



agriculture,
forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

FOR THE

PLANT HEALTH (PHYTOSANITARY) POLICY

2017-2020

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFB	American Foulbrood
APA	Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983)
APAP	Agricultural Policy Action Plan 2015-2020
APHFS	Agricultural Production, Health and Food Safety
CBS	Citrus Black Spot
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFIES	Directorate Food Import and Export Standards
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
DIS	Directorate Inspection Services
DPH	Directorate Plant Health
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EXCO	Departmental Executive Committee
IPAP	Industrial Policy Action Plan
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPMs	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NGP	New Growth Path
NPPOZA	National Plant Protection Organisation of South Africa
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
PIP	Pest Information Package

RAAVC	Revitalizing the Agriculture and Agro-processing Value Chain
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SAEPPRP	South African Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan
STC	Science and Technology Committee
WTO SPS AGREEMENT	World Trade Organisation Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

1. INTRODUCTION

In terms of section 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, *"everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights"*. Within the national agricultural context, the citizens of this country may be deprived of this right should the government not realise and address the challenges through appropriate legislative and policy instruments. It is within this premise, together with relevant international obligations, that the core functions (Annexure A) embodied in the Plant Health (Phytopsanitary) Policy (Annexure B) are to be operationalised through this implementation plan to support an effective South African phytopsanitary regulatory system.

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) is the custodian of the aforementioned mandate in order to prevent the introduction and spread of exotic plant pests and diseases of economic importance. Currently, the phytopsanitary regulatory system of South Africa is administered under the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983) (APA) and its associated regulations. The purpose of the APA is to provide for measures by which agricultural pests may be prevented and combated, and for matters connected therewith. The APA is being reviewed to better align the phytopsanitary regulatory system with current national and international plant health responsibilities and obligations.

The introduction and spread of potentially damaging exotic pests of plants, plant products and related regulated articles in South Africa could have a significantly negative impact on South African bio-security, agricultural and forestry production, food security as well as trade competitiveness. On the other hand, South Africa's ability to deal with regulated pests improves its global competitiveness with respect to trade in plants, plant products and related articles by reducing phytopsanitary risks and facilitating compliance with phytopsanitary import requirements of targeted

export markets. It is of fundamental importance, therefore, for every role-player to ensure that the introduction and spread of exotic plant pests is prevented.

Plants, plant products and related regulated articles are capable of harbouring potentially damaging pests. A plant pest as defined by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products. Two categories of plant pests are directly subject to official regulation, namely quarantine pests and regulated non-quarantine pests. Quarantine pests are pests of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there or which, if present, are not widespread and are officially controlled. On the other hand, regulated non-quarantine pests are pests which are already present in an area: the presence of such pests in plants for planting has an economically unacceptable impact on the intended use of those plants, however, so they are regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party.

Taking cognizance of the above, the DAFF, within which the National Plant Protection Organization of South Africa (NPPOZA) is designated in terms of South Africa's signatory membership of the IPPC, must ensure that plant health regulations or phytosanitary measures are developed. The NPPOZA must ensure that these measures are based on science and the relevant international standards which focus on preventing, controlling and mitigating the introduction, spread and establishment of quarantine pests of plants. This requires inclusive and effective participation from various stakeholders.

The rationale for government's intervention in phytosanitary regulation, therefore, relates to issues of market access, food security and rural development. The loss of export markets incurred due to pest outbreaks has negative consequences for producers, exporters, small-scale farmers, and society in general; this loss may negatively affect the economic growth of South Africa. Plant health in the phytosanitary context is, therefore, a good governance intervention necessary in

order to mitigate the negative impacts of regulated plant pests in the agricultural sector.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this implementation plan is to ensure effective and efficient administration, application and enforcement of phytosanitary measures to manage risks associated with exotic plant pests. It provides for critical core functions, expected outcomes as well as responsible relevant components in the functional areas (Annexure A of this document). The implementation plan will assist in guiding achievement of the overall objectives of the Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy. The policy together with its implementation plan will serve as a national phytosanitary policy framework of the Republic of South Africa to reduce pest risks associated with plants, plant products and related regulated articles relating to international trade and national control.

3. POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 National and international policies and strategies

Within the context of policy framework, the implementation plan of this policy is necessary to assist in addressing and supporting government policy initiatives such as the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), New Growth Path (NGP), Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), National Development Plan (NDP) which is linked to Operation Phakisa, and Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP). These contribute towards job creation, food security and economic growth and development as well as trade facilitation in prioritized commodities.

South Africa is a signatory member of both the World Trade Organisation Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (WTO SPS Agreement) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). It is, therefore, required to

align its phytosanitary legislation and policies with the relevant international and national obligations in order to facilitate safe, fair and free international trade in plants and plant products. As prescribed in Article IV of the IPPC in relation to member countries, this plan will address fundamental issues on how the NPPOZA should discharge its functions to meet overall objectives.

3.2 Linkages with other relevant DAFF plans and strategies of DAFF

This plan should be executed in relation to other relevant plans within the DAFF and the NPPOZA to ensure successful and sustainable implementation of phytosanitary measures. These include:

- The South African Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan
- Draft Sanitary and Phytosanitary Strategy for South Africa
- Biosecurity Promotion and Awareness Plan
- African Invader Fruit Fly Action Plan
- DAFF Strategic Plan.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE PLANT HEALTH (PHYTOSANITARY) POLICY

Within the context of the strategic outcomes as embodied in the DAFF strategic plan, the implementation of the Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy will assist in addressing the MTSF priorities as further outlined in the DAFF strategic plan as well as other government policy initiatives. The focal strategic outcomes are in essence:

- 4- decent employment through inclusive economic growth,
- 7- comprehensive rural development and food security for all,
- 10- environmental assets and natural resources protected and enhanced.

Furthermore, the implementation plan of this policy will support and contribute to the further development of the national phytosanitary regulatory system at all levels

(such as ports of entry/ exit, production-level and postharvest compliance with relevant regulatory measures, as well as research) and create a conducive environment to:

- support safe and free trade,
- support food security initiatives,
- protect plant natural resources,
- support job opportunities/job creation,
- establish new export markets and maintain existing ones,
- enhance economic growth and rural development.

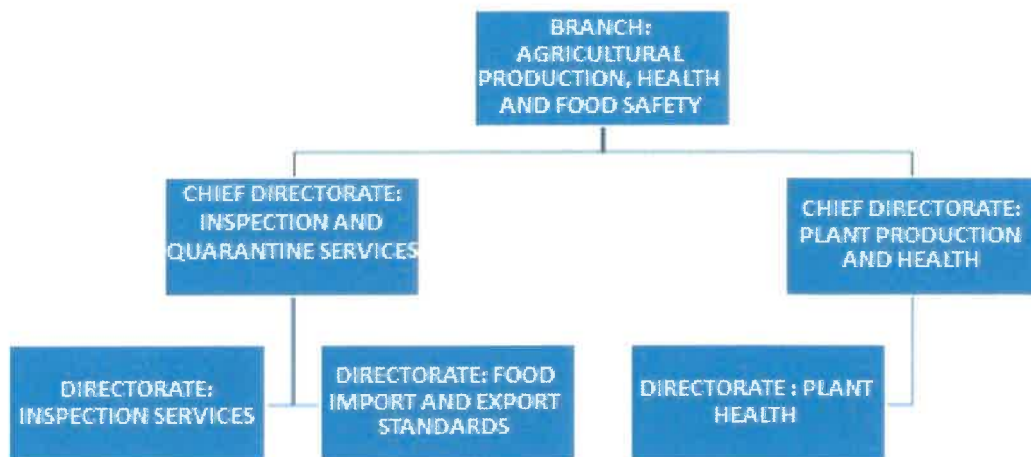
The aim is to achieve the above through effective, technically justified pest risk management in the quest to support export driven economic growth and prevent the introduction and spread of exotic plant pests and diseases into and within the territory of South Africa.

5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 National competency

The implementation of the Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy is vested in the NPPOZA, DAFF, comprising of directorates Plant Health (DPH), Inspection Services (DIS), and Food Import and Export Standards (DFIES). The provision of an NPPO is an obligation in terms of the South Africa's signatory membership of the IPPC.

STRUCTURE OF THE NPPOZA



5.2 Other Government Departments

Specific government departments have a complementary role through application of relevant procedures as covered in the Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2005, and appropriate mechanisms and programmes. At the national level, these are primarily the departments of Trade and Industry (the dti), Environmental Affairs (DEA) and International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO). There is a need for strengthening coordination, alignment and monitoring of programme implementation among the relevant national, provincial and local government departments as well as various other governmental stakeholders.

6. LEGISLATIVE IMPLICATIONS

The Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy is in line with the relevant national and international legislation, i.e. the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and related legislation as well as the WTO SPS Agreement and International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) of the IPPC. The policy assists in guiding the

revision of existing phytosanitary legislation to ensure alignment with the Constitution of South Africa and other post-1994 national legislation as well as the relevant current international (including regional) principles and obligations.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The budget for the implementation plan of the Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy is provided for by DAFF through the relevant directorates within the NPPOZA to the extent that they perform and report on their essential functions in terms of the departmental service catalogue as well as operational and strategic plans. However, resources must keep pace with the need to service a rising number of phytosanitary export markets, ensure import compliance for an increasing variety of commodities from a growing number of source countries, implement a steadily expanding number of international standards and participate in the international standard-setting processes, ensure appropriate pest surveillance as well as enable rapid response to detections of new quarantine pests and keep pace with technological progress in the international trade arena. In addition, other relevant departments, organisations, and institutions should also ensure that there is available budget and required resources for execution of this plan to align with the principle of co-operative governance.
- 7.2 The NPPOZA's mandate and services linked to DAFF's priorities appear to be underfunded, and some unfunded, although they are vital to support safe, fair and sustainable international trade as well as sustainable production (Annexure A). It is, therefore, essential that the DAFF analyses and identifies its priorities, and obtains additional funds during the MTEF prioritisation process in order to maintain phytosanitary capacity proportionate to the needs of its industries, and to effectively execute phytosanitary measures. These include plant pest surveys in order to prevent the introduction,

establishment and spread of regulated pests, as well as phytosanitary compliance inspections in order to maintain export market access.

- 7.3 Quarantine pests are pests of significant potential economic importance that are not yet present in South Africa, or which are not yet widely distributed and are under official control. Increased international trade and travel inevitably increase the risk of pest introductions, even in countries with a long history of strong phytosanitary capacity. The likelihood of pest establishment and extension of geographical range is exacerbated by global warming and climate change. Further, to provide technical justification for the official pest status of South Africa in respect of pests to which quarantine status is attributed, as well as to support the status of officially recognized areas declared free from a specified pest, appropriate pest surveys are required. These aspects underpin the bilateral negotiation of technically justified phytosanitary trade measures.
- 7.4 New pests may be detected in South Africa at any time. To support a proper response, the DPH developed the South African Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan (SAEPPRP) which was approved in 2013 by the relevant DAFF executive committee. Early detection of new pests is critical to enable rapid application of effective control measures and the efficacy of such measures. Pest surveillance is pest specific and needs to be developed in terms of the biology of target pests. Such pests need to be identified and prioritized.
- 7.5 Of concern is the growing list of newly detected plant pests in South Africa some of which have the potential to destroy a season's harvest, or close traditional export markets and limit our capacity to access new markets. Several new pests are reported every year and the NPPOZA has only a limited ability to respond to appropriately these pest detections. Considering the pest outbreaks currently requiring management, it is important that capacity to deal with this be increased if the NPPOZA is to effectively meet its national and international obligations in terms of surveillance and reporting of plant

pests, as well as ensuring that the necessary control actions are in place in terms of contingency measures and rapid response to pest outbreaks. Funding for additional service providers to render surveillance services for regulated pests may need to be considered for timely detection and effective control of such pest outbreaks.

7.6 The official surveys for and/ or control of priority plant pests and diseases which currently include:

- Aster yellow phytoplasmas (grapevine yellows)
- Bacterial blight of potatoes
- Bacterial wilt of potatoes
- Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV)
- Blueberry mites
- *Brevipalpus lewisi* (Citrus flat mite)
- Citrus black spot
- Citrus canker
- Citrus greening: African and Asian strain
- Fall armyworm (FAW; *Spodoptera frugiperda*)
- Golden cyst nematode
- Grapevine moth
- Karnal bunt of wheat
- Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN)
- Panama disease of banana
- Oriental fruit fly (*Bactrocera dorsalis*, formerly known as *B. invadens*)
- *Raoiella indica* (Red Palm Mite)
- Spotted wing drosophila
- Tomato leaf miner (*Tuta absoluta*)
- Wart disease of potatoes

7.7 Control of American foulbrood (AFB) in terms of the Control Measures relating to honey-bees R. 858 of 15 November 2013 until such time that this responsibility is transferred to the relevant DAFF authority (Directorate Animal Health).

7.8 Import control in terms of the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983, and associated regulations, to be strengthened in proportion to the increase in international trade and travel, in order to prevent the introduction and spread of quarantine pests of economic importance.

Directorate Plant Health: budget allocation

Financial Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Compensation of Employees	R24 383 million	R25 770 million	R24 383 million
Goods and Services	R1 637 million	R1 737 million	R1 815 million
Total	R26 million	R27 507 million	R26 198 million

Some details of additional needs are outlined in the Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy document (in paragraph 5.5 on Financial Implications in that document). At that stage the need for an additional R35 million per annum was envisaged. More recently, DAFF put forward a proposal to National Treasury for further strengthening the plant biosecurity system, focused on the DPH mandate. The rationale for that proposal was that development, maintenance and funding of an effective plant biosecurity system both protects the country from new invading plant pests to ensure food security, and also builds confidence among trading partners which leads to increased market access and job creation along the value chain. The various responsibilities requiring additional funding include pest surveillance. These support government initiatives such as revitalizing the agriculture and agro-processing value chain (RAAVC) as well as APAP through providing support to all categories of

producers for economic growth and development. The proposed interventions included the following:

- Implementing the Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy
- Implementing the Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan as and when required
- Maintaining adequate Pest Risk Analysis capacity
- Undertaking national surveys of pests
- Conducting research into existing and emerging pests of concern.

The projected additional annual amount was some R57 million.

Directorate Inspection Services: budget allocation

Financial Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Compensation of Employees	R234 376 million	R241 898 million	R260 298 million
Goods and Services	R18 493 million	R19 607 million	R21 618 million
Total	R252 869 million	R261 505 million	R281 916 million

Regarding pest Diagnostics services, the laboratory equipment being used currently is old and needs to be replaced. Spare parts are no longer available for some of the equipment. Significant amounts of allocated funds are used for constant repairs. In addition, the increase in mite detections in imported plants and plant material necessitates the procurement of a compound microscope for Acarology. Moreover, the rapid global development and advances in scientific methods and diagnostics requires that a real-time PCR machine be procured for genetic analyses. Furthermore, a biosafety cabinet is needed in the mycology section to enable the laboratory to work with fungal pathogens that produce spores, such as CBS, *Monilinia* and *Fusarium*. The mycology laboratory further needs test kits, chemicals, solvents and other laboratory consumables – the escalation in price for these items is more than the increase in the operational budget for the DIS.

Added to the above, DIS is responsible for implementing surveillance programmes in compliance with its legislative mandate, in order to detect, delimit and eradicate new incursions of exotic (quarantine) pests of plants. Due to insufficient funds, some of the activities cannot be conducted regularly which leads to the unauthorized movement of infested fresh produce to the markets and harbours, and potentially all over the country. It is important to note that the detection or occurrence of new pests in the Republic of South Africa (RSA) could result in unacceptable losses in local production, especially in rural production of food, feed and fibre. It may also have serious economic consequences as export markets may be affected.

The risk that South Africa may lose export markets are high if an effective plant commodity import regulatory system is not maintained and international standards and obligations are not adhered to. The DIS needs appropriate capacity, financial support and expertise to respond timeously and effectively to the outbreak of such new exotic plant pests across various agricultural communities, especially those with poor resources. Failure to adequately manage the spread of such pests will particularly affect smallholder producers as they may not have the resources to apply control measures, thus undermining compliance to legislation on preventing the spread of regulated pests within the RSA.

The lack of adequate resources is threatening the maintenance of new export markets and existing markets, thus undermining trade.

Directorate Food Import and Export Food Standards: budget allocation

Financial Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Compensation of Employees	R4 921 million	R5 291 million	R5 688 million
Goods and Services	R250 thousand	R252 thousand	R264 thousand
Total	R5 171 million	R5 543 million	R5 952 million

The item for Goods & Services under the Plant Health Promotion Division is significantly under budgeted in comparison with current needs. The division cannot afford the use of advanced media channels for promotion and awareness of phytosanitary issues and can thus only embark on information days and any other affordable means. Accordingly, awareness coverage is skewed to particular audiences whereas there is a need to educate travellers and community members on phytosanitary import requirements, and educate farmers and extension practitioners on phytosanitary market access and related risk information.

Lack of additional budget allocations is expected to have a negative effect on service delivery.

ANNEXURE A: TABULATED CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT (REGULATED PESTS AND PESTS OF PHYTOSANITARY CONCERN TO TRADING PARTNERS) TO FACILITATE TRADE

**PLANT HEALTH (PHYTOSANITARY) POLICY:
DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

Strategic objective:

- Effective management of biosecurity and related sector risks.

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
1. Training and development of staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify training needs and courses to be attended • Identify officials within respective units to be trained and developed • Develop training manual • Provide in-house training (where necessary) • Secure dates and ensure officials attend the identified course/s • Document training conducted/obtained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated training within the NPPOZA • Well trained personnel within various disciplines 	National and international training conducted/attended	National and international training conducted/attended	National and international training conducted/attended	National and international training conducted/attended	NPPOZA

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
2. Resources mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs identification in accordance with DAFF policies and prescripts Request, purchase or procure required resources appropriately Develop relevant documents for the management of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required resources available, allocated and managed 	Maintained and Managed resources	Maintained and Managed resources	Maintained and Managed resources	Maintained and Managed resources	NPPOZA (DPH, DIS & DFIES)
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
3. Pest Risk Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop or review South African pest risk analysis model Conduct pest risk analyses Draft PRA reports Develop or review phytosanitary import requirements Compile and publish commodity based quarantine pest lists as a result of ongoing PRAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective and efficient phytosanitary measures developed 	Managed plant pest risk	Managed plant pest risk	Managed plant pest risk	Managed plant pest risk	DPH

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile and review national quarantine pest list • Evaluate phytosanitary import requirements/ PIP of trading partners • Develop or review the list of regulated non quarantine pests 						
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
4. Manage/maintain an Early Warning System for quarantine pests of plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct pest initiated risk assessments • Identify and prioritise pest threats • Identify the research needs for a new pest • Compile pest information • Identify pest survey needs • Develop and review action plans and relevant emergency response plan • Approval of action plans by relevant forums or Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest surveillance and control programs initiated and coordinated 	Relevant reports compiled	Relevant reports compiled	Relevant reports compiled	Relevant reports compiled	DPH

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate surveillance Coordinate pest eradication and control programs Compile reports Audit pest surveillance and response plans 						
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
5. Revision or development of legislation, regulations and standard operating procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify needs Develop or review the phytosanitary legislation, regulations and standard operating procedures Facilitate consultation process Prepare and submit relevant documentation for approval Gazette the approved documentation for promulgation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective phytosanitary regulatory system developed 	Review, amend and maintain regulatory legislative framework	Review, amend and maintain regulatory legislative framework	Review, amend and maintain regulatory legislative framework	Review, amend and maintain regulatory legislative framework	DPH

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
6. Provide Diagnostic Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct visual examinations of plant material Test and analyze controlled goods Identify organisms Monitor and audit officially recognised accredited diagnostic laboratories Manage information in support of diagnostic services and compile reports Manage national plant diagnostic laboratories services Provide diagnostic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective and quick diagnostic service to mitigate pest risk 	Maintain, improve and manage diagnostic services	Maintain, improve and manage diagnostic services	Maintain, improve and manage diagnostic services	Maintain, improve and manage diagnostic services	DIS
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
7. Provide Quarantine Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage the national plant quarantine stations Provide post entry quarantine services Establish and assess imported plant material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High risk material properly managed before release. 	Maintain, improve and manage Quarantine	Maintain, improve and manage Quarantine	Maintain, improve and manage Quarantine	Maintain, improve and manage Quarantine	DIS

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Release compliant imported plant material Monitor and audit officially recognised quarantine stations rendering post entry quarantine services Manage information in support of quarantine services and compile reports 		services	services	services	services	
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
8. Maintain plant health national contact point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish phytosanitary information (pest reporting) on International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP) Coordinate country consultation for the review of draft international standards for phytosanitary measures (ISPMs) Compile and submit country comments to the IPPC for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International standards on phytosanitary measures (ISPMs) and other IPPC related activities coordinated and managed 	Manage and maintain plant health national contact point	Manage and maintain plant health national contact point	Manage and maintain plant health national contact point	Manage and maintain plant health national contact point	DPH

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> international standard setting Coordinate and ensure participation in relevant IPPC activities Facilitate communication of phytosanitary information to trading partners Manage bi-lateral and multi-lateral plant health agreements and standards Receive, review, analyse and disseminate notifications of non-compliance Coordinate the inputs on WTO phytosanitary notifications 						
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
9. Inspection services and enforcement of phytosanitary measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop relevant standard operating procedures and work instructions Conduct inspection on imported goods and apply appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective and efficient execution of phytosanitary legislation, measures/regulations (import 	Implement phytosanitary regulator	Implement phytosanitary regulator	Implement phytosanitary regulator	Implement phytosanitary regulator	DIS

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
	<p>measures for non-compliances (detain, destroy, decontaminate or release).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversee and supervise treatment of imported consignments at port of entries (land, air and sea ports). Conduct field and orchard inspections, sampling, verification of orchards for exports and inspection of products intended for export in accordance with relevant legislation, directives and protocols. Investigate and report non-compliance to trading partners Issuance of phytosanitary certificates and other necessary documentation to clients for exports. Conduct plant pest surveys and eradication programmes Execute the phytosanitary legislation, measures /regulations (import control, national control and export 	<p>control, national control and export control)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve compliance to phytosanitary regulatory measures and number of non-compliances and offences recorded. 	y measures	y measures	y measures	y measures	

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> control) Develop and maintain databases to ensure effective certification Compile reports 						
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
10.Import/ Export protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish/ develop, manage and review Import/Export protocols in consultation with role players (upon request) Facilitate and manage bilateral import/export agreements Facilitate, coordinate and participate in relevant forums. Audit or investigation and report non-compliance to trading partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective and efficient Import/ Export protocols/ programmes and/or reviewed established 	Import/ Export programmes managed and maintained	Import/ Export programmes managed and maintained	Import / Export programmes managed and maintained	Import/Export programmes managed and maintained	DPH
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY

			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
11. Plant Health promotion and awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify stakeholders Identify information to be communicated/pest priority list Select appropriate channel to be used Develop promotional or awareness plan Secure approval of promotional plan Implement the Plant Health Promotion plan and distribute information to stakeholders Conduct roadshows/public meetings/workshops/ maintain website etc Conduct stock-taking of all promotional material at all relevant/identified stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective phytosanitary Information developed and awareness conducted 	Phytosanitary information materials developed and distributed	Phytosanitary information materials developed and distributed	Phytosanitary information materials developed and distributed	Phytosanitary information materials developed and distributed	DFIES
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
12.WTO SPS Notifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop appropriate procedures to ensure compliance with the transparency provision of the WTO SPS Agreement. Receive, analyze and disseminate WTO SPS notifications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with the WTO SPS Agreement transparency provision. 	Compliance with the WTO SPS Agreement transparent	Compliance with the WTO SPS Agreement transparent	Compliance with the WTO SPS Agreement transparent	Compliance with the WTO SPS Agreement transparent	DFIES

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate drafting and submit WTO SPS notifications 		ency provision maintained and managed	ency provision maintained and managed	ency provision maintained and managed	ency provision maintained and managed	
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
13. Provincial interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify a focal point from the provincial departments of agriculture Establish the linkages Define the role of the provinces and DAFF (through MOUs) Identify relevant component to assist the NPPOZA in coordinating awareness and promotion of phytosanitary information material in accordance with DAFF prescripts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phytosanitary information coordinated within the spheres of government 	Develop linkages with PDAs	Maintain linkages on phytosanitary matters	Maintain linkages on phytosanitary matters	Maintain linkages on phytosanitary matters	NPPOZA

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
14. Research mobilisation on plant health matters (special project)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify needs Develop priority list Forward research needs to relevant DAFF component for assessment (e.g. Directorate Policy Research Support) Secure approval of the research needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective or reliable scientific information available to support science based decisions 	Research conducted	Research conducted	Research conducted	Research conducted	NPPOZA Cooperative approach : Collaboration between DAFF and industry.
CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
15. Monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit the implementation of the Plant Health Policy Compile relevant reports and make recommendations. Identify areas to be improved and propose solutions Communicate with relevant affected relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved implementation on the phytosanitary measures 	Audit report compiled	Audit report compiled	Audit report compiled	Audit report compiled	DPH

CORE FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE PEST RISK MANAGEMENT	ACTIVITIES/ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE MEASURABLE	TARGET				RESPONSIBILITY
			2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	
16. Issuance of import permits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and review appropriate documentation regarding the permitting process Establish an e-permitting system Issuing of plant health permits Capture and record all permits issued in terms of the National Archives of South Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved service delivery 	Manage and maintain permitting system	Manage and maintain permitting system	Manage and maintain permitting system	Manage and maintain permitting system	DFIES

NB: Please note that this plan is subject to review as necessitated by the phytosanitary environment and the available resources.

DDG: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

THE DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE PLANT HEALTH (PHYTOSANITARY) POLICY

At the 3rd (2018) meeting held on 5 February 2018 it was minute that EXCO:

Approved the Implementation Plan of the Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Policy for execution.


E L MARSHALL

EXCO SECRETARIAT

26 FEBRUARY 2018