agriculture,
forestry & fisheries

Department:
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PHYTOSANITARY WORK PLAN FOR THE IMPORTATION OF PAPAYA *(CARICA* SPP.) FRESH FRUIT FROM MOZAMBIQUE TO SOUTH AFRICA

2017-01-10

1. Additional Declaration on the Phytosanitary Certificate:

1.1 The country of production is free from the pests listed in Annex 1 of this Phytosanitary Work Plan.

1.2 The fruit in this consignment originate from registered Production Site(s), Pack house(s), and Storage Facility(ies) in Mozambique and the packaging is marked in accordance with Annex 3 of this Phytosanitary Work Plan .

1.3 The papaya fruit in this consignment is at maturity stages between 1 and 2 presented in Annex 4 of this Phytosanitary Work plan.

1.4 The consignment was inspected and found free from quarantine pests listed in Annex 2.

2. Registration of Production Sites, Pack houses and Storage Facilities

2.1 Papaya fruit for export to South Africa shall originate from Production Sites, Pack houses and Storage Facilities that are approved and registered annually by the NPPO of Mozambique.

2.2 The list/database of the registered facilities that have been approved for export of papaya fruit to South Africa shall contain the following information:

2.2.1 Name and registration number/code of each Production Site, and the area in which the Production Site is situated.

2.2.2 List/database of the pesticide/fungicide applications used in each Production Site as part of its Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.

2.2.3 Name and registration number/code of each Pack House.

2.2.4 Name and registration number/code of each Storage Facility.

2.3 The list/database of the registered facilities that have been inspected, approved and registered by the NPPO of Mozambique for the exportation of papaya fruit to South Africa shall be made available to the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) annually. The NPPO of Mozambique shall send the list of registered facilities to the DAFF at least four weeks prior to the departure of the first consignment. The DAFF shall assess the list/database and the approved facilities will be published on DAFF website.

2.4 The NPPO of Mozambique shall ensure that papaya fruit for export to South Africa shall only originate from Production Sites that follow these production standards and comply with this Phytosanitary Work Plan.

3. Pre-harvest good agricultural practices, pest management programs and general surveillance

3.1 Monitoring for pests shall be conducted by the NPPO of Mozambique regularly in the Production Sites destined for export to South Africa. Should new potential quarantine pests be detected that are not listed in Addendum A, and associated with *Carica* spp., the NPPO of Mozambique shall immediately notify the DAFF for appropriate phytosanitary action to be taken. The DAFF shall then notify the NPPO of Mozambique of any phytosanitary measures to be implemented and subsequent changes shall be made to the quarantine pests list in the Phytosanitary Work Plan for *Carica* spp. importation from Mozambique.

3.2 Fruit fly monitoring shall be initiated at least a year before harvest begins and continues through the completion of harvest. The traps shall be placed at a rate of 1 trap per 100 hectares and shall be checked for fruit flies at least once a week by plant health/ quarantine officials of the NPPO of Mozambique.

3.3 Once the fly per trap per day levels rise to 3, the rate of bait application and male annihilation programme should be increased, taking into consideration withholding periods of agricultural chemicals before harvesting. If the average FTD exceeds or remains at 3 by the time of harvesting *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *Bactrocera cucurbitae*, importation of papaya from that production area may be suspended/ stopped until the rate of capture drops to an average of 3 or fewer *Bactrocera dorsalis* and *Bactrocera cucurbitae* fruit flies per trap per day

3.4 The NPPO of Mozambique shall keep records of fruit fly finds for each trap, update the records on a monthly basis. Trapping, pest control, inspection and other relevant records shall be made available to the DAFF for review upon request. The records shall be available for at least 1 year.

3.5 Trees in the papaya production sites were kept free of papayas that were halfway ripe or riper (more than one-half of the shell surface yellow). Culled and fallen fruits were buried, destroyed, or removed from the farm at least twice a week.

4. Post-harvest measures

4.1 Fruit shall be appropriately inspected, packed, stored and transported, so as to safeguard against consignment contamination with quarantine pests of concern to South Africa and to ensure that they are at stages 1 and/or 2 of maturity.

4.2 During harvest and packing of fruit, growers shall avoid bruising the fruit.

4.3 Rejected or over-ripe fruit shall be removed from the packing area and disposed of at the end of each day.

4.4 Should any quarantine pest of concern be detected; the consignment shall be rejected for export to South Africa.

4.5 Fruit shall be free from leaves and plant debris.

4.6 Only symptomless fruit of maturity stages 1 and/or 2 shall be packed for export to South Africa (See Annex 4 for maturity stages).

4.7 The registered Pack house(s) and Storage facility(ies) shall be maintained clean, free of pests, soil and plant debris; safeguarded and equipped to avoid fruit contamination.

4.8 The packaging material for papaya fruit destined for South Africa shall be new and clean cardboard boxes/cartons or plastic crates.

4.9 No packaging material of plant origin, including straw, shall be used.

4.10 Should wood packaging material be used, it shall comply with ISPM 15: *Regulation of wood packaging material in international trade* (FAO, 2009).

5. Labelling

5.1 Each pallet with plastic crates or cardboard boxes (cartons) of papaya fruit shall be marked in English with correct and accurate information as indicated in Annex 3.

6. Phytosanitary Certification

6.1 An import permit is required in terms of the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983).

6.2 Upon completion of sampling and inspection of the papaya fruit destined for South Africa, a Phytosanitary Certificate shall be issued by the NPPO of Mozambique prior to shipment. Entry of the consignment to South Africa shall be subject to the availability of the original Phytosanitary Certificate. A Phytosanitary Certificate shall only be issued for papaya fruit that meets the phytosanitary requirements as stipulated in this Work Plan.

6.3 Prior to shipment of the first consignment of the harvest season, the NPPO of Mozambique shall send a 'void Phytosanitary Certificate sample' to the DAFF. If any changes on the phytosanitary certificate arise after the implementation of this Phytosanitary Work Plan, the NPPO of Mozambique shall immediately inform the NPPO of South Africa and send a new version of "void Phytosanitary Certificate sample'.

7. Phytosanitary inspection on arrival

7.1 Once a shipment of papaya fruit arrives at the designated port of entry, the DAFF shall inspect the consignment, relevant documents and markings.

7.2 Any consignment with certification that does not conform to the specifications set out in this Phytosanitary Work Plan shall be rejected. The DAFF shall notify the NPPO of Mozambique of such non-compliance immediately in accordance with the notification procedure outlined in ISPM 13: Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action (FAO, 2001).

7.3 A representative sample shall be drawn and inspected for level of fruit maturity and all quarantine pests listed in Annex 2 and suspect fruit shall be dissected to determine the status of infestation.

7.4 Should any fruit with any maturity stages between 5 and 8 be detected, the consignment shall be rejected. The DAFF shall notify the NPPO of Mozambique of such non-compliance immediately in accordance with the notification

procedure outlined in ISPM 13: Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action (FAO, 2001).

7.5 Should pests or symptoms of infestation be found, the sample shall be sent for laboratory identification, and the shipment detained pending the laboratory result. The DAFF shall notify the NPPO of Mozambique of such interception(s) immediately.

7.6 Should any of the quarantine pests in Annex 1 be detected on arrival, the consignment shall be rejected, remedial action taken and the DAFF shall immediately notify the NPPO of Mozambique in accordance with the notification procedure outlined in ISPM 13: *Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action* (FAO, 2001). The Production Site shall then be suspended while an investigation is carried out by the NPPO of Mozambique to determine the reason for non-compliance. The DAFF and the NPPO of Mozambique shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary. Papaya fruit certified for South Africa prior to the date of suspension, and which are already on route shall remain eligible for export. Such consignments shall be detained, inspected, have a sample taken and laboratory tests conducted for the quarantine pests listed in Annex 1.

7.7 If any pest listed in Annex 2 is detected on arrival, the consignment shall be rejected and the DAFF shall immediately notify the NPPO of Mozambique. The DAFF shall temporarily suspend the export of papaya fruit from the designated Production Site. The DAFF and the NPPO of Mozambique shall consult and implement corrective measures as deemed necessary.

7.8 Should any pest that is not listed in Addendum A be detected on papaya from Mozambique, it shall require assessment to determine its quarantine status and whether phytosanitary action is required. The detection of any pest of potential quarantine concern not already identified in the analysis may result in a review of this phytosanitary Work Plan to ensure that phytosanitary measures provide appropriate level of phytosanitary protection for South Africa.

7.9 The importer is responsible for all costs relating to disposal, removal or rerouting of the consignment, including costs incurred by the DAFF to monitor the action taken.

ANNEX 1

QUARANTINE PESTS THAT DO NOT OCCUR IN MOZAMBIQUE

Insects:

Anastrepha distinca [Tephritidae]
Anastrepha ludens [Tephritidae]
Anastrepha suspensa [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera cucumis [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera frauenfeldi [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera jarvisi [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera musae [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera passiflorae [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera tryoni [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera xanthodes [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera zonata [Tephritidae]
Calacarus brionesae [Eriophyoidae]
Chrysodeixis eriosoma [Noctuidae]
Conogethes punctiferalis [Pyralidae]
Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi [Pseudococcidae]
Rastrococcus invadens [Pseudococcidae]
Tetranychus desertorum [Tetranychidae]
Tetranychus piercei [Tetranychidae]
Toxotrypana curvicauda [Tephritidae]
Tuckerella pavoniformis [Tuckerellidae]

ANNEX 2

QUARANTINE PESTS THAT OCCUR IN MOZAMBIQUE

Insects: *Aleurodicus dispersus* [Aleyrodidae]
Bactrocera cucurbitae [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera dorsalis [Tephritidae]

ANNEX 3

MARKING REQUIREMENTS

Country of origin
Production Site name or its registration number/code
Packing facility name or its registration number/code
For the Republic of South Africa

ANNEX 4

MATURITTY STAGES FOR PAPAYA FRUIT

1.	Mature green	CP0	0-10% yellow
2.	1-2 yellow stripe	CP1 & 2	20-40% yellow
3.	2-3 yellow stripe	CP3 & 4	40-60% yellow
4.	5 yellow stripe	CP5 & 6	60-85% yellow
5.	Mature yellow (fully ripe)	CP7 & 8	85 -100% yellow

ADDENDUM A

BILATERAL QUARANTINE PEST LIST FOR *CARICA* SPP. IMPORTED FROM MOZAMBIQUE TO SOUTH AFRICA

Aleurodicus dispersus [Aleyrodidae]
Anastrepha distinca [Tephritidae]
Anastrepha ludens [Tephritidae]
Anastrepha suspensa [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera cucumis [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera cucurbitae [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera dorsalis [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera frauenfeldi [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera jarvisi [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera musae [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera passiflorae [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera tryoni [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera xanthodes [Tephritidae]
Bactrocera zonata [Tephritidae]
Calacarus brionesae [Eriophyoidae]
Chrysodeixis eriosoma [Noctuidae]
Conogethes punctiferalis [Pyralidae]
Pseudococcus jackbeardsleyi [Pseudococcidae]
Rastrococcus invadens [Pseudococcidae]
Tetranychus desertorum [Tetranychidae]
Tetranychus piercei [Tetranychidae]
Toxotrypana curvicauda [Tephritidae]
Tuckerella pavoniformis [Tuckerellidae]