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**CARIBBEAN FOOD  
CROPS SOCIETY**

**46**

**Forty Sixth  
Annual Meeting 2010**

**Boca Chica, Dominican Republic  
Vol. XLVI – Number 2  
T-STAR Invasive Species Symposium**

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
46<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL MEETING

Caribbean Food Crops Society  
46<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting  
July 11-17, 2010

Hotel Oasis Hamaca  
Boca Chica, Dominican Republic

**“Protected agriculture: a technological option for competitiveness of the Caribbean”**

**“Agricultura bajo ambiente protegido: una opción tecnológica para la competitividad en el Caribe”**

**“Agriculture sous ambiance protégée: une option technologique pour la compétitivité de las Caraïbe”**

**United States Department of Agriculture,  
T-STAR Sponsored Invasive Species Symposium**

**Toward a Collective Safeguarding System for the Greater Caribbean Region:  
Assessing Accomplishments since the first Symposium in Grenada (2003)  
and Coping with Current Threats to the Region**

**Special Symposium Edition  
Edited by  
Edward A. Evans, Waldemar Klassen and Carlton G. Davis**

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**RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT ON PANEL DISCUSSION**

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The following used PowerPoint presentations: Mario Fortune, Waldy Klassen, Carol Thomas, Jean Iotti and Jennifer Lemly. Litta Paulraj and Margaret Kalloo did not use PowerPoint presentations. The following is my record of their contributions.

Litta Paulraj

Two shortcomings from the FAO perspective:

1. Surveillance is key to prevention. Countries have limited capacity to do surveillance, which leads to lack of data. Also what information that is available is scattered. Lack of data means countries cannot identify the pathways for entry of invasives and therefore cannot put prevention methods in place. Limited knowledge of invasive species because of this.
2. Country signatories to IPPC. Countries should report new pests to IPPC, but pest reporting is not always done because countries are concerned about trade implications. When a pest is reported, you can set up a pest free area and still trade. If you delay reporting, these pests will spread and cause more damage. FAO has a technical cooperation facility to give support to control an invasive.

Margaret Kalloo

Thanks from CARICOM to CFCS for this annual forum. We have an understanding of our weaknesses. The momentum is here and must be kept. Everyone is trying to work together and bring synergies to various programs and projects. We have been supported by all the organizations that are on the same wave-length. This makes us work harder. Thanks to all the countries, organizations, etc. that work together in a collective manner. CARICOM would like to ask for the collaboration to continue.

In the Region, there are a number of invasive species and our member states have been unable to collectively deal with the IATA policy guidelines. We need to look to initiate action, particularly with marine systems.

While officials and scientists have knowledge, we still do not have the collaboration and networking that is needed, and the need is greater than ever before.

We must use the electronic means of networking that are available. We must develop the culture of networking. The problem could be the capacity of the persons involved who have many duties.

Networks have been set up and are not being utilized. Legislation is sometimes out-dated, so it needs to be monitored and new legislation implemented. Efforts at the regional level must be supported at the national level by monitoring and implementation. USDA/APHIS is helping with

training, and UWI is introducing courses into the curricula. FAO/IICA have also been offering training.

CIRAD has been helping with the CARIBVET network. We have many initiatives.

CAHFSA is open to all countries (not limited to CARICOM). Initial agreement has been signed by 10 countries, so now it has to be operationalized.

Mandate of CAHFSA is:

1. To help member states to strengthen NAHFSA and animal health
2. To coordinate throughout the Region

CAHFSA has many things to put into place, so it will need to prioritize its resources. It should be guided by all the networks in determining these priorities.

CISSIP addresses all the issues that are being identified. We have tried to fund the program, but donors claim it is too big, even breaking into components did not work. So how do we get IS issues into the programs of the donors. Clearly a new approach is needed.

Maybe we need to link invasive species with something that interests the donors. CPHD is a component of CISSIP, which is on stream. By January 2011, CAHFSA was operational and focusing on priority issues on which we have agreed.

We still need CISWG and CISSIP, even though CAHFSA is coming on stream. CAHFSA in the embryonic stage cannot deliver all that we have collectively done. CAHFSA will have a key role of collaboration.

There was no time for any contributions from the floor.