

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Regional Workshop for Africa (2025)



REPORT 26–29 August 2025, Brazzaville (Republic of Congo)

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1. Opening of the Session and Introduction

- [1] The 2025 IPPC Regional Workshop took place from 26-29 August at the Grand Hotel de Kintele in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo. The IPPC secretariat organized the workshop with the Inter-African Phytosanitary Council of the African Union (AU-IAPSC), the FAO Office in Republic of Congo, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of Republic of Congo
- [2] 56 participants attended the workshop. This included delegates from Contracting Parties, representatives from the Standards Committee (SC) and Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC), FAO office staff, international and national organization representatives, and private sector members from the Republic of Congo.
- [3] The regional workshops have three main purposes:
 - 1) Countries in the region discuss and comment on draft ISPMs, International Standards on Phytosanitary Measures specifications, Commission on Phytosanitary Measures recommendations, and draft implementation documents.
 - 2) Countries strengthen their phytosanitary capabilities and learn about technical resources that support IPPC and ISPM implementation
 - 3) Participants share information, exchange best practices, and discuss their national and regional implementation experiences.

2. Meeting Arrangements

- [4] The opening ceremony was marked by four speeches.
- [5] Beth BECHDOL, FAO Deputy Director-General, opened the 2025 IPPC Regional Workshop, noting its alignment with FAO's 80th anniversary and emphasizing plant protection's central role in food security. She outlined the workshop's purpose as strengthening capacity for international standards implementation and facilitating knowledge exchange among plant protection organizations. She highlighted the growing urgency of regional cooperation given escalating threats from climate change, global trade expansion, and emerging pests. The agenda included reviewing draft standards for commodities like banana and taro, addressing implementation challenges, and discussing emerging solutions. She emphasized that participants' regional expertise is essential for developing an adaptive, science-based global phytosanitary system.
- [6] Jeannot MBOUROU, Managing Director of the Comité Inter-États des Pesticides de l'Afrique Centrale (CPAC), welcomed participants and expressed appreciation to the Republic of Congo as host country. He emphasized CPAC's mandate to support its member states in strengthening phytosanitary systems aligned with international standards, noting agriculture's importance to regional livelihoods and its vulnerability to pests, climate change, and weak controls. He highlighted CPAC's strategy of boosting productivity, improving quality, reducing losses, and minimizing environmental impacts, and called on NPPOs to respect international standards to prevent costly pest incursions. He reaffirmed CPAC's commitment to regional cooperation and encouraged participants to actively contribute to the Workshop's discussions.
- [7] Saliou NIASSEY, Coordinator of the African Union Inter-African Phytosanitary Council (AU-IAPSC), expressed appreciation to the IPPC and FAO for their collaboration and efforts in organizing the African Regional Workshop. He emphasized the importance of solidarity across the African continent in supporting one another to combat pests and invasive species. Dr. Niassy highlighted that this year's Workshop provides a valuable opportunity to discuss plant health

issues guided by science and in alignment with the IPPC Strategic Framework. He further encouraged NPPOs and countries to strengthen collaboration in promoting plant health across the region.

- [8] On behalf of H.E. Paul Valentin NGOBO, Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Pascal Robin ONGOKA, Director of Cabinet welcomed participants to the IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa. He emphasized that plants are the foundation of life and food security, providing 80% of food consumed and 98% of the oxygen produced, yet pests destroy up to 40% of crops annually, causing global losses estimated at over USD 220 billion. He underlined that climate change and increased trade are accelerating the spread of new pests and diseases, threatening biodiversity, rural livelihoods, and economic stability.
- [9] He highlighted the vision of the President of the Republic of Congo, H.E. Denis Sassou Nguesso, in promoting Protected Agricultural Zones (ZAP) nationwide, implemented by Minister Ngobo, as a key measure to strengthen agricultural resilience. The Workshop was described as timely, offering a platform for collective recommendations on draft ISPMs, trade facilitation, and environmental protection. He urged participants to engage with determination and professionalism to ensure successful outcomes. The speech concluded with gratitude to the IPPC Secretariat, AU-IAPSC, FAO-Congo, and all contributors, before officially declaring the Workshop open.
- [10] Participants introduced themselves by name, country, and institutional affiliation. The introductions reflected the wide regional representation and set up a collaborative tone for the Workshop.
- [11] The opening ceremony ended with the traditional group photo.

2.1. Election of Chair and Rapporteur

- [12] Bienvenu NTSOUANVA (Republic of the Congo) was elected as Chair of the meeting. Danin Glory Flancel BASSA NGOUALLA (Republic of the Congo), Rodax OKANDZE (Republic of the Congo), Olive Parfaite BOUDZOU MOU MASSIKA (Republic of the Congo) and Glodie Emnick SAMBA TSIKA BAKAMOV (Republic of the Congo) were elected as rapporteurs of the meeting.

2.2. Adoption of the Agenda

- [13] The agenda of the meeting was adopted without amendments. The agenda is attached to the report of the regional workshop in Annex 1.

3. Administrative Matters

3.1. List of Participants and Security Information.

- [14] The list of participants is attached to the report of the regional workshop in Annex 2.
- [15] Participants were provided with security information regarding their stay in the Republic of Congo. They were advised to remain vigilant, take appropriate precautions, and avoid exposing valuables or behaviours that might attract unwanted attention. The briefing emphasized the importance of exercising caution in public areas and following local guidance to minimize risks. Participants were reminded that adopting cautious measures would help ensure their safety and well-being throughout the Workshop.

4. Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues

4.1. Governance and strategy (CPM, CPM Bureau)

- [16] The secretariat provided an overview of governance and strategic matters, including updates on the implementation of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030. Progress was highlighted on cross-cutting initiatives, such as enhancing contracting parties' engagement and strengthening collaboration with regional plant protection organizations. Participants were reminded of the importance of aligning national strategies with the Framework's development agenda items. The session emphasized collective responsibility for sustaining IPPC's global relevance and impact.

4.2. Update from Standards Committee (SC)

- [17] The Standards Committee (SC) reported on its 2025 work programme, including the approval of several draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) for consultation. Key issues included revisions to ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates), ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection), and ISPM 26 (Fruit fly pest free areas). The SC also developed a strategy for evaluating topics submitted under the ongoing open call for topics, ensuring greater transparency and prioritization of proposals. In addition, the SC initiated a working group on improving the clarity and accessibility of ISPMs. Contracting Parties were encouraged to provide timely and substantive input on draft ISPMs and to submit new topic proposals that address emerging phytosanitary challenges.
- [18] The Workshop recognized and expressed appreciation for the valuable work and commitment of Ms. Alphonsine Louhouari TOKOZABA (Republic of the Congo), who recently completed her term as an SC member. Her contributions were acknowledged as a reflection of Africa's active engagement in the standard-setting process.

4.3. Update from the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)

- [19] The IC presented progress on supporting contracting parties with IPPC implementation and capacity development. Updates covered electronic phytosanitary certification (ePhyto), e-commerce risk pathways, pest outbreak alert systems, and third-party authorization. The Committee also advanced work on the IPPC Plant Health Campus and observatory studies on e-commerce and antimicrobial resistance. Resource challenges were noted, alongside the importance of enhanced collaboration with the Standards Committee.

4.4. Getting in Touch About CPM FG on Climate Change and Phytosanitary Issues

- [20] The secretariat presented the Focus Group on Climate Change and Phytosanitary Issues (FG-CCPI) and shared its achievements, including the publication of a technical resource on climate change impacts, delivery of webinars, and contributions to revisions of ISPM 2 and ISPM 11. A webpage dedicated to climate change and plant health has been launched to consolidate resources. Ongoing tasks for 2025–2026 include completing the Action Plan on Climate Change Impacts on Plant Health and proposing a CPM-20 session on climate change. The Group underscored the importance of integrating climate considerations across IPPC activities to strengthen resilience.

4.5. Getting in Touch about CPM FG on Sea Containers

- [21] The Focus Group on Sea Containers (FGSC) reported on its extended mandate to 2027 and ongoing assessment of CPM Recommendation 06 on sea containers. An international symposium in Rotterdam reviewed container design modifications, showing reduced pest contamination in modified containers. The Group continues to explore regulatory and non-regulatory measures, including custodial responsibility approaches and revisions to the Cargo Transport Units (CTU)

Code. Contracting parties were invited to share inspection and interception data to support evidence-based recommendations.

4.6. Getting in Touch about CPM FG on Plant Health in the Context of One Health

[22] The Focus Group on Plant Health in the Context of One Health presented its activities following its establishment at CPM-18. Work to date has included a preliminary study on plant health contributions to One Health, case studies from IPPC contracting parties, and coordination with relevant FAO and UN bodies. The CPM-19 Science Session highlighted the interlinkages between plant, animal, human, and ecosystem health, with specific discussion on antimicrobial resistance. The Group was tasked with exploring the feasibility of a CPM Recommendation and strengthening IPPC engagement in One Health initiatives.

[23] Participants sought clarification on the criteria applied by the Focus Group on Sea Containers (FGSC) to ensure clean containers, which include container design features, strict cleanliness requirements under the CTU Code, and custodial responsibility throughout the supply chain. Questions were also raised on the prioritization of new IPPC topic proposals, which are evaluated based on their alignment with the IPPC Strategic Framework, feasibility, global relevance, and availability of supporting information. Regarding One Health, the Secretariat explained that countries are encouraged to integrate plant health into their national One Health strategies, strengthen cross-sector collaboration, and share case studies through the IPPC to support global coordination.

5. Normative procedures and draft standards sent for consultation

5.1. Standard setting process

[24] The video representing the main steps in the IPPC development process was shown. The video is available at the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W8zciLFG--8>

5.2. Draft ISPM under 1st Consultation: Draft annex International movement of fresh banana (*Musa* spp.) fruit (2023-028) to ISPM 46 (Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures)

[25] The draft annex provides specific phytosanitary measures for *Musa* spp. to prevent the spread of regulated pests during international trade. It builds on ISPM 37 and outlines host–pest associations, inspection requirements, and systems approaches. Contracting parties were invited to review its technical feasibility and provide comments during the consultation period.

[26] Participants raised several technical comments on the draft annex:

- a) Under Section 2, it was recommended that the Standards Committee (SC) consider the inclusion of banana bunches for international trade.
- b) In Section 2 (Table 1), participants proposed standardizing taxonomic references and including pests of regional concern. They stressed the need for a mechanism to update pest lists regularly to reflect emerging pests such as *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* Tropical Race 4 (TR4) and *Bactrocera dorsalis*, noting that static lists quickly become outdated.
- c) In Section 4 (Table 3), participants recommended that equivalence of measures be explicitly highlighted to allow NPPOs flexibility in applying risk management options. They requested technical guidance or thresholds for determining acceptable physiological maturity (e.g. “hard green”) and harmonized testing methods, since the current reference to “specific physiological stage” is ambiguous.

- d) In Section 4 (Table 5), participants emphasized the need to consider diagnostic and capacity challenges in the implementation of systems approaches. They encouraged regional harmonization to ensure that countries with limited capacity can comply without undue trade restrictions. Finally, the group proposed deleting regional references, since standards and implementation materials are developed globally.

5.3. Draft ISPM under 1st Consultation: Draft annex International movement of fresh taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) for consumption (2023-023) to ISPM 46 (Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures)

[27] The draft annex establishes requirements for taro exports, focusing on mitigating pest risks and ensuring compliance with importing countries' phytosanitary measures. It includes pest risk management approaches, inspection and treatment options, and documentation requirements. It was noted that the draft was approved by the SC for consultation and will be further revised based on country comments.

[28] Participants made the following observations:

- a) In Section 3 (Table 1), taxonomic references should be standardized.
- b) For *Radopholus similis*, participants proposed adding post-harvest hot-water treatment and mandatory cleaning protocols to complement pre-harvest sampling and laboratory testing, as nematodes and soil can remain in corm crevices.
- c) They requested clarification on whether diagnostic testing is required in addition to petiole base removal when viruses are present in the country of origin, noting that viruses are systemic and cannot be eliminated solely through trimming.
- d) In Section 4 (Table 2), participants recommended including a mandatory requirement that corms be soil-free at export (brushing, washing, or equivalent) since soil can harbour pests and pathogens.
- e) They advised removing references to bromomethane (BrM), given its high toxicity and unsuitability for consumer products.
- f) In Appendix 1, participants proposed using the diagram from the first version of the draft ISPM, as it provided clearer information with labelled locations.

5.4. Draft ISPM under 2nd Consultation: Draft revision of ISPM 26 (*Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)*) (2021-010)

[29] The draft revision of ISPM 26 updates requirements for establishing pest free areas for fruit flies (*Tephritidae*). Key revisions include changes to terminology, clarification of the role of sterile insect technique, and removal of impractical timeframes. Appendices were reorganized to retain critical technical information. The SC decided not to annex ISPM 26 to ISPM 4 at this stage, and the standard is under second consultation.

[30] Participants supported revisions but proposed adjustments:

- a) The title should be amended to “Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for tephritid fruit flies for export certification” to emphasize the trade context.
- b) In Section 4, participants proposed deleting references to “commercial” and “non-commercial” and instead aligning with ISPM 37 by referring to host species. They suggested

inserting a reference to “criteria outlined in ISPM 37 (Determination of host status of fruit to fruit flies (*Tephritidae*))”.

- c) In Section 5.3, they requested clarification on minimum buffer zone widths in smallholder-dominated production landscapes, emphasizing the need to consider landscape connectivity and pest pressure, particularly in fragmented orchards.

5.5. Draft ISPM under 2nd Consultation: Draft annex Field inspection (2021-018) to ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection)

[31] The annex provides requirements for field inspection as a phytosanitary measure to verify pest absence and compliance with phytosanitary requirements. Revisions streamlined the text, clarified objectives, and aligned terminology. The SC confirmed that the annex should remain under ISPM 23, while a full revision of ISPM 23 is also under way.

[32] Participants proposed the following refinements:

- a) Clarification should be provided on the sampling plans to be applied in field inspections, similar to methodologies outlined in ISPM 31 for consignments.
- b) The draft should explicitly separate the responsibilities of NPPOs and industry: exporters are responsible for producing pest-free consignments, while NPPOs verify compliance. Without this distinction, liability disputes may arise when pests are intercepted at borders.
- c) Under scope, it should be specified whether inspections target quarantine pests or non-quarantine but monitored pests.
- d) A definition of “dormant stage” should be added to ISPM 5.

5.6. Draft Specification for ISPMs under consultation: Annex Remote audits to ISPM 47 (Audit in the phytosanitary context)

[33] The draft specification introduces guidance for remote audits as a supplement to ISPM 47. Remote audits are intended for situations where in-person audits are impractical, offering flexibility and continuity. The annex will outline methodologies, benefits, limitations, and risks, and will undergo consultation until 30 September 2025.

[34] Key comments included:

- a) Under “Reason for the annex to the standard”, participants recommended explicitly including pest outbreaks as scenarios that may necessitate remote audits, alongside emergencies, financial constraints, and travel restrictions.
- b) In Scope, they proposed clarifying that remote audits may include NPPO-authorized private operators both domestically and abroad.
- c) For “Task”, participants recommended a clearer definition of “remote audit” as an audit conducted partially or fully using ICT without physical presence, distinguishing it from automated reviews.
- d) They suggested adding explicit references to risks and limitations such as unstable internet, power interruptions, and time-zone differences, which are critical in developing-country contexts.

- e) Minimum ICT security requirements should be included, covering data transmission, recording, and storage, to safeguard sensitive phytosanitary information.

5.7. Draft Specification for ISPMs under consultation: Revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates)

[35] The revision of ISPM 12 aims to harmonize requirements for both paper and electronic phytosanitary certificates (ePhytos). It clarifies procedures for re-export, long-term storage, and multiple inspections, and ensures consistency in security and authentication measures. The specification is under consultation until 30 September 2025.

[36] Participants noted:

- a) The revision should provide clear instructions on NPPO responsibilities in re-export inspections and establish standardized verification protocols to detect fraudulent phytosanitary certificates, including the use of QR codes and watermarking.
- b) For harmonizing paper and electronic certificates, the draft should account for technical, institutional, and strategic differences across countries to ensure digital security.

5.8. Draft Specification for ISPMs under consultation: Revision of ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection)

[37] The revision updates ISPM 23 to align with current ISPM 5 definitions and modern inspection practices. It clarifies inspection and compliance procedures, integrates the forthcoming annex on field inspection, and ensures consistency across standards.

[38] Participants proposed that in addition to documentary checks and identity verification, health aspects should also be explicitly considered within the inspection process.

5.9. Discussion on Rethinking ISPMs

[39] The Secretariat introduced the agenda item on rethinking International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), noting ongoing discussions on their readability, clarity, and accessibility. The presentation outlined current challenges, such as technical complexity, lengthy texts, and difficulties in interpretation and translation. Options proposed for improvement included drafting ISPMs in plain language, restructuring content, and using summaries, digital tools, or layered formats to make standards easier to use.

[40] Participants welcomed the initiative and underscored the importance of rethinking ISPMs to ensure they are not only technically sound but also accessible to all Contracting Parties. It was highlighted that while the content of ISPMs is solid, many standards require in-depth reading before their requirements can be fully understood. To improve usability, participants emphasized that ISPMs should begin with concise summaries that clearly outline their purpose and key requirements, enabling readers to quickly understand the standard's intent before engaging with the detailed text.

[41] The African region further stressed the need for greater representation in the drafting stages of ISPMs, noting that specific requirements and challenges faced by African NPPOs are often underrepresented. Questions were raised about how standards are interpreted and whether all countries have equal capacity to apply them once adopted. To address this, participants encouraged African NPPOs to strengthen collaboration with local stakeholders, including academia, research institutions, and industry, to consolidate substantial and technically informed comments during consultations.

- [42] Participants also underlined the crucial role of IPPC official contact points as the link between the IPPC and contracting parties. Contact points should ensure timely dissemination of information to national stakeholders, enabling broader awareness and engagement in the standard-setting process. It was also noted that Africa has regional bodies for standardization, and their experience and output should be better leveraged to align national and regional standards with international ones.
- [43] Recommendations made by the African Regional Workshop are highlighted in section 11, Adoption of meeting recommendations.

6. Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/ RPPOs

6.1. Addressing phytosanitary issues for enhanced market access in Southern Africa

- [44] The Workshop received a detailed update on the EU-funded project Support Towards the Operationalization of the Regional Agricultural Policy (STOSAR), Phase I (2019–2024), implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat and 16 Member States. With a budget of USD 7.77 million, the project developed and ratified five regional pest management strategies (Fall Armyworm, Tomato Leaf Miner, *Bactrocera dorsalis* Fruit Fly, Banana Fusarium Wilt Tropical Race 4 (TR4), and Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease), trained 876 staff of National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs), and strengthened laboratories, surveillance tools (including drones and pheromone traps), and pest risk analysis capacity. Achievements included Tanzania gaining avocado market access to India, South Africa, and China, and Namibia securing blueberry exports to the EU. STOSAR also produced key policy briefs, developed a Regional Guide for Phytosanitary Import/Export Inspection and Decision-Making, and co-hosted an international conference on Fusarium Wilt TR4. Phase II (2024–2028), with an EU investment of USD 10 million, will expand support by rolling out the Generic ePhyto National System (GeNS), establishing digital pest surveillance systems, preventing the spread of TR4 and Goss's Wilt, and developing market access action plans in all SADC Member States. Lessons learned highlighted the value of partnerships with Centres of Excellence (ARC, Eduardo Mondlane University, Stellenbosch University, and CABI), stakeholder buy-in for sustainability, close collaboration with SADC technical structures, and regional cross-learning to meet market access requirements

6.2. Update on AU IAPSC activities

- [45] AU-IAPSC reported on its mandate to coordinate plant health activities across AU Member States, highlighting priorities of safeguarding agriculture, enabling safe trade, and protecting livelihoods. Key 2024–2025 activities included coordinated workshops on Banana Bunchy Top Disease (BBTD) and Fusarium Wilt TR4, hands-on training on pest modelling in Douala, and development of phytosanitary protocols for potato pests under STDF support. AU-IAPSC also engaged in major international fora such as the RPPO Technical Consultation (Panama), the IPPC-COLEAD project workshop (Rome), and the IPPC Strategic Planning Group meeting. It further collaborated with partners at IITA, Ibadan on germplasm exchange and contributed to the AAIS Conference in Lusaka. The update emphasized AU-IAPSC's strategic role in regulatory harmonization, biopesticide innovation, early warning systems, and NPPO capacity building, while noting persistent challenges including invasive pests (Fall Armyworm, TR4, fruit flies), weak diagnostic infrastructure, limited resources, and fragmented regulations

6.3. Surveillance and management of fruit flies

- [46] The presentation delivered by the Coordinator of AU-IAPSC provided a comprehensive overview of the adoption and impact of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies targeting fruit flies

across 30 African countries. The IPM package includes methods such as protein bait, biopesticides, field sanitation, sterile insect technique, male annihilation, parasitoid releases, and trapping systems. Survey results from 290 stakeholders revealed that field sanitation is the most widely adopted intervention, with moderate uptake of other techniques. Despite over 101 million individuals benefiting from these technologies, this accounts for only 17% of the potential beneficiaries. Key barriers to adoption include limited awareness, inadequate training, poor access to IPM products, and minimal private sector involvement. Country-specific insights showed satisfactory uptake in Zimbabwe, while Malawi, Zambia, and Mozambique lag behind. The presentation concluded with recommendations to improve access through private sector engagement, harmonize product registration, and strengthen farmer training via multi-institutional partnerships.

6.4. Report on armyworm and locust outbreaks in Southern Africa

[47] FAO Subregional Office for Southern Africa, Harare, Zimbabwe reported that between January and May 2025, Southern Africa experienced severe outbreaks of African armyworm (AAW) and locusts, compounded by Fall armyworm (FAW) damage. Widespread infestations affected staple crops and rangelands across Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa, with Malawi alone reporting damage on 24,456 ha of maize and Zimbabwe confirming outbreaks in all eight rural provinces. Locust outbreaks, including African Migratory and Red Locusts, were recorded in Zambia, Botswana, Namibia, and Madagascar, threatening winter wheat, horticulture, and grazing lands. Governments and IRLCO-CSA responded with chemical and biopesticide control, though challenges included equipment shortages, inaccessible terrain, weak surveillance, and limited regional coordination. The outbreaks aggravated food insecurity in drought-affected areas, with livestock feed shortages and increased risks of IPC Phase 3 conditions. FAO has initiated a regional preparedness and response plan, promoting early warning systems, rapid deployment of control agents, safe pesticide use, and coordinated cross-border operations, while warning that recent Red Locust resurgence in Zambia poses a major threat for the 2025/26 season.

6.5. Goss's wilt disease of maize: phytosanitary considerations and management strategies

[48] The Workshop received a presentation on Goss's wilt, caused by *Clavibacter nebraskensis* subspecies *nebraskensis*, a bacterial disease first reported in the USA in 1969 and detected in South Africa in January 2025. The pathogen survives in crop residues, spreads via rain, wind, machinery, and human activity, and can cause yield losses of up to 50% in susceptible hybrids, with significant economic and trade impacts. Outbreaks in South Africa led to temporary maize import bans by Botswana and Namibia, underlining the pest's quarantine importance. Though not generally seedborne, rare cases of seed transmission raise phytosanitary concerns. Diagnosis requires field surveillance supported by laboratory testing (molecular assays, microscopy, and culture), with immunostrip tests available for rapid screening. Participants were informed that management strategies should focus on strengthening border inspections, seed certification, regional surveillance, farmer education, and collaborative research to support early detection and effective control. Protecting maize from Goss's wilt was emphasized as vital to safeguarding both livelihoods and regional market access

6.6. Management of *Antigastra catalaunalis*

[49] The Workshop was informed that *Antigastra catalaunalis*, the sesame leaf webber, is the most destructive insect pest of sesame, capable of causing yield losses of 25–100%. The pest damages plants from early growth through capsule formation by webbing leaves, sterilizing flowers, and emptying capsules, which also facilitates entry of pathogens. Eggs are laid on leaves, flowers,

stems, and capsules, with larvae feeding inside plant tissues. Management strategies presented included chemical control (seed treatments and contact/systemic insecticides applied at 14, 35, and 50 days after sowing), cultural practices (using glabrous varieties, crop rotation, intercropping, choice of sowing dates, and residue destruction), mechanical control (manual removal), (biopesticides such as spinosad, Bt, neem, papaya, tobacco extracts, and and biological control (natural enemies such as parasitoids, predators, and nematodes). An integrated pest management approach combining these methods was emphasized as the most effective strategy.

6.7. CPAC activities

[50] The Comité Inter-États des Pesticides de l’Afrique Centrale (CPAC), created by the Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l’Afrique Centrale (CEMAC) in 2007 and based in Yaoundé, reported on its mandate to harmonize pesticide regulation across the six CEMAC countries. CPAC’s mission is to help member states establish phytosanitary measures compatible with international standards, focusing on pesticide registration, capacity building, and monitoring of environmental and health impacts. The presentation highlighted major challenges in the subregion, including the proliferation of illicit and poor-quality pesticides (32.5% of products in circulation), weak or absent national registration systems, porous borders, insufficient legislation, and poor phytosanitary practices.

[51] CPAC has responded by adopting a common pesticide regulation, holding six regional registration sessions (77 pesticides approved and 54 banned), developing tools such as a phytosanitary law guide, inspection manuals, and an agro-ecological map, and creating national pesticide management committees. Future priorities include strengthening governance, establishing a subregional laboratory for pesticide analysis, digitalizing registration processes, intensifying awareness campaigns on good phytosanitary practices, and supporting integrated pest management approaches

6.8. IPPC call for topics: lessons learned and future topic submissions

[52] The Secretariat presented the purpose and progress of the IPPC Call for Topics, which provides Contracting Parties, RPPOs, and stakeholders an opportunity to propose new standards, diagnostic protocols, and implementation resources aligned with global and regional phytosanitary priorities. Lessons learned highlighted the importance of technically sound, well-justified, and globally relevant proposals, while also stressing the need for stronger national coordination and stakeholder engagement to improve the quality of submissions.

[53] Participants were reminded that the Call is open year-round, with proposals evaluated through a strategy developed by the Standards Committee to ensure transparency and prioritization. The Workshop encouraged Contracting Parties to take a proactive role by consolidating comments with external experts and industry, submitting robust proposals, and widely disseminating the open Call to ensure African perspectives are well represented. The Secretariat invited all participants to actively contribute by submitting topics, spreading awareness, and collaborating to shape the next generation of international plant health standards

6.9. Identification of regional IPPC implementation issues to be shared with the IC

[54] The Secretariat explained that while International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) are recognized as high-quality technical standards, contracting parties often face practical challenges when applying them at national level. The Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) oversees activities to support countries in addressing these obstacles, including strengthening NPPO infrastructure, updating legislation through the Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE) process, and developing guides and training resources. IPPC Regional

Workshops play a central role in identifying specific implementation challenges, allowing NPPOs, RPPOs, FAO offices, and the IPPC Secretariat to exchange experiences and propose solutions.

[55] Participants were encouraged to identify ISPMs that present difficulties, document concrete challenges, and propose practical solutions that could form the basis of new guidance materials or training tools. The Secretariat emphasized that submissions under the open Call for Topics should include well-documented implementation issues, enabling the IC to develop targeted support and improve the effectiveness of standards across all regions.

[56] The keys challenges raised by the participants will be shared with the IC for consideration.

6.10. Collaboration with national stakeholders and partners:

EPPAVPA

[57] Entreprise de Production, Protection, Achat et Vente des Produits Agricoles (EPPAVPA), a Congolese agricultural enterprise established in 2013, presented its work in crop production, plant protection, and the supply of quality agricultural inputs and equipment. The company employs 14 permanent staff and over 1,000 indirect agents, and supports producers through training, mechanization, and improved access to inputs. It promotes integrated plant protection combining agronomic practices (crop rotation, resistant varieties), biocontrol methods (pheromone traps, neem, Bt, and other bioextracts), and greenhouse cultivation, with targeted actions against pests such as *Tuta absoluta* and whiteflies. EP2AVPA also leads the national committee for the Cacao of Excellence programme and operates a training centre (C.A.N.T.A.) for youth and students, including collaboration with universities. Challenges include costly banking transactions, delays in maritime transport, and slow port procedures, while future perspectives focus on promoting Congolese agricultural exports through participation in international fairs. The enterprise reaffirmed its openness to collaboration in advancing safe and innovative agricultural development.

CONGOSEM

[58] CONGOSEM, part of the Novalliance Group, presented its role in providing Congolese farmers with adapted products and services to improve crop production. The company supplies a wide range of vegetable seeds (mainly under the TECHNISEM brand), maize and soybean seeds, small agricultural equipment, and other inputs, while also offering training, advice, and technical support to farmers. Challenges include the underdeveloped state of Congolese agriculture, limited consumer bases concentrated in urban areas, delays in customs clearance, and recurrent shortages of foreign currency affecting supplier payments. Looking ahead, CONGOSEM aims to expand nationwide, promote the use of quality agricultural inputs, strengthen training and outreach, and support the development of local livestock and processing industries to boost agricultural production. The company underlined that its ambition goes beyond sales, focusing on supporting the broader development of Congolese agriculture in collaboration with partners such as TECHNISEM, Jardinova, Limagrain, and Seed Co.

7. Moving together from ideas to action

7.1. The IPPC ePhyto Solution

[59] The workshop presented progress on the adoption of the IPPC ePhyto Solution, which facilitates safe, efficient, and paperless trade through electronic phytosanitary certificates. Updates included system enhancements, capacity-building activities, and expansion of participating countries. Success stories demonstrated how ePhyto supports trade facilitation and risk management. Delegates were encouraged to continue onboarding and strengthen IT and regulatory infrastructures to support full implementation.

7.2. IPPC Plant Health Campus

- [60] The secretariat introduced the IPPC Plant Health Campus, a global e-learning platform providing certified training courses, guides, and tools for NPPOs and stakeholders. The platform offers multilingual access and integrates practical modules on diagnostics, surveillance, and standards implementation. It is designed to address training gaps, foster knowledge sharing, and build sustainable capacity. Participants were invited to register, contribute, and use the Campus as a long-term resource.

7.3. Update on TR4 Global Coordination

- [61] The presentation focused on coordinated global efforts to manage *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* Tropical Race 4 (TR4), a severe threat to banana production. Progress was reported on early detection, diagnostic protocols, and capacity development initiatives across affected and at-risk countries. Regional cooperation and research partnerships were highlighted as critical to containing the spread. The session called for sustained investments and cross-border collaboration.

7.4. E-commerce (Preliminary outcomes of the IPPC Observatory Study on E-commerce)

- [62] The Observatory presented findings of its study on e-commerce, which assessed legal frameworks, phytosanitary risk management, and monitoring of online plant trade. Key insights included significant regional disparities, weak border risk management, and limited public awareness. Recommendations stressed capacity building, stronger legal frameworks, and collaboration with customs and postal authorities. The final report will be presented to CPM-20 in 2026.

7.5. Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations (PCE) and latest developments

- [63] The session showcased recent achievements of the PCE programme, including success stories from Africa and Asia, new certified facilitators, and development of tailored national strategies. A roadmap for improving the PCE tool was discussed, focusing on software upgrades, module revision, and integration of gender and youth considerations. Uganda's ability to secure significant external funding based on PCE results was highlighted as a case study. The programme continues to be a cornerstone for strengthening NPPO capacities worldwide.

7.6. National Reporting Obligations

- [64] The secretariat reminded Contracting Parties of their responsibilities under the IPPC to share timely and accurate information on pests, surveillance, and phytosanitary measures. Current challenges include incomplete reporting, outdated contact details, and underutilization of the International Phytosanitary Portal. Planned actions include updating the NROs guide, developing e-learning modules, and activating an IC subgroup to provide targeted support. Countries were encouraged to strengthen compliance with NROs as a foundation for global cooperation.

7.7. IPPC Observatory – overview of the IPPC Third General Survey Questionnaire

- [65] The IPPC Observatory presented plans for the Third General Survey, designed to monitor Contracting Parties' compliance with obligations under the IPPC and ISPMs. Lessons from previous surveys showed the need for a more standardized, data-driven approach. The new survey will focus on legal frameworks, operational systems, and implementation processes, with improved data collection tools and outreach. Results will provide evidence for targeted capacity development and strategic decision-making.

7.8. Africa Phytosanitary Programme (APP)

[66] The APP aims to strengthen NPPO capacities in Africa by leveraging digital technologies for pest surveillance, diagnostics, and data management. Key achievements include the distribution of 500 tablets with specialized software, creation of a GIS hub, and development of 38 pest survey protocols. Training programmes, media outreach, and advocacy activities have raised visibility at national and regional levels. Phase 2 will expand the programme to more countries, focusing on priority pests and resource mobilization.

7.9. Field activity

[67] As part of the Workshop, participants undertook a field visit to the Bikakoudi-AgriCongo horticultural centre, organized in collaboration with the Union des Groupements et Exploitants Agricoles (UGEA). The visit included a presentation on the history and structure of UGEA, its key activities, and the pest and disease control methods used by local farmers. Farmers shared the general and phytosanitary challenges they face, particularly in vegetable production, and discussed innovative approaches being tested to improve crop health. The visit concluded with a guided tour of the fields, where participants observed pest and disease management practices firsthand and engaged in open exchanges with farmers. The activity, coordinated by the NPPO and FAO Congo, provided practical insights into biopesticide use, experimentation, and trapping activities for plant pest management.



8. Conclusions of the Workshop

[68] The Workshop concluded that regional cooperation and effective participation of Contracting Parties are essential for advancing IPPC objectives. Participants emphasized the importance of strengthening NPPO capacities, improving implementation of ISPMs, and addressing emerging challenges such as e-commerce and climate change. The discussions reaffirmed the value of regional workshops in promoting dialogue, sharing experiences, and consolidating inputs on draft standards and implementation issues. The Workshop encouraged continued collaboration with RPPOs, FAO, and the IPPC secretariat to support the achievement of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020–2030.

9. Evaluation of the Workshop

[69] Participants were invited to provide online feedback on the preparation and organization of the regional workshop in order to improve the future IPPC regional workshop. The link to the survey was shared via email and WhatsApp to meeting participants. <https://forms.cloud.microsoft/e/kP3MUTbXwY>.

10. Dates and Venue of the Next Regional Workshop

- [70] The Workshop welcomed the offer of Gabon to host the 2026 IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa. It was agreed that the Workshop will take place in Libreville, Gabon, from 25-28 August 2026. Participants expressed their appreciation to the host country for its commitment and support in organizing the event.
- [71] Gabon is cordially invited to start preparations in collaboration with the IPPC, IASC and FAO as soon as possible in order to identify possible opportunities and challenges in advance.

11. Adoption of meeting recommendations

- [72] The Workshop agreed to reflect the discussions in a summarized format in order to keep the report concise.
- [73] The Workshop reviewed and adopted its recommendations, which will be shared with the IPPC Secretariat, CPM subsidiary bodies, and relevant stakeholders. These recommendations cover regional priorities for standard setting, capacity development, and implementation support. Participants confirmed that the recommendations reflect the discussions held and agreed to make them available through the IPPC website and regional communication channels.
- [74] Recommendations include:

To the National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs)

1. Recognize that the organization of the IPPC Regional Workshop is only meaningful if countries consult with their national stakeholders and submit comments on time before the Regional Workshop. Therefore, to ensure the efficiency of the regional workshop priority will be given to countries that make their submission to documents under consultation. These criteria will be essential and non-negotiable to provide travel assistance to attend the regional workshop in future.
2. Strengthen participation in the ISPM drafting and consultation process by coordinating nationally, engaging external experts, academia, and industry partners, and integrating consultations with stakeholders into regular activities (including virtually). Ensure that comments submitted through the OCS reflect a national consultation and position.
3. Build stronger national mechanisms for early detection, surveillance, and rapid response to pest outbreaks by identifying key actors, resources, and roles for all stakeholders in the phytosanitary system.
4. Actively mobilize resources from governments, regional economic communities, partners, and donors to support the organization of and participation in the IPPC Regional Workshop for Africa.
5. Ensure that the IPPC Official Contact Point information on the International Phytosanitary Portal is up to date and that relevant IPPC information is promptly shared with NPPO staff, national authorities and stakeholders.
6. Improve both the level and frequency of reporting to strengthen compliance with National Reporting Obligations (NROs) and increase use of the International Phytosanitary Portal.

7. Enforce national mechanisms and engage in advocacy for greater recognition of plant health under the One Health approach.
8. Monitor the priority levels of topics proposed for IPPC standards and guides, and use the CPM platform to advocate for raising the priority of topics of interest to the African region.
9. Take advantage of the upcoming IPPC Observatory Third General Survey to provide feedback on challenges and constraints in implementing IPPC and ISPMs at the national level.
10. Include the IPPC Plant health campus as a key component of the national training programme for NPPO staff and promote it to stakeholders including academia.
11. CPs to adopt the use of digital tools such as e-Phyto and surveillance applications to enhance phytosanitary capacity and trade facilitation.

To the Standards Committee (SC)

1. Ensure African SC representatives, as part of their commitment to the region, share recommendations, decisions, and topics approved for consultation immediately after each May SC meeting with AU-IAPSC and NPPOs. This will enable countries to prepare national consultations in advance and be ready to submit comments before the regional workshop.
2. Develop concise ISPMs and adopt plain-language drafting approaches to improve clarity, readability, and usability, and to facilitate advocacy with decision-makers and stakeholders.
3. Communicate clearly with NPPOs on evaluation criteria for new or revised topics submitted during the IPPC open call for Standard and Implementation, and provide feedback on approved, rejected, or deferred topic proposals.

To the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC)

1. Provide targeted capacity-building to strengthen NPPOs' ability to interpret and apply ISPMs, recognizing the varying levels of institutional capacity across countries.
2. Encourage training via the IPPC Plant Health Campus.
3. Incorporate structured feedback from NPPOs, including challenges identified during the regional workshop (e.g., limited surveillance, diagnostics, resources, and institutional support), into IC work programmes.

To the Strategic Planning Group (SPG)

1. Continue evaluating options for rethinking ISPMs, including restructuring, layered formats, and digital tools, while ensuring that African perspectives are included.

To AU-IAPSC

1. Strengthen resource mobilization and partnerships to enable broader participation of countries in the Regional Workshop and assist host countries in building organizational capacity.
2. Support the harmonization of phytosanitary regulations across Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and Member States to reduce trade barriers and improve regional pest management.
3. Support African countries in developing preparedness and contingency plans for pest outbreaks, including cross-border coordination and data sharing.
4. Leverage African standardization bodies to align regional and national standards with ISPMs, ensuring African phytosanitary needs are well represented.
5. Develop key messages and pest-related priorities from the 2025 IPPC Regional Workshop to communicate to national authorities and FAO country offices as major outcomes.
6. Encourage African Contracting Parties to respond to IPPC call to be adequately represented in drafting groups to capture regional priorities.
7. Ensure that Africa is consistently represented in SPG meetings.
8. Encourage CPs to adopt the use of digital tools such as e-Phyto and surveillance applications to enhance phytosanitary capacity and trade facilitation. Strengthen the collaboration between the Commissioner of Agriculture, Rural Development Blue Economy, Sustainable Environment and the IPPC Secretary.

To the IPPC Secretariat

1. Continue facilitating Regional Workshops to consolidate African input into global standard setting and implementation.
2. Provide tailored support to Contracting Parties, recognizing that implementation capacity varies widely, particularly in countries facing challenges with basic ISPM application.
3. Ensure the IPPC Secretary plays an active advocacy role, including visits to countries, to engage Ministers of Agriculture and raise awareness of the critical role of NPPOs.
4. Include, in future IPPC Regional Workshop opening ceremonies, a presentation or video on the IPPC's mission, objectives, and country obligations under the Convention, to raise awareness among authorities and decision-makers.
5. Communicate clearly on the short-term strategy to deploy the Africa Phytosanitary Programme (APP), confirm the implementation of Phase 3, and specify the countries' selection process to ensure transparency for those awaiting inclusion.
6. Mobilize resources towards the adoption of the use of digital tools such as e-Phyto and surveillance applications to enhance phytosanitary capacity and trade facilitation.

To FAO

1. Invite FAO country offices to actively support NPPOs in managing plant health challenges, strengthen their technical capacities, and identify resources to ensure country delegates participate in pre-CPM meetings and IPPC Regional Workshops annually.
2. Invite FAO to address staff turnover within the Secretariat by strengthening institutional memory and continuity mechanisms to guarantee consistent delivery of technical and administrative assistance.

12. Closing of the Workshop

- [75] In closing, the Chair, Mr NTSOUANVA Bienvenu, expressed gratitude to all participants, the IPPC Secretariat, and the Republic of CONGO (host country) for their contributions and commitment to the Brazzaville Workshop. The efforts of NPPO representatives, partners, and international experts were recognized for ensuring constructive discussions and meaningful outcomes. He highlighted that for the Africa region a lot of issues are expressed in terms of challenges linked to the management of plant pests on the one hand and to address the concern of the extremely dangerous obsolete pesticides illegally sold in our region on the other hand. He invited African countries to appropriate the tools of the IPPC, advocate and work at national and regional level to transform these challenges in opportunities.
- [76] Mr Koumba Mouendou Descartes (IPPC Secretariat), expressed gratitude to the Republic of Congo, FAO colleagues, and interpreters for their support in organizing the Regional Workshop for Africa. He noted that over four days, participants engaged in meaningful dialogue on plant health, emphasizing the need for continued awareness, national consultations, and stakeholder involvement. He invited countries to update their IPPC Contact Points, mobilize resources, and advocate for plant health within the One Health approach. The Secretariat encouraged small advocacy efforts, sharing workshop conclusions, and contributing to the development and implementation of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures.
- [77] Ms. Luiza Munyua (AU-IAPSC), reiterated the key discussions of the workshop including the review of draft ISPMs, managing transboundary pests like fruit flies and armyworm, and exploring future topics such as FoC TR4 coordination, e-commerce in plant trade, and the One Health approach. She noted that the workshop emphasized opportunities like the IPPC ePhyto Solution and the Africa Phytosanitary Programme. She invited African delegates to commit to translating recommendations into concrete actions, strengthening resilience, and fostering regional and international collaboration. She expressed her gratitude to hosts and partners, affirming AU-IAPSC's ongoing support for plant health in Africa.
- [78] Ms. Alphonsine Louhouari Tokozaba, Director of Plant Protection, also thanked participants for their active engagement throughout the four days of exchanges, discussions, and knowledge sharing. She highlighted the valuable contributions made in reviewing and proposing amendments to draft ISPMs, as well as in sharing national and international phytosanitary practices. On behalf of Mr. Pascal Robin Ongoka, Director of Cabinet of the Minister of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries of the Republic of Congo, she officially declared the Workshop closed, wishing all participants a safe return home and looking forward to the next Regional Workshop in 2026.

Annex 1: Agenda

No	Item	Presenter / Facilitator	Time (min.)	Document
Day 1: Tuesday 26 August, morning opening session: 09.AM- 12.AM				
1	Opening of the Session	Moderation: IPPC		
1.1	- IPPC Secretariat	DDG Beth BECHDOL	40	Video
	- CPAC Managing Director	Jeannot MBOUROU		In-person
	- AU AIPSC	Saliou NIASSY	25	In-person
	- Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Agriculture	Pascal Robin ONGOKA		In-person
	Coffee-break and group photo			
2	Meeting Arrangements			
2.1	Election of the Chair and the Rapporteur	NPPO Congo	5	
2.2	Adoption of the Agenda	All	5	Doc
3	Administrative Matters	Organizer		
3.1	Participants list	FAO Congo	5	Doc
4.	Updates on Governance and Strategic issues (this will involve presentations, discussion, and questions from workshop's participants)			
4.1	Governance and strategy (CPM, CPM Bureau)	Descartes KOUMBA	20	Doc/PPT
4.2	Update from Standards Committee (SC)	Prudence ATTIPOE	20	PPT
4.3	Update from Implementation and Capacity development Committee (IC)	Lucien KOUAME	20	PPT
4.4	Getting In Touch About CPM FG on Climate Change and Phytosanitary Issues	Emmanuel KRAH	20	PPT
4.5	Getting In Touch About CPM FG on Sea Containers	Emmanuel KRAH	20	PPT
4.6	Getting In Touch About CPM FG on plant health in the context of One Health	Descartes KOUMBA	20	PPT
Day 1: Tuesday 26 August, afternoon session 1.30 PM- 5.00PM				
5	Section 1: Discuss substantive comments on draft standards and recommendations (this will involve presentations, discussion, and questions from workshop's participants)			
5.1	The IPPC standard setting process in a nutshell - Link to video (English)	Emmanuel KRAH	20	PPT +Video
5.2	Draft ISPM under 1st Consultation: Draft annex International movement of fresh banana (<i>Musa</i> spp.) fruit (2023-028) to ISPM 46 (<i>Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures</i>)	Prudence ATTIPOE	60	Presentation
5.3	Draft ISPM under 1st Consultation: Draft annex International movement of fresh taro (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>) for consumption (2023-023) to ISPM 46 (<i>Commodity-specific standards for phytosanitary measures</i>)	Prudence ATTIPOE	60	Presentation
5.4	Draft ISPM under 2nd Consultation: Draft revision of ISPM 26 (Establishment and maintenance of pest free areas for fruit flies (Tephritidae)) (2021-010)	Edouard NYA	40	Presentation

No	Item	Presenter / Facilitator	Time (min.)	Document
Day 2: Wednesday 27 August, morning session 8.30 AM- 12:00 AM				
5.5	Draft ISPM under 2nd Consultation: Draft annex <i>Field inspection</i> (2021-018) to ISPM 23 (<i>Guidelines for inspection</i>)	Edouard NYA	50	Presentation
5.6	Draft Specification for ISPMs under consultation: Annex Remote audits to ISPM 47 (Audit in the phytosanitary context)	Prudence ATTIPOE	50	Presentation
5.7	Draft Specification for ISPMs under consultation: - Revision of ISPM 12 (Phytosanitary certificates)	Prudence ATTIPOE	40	Presentation
5.8	Draft Specification for ISPMs under consultation: - Revision of ISPM 23 (Guidelines for inspection)	Edouard NYA	40	Presentation
Day 2: Wednesday 27 August, afternoon session 1.30 PM – 5:00PM				
5.9	Discussion on Rethinking ISPMs	Emmanuel KRAH	40	Presentation
6	Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/ RPPOs This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the participants			
6.1	Addressing phytosanitary issues for enhanced market access in Southern Africa	Mathew ABANG	30	PPT
6.2	Update on AU IAPSC activities	Luiza MUNYUA	30	PPT
6.3	Surveillance and management of fruit flies	Saliou NIASSY	25	PPT
6.4	Report on armyworm and locust outbreaks in Southern Africa	Peter Chinwada	25	PPT
6.5	Goss's wilt disease of maize: phytosanitary considerations and management strategies	Henry NJOM	25	PPT
Day 3: Thursday 28 August, morning session 8.30 AM -12:00 AM				
6.6	Management of <i>Antigastra catalaunalis</i>	Adizatou KERE	25	PPT
6.7	CPAC activities	Jean Blaise MOUDOU DOU	25	PPT
6.8	IPPC call for topics: lessons learned and future topic submissions	Emmanuel KRAH	30	PPT + Discussion
6.9	Identification of regional IPPC implementation issues to be shared with the IC	Lucien KOUAME / Descartes KOU MBA	30	PPT+ discussion
6.10	Collaboration with national stakeholders and partners - EPPAVPA - CONGOSEM		40	Presentation
7	Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (facilitated session) This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the participants			
7.1	The IPPC ePhyto Solution	Josiah Musili SYANDA	25	Presentation (PPT)
Day 3: Thursday 28 August, afternoon session 1.30 PM– 5:00PM				
7.2	IPPC Plant Health Campus	Descartes KOU MBA	30	Presentation and demo

No	Item	Presenter / Facilitator	Time (min.)	Document
7.3	Update on TR4 Global Coordination	Lucien KOUAME	25	Presentation
7.4	E-commerce (Preliminary outcomes of the IPPC Observatory Study on E-commerce)	Lucien KOUAME	25	Video / Presentation
7.5	Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluations (PCE) and latest developments	Descartes KOUMBA	30	Presentation
7.6	National Reporting Obligations	Descartes KOUMBA	20	Presentation
7.7	IPPC Observatory – overview of the IPPC Third General Survey Questionnaire	Lucien KOUAME	20	Presentation
7.8	Africa Phytosanitary Programme (APP) APP video	Descartes KOUMBA	30	Presentation Video
Day 4: Friday 29 August, Morning session 7.00 AM -11.00 AM				
7.9	Field activity on biopesticides production and experimentation; including plant pests by trapping activities.	Coordinated by the NPPO and FAO Congo	120	Field Visit - EPPAVPA
Day 4: Friday 29 August, Afternoon session 2.00 PM - 5.30 PM				
8	Conclusion of the workshop	Chair	10	
9	Online survey of the workshop	All participants	5	
10	Date and venue of the next regional workshop	Chair	5	
11	Adoption of meeting recommendations	All participants	50	
12	Close of the meeting	Descartes KOUMBA Saliou NIASSY Alponsine LOUHOUARI	20	IPPC Secretariat IAPSC AU Host country (Congo)

Annex 2: Participant List

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56.	CONGOSEM		