AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search
http://ageconsearch.umn.edu
aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

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
46th ANNUAL MEETING

Caribbean Food Crops Society
46th 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

Published by the Caribbean Food Crops Society

© Caribbean Food Crops Society, 2010

ISSN 95-07-0410

Copies of this publication may be received from:

Secretariat, CFCS
c/o University of the Virgin Islands
USVI Cooperative Extension Service
Route 02, Box 10,000
Kingshill, St. Croix
US Virgin Islands 00850

Or from

CFCS Treasurer
P.O. Box 506
Isabella, Puerto Rico 00663

Mention of company and trade names does not imply endorsement by the Caribbean Food Crops Society.

The Caribbean Food Crops Society is not responsible for statements and opinions advanced in its meeting or printed in its proceedings; they represent the views of the individuals to whom they are credited and are not binding on the Society as a whole.

Proceedings of the Caribbean Food Crops Society. 46(1): 55-56. 2010

RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT ON PANEL DISCUSSION

F. Bruce Lauckner, Head, Strategic Alliances /Biometrician, CARDI, PO Bag 212, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago. Phone: 1-868-645-1205/6/7; Fax: 1868-645-120; Email: blauckner@cardi.org

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 through 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.