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Food and Agriculture
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Продовольственная и
сельскохозяйственная организация
Объединенных Наций

Organización de las
Naciones Unidas para la
Alimentación y la Agricultura

منظمة
الغذية والزراعة
للأمم المتحدة

COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Eleventh Session
Rome, 4-8 April 2016
Any other business - Information regarding the Pre-CPM Training Session and the CPM Side Sessions
Agenda item 16.
Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat
English only

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PRE-CPM TRAINING SESSION, CPM-11 SIDE SESSIONS

(Updated 4st March 2016)

A capacity development training session and range of side sessions will take place during the week of the eleventh session of the Commission on the Phytosanitary Measures (4-8 April 2016) at FAO headquarters in Rome, Italy.

The training session will take place on the Sunday before the CPM, and the side sessions will take place during the week.

The CPM-11 schedule has been adjusted to allow for a two and a half hour break between the CPM plenary sessions, allowing delegates to participate in the one-hour side sessions and still allowing time for lunch. All CPM-11 side sessions will be held in English only. Further information on each of the sessions and the tentative schedule is outlined below.

All contracting parties are encouraged to take this opportunity to participate actively in the side sessions during CPM-11.

We look forward to meeting you during CPM-11!

PRE – CPM-11 TRAINING SESSION ON ISPM 32

Sunday 3 April 2016

Location: Red Room, Building A, 1st floor, FAO headquarters

14:00-17:00PM

This training session will be held at FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy on Sunday 3 April 2016 starting at 14:00 hours and will be held in English. Discussion will be facilitated in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian.

The training session will offer opportunities for participants of the CPM-11 to address ISPM No. 32 (2009) *Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk*.

This standard provides criteria for National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) of importing countries on how to categorize commodities according to their pest risk when considering setting phytosanitary import requirements. This categorization should help in identifying whether further pest risk analysis is required and if phytosanitary certification is needed. In practice this standard is one of the most important tools intended to facilitate trade developed by the IPPC. Even so, its lack of implementation has been reported repeatedly in the phytosanitary community for commodities that have no risk, as oils and highly processed food, or because of the erroneous utilization of the phytosanitary certificate for the certification of non-phytosanitary trade related issues.

This problem needs to be urgently addressed to get the maximum trade transparency and harmonization at global level and to facilitate safe and fair trade.

The planned session is an attempt to get a common understanding on the ways to implement the standard and stimulate its use among IPPC contracting parties.

The contents of the session will include:

- An introduction of ISPM 32 and its practical use by representatives of IPPC contracting parties that have been involved in its initial development and have substantive experience in risk categorization.
- A set of practical examples of pest risk categorization under ISPM 32 and the main identified problems in its implementation.
- Practical group exercises intended to understand the use and implementation of ISPM 32
- A discussions of findings, conclusions and way forward.

All members are warmly invited to attend this training session, **please note that registration through an online form (<https://ippc.wufoo.com/forms/registration-for-precpm-training-session>) no later than 1st March 2016** to grant security access to the building.

CPM-11 SIDE SESSIONS

(Times and locations may change and updated information will be provided).

1. Emerging issues in plant health: *Xylella fastidiosa* in the Euro-Mediterranean area

Monday 4 April 2016

Location: Red Room, Building A, 1st floor, FAO headquarters

17:30-18:30

A keynote presentation will be given on *Xylella fastidiosa*: state of the art in Italy and innovations for early surveillance and detection.

A new strain of *X. fastidiosa* sub. *pauca* was found in 2013 in the South of Italy as first finding in the EU and Mediterranean region. This strain, named *CoDiRO*, is infecting primarily olive trees and more than 20 host species. It shows a high level of genetic identity with a strain from Costa Rica detected in oleander. After these finding in Italy, several new detections of the bacterium occurred in other European countries. In 2015, the sub. *multiplex* of the bacterium

was reported in France on *Polygala myrtifolia* and other ornamentals. The assessed vector of the CoDiRO strain is the spittlebug *Philaenus spumarius*, a polyphagous Auchenorrhyncha insect widely distributed in the Euro-Mediterranean region.

The disease was named 'olive quick decline syndrome (OQDS)' because fungal species belonging to the genus *Phaeoacremonium* and *Phaemoniella* seem to be involved, but no information is still available on their specific roles. Control measures in the EU are mainly based on the prevention of introduction of the pathogen in free areas and on the containment of the outbreak where the pathogen is not established yet.

The CIHEAM of Bari, one of the research institutions actively involved in monitoring *X. fastidiosa* in Italy, has developed an efficient and innovative monitoring system, part of which has been already included in the official programme for the control of the pathogen in Italy. It allows the traceability of different types of data which range from remote by the photointerpretation of high-resolution aerial images of OQDS-suspected trees), field using the application XylApp and official laboratories for analyses. Moreover, on-site methods have been developed for the Xf-detection in plants and 'spy insects' (real time LAMP and DTBIA) which allow to avoid the movement of infected plant material in pathogen-free areas.

During this side session, information will also be provided on the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) standards related to *Xylella fastidiosa*.

Furthermore, as around 95% of olive cultivation is concentrated in the Mediterranean region, FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (FAO-RNE) embarked on preparing technical support programmes to support countries to raise the awareness about this disease and to strengthen their capacities for enforcement of appropriate phytosanitary regulations/measures to prevent the introduction of the disease to the countries, as well as assisting countries to put in place effective surveillance and monitoring programmes. This new project will be presented during this side session.

2. ePhyto

Monday 4 April 2016

Location: Iran Room, Building B, 1st floor, FAO headquarters

18:30-19:30

The purpose of the side session on ePhyto is to provide an update on the latest developments with regard to ePhyto, particularly as concerns the ePhyto pilot project. In addition, the session is intended to allow for a more detailed question and answer session between CPM participants and the ePhyto steering group members. The side session will also include a demonstration of the actual ePhyto exchange process. It is intended that following the session, the participants will have a better understanding of the project and associated activities, as well as having any outstanding questions on the specifics of ePhyto answered.

3. Diagnostic protocols and surveillance

Tuesday 5 April 2016

Location: Iran Room, Building B, 1st floor, FAO headquarters

13:30-14:30 (incl. coffee)

Plant health surveys are used for preventing the introduction, establishment and spread of economically injurious organisms and requirements are usually set out in statutory obligations. However, the methodologies used to conduct the surveys are not always defined and the quality of survey data is therefore seen as a significant potential source of uncertainty.

In the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) funded cooperation project “PERSEUS”, the methodological aspects of surveys were examined to identify their strengths and weaknesses. Within the project, the current and emerging approaches used for surveying plant health pests were identified in a first step through a systematic review of the literature followed by an inventory of specific surveys created through the development of questionnaires addressing all the relevant issues for conducting plant pest surveys, which were sent to all relevant competent bodies within the EU territory. Following the literature review and the construction of the inventory, the findings were reviewed with an emphasis on assessing the methodologies and how this influences uncertainties in pest risk assessment and the evaluation of management options. The final step of the work described case studies where selected species were examined in more details and quantitative assessments of the survey’s performance were made. The project has generated datasheets for 283 pests, regulated in the Council Directive 2000/29/EC, EU emergency measures and included in EPPO A1-A2-Alert list.

Experiences on how diagnostic protocols are used for surveillance will be detailed for Chile and Latvia during this side session.

4. Emerging issues in plant health - Invasive ants: implications for agriculture and control prospects

Tuesday 5 April 2016

Location: Iran Room, Building B, 1st floor, FAO headquarters

18:30-19:30

Invasive ants are among the world’s worst invasive taxa and are well known globally for their severe environmental, social and economic impacts. The issue of invasive ants is becoming increasingly critical. Hundreds of species are being accidentally dispersed by people because of a lack of awareness on how to prevent their spread, coupled with a poor history of eradicating ants after their arrival.

Ants are an issue for agriculture globally for two reasons: (1) ants farm bugs (just like humans farm cows), resulting in reduced plant productivity and in an increasing need for pesticide use; (2) many invasive ants have such a painful sting that crops cannot be harvested by people.

This presentation will clearly demonstrate that the issue of invasive ants for crops is greatest for island communities and in developing countries on the basis of examples from around the world. This presentation will also highlight how numerous invasive ant species are expected to have their habitat suitability changed from now with climate change that is predicted to result in a shift in which species will be highly problematic in the future. Finally, a global overview of all ant eradications conducted to date will be provided, with detail on which information, technologies and techniques are needed to improve ant eradications. Insight will also be given into what is predicted to provide the greatest change for all invasive species management, including ants, within 10 years.

A presentation will then illustrate concrete management efforts on invasive ants in a Pacific island.

Plant Health in the 21st Century

In 2015, March, CPM -10 approved the “Strategic work plan for the implementation program on surveillance” and urged contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations to commit to increased emphasis on plant pest surveillance. At the same time, CPM-10 underlined strategic issues associated with pest diagnosis. Based on the IRSS surveys, different level problems associated with diagnostic support have been presented. Problems at countries level mainly include for instance lack of well-trained scientific professionals, physical infrastructure, financial resources, rapid turn-over of trained staff. In addition to this, many regions have identified a general trend in reduced expertise in core scientific disciplines such as taxonomy of pests and classical diagnostic skills.

The traditional approach for the development of pest detection and identification capacities, as well as surveillance practices is time consuming, provides proficiency only in a specific area and requires considerable funding. Therefore, the use of computer and mobile based identification keys, drones and other modern technologies could greatly contribute to the development of a national phytosanitary capacity of countries.

The purpose of the two side sessions on Plant Health in the 21st Century: use drones, Apps, smart phones is to present available technologies already successfully used in plant health and discuss possible ways forward for their better deployment.

5. Plant Health in the 21st Century Use of drones, Apps, smart phones (Part 1)

Wednesday 6 April 2016

13:00-14:30

Location: Iran Room, Building B, 1st floor, FAO headquarters

The United States Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Plant Protection and Quarantine Program (PPQ) will present technologically-based, pest identification products. Various web interfaces and applications to support the usage, sharing, and capturing of identification-related pest information will be highlighted during the presentation. In addition, a web-based interactive matrix-based keying system and a native mobile interactive key application will be demonstrated.

Internet interactive matrix-based keying demonstration will be performed with the use of the key for Federal Noxious Weed Disseminules of the US (<http://idtools.org/id/fnw/>).

To follow and participate in the mobile App demonstration, **attendees of the side session are kindly requested to download, in advance, the lucid mobile App for identifying grasshoppers (iOS or Android) onto their devices:**

- for Android smartphones and tablets - <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.lucidcentral.mobile.aphis.grasshoppers&hl=en>
- for iPhones and iPads - <https://itunes.apple.com/us/app/grasshoppers-western-us/id1040336093?mt=8>

Those participants that do not have smart phones can use their laptops and follow the demo using the internet version of the App <http://idtools.org/id/grasshoppers/>.

Australian Plant Biosecurity Co-operative Research Centre (PBCRC) will demonstrate software applications and databases that the PBCRC has developed for social networking (Pestpoint®), Remote Microscopy (Pestpoint® and RMPy software) and virtual pest collections (PaDIL®). Fortunately, digital technology has much to offer in terms of disseminating knowledge and connecting people. Social networks can share and access collective knowledge to help solve pest problems. Remote microscopy can access experts from anywhere on the globe in real time and virtual pest collections can provide everyone with the taxonomic information required to identify pests. It will be also demonstrated how these technologies are being used in plant quarantine and plant protection situations in SE Asia and Australia.

6. The New IPPC Online Comment System

Wednesday 6 April 2016

Location: Iran Room, Building B, 1st floor, FAO headquarters

18:30 – 19:30

From 2011 to 2014, the first version of the Online Commenting System (OCS) was the tool used by IPPC Contracting Parties to gather, submit and compile comments on ISPMs under consultation. The revision of the current IPPC OCS has become urgent due to the evolution of technology, the discontinuance of maintenance support and the high demand by our members for a more user-friendly system.

The IPPC Secretariat and Codex Alimentarius Secretariat have jointly purchased software for a modernized Online Comment System (OCS) in December 2015. The supplier of this system, PleaseTech, will customize their [PleaseReview](#) software to meet the needs of both IPPC and Codex members. The OCS will continue to help members gather and submit comments on draft documents with the click of a button, and will allow both Secretariats to manage the consultation processes more easily and efficiently by generating notifications and compiling comments. The system will also allow the analysis of data on how members use the system.

The side session will present and demonstrate the main changes to the OCS, including:

1. The layout of the revised system

2. New terminology and functions
3. Overview of internal and external sharing of comments
4. How to insert, accept and submit comments

7. Plant Health in the 21st Century: use of drones, Apps, smart phones (Part 2)

Thursday 7 April 2016

13:00-14:30

Location: Iran Room, Building B, 1st floor, FAO headquarters

The Kansas State University's Manhattan will present the project "Optimizing Surveillance Protocols Using Unmanned Aerial Systems" which is the collaborative work of the Kansas State University's Manhattan and Salina campuses with Australia's Queensland University of Technology, the Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries, and the Queensland Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. The project conducts a series of studies that look at how accurately Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) can detect invasive insects and emerging diseases in commercial wheat fields, as well as how to optimize information collected during flights. The presentation and demonstrations on the topic will cover use of different technologies for detecting invasive pests.

The modern technologies can be successfully assisted by the use of trained dogs for pest detection. Global trade has been a pathway for the entry and subsequent outbreaks of the Asian longhorn beetle (ALB) (*Anoplophora glabripennis* Motschulsky) and the Citrus longhorn beetle (CLB) (*Anoplophora chinensis* Forster and *A. chinensis* form *malasiaca* Forster) in many European countries. Surveillance against *A. glabripennis* and *A. chinensis*/*A. chinensis* form *malasiaca* currently depends on visual inspection. Due to the development of both species inside the wood of plants, visual detection of infestation is particularly challenging because external symptoms may be hidden or removed due to environmental influences. The work performed under the EUPHRESKO project ANOPLORISK-II has indicated that Anoplophora detection dogs can be deployed in outbreak areas, in nurseries and at import controls for wood packaging material and plants. The presentation on the topic will discuss outcomes of the project and give a short overview on the different use of trained dogs in plant health.