

The International Plant Protection Convention

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) towards 2020

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CPM 11, 4-8 April 2016



Outline

- 1. Historical Development**
- 2. Main Achievements**
- 3. Great Challenges**
- 4. Way towards 2020**
- 5. Prospect beyond 2020**

1. Historical Development

1.1 1st Stage (1881 – 1951)

1.2 2nd Stage (1952 – 1979)

1.3 3rd Stage (1980 – 1997)

1.4 4th Stage (1998 – present)

1.1 1st Stage (1881 – 1951)

- **In 1881**, 1st international convention of Berne on plant health issued to control the spread of grape aphids (*Phylloxera* sp)
- **In 1929**, 1st text of an international convention drafted at International Conference for Plant Protection held in Rome
- **In 1951**, IPP Convention adopted at 6th FAO Conference, superseding all previous international plant protection agreements



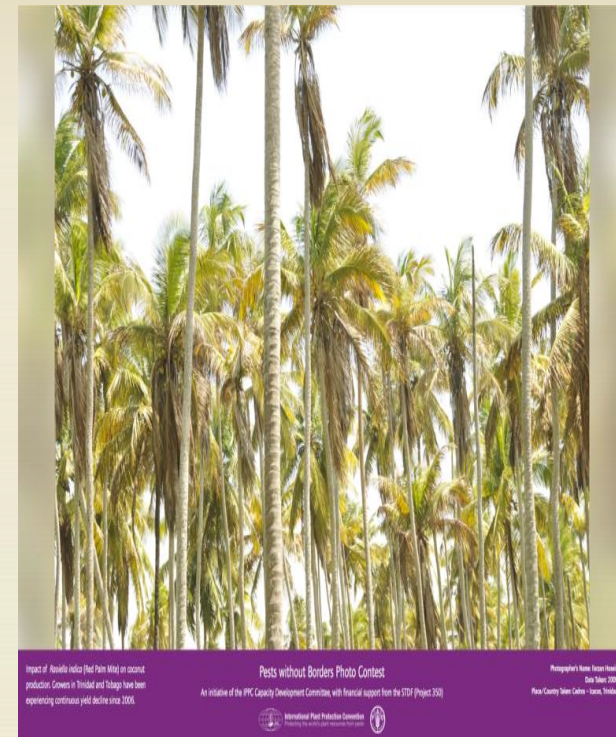
1.2 2nd Stage (1952 – 1979)

- In 1952, IPPC first came into force
- In 1973, IPPC amendments proposed following with a series of consultations on updating terminology and certain changes in model phytosanitary certificates
- In 1979, Amended IPPC adopted by FAO, and came into force in 1991



1.3 3rd Stage (1980 – 1997)

- In 1986, a prominent position for IPPC in WTO-SPS granted at GATT of Uruguay Round
- In 1992, IPPC Secretariat established
- In 1993, Committee of Experts on Phytosanitary Measures (CEPM) formatted
- In 1995, Negotiations for IPPC revision initialized
- In 1997, Revised IPPC Text approved at 29th FAO Conference, and came into force in 2005



1.4 4th Stage (1998 – present)

- In 1999, Informal Working Group on Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance (SPTA) established, SPG at present
- In 2001, Standards Committee established
- In 2003, Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement established
- In 2006, 1st Session of CPM took place , accepting all previous ICPM decisions
- In 2012, Financial Committee and Capacity Development Committee created



2. Major Achievements

2.1 Governance & Strategies

2.2 Standard Setting

2.3 Implementation Facilitation

2.4 Communication & Partnership

2.5 Technologies & Tools

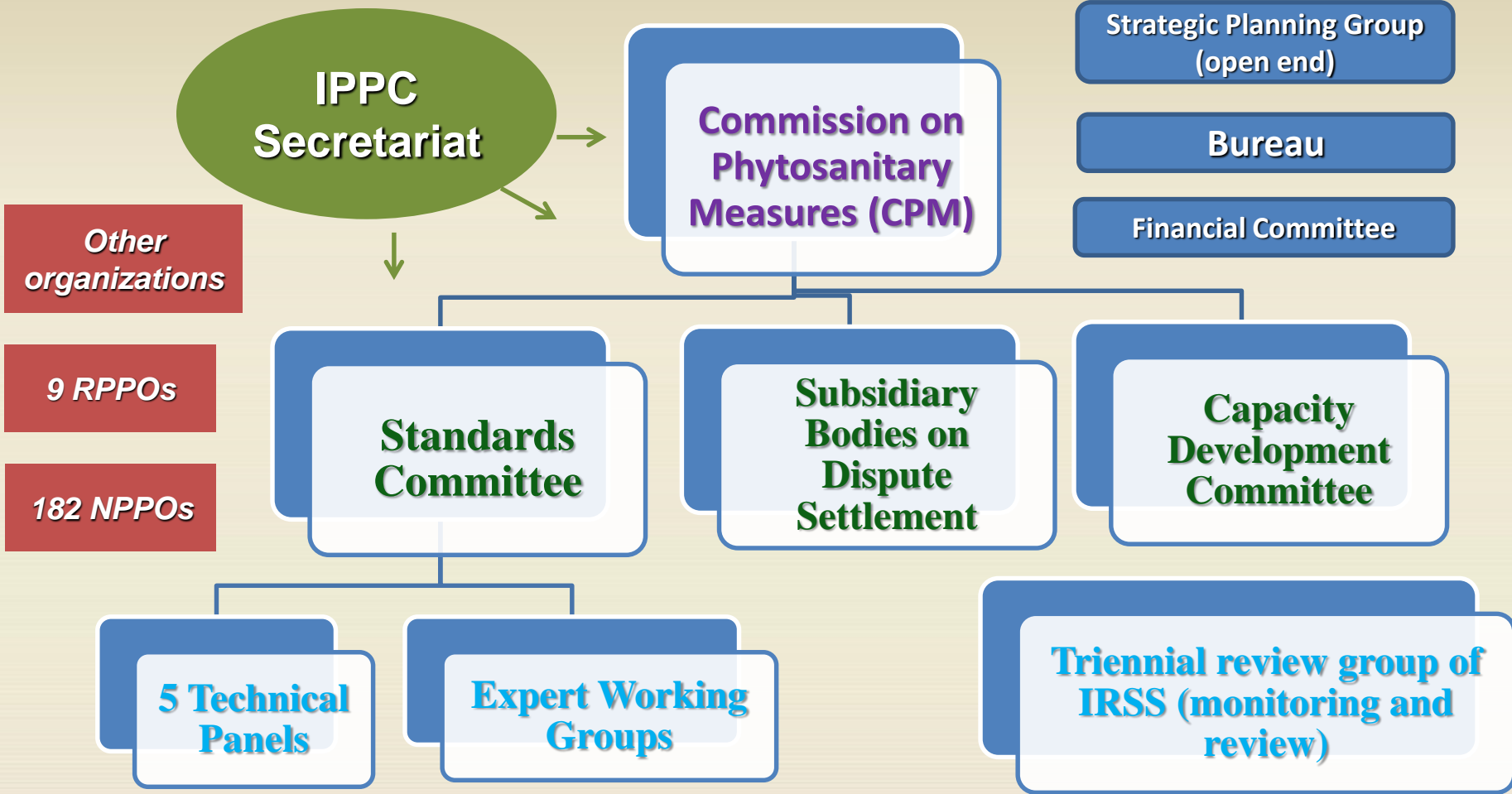


2.1 Governance & strategies

- CPM (1-10), CPM-BM, CPM-FC, SPG
- Standards Committee (SC)
- Capacity Development Committee (CDC)
- Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement (SBDS)
- Operational mechanisms of governance bodies (*Procedure Manual for IPPC, 2011*)



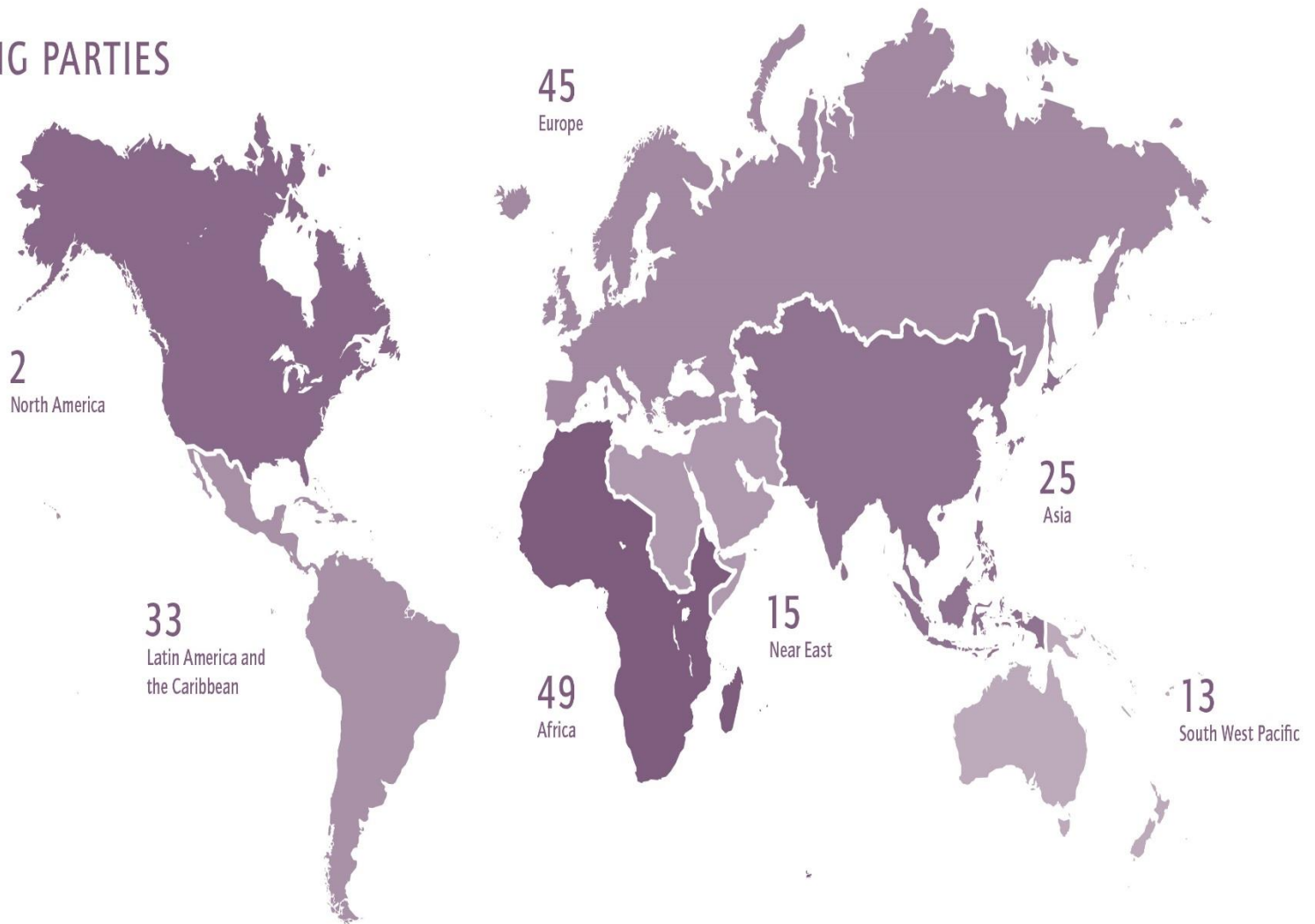
Structure of IPPC Governance



IPPC CONTRACTING PARTIES

182

Contracting Parties worldwide



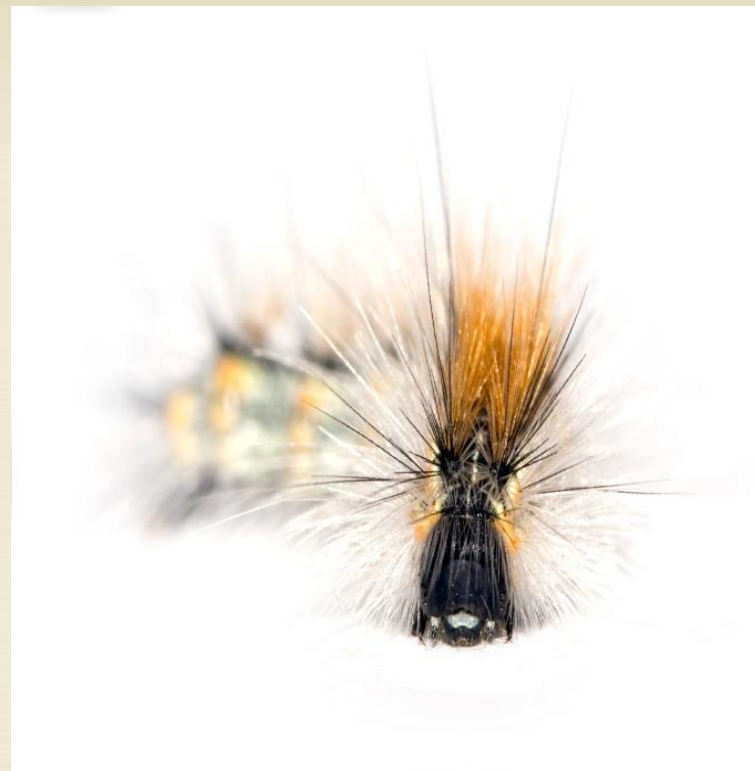
2.2 *Standard Setting*

- 36 ISPMs (1993-2015), covering suite of PRA standards, surveillance, phytosanitary certification, regulation of wood packaging in international trade, fruit fly standards, etc.
- 19 phytosanitary treatments
- 9 diagnostic protocols



2.3 Implementation facilitation

- **Two global projects (STDF 350 and 401) implemented, providing technical assistance for over 30 countries**
- **Six IPPC Regional Workshops organized annually, and general studies on implementation of IPPC and standards carried out**
- **Dispute settlement activities organized annually**



2.4 Communication & Partnership

- **NROAG established and NRO bulletin issued monthly**
- **IPP Website developed and improved**
- **Communication and advocacy promoted, including IPPC news, IPPC newsletter, IPPC Seminar**
- **International cooperation strengthened with WTO-SPS, STDS, BLG, IAEA, EU**
- **Resource mobilization highlighted with Over 45% extra-budgetary fund obtained from CPs, STDF, EU**



2.5 Technologies & Tools

- **Monitoring and surveillance:**
Information technologies, GIS, sex-pheromones, light traps, etc.
- **Diagnostic and risk assessment:**
Biotechnologies, biochemistry, etc.
- **Regulation and control: Pest-free areas**
- **Trade facilitation: ePhyto**



3. Great Challenges

3.1 IPPC Strategic Goals

3.2 Demands from CPs

3.3 Enhancement Evaluation

3.4 FAO Strategies Objectives

3.5 UN SDG towards 2030

3.1 IPPC Strategic Goals (2012-19)

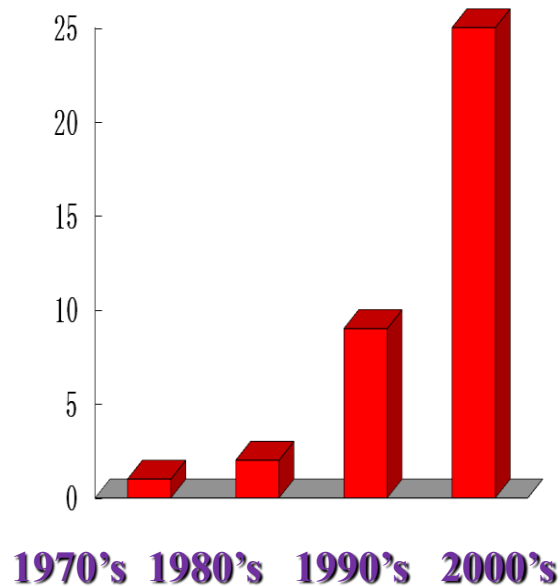
- A.** Promote sustainable agriculture and global food security through prevention of pest spread
- C.** Facilitate trade development through promotion of harmonized scientifically based phytosanitary measures
- B.** Protect environment, forests and biodiversity from plant pests
- D.** Develop phytosanitary capacity for members to accomplish A, B and C



3.2 Demands from CPs

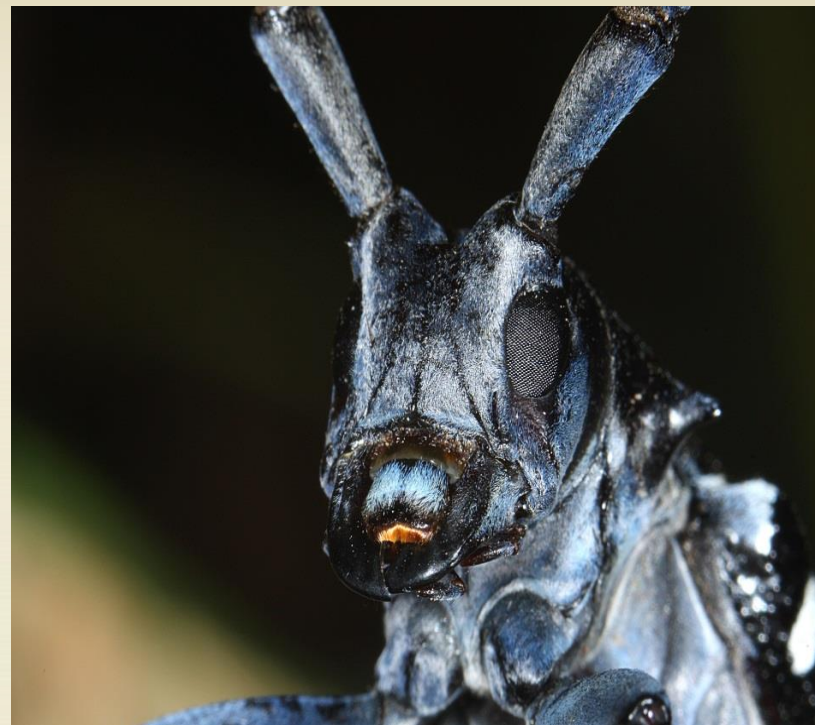
- Increased trade due to globalization
- Alternated pest incidence due to Climate Change
- Increased risk of pest spread due to global movement of tourists

No. regulated pests increased 1-2 per annually in China



3.3 Enhancement Evaluation (2014)

- **Adjust IPPC Secretariat and CPM structures to findings of Enhancement Evaluation**
- **Ensure scientific support for all standard setting and capacity development activities**
- **Ensure increase in IPPC visibility**
- **Ensure sufficient extra-budgetary funding to implement IPPC work-programme**



3.4 FAO's SOs (2010-19)

- **Five** FAO Strategic Objectives (SOs) for 2010-19

- IPPC directly works on two SOs:

- **SO2** (Making agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable), contributing to output 20301 (Supporting stakeholders to develop new international mechanisms and instruments)

- **SO4** (Enabling inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems), contributing to output 40101 (Formulate new and revised international standards for plant health), and to output 40104 (Improving capacity to implement better regulatory frameworks for plant health)

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT FINANCING, GOVERNANCE AND MARKET ACCESS

NEW FAO STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition



Make agriculture more productive and sustainable



Reduce rural poverty



Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems



Increase the resilience of livelihoods from disasters



5



3.5 UN SDGs towards 2030

- **17 UN SDGs towards 2030 with 169 targets**
- **IPPC directly works on 4 SDGs:**
 - **SDG2 (Food security)**
 - **SDG13 (Climate change)**
 - **SDG 15 (Biodiversity)**
 - **SDG17 (Trade facilitation)**



4. Way towards 2020

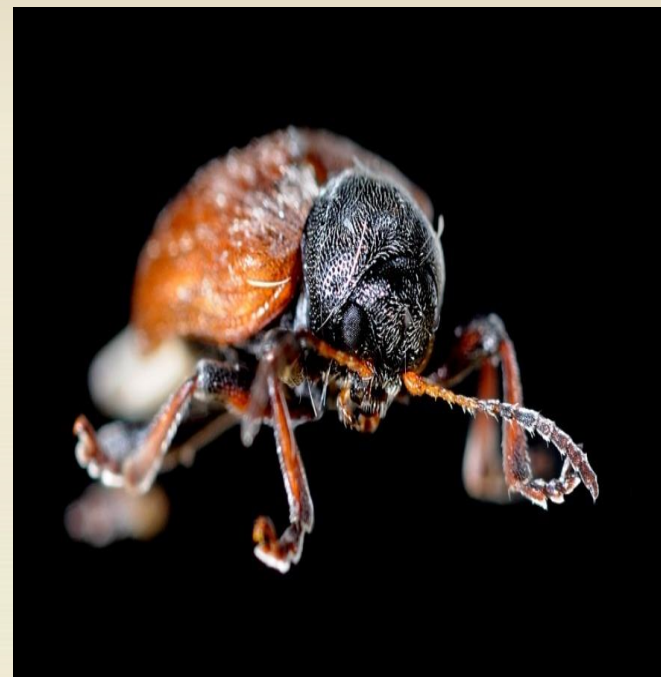
4.1 One General Goal

4.2 Three Key Pillars

4.3 Five IPPC Themes

4.1 One General Goal

- **Overall objective:** Increase in capacity to implement IPPC and tandards
- **Overall capacity:** Ensure improvement of infrastructure and facilities, team and culture building, and optimization of communication and coordination
- **Overall approach:** Strengthen cooperation between standards and implementation



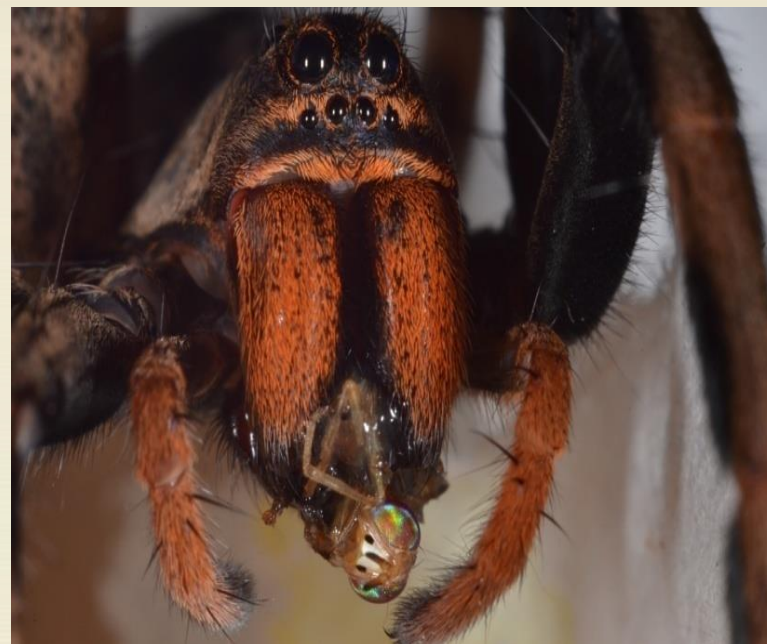
4.2 Three Key Pillars: Standard setting

- Prioritize topics for new standards and/or revisions
- Adopt all existing draft DPs on LOT and 3-5 standards annually
- Sort out Commodity Standards
- Strengthen scientific advice



4.2 Three Key Pillars: Implementation facilitation

- Strengthen capacity development at national level in particular for developing CPs
- Promote implementation through application of tool of Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation (PCE)
- Enhance dispute avoidance based on technical support
- Apply modern BT and IT technologies, such as molecular biology, ePhyto



4.2 Three Key Pillars: Communication & partnership

- Strengthen NRO by promoting information sharing and quality control
- Increase IPPC presence, visibility and impact at global, regional and national level through enhancement of communication and advocacy
- Promote international cooperation with technical related, trade-related and resource-related international and regional organizations
- Provide strong support to IPPC Community activities through strengthening of TC-RPPOs and IPPC Regional Workshops



4.3 Five IPPC Themes:

Plant health & food security (2016)

- **Objectives:** Demonstrate important contribution of plant health to global food security through preventing and controlling introduction and spread of pests of both plants and plant products
- **Activities:** Carry out series studies on theme with universities and research institutes, and form basis for a couple of seminars, popular publications and media stories
- **Outcomes:** Organize a conference on "Plant Health and Food Security" in IYPH 2020



4.3 Five IPPC Themes:

Plant health & trade facilitation (2017)

- **Objectives:** Highlight important role of plant health in global trade facilitation through implementing e-certification hub and generic ePhyto portal
- **Activities:** Showcase positive benefits from using hub or generic portal for developing CPs
- **Outcomes:** Organize a conference on "Plant Health and Trade" in IYPH 2020



4.3 Five IPPC Themes:

Plant health & environ. protection (2018)

- **Objectives:** Highlight important role of plant health in environment protection through managing spread of damaging pests and diseases by promoting CPs to apply ISPMs
- **Activities:** Carry out series case-studies on negative impacts of pests on natural ecosystems, and demonstrate positive examples for avoiding or mitigating negative impacts of pests by applying ISPM's
- **Outcomes:** Organize a conference on "Plant Health and Environmental Protection in IYPH 2020



4.3 Five IPPC Themes:

Plant health & capacity development (2019)

- **Objectives:** Highlight important role of IPPC in helping CPs to build national capacity for implementing ISPMs
- **Activities:** Demonstrate integrated approaches for developing CPs to implement standards more easily by using a number of IPPC manuals, databases
- **Outcomes:** Organize a conference on "Plant Health and Capacity Development" in IYPH 2020



4.3 Five IPPC Themes:

— International year of plant health (2020)

International Year of Plant Health 2020 IS:

Contracting Parties Driven Initiatives and Activities; and the Decision/Declaration made by CPM 10 in 2015

Overall goal of IYPH 2020 is to raise awareness of the importance and impacts of plant health in addressing issues of global importance, including hunger, poverty, threats to the environment and economic development

Towards IYPH 2020



***You are mostly welcome to
support and participate !***

5. Prospect beyond 2020: *IPPC towards 2030*

- **Develop the IPPC Strategic Framework for 2020–2030**
- **Work closely in the areas of Goal 2 (Food security), Goal 13 (Climate change), Goal 15 (Biodiversity) and Goal 17 (Trade facilitation)**
- **Apply the bottom up approach for scenario studies and top-down approach for decision-making**

A close-up photograph of a rice field during harvest. The image shows numerous golden-brown rice panicles hanging down, with green leaves visible in the background. The text "Thank you" is written in a large, bold, red, italicized font across the upper right portion of the image.

Thank you