

Integrated actions against *Xylella Fastidiosa* to protect olive trees and international trade

Meeting

12-14 December 2018

CIHEAM Bari, Italy



Institutional representatives from Albania, Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey joined the international meeting *Integrated actions against XF to protect olive trees and international trade* held at CIHEAM Bari from 12 to 14 December.

The spread of severe decline of olive trees in Puglia caused by the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa* and the detection, in recent years, of new outbreaks in other European and South American areas have raised the level of concern and alert in all olive-growing countries worldwide, with very serious and sometimes unjustified repercussions on international trade. In these same countries, there has also been a very pressing request for further investigation of the problem in order to adopt countermeasures, both from a technical and from a regulatory point of view, to prevent the introduction of the bacterium in uncontaminated areas or, where already present, to contain its spread.

The international meeting organized by IOC (International Olive Council) and CIHEAM gathers, among others, experts from FAO, IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention), EPPO (European Plant Protection Organization), EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) EU, researchers from CNR and the University.



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The meeting is open to representatives of institutions and the production world, who play a strategic role in the sector across more than 40 olive-growing countries. It will help to create the basis for coordinating and planning collaborations, practical actions and promoting the exchange of human resources between the participating countries.

In a context marked by trade intensification, acceleration of the mobility of population and goods and climate change, crops are becoming increasingly vulnerable to pests and diseases. This affects the key sectors of the economy and presents a series of emerging risks. The prevention and control of plants diseases, the epidemiological surveillance and the plant health information exchanges outside of each country's borders are becoming more than ever essential for the domestic production, export and import. For these reasons, "Plant Health and protection" are a strategic item of the CIHEAM Action Plan for the Mediterranean ([CAPMED 2025](#)).

[Agenda of the meeting](#)

[Discover CIHEAM's contribution to olive growing here](#)



About CIHEAM



Created in 1962, the [CIHEAM](#) (International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies) is a Mediterranean Organisation that works for improving sustainable agriculture and fisheries, for ensuring food and nutrition security and for developing rural and coastal territories. The CIHEAM gathers 13 Member States from both shores of the Mediterranean (Albania, Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey) and works with several international and regional institutions. CIHEAM's actions rely on a bottom-up collaboration and are problem solving oriented, connected to the special needs of the countries. With its Member States, public and private partners and academics the CIHEAM strive to meet the 4 following challenges:

- 🌱 Combating all form of waste (Knowledge-Natural Resources-Food)
- 🍌 Boosting Sustainable Agriculture and Food
- 👥 Investing in new generations and fragile territories
- 🛡️ Preventing risks and managing tensions

The Olive tree in the Mediterranean: A Historical strategic asset

An Economic Asset for the Mediterranean Region

Olive Sector Production represents:

80% of world olive production worldwide

97% of the world production of olive oil (2013)

More than **98%** of the production of olive oil and table olives is to be found in the Mediterranean Basin

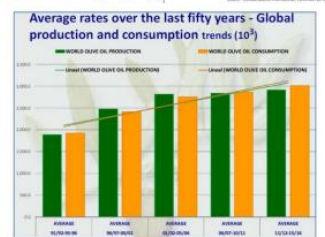
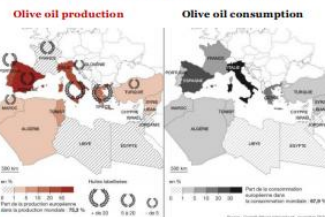
A common Mediterranean culture

At the heart of the geography and history of this region, the olive tree is an **emblem of peace** whose cultivation plays a crucial role in the economy, landscape and agricultural production of the countries of the region and in the vitality of the rural territories where it is rooted.

Olive cultivation constitutes a **key element** of the Mediterranean agricultural sector, and Mediterranean countries clearly dominate world olive oil and table olive production and consumption.

It is a symbol of **resilience** of territories, an instrument of sustainable social and economic development, an agent of the struggle against climate change and an ally of health and nutrition. Olive oil is a key element for food and nutritional security that is significant in the **Mediterranean diet**.

In order to support and to contribute to sustainable development of olive growing, CIHEAM deploys various means for its protection and promotion, notably through research activities, technical assistance, sharing of knowledge and know-how.



CIHEAM Market, IZCI, 2017



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Established in 1962, the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM) is a Mediterranean intergovernmental organisation composed of 13 Member States (Albania, Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey). As a key player in multilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, food, fisheries and rural territories, its missions revolve around four main objectives:



Protection of the planet by combating waste in all its forms including waste of knowledge and know-how;



Food and nutrition security by boosting sustainable agriculture and food;



Inclusive development by investing in new generations and fragile territories;



Prevention of crises and resilience of territories.

The CIHEAM Action Plan for the Mediterranean 2025 (**CAPMED 2025**) that falls within the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development of the United Nations is based on these four lines. The CIHEAM carries out its missions through the tools of specialised training, network research, cooperation, technical assistance but also political dialogue and partnerships.

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