



Enhancing Phytosanitary Systems for Healthy Plants, Safe & Sustainable Trade”



Import control and Export Certification in Phytosanitary system

Effects of changes in Market requirements: A case study of Current Status of Compliance of Kenyan Produce in the International Market

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Introduction

- ❖ The Horticulture sector is among the leading foreign exchange earners contributing greatly to food security and employment
- ❖ The European Union remains Kenya's major market for horticultural produce which includes roses, carnations and gypsophila, French beans, peas, Asian vegetables, a wide range of herbs and fruits, however, we also export to Australia, UK, UAE etc
- ❖ The domestic value of horticulture production in 2019 amounted to Kshs. 268.5 Billion which was an increase of 5% from 2018
- ❖ In 2019, floriculture industry accounted for 37.78% of the total domestic value of horticulture
- ❖ The area and value of fruit production in Kenya also increased by 10.2% and 12.3% respectively in 2019 from the values recorded in 2018 (HCD,2019)



Introduction cont'



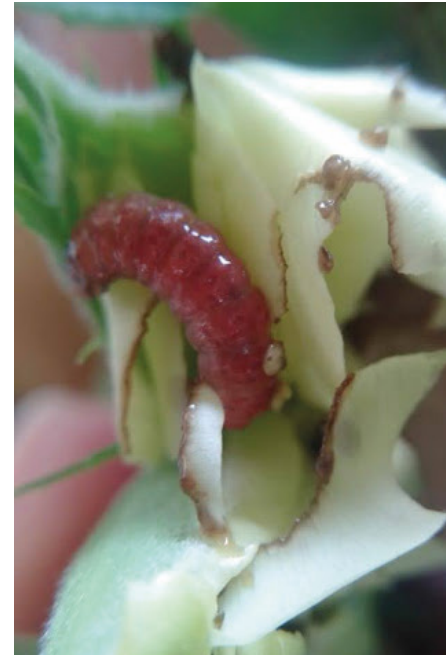
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- ❑ Although Kenya has continued to enforce stringent measures on management of horticultural products, changes in market requirements **has negatively impacted Kenya's horticultural production**
- ❑ The source of non-compliance has been attributed to documentation errors as well as presence of harmful organisms in the importing country
- ❑ Growers have **had to invest heavily in order to meet the changing market requirements**



Some pests of concern to the market

- False codling moth, *Thaumatotibia leucotreta* (Roses, Capsicum, Ravaya etc)
- Fall armyworms: *Spodoptera frugiperda*
- Other armyworms: *S. littoralis*
- African bollworm: *Helicoverpa armigera*,
- Whiteflies: *Bemisia tabaci*, *Trialeurodes vaporariorum*
- Leafminer flies: *Lyriomiza huidobrensis*, *L. trifolii*,
- Tephritidae Fruitflies; *Bactorcera dorsalis*, *Ceratitis capitata* and others
- Potato virus Y
- Chrysanthemum stunt viroid
- White rust
- Thrips and Aphids



Some pests of concern to the market

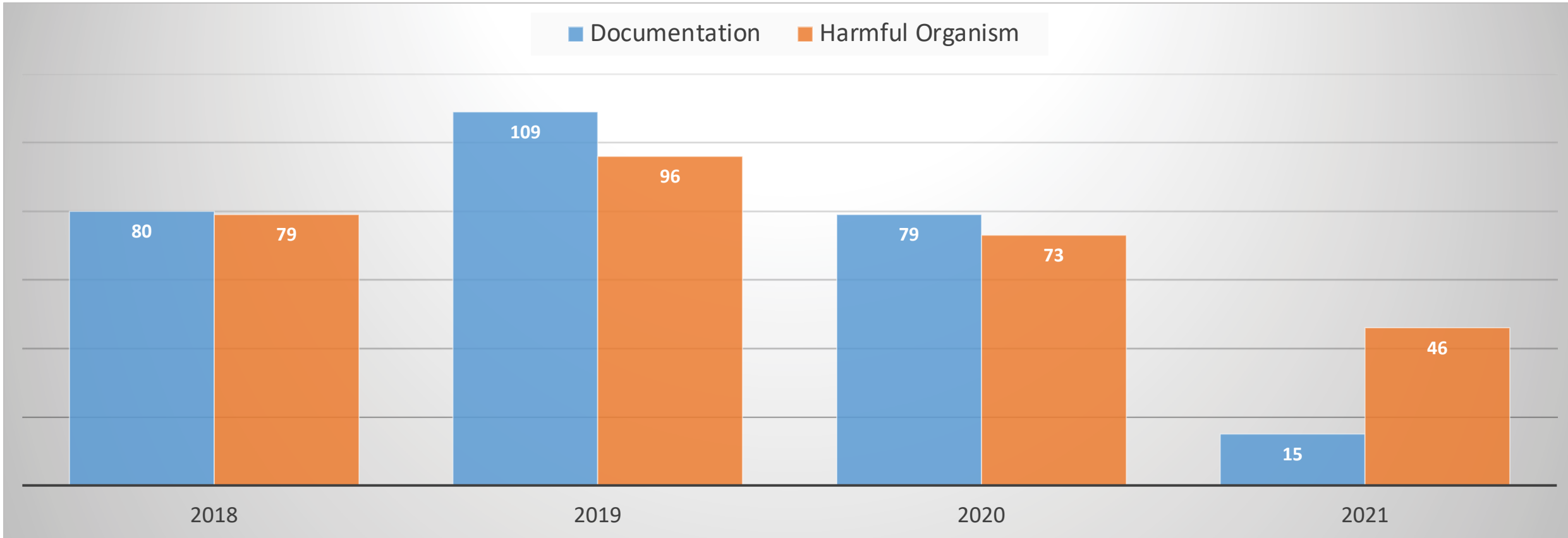


Leaves crinkle and plants become stunted





Sources of non-compliance



Non compliance due to specific pests

250

2018 to 2021

200

150

100

50

0

Thaumatotibia leucotreta

Bemisia tabaci

Liriomyza

Spodoptera littoralis

Spodoptera frugiperda

Potato virus Y

Tephritidae sp

193

24

18

25

10

10

1

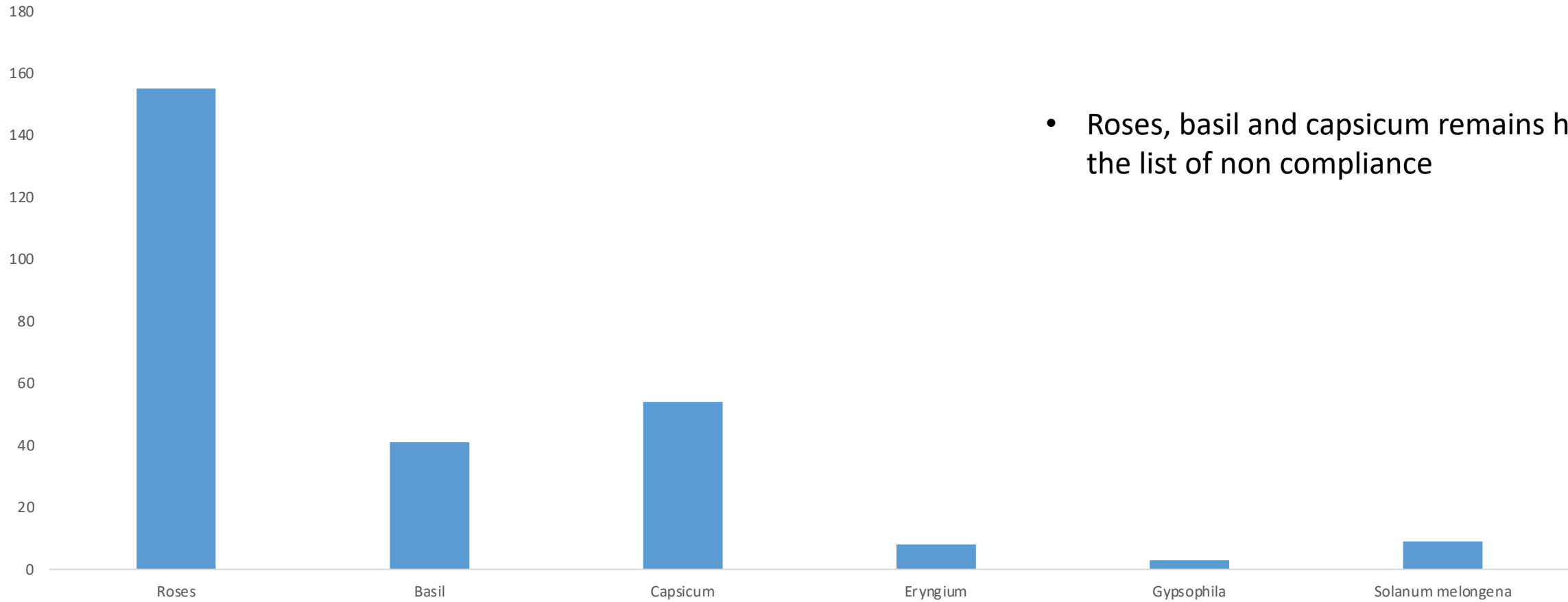
- False codling moth, remains the major source of rejections
- Whiteflies and armyworms followed





Crops mostly intercepted

2018-2021



- Roses, basil and capsicum remains high in the list of non compliance



Measures to address the non compliance

1. Documentation error

- Enhancing the Electronic certification system (ECS)
- Ensuring all the change in market requirements are included in the system
- Capacity building for all export on the additional declaration and the used of the ECS system to apply for export documents
- Regular reviews
- Training of KEPHIS inspector on the system and additional declaration



2. Harmful organisms

- ❑ Kenya has continue to establish mechanism of official controls to assure compliance of all export to the various markets.
- ❑ Development and review of document to support and guide operations on the compliance of import and exports such as
 - Standard operating procedures
 - Checklists
 - Work instruction
 - Interception policy
- ❑ Emphasis on management of pests at the place of production as a major critical control to ensure quality of export of produce



Controls at the places of production



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- Enhancing greenhouse integrity and where necessary installation of insect proof netting on the sides to prevent entry of the pest into the greenhouse
- Use of traps including pheromone, yellow and blue traps etc
- Ensuring adequate scouting and monitoring of pests
- Collation pest data from farms to give guidance on the best pest management practices
- Enhanced quality control at the farm level
- Post harvest treatment including **dipping of flowers in ovicides and larvicides, hot water treatments, cold treatment, fumigation among others**





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Inspection and certification of production systems by KEPHIS

- KEPHIS has continued to ensure all the production facilities are audited quarterly to ensure compliance
- In addition, all places of production for Capsicum are audited monthly
- Pest free area and areas of low pest prevalence for mango have been established in Makueni and Tana river counties
- Farms who fail to demonstrate adequate controls are not approved for export
- A risk profiling at the farm level and at the point of exit have been developed and is regularly updated



Stringent inspections at exit points



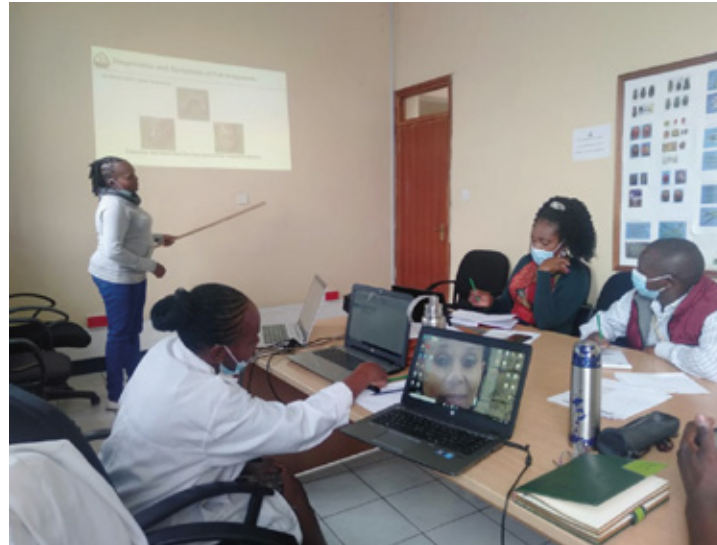
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- ✓ KEPHIS has enhanced inspection at the point of exit with the aim of reducing the non-compliances
- ✓ All lots of plants and plant products destined to the European market and other markets are inspected at exit points for compliance with their import requirements
- ✓ Inspection and certification are guided by International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures, KEPHIS SOP and work instructions



3. Capacity building

- ❑ Continuous refresher trainings of inspectors on detection and identification of pests as well as documentation requirements
- ❑ Training of exporters targeting scouts, sprayers and supervisors at the various production zones



Management of rejections due to FCM

- Companies whose project are rejected at the exit point due to FCM are required to give a root cause analysis, corrective action and follow up inspection is carried out
- The MD KEPHIS in collaboration with the Kenya Flower Council set up an FCM taskforce to manage the pest



FCM taskforce members during a visit to one of the Roses growers



Management of interceptions

- ❖ KEPHIS continues to implement stringent measures and follow up for any non-compliance received through interception notification to prevent future non-compliances
- ❖ Collaboration with the industry for enhanced communication, information sharing, awareness and capacity building



Recommendations



- All growers to be vigilant of the pests at the places of production to ensure compliance
- Various stakeholders should collaborate in ensuring the produce exported is free from pests



Acknowledgements



Theme: *"Enhancing Phytosanitary Systems for Healthy Plants,
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