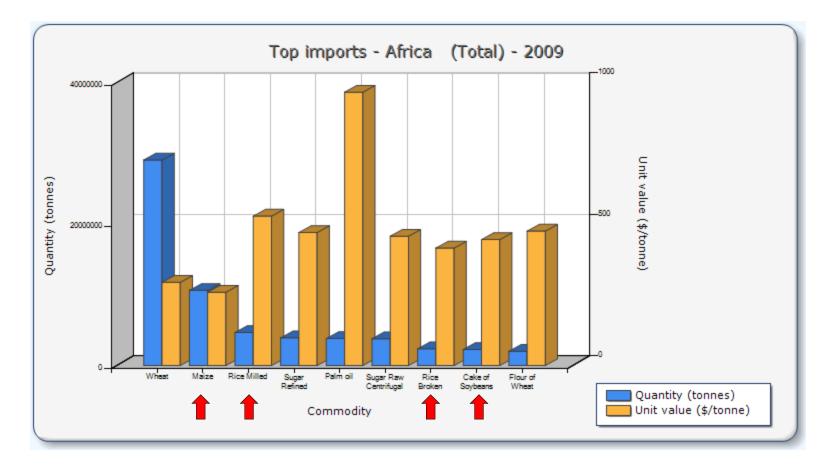
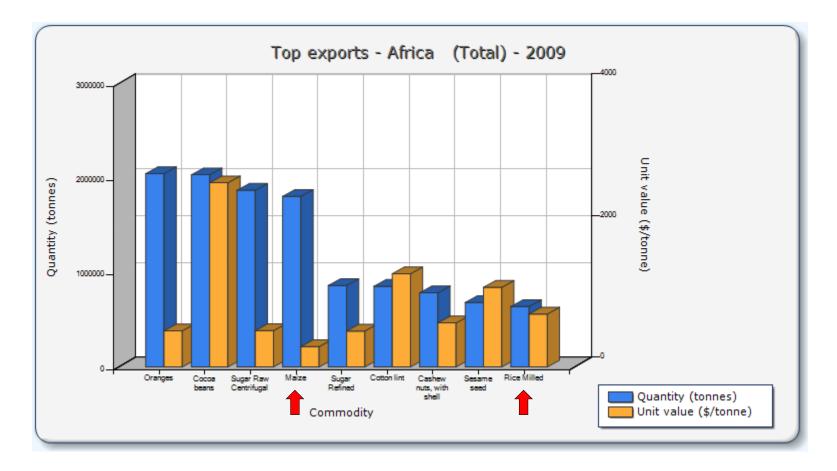


## **Summary of top African imports**





## **Summary of top African exports**





## Why do we need GMO detection?

#### • Competent Authorities

- Traceability and verification for GM labelling
- To ensure compliance with requirements under the Biosafety Protocol
- Pre- and post release monitoring



## Basic Needs and Gaps for GM detection in Africa

- No technical support for GM detection
- No mechanism for cooperation between GM detection laboratories
- No guidelines for best practice / minimum criteria
- No mechanism to facilitate training
- No proficiency appraisal of laboratories
- No links with other Networks



## **SANGL Objectives**

- 1. To build and strengthen capacities for GM detection
- 2. To establish guidelines and harmonised GM detection methods
- 3. To achieve international recognition in GM detection
- 4. To compile technical guidance papers on GM detection



## SANGL Objectives cont.

- 5. To establish links with other international GM detection laboratories and Networks
- 6. To establish an interactive communication platform for SANGL laboratories
- 7. To establish inter-laboratory collaboration between SANGL laboratories
- 8. To mobilise resources to support SANGL activities



## **Participating Countries**

- Botswana
- Namibia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mozambique
- Swaziland
- South Africa
- Tanzania
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

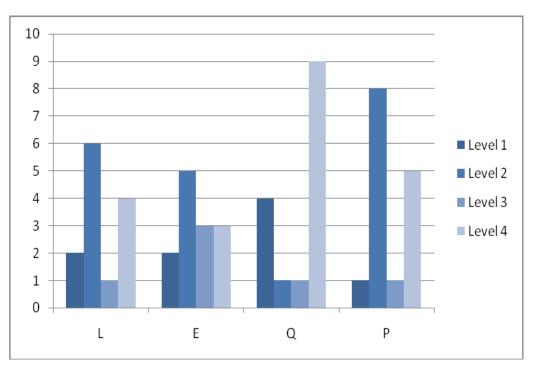


# Quantifying the status of SANGL laboratories

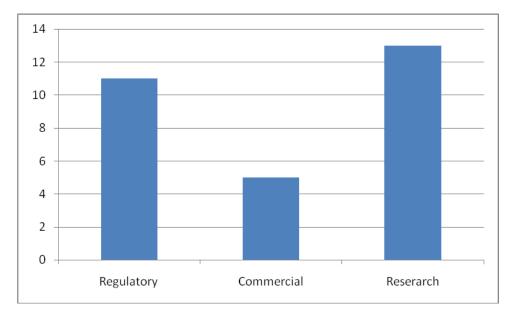
Status	Functional level of	Equipment (E)	Quality Management	Expertise of
Level	laboratory (L)		Documents (Q)	personnel (P)
1	Laboratories that can	PCR System	Quality system that	Personnel are trained
	perform PCR based GMO	Real-Time PCR System	includes a quality Manual,	in PCR based GMO
	screening and Real-time	Gel electrophoresis	safety manual and standard	screening and GMO
	PCR GMO quantification	Gel documentation system	operating procedures	quantification
		Optional: ELISA Plate reader		
2	Laboratories that can	PCR System	GMO testing is performed	Personnel are trained
	perform PCR based GMO	Gel electrophoresis	according to validated	in PCR based GMO
	screening	Gel documentation system	methods	screening
		Optional: ELISA plate reader		
3	Laboratories that use strip	PCR System or ELISA plate	Methods are not validated	Personnel are trained
	and/or ELISA based testing	reader		in strip / ELISA
	to detect GMOs			testing
4	Laboratories that are not	<ul> <li>No specialized equipment</li> </ul>	No methods	Personnel have no
	able to apply any form of			training
	GMO testing			

## Different functional status of SANGL laboratories

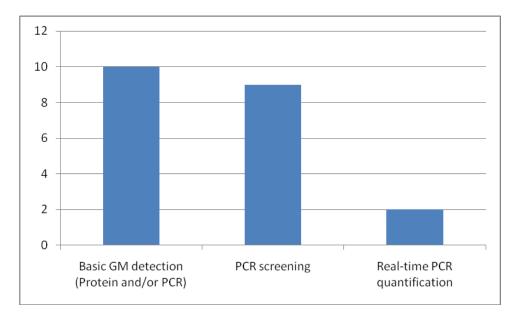
No	Name of Laboratory	Status of
NO	Name of Laboratory	laboratory
1.	Genetic Resources laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Botswana	L2, E3, Q1, P2
2.	Botswana National Veterinary Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Botswana	L4, E4, Q4, P2
3.	Plant biotechnology laboratory, Bunda College of agriculture, Malawi	L4, E4, Q4, P2
4.	National Molecular Regulatory Laboratory, Chitedze Agricultural Research Station, Malawi	L4, E4, Q4, P4
5.	Laboratoriode biotechnologia –IIAM, agriculture Research Institute of Mozambique	L2, E2, Q4, P2
6.	Centro de biotechnologia, Eduardo Mondlane University Mozambique	L4, E4, Q4, P4
7.	National GMO, Training & Research Laboratory, University of Namibia, Namibia	L1, E1, Q1, P2
8.	Laboratory Services: Biotechnology Laboratory Ministry of Agriculture, Water & Forestry,	L2, E2, Q4, P4
	Namibia	LZ, EZ, Q4, P4
9.	Biotechnology laboratory, University of Swaziland	L2, E3, Q4, P2,
10.	Food & Nutrition Laboratory, Malkens Research Station, Swaziland	L4, E2, Q4, P4
11.	Molecular Biology and Biotechnology Laboratory, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	L2, E3, Q3, P2
12.	Cashew Biotechnology Laboratory Mikocheni agricultural Research Institute (MARI), Tanzania	L4, E4, Q4, P4
13.	National Biotechnology laboratory, National Institute for Scientific & Industrial Research (NISIR),	L2, E2, Q2, P2
	Zambia	LZ, LZ, QZ, FZ
14.	Plant Pathology & Microbiology Laboratory, Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI), Zambia	L3, E3, Q4, P3
15.	GMO Testing Facility, University of Free State (UFS), South Africa	L1, E1, Q1, P1
16.	Molecular & Cell Biology, Tobacco Research Board (TRB), Zimbabwe	L2, E2, Q1, P2



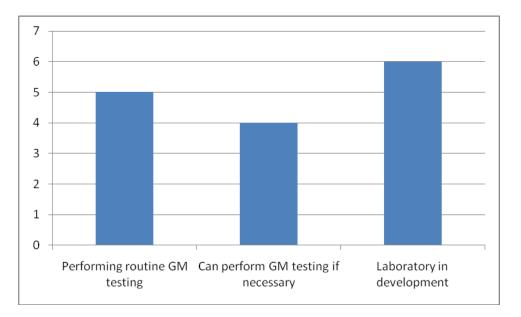




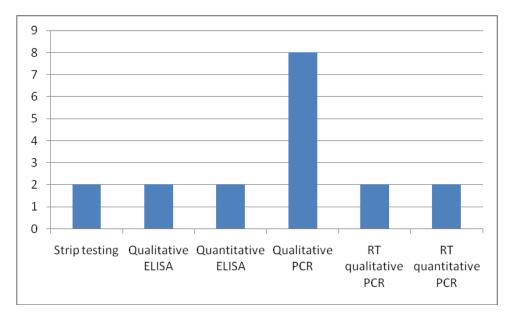




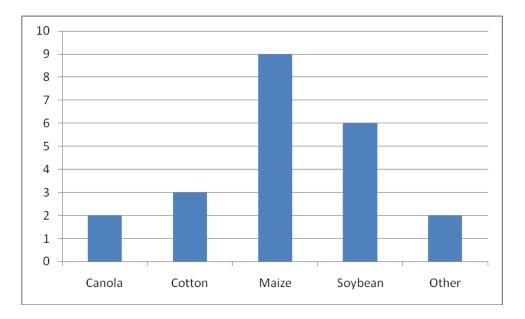




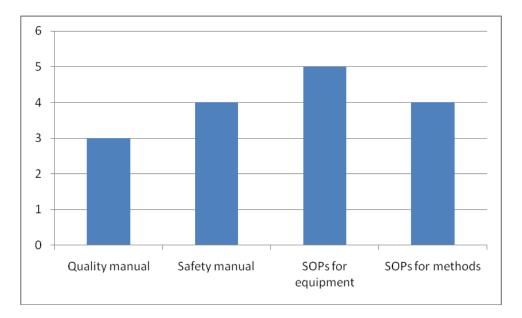














## Planned activities 2012

#### Proficiency round

- February 2012
- 3 samples: Non-GM / MON810 / NK603
- Challenge: Sample dispatch

#### • Challenge: Acquiring reagents



## Conclusions

- SANGL laboratories are at different levels of progress
- Challenge: To provide different levels of support
- There is a continued need to support the development of expertise in GM detection
- The first proficiency round will be used to benchmark SANGL laboratories for their future development



#### Lessons learnt

- Participation endorsed by NCAs
  - Participation is by the laboratory experts
- Properties of network
  - Participation volunatry
  - Apolitical: Focus on technical issues NOT enforcement
  - Network members determine activities

#### Challenges

- Laboratories are not all at the same level
- Funding to sustain the network



## The way forward for Africa

#### • "ANGL"

- "African Network of GM Detection Laboratories"
- Consisting of representation from regional networks



## **Road map**

#### Suggested road map

- Request NCAs to endorse participation of labs in a African GM detection project
- Map the status of GM detection labs in Africa
- Hold regional workshops for labs to establish regional networks
- Provide a platform for the interaction of regional GM detection networks



