IAPSC has a Scientific Secretariat whose Organization Chart (Document Y (1984) 19 at a glance, comprises apart from the Directorate of the Secretariat, three Technical Sections, namely:

- a) Phytosanitary Quarantine and Legislation.
- b) Pests and Pesticides and
- c) Library, Publication and Scientific Information.

The Phytosanitary Quarantine and Legislation Section apart from the Directorate of the Scientific Secretariat, is the only one of the three sections with a Senior Phytosanitary Expert (Dr. Gias LALL-MAHOMED); the Pests and Pesticides Section up till now does not have the appropriate senior officer, although the corresponding budget allocations have been made in the current budget. Repeated reminders for the recruitment of this Senior Officer have been unscussful. The Scientific Secretary also discharges the duties relating to this post.

The Head of the Library, Scientific Publication and Achieves Section despite his good will to discharge the duties of the section has to undergo a long vocational and technical training course in order to serve the Organization better. This is because not only

does his present field of training not have any relationship with the duties entrusted to him within the Programme; but it also does not enable him to master the phytosanitary and technical nature of the functions of the Section for which he has been appointed within the Scientific Secretariat.

Furthermore, the activities of the IAPSC, those relating to ~~tenematology~~ malherbology, the study of rodent, pesticides, bacteriology and virology in agriculture as well as the technical translation of scientific documents, require that consideration be given of the effectiveness of the technical activities undertaken, when appointing Senior Experts specialized in these disciplines because they are highly technical.

In spite of these considerations, the Scientific Secretariat, within the framework of the programme, carried out phytosanitary activities outlined in the Lagos Plan of Action.

## I. CREATION OF STRUCTURES

### 1. National and Regional Phytosanitary Quarantine Stations:

The mission assigned to the IAPSC is to ensure that member countries have national or regional technical phytosanitary quarantine units responsible for studies on the health status and behaviour of plants, parts of plants and plant products imported or intended for export to countries or respective ecological zones of the continent, with a view to improving upon the quantity and quality of the agricultural and forestry production of the countries and ecological zones concerned.

The technical activities carried out and the sensitization of governments in this respect, led to the construction of:

1.1. Ten National Phytosanitary Quarantine Stations listed as follows:

No.	Country	Location	Number of operational green houses
1	Kenya	Muguga	80 greenhouses
2	Nigeria	Ibadan	160 greenhouses
3	Niger	Maradi	(under construction)
4	Egypt	Alexandria	-
5	Madagascar	Ambatobe	-
6	Zambia	Lusaka	-
7	Mozambique	Maputo	-
8	Somalia	Mogadishu	-
	Ghana	Tamale	-
10	Senegal	Dakar	under construction)

Some of these stations are still operating at a slow pace because of several difficulties including:

a) Technical difficulties due to the lack of inadequate number of qualified Senior Phytosanitary Technicians in the countries;

b) Absence in the country or region, of phytosanitary regulations or legislation established according to the provisions of the Interafrican Phytosanitary Convention, to govern the introduction, circulation and use of plants, parts of plants and plant products of foreign origin;

c) Lack or inadequacy of technical equipment needed in these units for rational operation in order to meet the national phytosanitary needs of the countries or ecological zones concerned;

- d) inadequacy or absence of the phytosanitary supervision of borders, ports, national and international airports which are the major points of entry and exit of crop pests;
- e) Non-compliance by some governments, with the phytosanitary commitments entered into when they ratified the Inter-African Phytosanitary Convention in force and when they approved the amendments proposed in September 1967 at the Summit of Kinshasa (Zaire);
- f) Uncontrolled national or regional circulation of plants, parts of plants, plant products and seeds of foreign origin, which could carry insidious pests capable of seriously affecting, after contamination, the agricultural and forestry economy of the country or countries and at times whole regions.

The stations of Ibadan (Nigeria) and Muguga (Kenya) are today the only ones which, in spite of several financial difficulties, are carrying out their programme of action.

#### 1.2. Six Regional Phytosanitary Quarantine Stations

Each of them has been constructed in an ecological zone, and on the basis of a bilateral convention between the host country and an agency or a friendly donor country. They are:

No.	Number	Country	Location	Remarks
1		Nigeria	Ibadan	Well equipped, but shortage of specialized senior staff
2		Niger	Maradi	Under construction
3.		Kenya	Muguga	Very insufficient equipment and senior technicians



No.	Number country	Location	Remarks
4	Malouri	Bvumbe	Under construction, regional
5	Madagascar	Ambatobe	Still operating at national level, insufficient equipment and specialized senior staff
6	Egypt	Alexandria	Similar to Ibadan (Nigeria)

These stations which are both regional and national are intended to serve all the member countries of the region or ecological zone which do not yet have a National Phytosanitary Quarantine Station.

Activities include rationalizing technical equipment and the utilization of appropriate senior staff, in spite of several difficulties. These activities have resulted in the preparation and distribution of Technical Documents (Y (1984) 18 and Y (1984) 37) to governments of member countries for phytosanitary quarantine purposes and the implementation of the directives of the Lagos Plan of Action, especially as concerns:

- a) The establishment of adequate cooperation in the control, exploitation and utilization of phytosanitary plant resources;
- b) The preservation, protection and improvement of the plant resources of the continent;
- c) improving food crops and other crops;
- d) Controlling economically destructive crop pests;
- e) The regulation of trade in plant material within the framework of technical phytosanitary cooperation;
- f) The establishment of equipment indispensable for the harmonious improvement as well as joint strengthening of all the factors of agricultural and forestry production on the continent.

Separate reports intended to solve the technical difficulties have been prepared and distributed to member countries. These are:

No.	No. of Report	Theme
1	Y (1984) 03	Senior staff of National Plant Protection Services empowered to sign Certificates and Import permits for phytosanitary purposes;
2	Y (1984) 12	Phytosanitary Quarantine Stations in Africa;
3	Y (1984) 21	Plants and plant products the importation of which is prohibited to the public and strictly reserved for National Plant Protection Services;
4	Y (1984) 22	Revised tables (Document Y (1984) 37 Rev. 3) of plants the importation of which is subject to prior authorization by the National Plant Protection Service;
5	Y (1984) 23	Tables of plants and plant products, the importation of which is subject to prior authorization by the National Plant Protection Service;
6	Y (1984) 24	Revised list (Document Y (1984) 35 Rev. 3) of plants and plant products the importation of which is subject to quarantine in a National Phytosanitary Quarantine Station in Africa;
7	Y (1984) 37	Coordinated Phytosanitary Regulations for Africa; final version for printing.

## 2. Quarantine monitoring facilities

Activities are carried out under Joint Project (JP 34) relating to the creation of Networks of National and Regional Seed Health

Testing Laboratories and separate networks of laboratories for:

- Plant pathology
- Entomology
- Nematology
- Bacteriology/Virology
- Weed science
- Pesticides

Today, in addition to the universities, the continent has more than 150 laboratories as part of the Scientific facilities of national agricultural research stations in member countries.

These are technical units within which scientific operations are carried out for the identification of technical control of insidious pests which affect plants, plant parts and plant products of foreign origin.

States have been educated on the preparation of national legislation on the introduction, circulation and control of plant material likely to be carriers of transmissible pests. Reports have been distributed and include:

No.	Reports distributed	Themes of Reports
1	Y (1984) 04	New outbreaks of pests in Africa;
2	Y (1984) 06	List of seed borne pathogens
3	Y (1984) 38	Phytosanitary Treatment Manual for Africa; in the process of being
4	Y(1984) 39	Distribution map of the major crop pests in Africa; in the process of being printed.

Efforts are being pursued intensively to educate countries on the construction and adequate equipment of these technical facilities, from the material point of view: (Report Y (1984) 44).

### 3. Creation of Regional Phytosanitary Training Centres in Africa:

The mission of the IAPSC is to achieve the phytosanitary objectives of the Plan, namely:

- \* The qualitative and quantitative improvement of agricultural production with a view to increasing per capital food consumption in Africa;
- \* The training of local phytosanitary personnel for the management of enterprises and manpower, technology; the transfer of technology among member countries, the dissemination of new techniques and the strengthening of national capacities with a view to the identification, elaboration, implementation, control and assessment of phytosanitary development projects, with consideration given to the training of senior staff, the activities to be carried out and the necessary infrastructure.

#### 3.a Creation and Improvement of Phytosanitary Infrastructure and Training:

It is a matter of defining structures for the phytosanitary training of:

- \* Junior Staff and Operational Design Staff of the National Phytosanitary Services of member countries and;
- \* Students who, upon graduating from professional schools of agriculture, want to specialize in Plant Protection.

#### 3. a.1 Phytosanitary Training within the Continent:

##### a.1 In Regional Centres:

The activities of the IAPSC have resulted in the creation of four Regional Phytosanitary Training Centres with the considerable

financial assistance of the governments of the host countries and agencies or friendly countries. These include:

No.	Country	Location	Remarks
1	Egypt	Cairo	Trains anglophones; it has and francophones;
2.	Nigeria	Ibadan	Trains anglophones; it has just been equipped with simultaneous interpretation facilities for bilingual courses;
3	Senegal	Dakar	Trains francophones
4	Cameroon	Yaounde	Trains francophones and anglophones.

The Regional Centres of Cairo (Egypt) and Ibadan (Nigeria) have each been organizing, for more than 7 years now, annual 3 months training sessions for Senior Technicians selected by the IAPSC in member countries.

Unfortunately, financial difficulties have slowed down the pace of this training, so much so, that courses which brought together 30 trainees per session, now have only some ten to fifteen trainees.

The Centres of Dakar (Senegal) and Yaounde (Cameroon) which were built by the host countries on the basis of a bilateral convention with friendly countries or agencies, were only recognized by the IAPSC as Regional Centres in 1977. They have functioned mostly as national centres and, thanks to the financial assistance of the OAU (1984/85 budget) which is still inadequate, they are at their first international phytosanitary training course.

According to the training programme, each Centre has to organize 2 to 3 international training sessions yearly. Unfortunately financial difficulties related to the accommodation and stay of trainees in the Centres are the main obstacle apart from the fact that certain host governments refuse to continue the financial assistance they have been granting for the organisation of training sessions in the Centres they are hosting. This is the case with Nigeria which wants to stop the assistance it has always given in the organization of an annual three-month training course at the Centre of Nigeria.

Training sessions have also been organized (in the form of seminars for African Senior Staff. In this way, joint meetings have been convened with the massive participation of African Senior Phytosanitary Staff, on the following themes:

- a) Analysis of pesticide residues in agriculture and sylviculture;
- b) Control of post-harvest losses;
- c) Role of plant protection in the improvement of agricultural and forestry production;

Several encounters of the same nature have also been convened by private Scientific institutions in Africa.

The major difficulties include the award of scholarships to trainees during sessions, the lack of inadequacy of the financial participation of the OAU in the organization of the courses.

Other activities have been deployed in order to encourage governments to finance part of the scholarships of trainees from their respective countries.

Other themes were either developed or chosen within the framework of the phytosanitary training of the agricultural and

forestry technicians of national phytosanitary services. These themes include:

- 1) Study and control of Trogoderma granarium post harvest fustation of foodstuffs: December 1984 in Lome (Togo), with the assistance of GTZ.
- 2) Analysis of pesticide residues in agriculture and sylviculture in Africa, with the assistance of GTZ.
- 3) Study and control of phytophagous nematodes in food crops in Africa, with the assistance of the MULPOC of Yaounde (Cameroon).
- 4) Study of the standard procedures for the identification of seed borne pests with the assistance of DINIDA;
- 5) Study and identification of technical and economic methods for the control of certain pests which affect the agricultural and forestry economy of Member States;
- 6) Formulation of legislation and regulations governing the circulation, packaging and utilization of pesticides in Africa.

These themes were chosen according to the acuteness of current phytosanitary problems. Efforts have also been made to encourage the technical agencies to contribute scientifically and financially to the organization and actual holding of the above meetings. The OAU's contribution has to be reviewed and readjusted while governments are being invited to partially sponsor the participation of their nationals. Activities are being conducted with a view to creating phytosanitary quarantine and training structures in Africa. These activities fall within Joint Project 29 (JP 29) the objectives of which are the same as those of the Lagos Plan of Action.

a.2 The IAPSC has opened procedures for the creation in Africa, of an African Phytosanitary Research and Training Centre (APRTC) which will be based in Yaounde (Cameroon) according to Letter No. 005928/DIPLE/1/S2 of 6/7/1984 of the Cameroon Government. It will provide specialisation courses for graduates from African professional schools of agriculture, in the following disciplines: Entomology, Nematology, Plant Pathology, Mycology, Bacteriology, Virology, Biochemistry, Weed science and Soil science.

The project which the CDA has accepted to finance, has been the subject of four international meetings convened in Paris (France) and Munich (Federal Republic of Germany), by the CDA with the assistance of the Executive Committee of the OAU Scientific Technical and Research Commission which is following up the project.

With the establishment of this priority technical facility, the problem of the specialization of Senior phytosanitary design staff outside their original environment and in all the disciplines of plant protection, will be solved effectively.

### 3.a.3 Phytosanitary Training in the Scientific Research Institutes in Africa:

The need for the training and specialization of senior staff in phytosanitary studies and control, became a priority after the IAPSC inventory of the major economically destructive crop pests in Africa. Studies on adequate technical and economical methods of control have not yet been carried out on several crop pests and pathogens. In order to improve the quality and quantity of crop production, the Scientific Secretariat has requested the assistance of various phytosanitary research institutions, for studies in their fields, on technical control methods and for the training or specialization of Senior Technicians who will then be responsible for passing on these new phytosanitary techniques to the farmers.



The cooperation established has led to agreements between the IAPSC and the bodies concerned. This is the case with the agreement with the ICIPE for the study on the control of pest infestations and training of Junior and Senior design staff through training courses ranging from 6 months to 3 years, at the Mbita Point Centre in Kenya (Report Y (1984) 69).

Contacts are being pursued with other scientific institutions on similar lines.

These agreements are only the framework within which the necessary cooperation will be carried out, for the study of methods of pest control, for the benefit of farmers.

### 3.b Phytosanitary Training outside Africa

The IAPSC, as regards the creation of phytosanitary training facilities, has deployed activities related to the inventory and selection of African and foreign universities and institutes, national and international schools of agriculture with phytosanitary training opportunities for senior staff of national services of member countries. A number of international agencies and centres have thus been chosen with which joint phytosanitary training courses and seminars have been organized in Africa and outside Africa. These include:

b.1 International Scientific Research Institute: (CAB: CIE, CMI, CIH, CIB) and GERDAT: ORSTOM, IRAT, IRCT, IFAC).

#### b.2 International Technical Cooperation Agencies:

Germany	:	GTZ (DARMSTAD)	=	(Pesticide Laboratory)
Denmark	:	DANIDA	=	(Copenhagen)
U.S.A.	:	USAID	=	(American University)
Netherland	:	I.A.C.	=	(National School of Agriculture).

4. CREATION OF AFRICAN TECHNICAL COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS BY  
PHYTOSANITARY DISCIPLINE:

Because of the diversity of the phytosanitary problems of agriculture and sylviculture in Africa, and because the Scientific Secretariat clearly lacks Senior Experts in number and quality it has carried out activities for the creation per discipline, of African technical committees of experts, required to contribute individually or collectively to the scientific or technical study of phytosanitary problems related to the respective disciplines. It will be necessary to select, on a regional basis and on the basis of their phytosanitary knowledge and experience, well-informed experts who have to be consulted for the study of control methods and the prompt control of pest infestations and infections of cultivated crops or for their preventive protection against contamination foreign to the environment of the cultivated areas.

Efforts have resulted in the creation, within the Scientific Secretariat, of separate African Committees of experts on:

- Seed pathology,
- Agricultural nematology,
- Entomology in agriculture and sylviculture,
- Bacteriology/Virology,
- Weed science,
- Pesticides
- Various rodents,
- Biological control in agriculture and forestry,
- Ecology/Climatology in agriculture.

They have been the subject of separate reports:

- Y (1984) 32 Committee of Experts in Pesticide in Agriculture.
- Y (1984) 33: The Committee of Experts on Biological Control in agriculture.

Efforts are being pursued for the creation of other committees. The need to convene these two committees in separate working sessions has become a priority for the Scientific Secretariat, because of the importance of the phytosanitary problems and the urgent need to study them. These problems are caused by the considerable inter-African and international circulation of plant seeds of foreign origin introduced for the execution of agricultural and agro-industrial projects in member countries, as well as the large number of toxic substances (pesticides) in circulation and use in the States, for crop pest control.

Unfortunately, the Secretariat's financial difficulties have been the major reason why these technical meetings have not been convened. The objective and study of these difficulties, which is now a priority, deserves special attention from the OAU, if we really want to work towards the achievement of the phytosanitary objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action.

5. RESTRUCTURING OF THE ZONES OF ACTION OF LOCUST-CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS: (Report Y (1984) 10 and 20)

The locust-control organizations have been large zones of action which often overlap and render their activities diffused in most cases. The need for rational locust control has therefore become a priority in the infested zones in Africa. The mission of the Scientific Secretariat of the IAPSC has thus consisted in:

a) Working towards the restructuring of the zones of action of each of the locust-control organizations working in the field namely:

- OCLALAV
- OICMA
- DLCO/EA
- IRCO/CSA
- FAO Commission for North Africa.

- b) Making these organizations more rational and more effective;
- c) Streamlining their technical relationship with the national phytosanitary services of Member States;
- d) Encouraging the governments of states covered by their respective zones of action to participate effectively within the locust-control organization in their area.

The objectives (paragraph 9 (b) of Report Y (1984) 20) are far from achieved because some bodies object to their adjustment of their geographical structure, fearing that this would have a negative impact on the contribution of member countries. Persuasive efforts are being pursued within the spirit of the mission assigned to the IAPSC in this field.

#### 6. CREATION OF AN AFRICAN PLANT PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

It is necessary to coordinate the design and execution of phytosanitary studies and control, because of the diversity of the problems posed and the constant exchange of scientific and technical information in the light of the considerable progress of phytosanitary science and the improvement of agriculture in Africa which is developing rapidly.

The Scientific Secretariat has identified the need to create national institutions entrusted with the above objectives. the aim is:

- a) To set up a national framework within which phytosanitary experts grouped under specialized committees of experts by discipline, will study problems the specific nature of which are chosen according to the phytosanitary situation of the country;
- b) To facilitate and streamline the exchange of phytosanitary information among researchers within the various disciplines, for adequate and timely pest control in agriculture and forestry in Africa.

The African Plant Protection Association, which will be continental in its jurisdiction, shall be made up of members designated by reason of their phytosanitary knowledge, experience and skills in their respective fields of training and specialization within existing national associations.

The Activities of the IAPSC in this area, consisted in making an inventory of existing national associations. Contacts are being pursued in this regard. An inter-African meeting of the authorities of these national associations will be convened for the formation of the inter-African Bureau of this continental plant protection association.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR BIOLOGICAL CONTROL IN AGRICULTURE (IOBC)

The mission of the IAPSC is to establish just like it did for the African Plant Protection Association, an African framework within which the scientist would think, work together and exchange scientific and technical viewpoints and information on biological control in agriculture and forestry in Africa.

The activities in this regard by the Scientific Secretariat led to establishment of National Committees of Experts in Biological Control from which members of the African Section of the IOBC would be drawn.

Actions to detailly identify experts in Member Countries are continuing particularly at the level of the existing Scientific Research Institutes.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF PHYTOSANITARY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS IN MEMBER STATES

1. National Agricultural Research Institutes

Member Countries have National Agricultural Research Institutes which, among others, undertake phytosanitary research work as part of their activities. Additional activities to those of identifying the units were undertaken with the aim of determining a certain number of National Agricultural Research Institutes according to ecological region of the continent whose research findings could, in the light of their scientific and technical importance, be disseminated to other Member Countries of the region or area. The research is continuing on appropriate technical/economic control methods of pest and diseases listed in Report Y(1984) 04.

2. Regional and International Agricultural Research Institutes in Africa

Their research programmes include important components on research on plant protection. Permanent contacts are maintained through correspondence, missions and meetings with these organisations for reasons similar to those stated in paragraph II(a). These organizations include:

(a) The CAB with its four Specialized Institutes

- CMI (Commonwealth Mycological Institute)
- CIE (Commonwealth Institute of Entomology)
- CIH (Commonwealth Institute of Helminthology)
- CIEC (Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control)

(b) CIRARD, previously known as GERDAT, with its Specialised institutes, namely:

- IRAT
- IRCT
- IFAC
- ORSTOM
- IRHO
- IFCC

(c) CIRD

(d) USAID

(e) GTZ

(f) WHO

(g) FAO

(h) ISTA

(i) IRRDB

(j) ICRISAT

(k) IITA

(l) ICIPE

(m) FIS

Our activities have included joint studies on phytosanitary problems arising from the execution of programmes of action of our respective organisations, the establishment of Phytosanitary Cooperation Agreements between the IAPSC and some of them (ICIPE, IITA, FAO) and the designing of regional and continental development projects (JP 34, JP 38, JP 39 and JP 40) being executed by the IAPSC.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IAPSC RECOMMENDATIONS MADE WITHIN  
THE FRAMEWORK OF THE LAGOS PLAN OF ACTION

1. Organization and Participation in the Meetings of the IAPSC and  
the Editorial Board of the African Journal of Plant Protection  
published by the Secretariat

- (a) In principle, the meetings of the IAPSC Executive Committee are held one year after its General Assembly.

- (b) Since the Fifteenth General Meeting was held in Ibadan, Nigeria, from 25 to 30 April 1983, that of the Executive Committee should have been convened in Gabon (Letter No. 567/MAEER/IG of the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development dated 28 September 1984) in August 1984.

All measures had been taken to ensure that the meeting takes place. Unfortunately the Government of the Gabonese Republic, informed the Scientific Secretariat on 11 August 1984 of its inability to host that meeting in Libreville along with the one on the establishment of the Economic Community of Central African States.

The IAPSC prepared Forty nine (49) Technical Reports on its activities in conformity with its Work Programme

Volumes (V3(1), V3(2) of the "Africa Plant Protection Journal" were edited and the "Phytosanitary Memorandum for Africa" revised by Professor ESURUOSO of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, Research Officer, Dr. Thomas MERVILLE of the University of Monrovia, Liberia and Dr. HAFRAOUI, Head of the Phytosanitary and Smuggling Control Department of the Kingdom of Morocco who were all invited for that purpose to Yaounde, Cameroon, Documents Y (1984) 16 and 17.

## 2. Inventory of Legislation and Regulations in Force in OAU Member States

Activities carried out in this regard resulted in the preparation of two Reports, Y (1984) 18 on the States that had communicated to the Scientific Secretariat the Phytosanitary Legislations and Regulations in force in their respective countries and Y (1984) 46 on those having Phytosanitary Regulations in force in their countries.

## 3. Collection and Dissemination of Phytosanitary Information in OAU Member States

- (a) Phytosanitary information was compiled and disseminated to National Services through Technical Circulars, individual correspondence, monthly news and various Technical Reports including:

Y (1984) 13	Y (1984) 20	Y (1984) 21
Y (1984) 22	Y (1984) 23	Y (1984) 24
Y (1984) 25	Y (1984) 26	Y (1984) 27
Y (1984) 28	Y (1984) 30	Y (1984) 31
Y (1984) 34	Y (1984) 35	Y (1984) 37
Y (1984) 38	Y (1984) 39	Y (1984) 41
Y (1984) 44	Y (1984) 45	Y (1984) 46 and
Y (1984) 28		

Most of the information came from the 150 African Agricultural Research Institutes, National Phytosanitary Services, Regional and International Phytosanitary Technical Agencies in Africa Counterpart Regional Phytosanitary Organisations and Phytosanitary Journals and Periodicals. The activities are in progress.

4. Inventory of Member States Still Without National Phytosanitary Services - Sensitization of Governments to Establish and Strengthen these Services

Member States were called upon to establish National Phytosanitary Services in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-African Phytosanitary Convention approved by the Heads of State and Government in September 1967 (Assembly of Heads of State and Government of Kinshasa, Zaire). The following thirty-three of the Fifty Member States have functional Phytosanitary Service:

- |                             |                  |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Algeria                  | 18. Madagascar   |
| 2. Benin                    | 19. Mauritius    |
| 3. Burkina Faso             | 20. Morocco      |
| 4. Cameroon                 | 21. Niger        |
| 5. Cape Verde               | 22. Nigeria      |
| 6. Central African Republic | 23. Senegal      |
| 7. Chad                     | 24. Sierra Leone |
| 8. Congo                    | 25. Somalia      |
| 9. Cote D'Ivoire            | 26. Sudan        |
| 10. Egypt                   | 27. Tanzania     |
| 11. Ethiopia                | 28. Togo         |
| 12. Gabon                   | 29. Tunisia      |
| 13. The Gambia              | 30. Uganda       |
| 14. Ghana                   | 31. Zaire        |
| 15. Kenya                   | 32. Zambia       |
| 16. Liberia                 | 33. Zimbabwe     |
| 17. Libya                   |                  |

The following countries have only a small Phytosanitary Service in the form of a non-structural Central Office.

1. Burundi
2. Guinea
3. Malawi
4. Rwanda
5. Swaziland

The third group comprises those countries still without a National Phytosanitary Service. They are:

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Angola            | 6. Lesotho               |
| 2. Botswana          | 7. Mozambique            |
| 3. Comoros           | 8. Sao Tome and Principe |
| 4. Djibouti          | 9. Seychelles            |
| 5. Equatorial Guinea |                          |

IAPSC activities resulted in:

- the sensitization of Governments to establish structured and equipped National Phytosanitary Services with adequate senior technical staff in conformity with the commitments they made in approving the OAU Phytosanitary Convention.



- technical assistance granted for the establishment of National Units, training of cadres that will be needed and the identification of pest and disease problems to which the trained cadres will address themselves upon their return, and placed at the disposal of their respective countries.
- strengthening of the activities of National Plant Protection Services.

The aim is to provide Member States with a technical institution which will study pest and disease problems of crops and ensure phytosanitary inspection of the territories.

#### 5. IAPSC Publications

The rate of publication of the IAPSC African Plant Protection Journal has not been consistent; this is due to the difficulties in having the articles intended for publication translated into English and French. The posts of two Translators, provided for in the Budget, have not yet been filled.

Volumes V3(1), V3(2), V4(1) and V4(2) have already been edited and are only awaiting technical translation before publication.

Distribution Maps of the major plant pests in Africa (Report Y (1984) 39), prepared in loose-leaf form, contain information on 320 different pests reported.. Seventy-two crops are already in Press at the CAB (London). Three Hundred copies have been ordered by the Scientific Secretariat and will be distributed gratis to National Services, Research Institutions and Scientists upon request.

Similarly, the recently edited Coordinated Regulations and the Manual for Phytosanitary Treatment: (Report Y (1984) 37) and Report Y (1984)38), have been submitted for printing. Copies will also be distributed in the same manner as the maps.

Further contacts are being made to select new scientific articles on phytosanitary matters for publication in the Review.

Issues of our Periodical, Monthly News could not be printed earlier because of the tight schedule of the Scientific Secretariat. However, nine of the twelve monthly issues were distributed, and attempts are being made to reactivate and assure the effective printing of future issues.

#### 6. Inter-African Coordinated Regulations and Manual for Phytosanitary Treatment in Africa

- (a) The IAPSC work programme entailed the preparation of two documents entitled:

- A(1): Inter-African Coordinated Phytosanitary Regulations
- A(2): Manual for Phytosanitary Treatment in Africa

- (b) Other activities of the Secretariat included the preparation of two volumes as contained in Reports Y (1984) 37 and 38.
- (c) The above-mentioned activities were also aimed at collecting additional technical data from Member States and Scientific Research Institutes with a view to improving and facilitating implementation of the technical regulations stipulated in the two Documents.
- (d) The Document entitled: Manual for Phytosanitary Treatment in Africa will be distributed in the same way as other scientific publications of the Secretariat.

#### 7. Technical Liaison Visits

Technical missions included in the programme were not undertaken due to the tight schedule of the only specialized staff at the Secretariat; the vacant posts of other specialized staff have not yet been filled. These missions include those to Somalia, Zimbabwe and the Regional Phytosanitary Training Centres.

Activities will be intensified once the number of technical staff strength at the Scientific Secretariat is increased. Until such time, the IAPSC will continue to make use of the Reports of technical activities carried out by FAO officials in Member Countries and their recommendations with a view to improving phytosanitary services.

#### 8. Improvement in the Exchange of Phytosanitary Information in Africa

- (a) Contacts were made with seven similar Regional and International Phytosanitary Organizations (Document Y (1984) 20 (10) Page 24) with which it has established phytosanitary information exchange network via:

- joint phytosanitary conferences,
- correspondences,
- scientific reviews, and
- circulars

Data collected from these is summarized and circulated to all Member States.

In this connection, the Secretariat has prepared the following documents based on the Reports and Recommendations from joint conferences for the attention of Member States.

Documents: Y (1984) 27

Y (1984) 30

Y (1984) 34

(b) Regional and International Agencies and Technical Institutions

USAID - CIRARD (GERDAT) - GTZ - etc. with which the Secretariat organized joint technical phytosanitary meetings; Reports and Recommendations are contained in Report Y (1984) 13 which has been circulated to Member States.

Other proposed meetings are listed in Report Y (1984) 45.

(c) National Phytosanitary Related Agronomic Research Institutes

- c.1. The 150 National Agronomic Research Centres which were counted recently come under this category. They collaborate and maintain contacts with IAPSC which in most cases, lead to the exchange of technical information which is disseminated to Member Countries.
- c.2. The Institutes publish information in the form of summaries or scientific articles are published in the "Africa Plant Protection Journal" or in the "Monthly News" periodical.

9. Strengthening National Phytosanitary Services of OAU Member States

National services are the arm of the IAPSC structure at the national level. In this regard they carry out all activities contained in the IAPSC work programme.

The services should therefore be endowed with the necessary resources in terms of staff and equipment for the effective implementation of phytosanitary activities in their respective countries in accordance with the terms of the Phytosanitary Convention and the Coordinated Phytosanitary Regulations for Africa.

(a) The proposed aims are to provide Phytosanitary Services with:

- specialized staff trained in the different phytosanitary disciplines to facilitate technical studies of problems in their areas;
  - appropriate technical equipment for the above-mentioned technical studies;
  - technical data needed for the implementation of their respective work programmes.
- (b) To sensitize technical authorities in each country of the need to set up national plant protection structures.
  - (c) To help plant protection officials up date their knowledge in phytosanitary disciplines through the organization of Seminars on pest and disease control topics.
  - (d) To disseminate scientific and technical information on preventive and control measures of pests and diseases identified on crops in Member Countries or Regions.

Specific programmes on training and specialization, drawn up within the framework of Regional Phytosanitary Training as well as those established by the IAPSC, International Research Agencies and Institutes in and outside Africa including: CAB, IRHO, IRCT, IFAC, GTZ, DANIDA, CIRI, ICRISAT, CIMMYT, etc., have taken appropriate measures.

Other technical activities undertaken to strengthen the Secretariat are contained in the following documents:

- Y (1984) 42
- Y (1984) 88
- Y (1984) 89

#### IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF JOINT PROJECTS

<u>Number</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Theme</u>
1	JP 29	Phytosanitary Training and Quarantine
2	JP 33	Map of the Major Plant Pests in Africa
3	JP 34	Establishment of Networks of Phytosanitary Laboratories in Africa
4	JP 35	Pesticides in Agriculture and Forestry
5	JP 36	Post-harvest Losses in Agriculture in Africa
6	JP 38	Control of Infestations of the beetle, <u>(phenacoccus maniboti)</u> and green mite <u>(mononychellus tajajoa)</u> on Cassava in Africa
7	JP 39	Establishment of an African Phytosanitary Research and Training Centre
8	JP 40	Drawing up of lists (A1) Pests of zero tolerance for Africa (A2) identified on the continent and which should be strictly controlled.

##### 1. JP 29:

Details of activities undertaken under the auspices of this project appear in Chapter 1 of this document, and are the subject of the following separate Reports:

Y (1984) 02	Y (1984) 24
Y (1984) 03	Y (1984) 37
Y (1984) 04	Y (1984) 38
Y (1984) 08	Y (1984) 39
Y (1984) 21	Y (1984) 44
Y (1984) 22	Y (1984) 46

distributed to OAU Member States.

2. JP 33: Maps of Major Crop Pests in Africa

- (a) The duty assigned the IAPSC under the auspices of this joint project is to prepare distribution maps of pests that affect the agricultural and forestry economy of the continent.
- (b) Activities in this regard started with a detailed inventory of pests that attack plants, plant parts and vegetable products. The data collected has been submitted to the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux (CAB) in London (UK) for production of the maps.
- (c) Separate maps shall be drawn for each pest and the affected countries indicated by black dots. The first set will consist of distribution maps of 320 pests reported to cause economic problems to agriculture and forestry on the continent.
- (d) Each map will provide detailed scientific and technical information on pests, host plants, degree of infestation, distribution of the pest in Africa, selected bibliographic references and regulations on the pest governing movement of host plants in Africa.
- (e) The final document which will be in loose-leaf form and over 100 pages big shall be available in October.

3. JP 34: Network of Phytosanitary Laboratories in Africa

- (a) Activities first started with an inventory and preparation of a detailed list of operational agronomic laboratories in Africa, a total of 150 of them were reported in 42 Member countries.
- (b) A similar inventory was made, according to country and region, of laboratories involved in phytosanitary research on crops in their respective countries or regions.
- (c) As soon as the list is drawn up, the Scientific Secretariat will assess on-going research programs in these centres (Laboratories) according to phytosanitary discipline and the importance and technical possibilities of identifying one of these facilities for research purposes on a sub-regional or regional basis.

4. JP 35: Pesticides

Most of the pesticides used in Africa are developed by Scientific Institutions outside Africa. In most cases only the active ingredients are imported into Africa for compounding and distribution.

In the light of these considerations, the IAPSC has undertaken the following actions as regards:

Producer Countries - (Western Countries)

Contacts were made with a view to obtaining detailed lists of pesticides prohibited in agriculture and forestry in the country of origin and drawing up a summary table of these products to be disseminated to Member Countries.

The technical requirements of Recommendation No. 22 of the Fifteenth General Meeting formulated for their attention were circulated to them.

African Member Countries

Recommendation No. 22 was widely disseminated to Member Countries for consideration. A detailed inventory of pesticides in circulation was made with a view to preparing a Register of pesticides in circulation in Africa. On-going activities include the setting up of National Committees of Experts on agricultural pesticides in Member Countries from whose ranks Members of the African Committees of Experts will be drawn, Report Y. (1984) 32.

Furthermore, the IAPSC has not set up Regional Groups of Experts who will be called upon as the need arises for meetings or conferences on pesticide problems in the area. The Regional Committees will be guided by the IAPSC Scientific Secretariat.

The first meeting of the Committee will deal with the draft model legislation to govern the compounding, circulation, storage and use of pesticides in Member Countries. This exercise has to be completed and submitted to Member Countries for consideration before the Sixteenth General Meeting of the IAPSC.

5. JP 36: Control of Post-Harvest Losses

Activities include:

- (a) The organization of Inter-African Seminars on the following topics:

"Rodents and bird pests in agriculture, forestry in public health in Africa" (Document Y(1984) 18)

"Control of Trogoderma granarium and Prostephanus truncatus infestations on cereals in Africa" (Document Y (1984) 25)

- (b) Surveys on major pests of stored products in Africa in order to develop technical control methods and prepare draft legislation or regulations to govern the international movement of products from infested countries. These activities are in progress.

- (c) The technical data collected will be used in setting up networks of operational regional laboratories in Africa in the following disciplines:
- seed health testing;
  - biological control in agriculture;
  - biochemistry (pesticides);
  - plant pathology;
  - weed sciences; and
  - nematology.
- (d) Close technical collaboration has been established between the FAO Seed Department and the IAPSC to jointly set up these Units at the national and regional levels in Africa.
- (e) The problem of introducing and circulating pathogens through the exchange of seed consignments is of importance to the IAPSC considering the growing rate of movement of seeds in the world and the ease with which pests and diseases are introduced into new areas and how they adapt to the new environment.

The Scientific Secretariat has thus, in addition to the activities indicated in items (a) to (e) above, contacted DANIDA and other foreign technical agencies, namely, Institut National de Recherche Agronomique (INRA) France, and the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) to:

- technically and materially strengthen the seed health testing laboratory at Ibadan (Nigeria), the only operational laboratory in Africa;
- organize a joint seminar on:  
"The Standardization of the technical methods or procedures for the detection of seed-borne pathogens."

for the benefit of Member Countries. To this end, the IAPSC has prepared a detailed list of seed-borne pests and diseases (Report 7 (1984) 06).

The project also plans to build a seed health testing laboratory in each of the following regional plant quarantine stations:

- Alexandria (Egypt)
- Ambatobe (Madagascar)
- Bvumbe (Malawi)
- Muguga (Kenya)
- Maradi (Niger)

6. JP 38: -Control of Phenacoccus manihoti and Mononychellus  
tanjajoa infestations on Cassava in Africa

Reports Y (1984) 09, Y (1984) 33 and 41.

The mission of the IAPSC is summarized as follows:

- Control of infestations of the beetle (Phenacoccus manihoti) and the green mite (Mononychellus tanjajoa) on Cassava in Africa;
- Organization of surveys on crop pests which can be controlled biologically;
- Collaboration with National Research Institutes to undertake a detailed inventory of existing biological control methods and study their eventual use in Africa.

The status report on the implementation of these tasks is included in Reports Nos. Y (1984) 09, Y (1984) 33 and Y (1984) 41 relating to biological control of Phenacoccus manihoti and Mononychellus tanjajoa infestations on cassava in Africa.

7. JP 39: Establishment of an African Phytosanitary Research and  
Training Centre

The project appraisal by Cooperation Development of Agriculture (CDA) represented by the German Foundation for International Development (ZEL) is contained in Reports Y (1984) 08 and Y (1984) 09 relating to the Recommendation of the Forty-first Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 25 February to 5 March 1985.

It is intended to establish an institution in Africa for training senior staff involved in design and research work for national phytosanitary services and institutes.

Scientific and technical consultation will be necessary to update this project in accordance with the above-mentioned Recommendation.

The Centre will contribute in strengthening the manpower of the above listed services and institutes by providing them every one or two years with a good number of trainer senior technical staff required for enhanced technical counselling of farmers of Member States. This will consequently lead to improved agricultural production, the ultimate objective of the IAPSC action within the Lagos Plan of Action.

8. JP 40: Preparation of Lists of Pests and Diseases

These include lists:

A(1) of 0 (zero) tolerance for Africa and A(2) reported in Africa on which measures have to be taken to limit them to the countries and regions where reported.



The Coordinated Phytosanitary Regulations for Africa govern the introduction, movement and use of plants, plant parts and vegetable products from outside the continent. Like the regulations in force in Member Countries, and similar International Phytosanitary Organizations, they stipulate the technical conditions necessary for introducing these materials into Member Countries.

The list contained in Document Y (1984) 37 includes organisms (pests and diseases) not yet reported in Africa and others which although reported on the continent are not widespread. Technical and regulatory measures have to be taken to stop their spread and to control them.

Lastly, the data contained in the lists will be used in preparing National Regulations and subsequently to revise the Inter-African Phytosanitary Convention of the OAU.

#### V. INTER-AFRICAN PHYTOSANITARY INSPECTION

Africa has an Inter-African Phytosanitary Convention, the initial text of which was the subject of Resolution No. C/N Res. 119 (IX) of the Ninth Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers. It was approved by the Heads of State and Government at the Kinshasa (Zaire) Summit in September 1967. This text is modelled after the FAO International Phytosanitary Convention and covers the 50 Member Countries of the Organization of African Unity.

In approving this text, the Heads of State and Government committed themselves, within the framework of their respective territories, to:

- (a) Prevent the introduction of disease, harmful insects and other crop pests into all regions of Africa;
- (b) Eliminate or control disease, harmful insects and other dangerous pests in all infested regions in Africa;
- (c) Prevent the spread of the diseases, harmful insects and other crop pests to other territories of these regions;
- (d) At least enforce the measures deemed necessary by the OAU for the importation of plants and to that effect, take the appropriate legislative and regulatory steps within the territories of Member States;
- (e) Take all the quarantine, control or inspection measures and any others deemed necessary by the OAU in regard to living organisms, plants, plant parts, seeds, soils, compost and packing materials including containers and all other materials whose importation the OAU declares is harmful for agriculture in the African Region;
- (f) Prohibit the importation of all living organisms, plants, plant parts, seeds, soils, compost or packing material including containers and any other items whose introduction into the African Region the OAU may wish to prohibit for a period of time; and
- (g) Take all the measures necessary to effectively control, in Member Territories, the plant diseases, harmful insects and other crop pests, which, in the opinion of the OAU, constitute or are likely to constitute a serious menace to Africa.

In the light of the foregoing, the OAU approved for the continent, the Coordinated Phytosanitary Regulations drawn up by Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (Article 2 of the above-cited Convention).

The measures stipulated in the Phytosanitary Convention and the Coordinated Phytosanitary Regulations have to be practically implemented to ensure adequate phytosanitary coverage of the continent.

The IAPSC remains the technical Phytosanitary instrument of the OAU charged with overseeing the implementation of regulatory, technical and legislative measures, in Africa, as stipulated in the Convention, the Coordinated Phytosanitary Regulations and professional practice of all Phytosanitary scientists in agriculture and forestry in Africa.

The assigned tasks of the IAPSC in terms of phytosanitary inspection of the continent are summarized as follows:

- follow-up the report by Member States of the phytosanitary commitments made when they approved the Convention;
- prepare technical phytosanitary measures and control their implementation as stipulated in the Convention, the Coordinated Regulations and the professional practice on crop protection.

Control of application is practically undertaken via:

- Member Countries of the OAU,
- International Institutes of Agronomic and Agricultural Research
- agricultural and Forestry Technical Agencies,
- Sub-regional or Regional Organizations in charge of research operations and extension of their phytosanitary research results,
- all Scientific Associations with a bias towards agriculture,
- any organization or scientist involved in research on methods related to the improvement of agricultural and forestry production in Africa,
- the search for technical and regulatory means for phytosanitary protection of the continent.

## VI.

### FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE IAPSC

These are to:

1. Ensure that each Member Country has national facilities to:
  - (a) implement all the technical and regulatory provisions of the Convention and Coordinated Phytosanitary Regulations for Africa;
  - (b) timely intercept and destroy, any inadvertently introduced foreign pests and diseases;

- (c) locally train senior design and execution staff in all agriculture and forestry related phytosanitary disciplines;
- (d) study the biology and technical methods of crop pests and diseases;
- (e) set up national phytosanitary forecasting system.
- (f) strengthen phytosanitary inspection activities in national territories;
- (g) advise on equipment, study and treatment materials in agriculture and forestry; etc.

2. Ensure that the Scientific Secretariat of the IAPSC has:

- (a) enough potential in terms of trained staff to study and technically coordinate control of plant pests and diseases;
- (b) operational technical Committees of Experts set up according to discipline, to meet the technical demands for the study and control of infestations of plant pests and diseases on crops;
- (c) computerized phytosanitary information service;
- (d) a library with adequate scientific and technical accessions on tropical phytosanitary problems; and
- (e) an African biological control service in Agriculture and Forestry.

3. Maintain at the International level:

- (a) close scientific contacts and exchange of information with similar regional organisations and scientific institutes of phytosanitary research; and,
- (b) participate in international conferences on phytosanitary matters.

1986-02

# Report by the Scientific Secretary of the IAPSC on: The Assessment of Progress Made in the Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in the Phytosanitary Field

Organization of African Unity

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