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REPORT

2019 International Plant Protection Convention Regional Workshop for the Caribbean



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Contents

1.	Opening of the Session	8
1.1.	Opening Ceremoney	8
1.2.	Host country opening statement	8
1.3.	Co-organizers Statement.....	9
1.4.	Video message from the Secretary of the IPPC.....	9
2.	Meeting Arrangements	10
2.1.	Election of the Chair.....	10
2.2.	Election of the Rapporteur.....	10
2.3.	Adoption of the Agenda.....	10
2.4.	Participants List/Logistical Information	10
3.	Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues	10
3.1.	CPM-14 (2019).....	10
3.2.	Standards Committee (SC) Updates	11
3.3.	Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) Updates	12
3.4.	IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 – 2030: Regional Priorities and Implementation	13
4.	Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards and recommendations	13
4.1.	Online Comment System (OCS) Update	13
5.	Discussion on draft ISPMS.....	14
5.1.	Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005) Second consultation.....	14
5.2.	Draft ISPM: 2017 Draft Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001) Second Consultation	15
5.3.	Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-006) Second consultation.....	15
5.4.	Draft ISPM: Requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)	16
5.5.	Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the international spread of plant pests	16
6.	Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs	17
6.1.	Regional FAO Phytosanitary development activities	17

6.2. RPPO (CAHFSA) activities	18
7. Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions)	18
7.1. International Year of Plant Health (IYPH): Moving forward.....	18
7.2. Plant Health & Capacity Development.....	20
7.3. National Reporting Obligations for the Region.....	20
7.4. IPPC Call for Topics: What is needed?	20
7.5. Recent Developments in the e-Phyto Solution	21
8. Conclusions of the Workshop and tentative dates and location for the next Regional Workshop.....	22
9. Survey Of The Workshop.....	22
10. Close of the IPPC regional workshop.....	23
11. Opening of the Technical Seminar	23
11.1. Banana Fusarium Wilt of Musa spp.-TR4: An overview (Symptoms, epidemiology, current distribution, available management practices and biosafety at the farm level.....	23
11.2. Update on the status of banana Fusarium Wilt TR4	25
11.3. Country Reports: Status of Banana production, consumption and TR4 safeguarding activities	25
11.3.1 Belize	25
11.3.2 Jamaica	26
11.3.3 Trinidad and Tobago	26
11.3.4 The OECS countries	27
11.4. FAO Technical Cooperation Project (Emergency).....	27
11.5. Analysis of Gaps in the safeguarding activities for TR4	28
APPENDIX 1: Agenda	29
APPENDIX 2: List of Participants	33
APPENDIX 3: Consolidated reconciliation report for review "2019 Second consultation: Draft Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005).....	36
APPENDIX 4: Reconciliation report for 2014-006 Draft ISPM: Modified Atmosphere 2019-06-26.....	39
APPENDIX 5: Consolidated reconciliation report for review "2019 Second consultation: Draft 2018 amendments to ISPM 5- Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001) [Sub-review]"	44
APPENDIX 6 : Reconciliation report for 2014-002 Draft ISPM: Authorization Entities 2019-06-26.....	48
4.2.1 Roles and responsibilities of entities authorized to audit or supervise	50

APPENDIX 7: Reconciliation report for 2018-026: Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the international spread of plant pests 2019-05-23	51
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMR	Anti-microbial resistance
CAHFSA	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency
CGPC	Coordinating Group of Pesticide Control Board of the Caribbean
CORBANA	National Banana Cooperation of Costa Rica
COTED	Council on Trade and Economic Development
CP	Contracting Party
CPHD	Caribbean Plant Health Directors
CPM	Commission on Phytosanitary Measures
EMBRAPA	Brazilian Agricultural Research Cooperation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FoC TR4	<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f. sp. cubense Tropical Race 4
GCP	Government Cooperative Programme
GSCI	Greater Caribbean Safeguarding Initiative
GeNS	Generic National system
HTS	High throughput sequencing technologies
IC	Implementation and capacity Development Committee
IMS	Information Management System
IRSS	Implementation Review and Support System
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ISPM	International Standard for Phytosanitary Measures
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
IYPH	International Year of Plant Health
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MAT	Modified Atmosphere Treatment
RPPO	Regional Plant Protection Organization
OCS	Online Comment System
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OIRSA	Regional International Agency for Agricultural Health
NRO	National Reporting Obligations
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organization
PCE	Phytosanitary Capacity Evaluation
PFA	Pest Free Area
PRA	Pest Risk Assessment
SC	Standards Committee
SCTF	Sea Container Task Force
SENASICA	Service for the National Health for Food Safety and Food Quality

SF	Strategic Framework
SPG	Strategic Planning Group
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats Analysis
TCP	Technical Cooperation Project
TPPT	Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments
TPG	Technical Panel for the Glossary
TPDP	Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols
TPFQ	Technical Panel for Forest Quarantine
TT	Trinidad and Tobago
TWG	Technical Working Group
USDA APHIS-IS	United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services International Services
WTO-SPS Agreement	World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

The 2019 International Plant Protection Convention Regional Workshop for the Caribbean

INTRODUCTION

- [1] The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) Regional Workshop for the Caribbean was held from the 10th to the 12th September 2019 in St Phillip, Antigua and Barbuda. This annual workshop provided an opportunity for the IPPC Official Contact Points in the region to prepare regional positions and discuss and formulate comments on draft international standards, build their phytosanitary capacity for the prevention of entry and establishment of pests (exotic / invasive plant pests) and share best practices in plant health. This report details the activities that occurred during the opening ceremony, technical sessions and the special technical seminar held on the fungal disease, *Fusarium oxysporum* f. *sp. cubense* Tropical Race 4 (Foc TR4).

1. Opening of the Session

- [2] Mrs Juliet Goldsmith, Plant Health Specialist, Caribbean Agricultural Health & Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA)/ Regional Plant Protection Organization for the Caribbean (RPPO) opened the meeting and chaired the opening ceremony which included statements from the host country, collaborating partners and a special video message from the Secretary of the IPPC.

1.1. Opening Ceremony

- [3] Mrs Goldsmith welcomed the participants and introduced the speakers. Special thanks was extended to the Organizing Committee which included the CAHFSA, the RPPO for the Caribbean; the IPPC Secretariat, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Sub-regional Office for the Caribbean, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Barbuda Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda.
- [4] Mrs Goldsmith highlighted that in the past, these Regional workshops had been dogged by hurricanes either before or after the workshop; many of which have devastated member countries, including Antigua and Barbuda and Dominica. The Bahamas was especially welcomed to the meeting, having suffered from the ravages of Hurricane Dorian. Love, empathy and well wishes were extended to the Bahamas.
- [5] Ms Goldsmith thanked FAO Sub-regional office and IICA for their contributions to make this workshop possible. She also thanked the FAO ADG Agriculture and Consumer protection for the last minute contribution that made possible the third day of this workshop, which will focus on Banana Fusarium Wilt (TR4).
- [6] The representative from St Lucia, gave a prayer at the opening.

1.2. Host country opening statement

- [7] The Honorable Dean Jonas, Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Barbuda Affairs, welcomed all the participants to the meeting. Minister Jonas informed that the workshop was most timely particularly leading up to the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) 2020. He noted that Antigua and Barbuda has seen several new pest incursions including Lethal Yellowing, Citrus Greening and the Giant African Snail that have impacted the country's food security and economy. The Minister highlighted the

importance of plant health and its importance to the tourism sector in protecting the lush greenery. Minister Jonas further stated that the region must address the risk of plant pest introductions and mitigate their spread from country to country. He also noted that the seminar on Banana Fusarium Wilt Tropical Race 4 (TR4), scheduled for the third day of the workshop, would help Caribbean countries to establish prevention activities and prepare contingency plans. Minister Jonas thanked participants for the opportunity to share and encouraged all to enjoy their world-class Antiguan hospitality amidst all of the work. He wished the participants a productive meeting.

1.3. Co-organizers Statement

- [8] Dr Vyjayanthi Lopez, Plant Production and Protection Officer, FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean, Barbados, welcomed the participants to the meeting and extended greetings on behalf of Dr Renita Clarke, FAO Sub Regional Director. She highlighted the year 2020 as a special one as it focuses on plant health nationally and regionally. She noted, of particular importance, the threat of Fusarium Wilt Tropical Race 4 (TR4) which was recently detected in Colombia and indicated that it is critical for the region to mitigate against the introduction of this pest. Dr Lopez wished the participants a successful meeting.
- [9] Mr. Craig Thomas, IICA Representative for Antigua and Barbuda conveyed best wishes on behalf of IICAs' Director General and acknowledged IICA's support to the meeting. He joined in the sentiments of welcoming the Bahamas to the meeting, having gone through a similar fate some two (2) years ago in Antigua. Mr. Thomas noted that Lethal Yellowing and Citrus Greening are currently affecting the citrus industry. He stated that historically, IICA, FAO and the IPPC Secretariat and most recently CAHFSA as the RPPO for the Caribbean, have promoted capacity building in countries in the region which is enhancing the ability of these countries to participate effectively and actively in the multi-lateral trade system. This has been achieved through support provided for representatives from countries to participate in international and regional meetings and the hosting of workshops on matters related to the plant health standards. He indicated that these actions have contributed to strengthening national plant health systems in Caribbean countries. This is important because effective and efficient plant health systems are fundamental for sustaining a productive and competitive agriculture sector, protecting ecological health and the environment, improving the socio-economic well-being of rural communities and facilitating economic and trade development. Mr. Thomas wished the participants fruitful deliberations and encouraged all to capitalize on the opportunities that can be attained from this very important workshop.
- [10] Mr Brent Larson, Team Leader for the Implementation and Facilitation Unit in the IPPC Secretariat gave a synopsis on the composition of the IPPC Community and an overview of the workshop. He also outlined the three (3) objectives of the workshop as: (i) to analyse draft standards and prepare comments on draft International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs); (ii) to build capacity and raise awareness of various activities of the IPPC community, and; (iii) to provide a forum to exchange experiences and ideas at a regional level. Mr Larson gave an overview of the Standards Committee (SC) and the Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) and introduced the SC and IC representatives for Latin America and the Caribbean, Mr. Ezequiel Ferro and Ms Magda Gonzalez Arroyo respectively.

1.4. Video message from the Secretary of the IPPC

- [11] Mr Jingyuan Xia, IPPC Secretary, addressed and welcomed the participants through a video presentation. The Secretary noted this year's theme of "Plant Health and Capacity Development" and also noted how pest outbreaks have affected plant health around the world. He informed the workshop that the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) is working on several projects to facilitate safe trade and market access in developing countries.. Secretary Xia highlighted that the UN had declared 2020 as the "International Year of Plant Health" and invited participants to plan activities to mark this occasion, helping to increase awareness and recognising that plant health is an essential element in helping to ensure food security, safe trade facilitation and environmental protection, including preserving biodiversity. He wished the participants a successful and fruitful workshop.

2. Meeting Arrangements

[12] Mrs Juliet Goldsmith gave an overview of the meeting's arrangements.

2.1. Election of the Chair

[13] Mrs Hannah Dupal-Romain from St. Lucia was elected as Chair.

2.2. Election of the Rapporteur

[14] Mrs Yasmin Johnson from the Bahamas and Ms Adele Pierre from Guyana were elected as Rapporteurs.

2.3. Adoption of the Agenda

[15] The participants adopted the agenda as presented (Appendix 1).

2.4. Participants List/Logistical Information

[16] Dr Janet Lawrence, the IICA representative urged participants to review their contact information on the list provided to ensure its accuracy. She provided an overview of the workshop logistics.

[17] Apologies were given for Jamaica who will be coming in a day or two late and for Barbados and Suriname who were unable to attend the meeting.

[18] The Participant's list can be found in Appendix 2.

3. Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues

3.1. CPM-14 (2019)

[19] The IPPC Secretariat representative gave an overview of the updates from CPM-14 including the endorsement of the 2020-2030 IPPC Strategic Framework. He informed that the Strategic Framework will be tabled for adoption at CPM-15 (2020) during the special Ministerial session

[20] Additional, updates included:

- *Focus group on Commodity and Pathway Standards* – He reminded the meeting that the development of commodity and pathway standards was in line with the Strategic Framework development agenda but will remain “pending” until the adoption of the draft standard on the concept of Commodity and Pathway Standards;
- Five (5) year strategic plan for e-Phyto was presented;
- The issue of emerging pests will be added to CPM agenda as a standing item.
- A trust fund to support emergency activities related to pest outbreaks is to be established.
- A Plant Health Conference during the IYPH is being planned to take place in Finland in October 2020;
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in relation to plant health was discussed and no direct action is being taken but the issue is being monitored;
- CPM Recommendations:
 - R-08: CPM Recommendation on Preparing to use high-throughput sequencing (HTS) technologies as a diagnostic tool for phytosanitary purposes was adopted;
 - Two proposals for new CPM Recommendations were agreed to: Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the introduction of plant pests during an emergency situation approved

- for Member consultation; and Facilitating safe trade by reducing the incidence of contaminating pests associated with traded goods, these will be further developed;
- Framework for standards and implementation was endorsed;
- Submissions of topics for standards and implementation recommended by the Task Force on Topics were presented, and some new topics and priorities adopted;
- Surveillance pilot project is being further analysed and a modified proposal will be presented to CPM-15(2020).
- Standards were adopted including six (6) diagnostic protocols and one (1) amendment to the Glossary,
- Five-year investment plan for the IPPC Strategic Framework (2020 – 2024) was agreed upon;
- IPPC Secretariat Work Plan/Budget (2020) was approved;
- The 15th Session of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) is scheduled for 30 March – 3 April 2020 at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, Italy and will have a special Ministerial segment on 2 April 2019 which will highlight the IYPH;
- Incorporation of the content from the former ISPM 30 into ISPM 35 was noted and consequently the revocation of ISPM 30.

3.2. Standards Committee (SC) Updates

[21] Mr. Ezequiel Ferro, SC Chair provided the following updates:

- First consultations for the draft amendments to Draft ISPM 5 were deferred to 2020 as only one term, “detection survey”, was proposed for revision.
- There were proposals to re-title the draft standard, Guidance on pest risk management to Pest Risk Management for Quarantine Pests. It is proposed that the ISPM will remain as a stand-alone standard.
- Consideration will be given to the re-organization of the PRA standards and to discuss the impact of such a reorganization.
- Commodity and Pathways Standards, discussions are to be held on the creation of a new technical panel to begin work on some specific commodity after the concept standard on the same topic is approved.
- Further discussions will take place on the definition of the term “emerging pests”.
- Several terms were added to the TPG work program including:
 - “Emergency action” (2018-044)
 - “Clearance (of a consignment)” (2018-045)
 - “General surveillance” (2018-046)
 - “Modified atmosphere treatment” (2018-043)
 - “Commodity” (2018-002) was removed
- “Irradiation treatment for *Omphisa anastomosalis*” (2018-042) was added to the TPPT work programme
- No consensus has been reached on what pests should be targeted in ISPM 15 treatments
- The past work and the future work plans for the following four Technical Panels were reviewed and approved::

- Technical Panel on Phytosanitary Treatments (TPPT)
- Technical Panel for the Glossary (TPG)
- Technical Panel for Diagnostic Protocols (TPDP)
- Technical Panel for Forest Quarantine (TPFQ).

3.3. Implementation and Capacity Development Committee (IC) Updates

[22] Ms. Magda Gonzalez Arroya, IC Representative provided the following updates:

- Three Sub-groups of the IC were activated. General rules of procedure were approved for all the Sub-groups and specific Terms of Reference were developed and approved for each Sub-group:
 - Implementation, Review and Support System (IRSS)
 - Dispute Avoidance and Settlement (DAS)
 - Sea Container Task Force (SCTF)
- A call for experts was made for the DAS Sub-group in March 2019 and extended once but only two nominations were submitted and the SPG will be consulted on what to do with DAS work.
- A number of activities have been proposed by the SCTF:
 - Monitoring the uptake and efficiency of the CTU code;
 - Development of a questionnaire to ascertain which NPPOs can provide monitoring data;
 - Guidelines on Sea Containers Surveys for NPPOs approved;
 - IPPC SCTF Work Plan for 2019 develop; IPPC SCTF Multi-Year Action plan reviewed and updated.
- As the IC has oversight of the National Reporting Obligations (NRO) work, a report on their activities was reviewed and a future work plan was agreed to
- Updates on the following implementation and capacity development activities were also given:
 - Phytosanitary capacity evaluation (PCE)
 - Guides and training materials
 - Phytosanitary resources (web-based information)
 - IPPC Global plant health surveillance initiative
 - Projects on implementation and capacity development
- Call made for the collection of phytosanitary technical resources was made and NPPOs are encouraged to submit appropriate resources
- Countries interested in have a PCE in their country should secure funds and contact the IPPC Secretariat to arrange for a PCE facilitator and grant access to the PCE tool on the IPP.
- Call for a phytosanitary projects was made (deadline September 20, 2019)
- IC to oversee the phytosanitary resources related to implementation and capacity development on the IPP
- IPPC Guides and training materials are available on the IPP.

During the ensuing discussions

[23] **IPPC Secretariat** requested countries that have used IPPC guides to make contact with the Secretariat, share their experiences. These case studies will be compiled into a brochure to help promote IPPC Guides

- [24] To help keep up to date on IPPC Secretariat news, the IPPC Secretariat encouraged participants to log on to the IPP and subscribe to the news articles.
- [25] **Dominica** asked the IPPC Secretariat to re-send surveys for the SCTF. The IPPC Secretariat explained that unfortunately, the deadline had already passed and the information has been compiled and is being analysed for presentation to the SCTF meeting. Participants noted that the requests for the survey may have gone to persons who do not pass on the information to the relevant persons and deadlines are missed and no input provided, the Secretariat responded that considerations to assign the contact point for the IPPC may need to be reconsidered to help ensure information is passed to the appropriate staff.
- [26] **St. Lucia** asked for further clarification on the issue of surveillance. The IC representative indicated that there is a roster of surveillance experts that can exchange information and provide guidance on topics related to the same.
- [27] **St. Kitts and Nevis** asked about the Global plant health list for surveillance. The IC representative informed that a landing page was being developed by the IPPC Secretariat in consultation with the IC so that everything related to a particular topic will be explained and linked from one webpage.
- [28] **IPPC Secretariat** noted that there are currently 20 persons trained as PCE facilitators, the next step is to mentor these trainees in conducting PCEs so they can become certified PCE Facilitators.

3.4. IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 – 2030: Regional Priorities and Implementation

- [29] Ms. Magda Gonzalez Arroya, IC Representative presented on the IPPC's Strategic Framework for 2020-2030. The IC representative requested participants to identify national and regional priorities.

The three main Strategic objectives are:

- To enhance global food security and increase sustainable agricultural productivity.
- To protect forests and the environment from the impacts of plant pests.
- To facilitate safe trade development and economic growth.

The following was also highlighted:

- A five-year investment plan was noted by CPM-14 (2019) estimated to cost \$2.3 million every year for implementation of SF 2020-2030. The lack of financial resources will be raised during the Strategic Planning Group (SPG).
- The IPPC National Phytosanitary Capacity Development Strategy (2012-2017) has expired and the IC would like to update it with the aim to align ICD activities with the new IPPC SF 2020-2030..

During the discussions that ensued

- [30] The IC sought suggestions on what should be included in an updated Strategy. Member countries were asked to discuss the mobilization of resources in the region that would assist the IPPC Secretariat in implementing the SF 2020-2030 in a later session.

4. Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards and recommendations

4.1. Online Comment System (OCS) Update

- [31] Mrs Juliet Goldsmith, CAHFSA provided an overview of the use of the IPPC Online Comments System (OCS), highlighting that the purpose of the OCS was to provide a simple, efficient, user-friendly online system with which to collect, share and compile comments on documents.
- [32] Other benefits of the OCS include: ease of access; confidential and safe; implements a standard commentary format; faster and more accurate compilation process and is compatible with main browsers and devices.

- [33] She explained that prior to the workshop, members were invited to submit comments on draft standards through the CAHFSA work group. Comments would be reviewed at this workshop to reach a consensus on regional views, these regional comments could then be submitted as national comments if so desired. However, member countries also have the option of entering their own comments after the workshop. The deadline for entering country's comments in the IPPC work group is September 30, 2019.
- [34] The CAHFSA representative further advised that because the official contact points in many countries do not attend the regional workshops, other designations were able to login with their names as opposed to their country's and enter comments. Sub-reviews could also be created to share the documents with stakeholders who would provide their input. The in-country reviews would then be published and reports noted per country.
- [35] There was some discussion on the in-country stakeholder sub-reviews nationally then consolidating them as a region. .

5. Discussion on draft ISPMS

- [36] The discussion on Draft ISPMs focused on the four standards listed below. For each standard, the SC representative provided an overview and thereafter there was a review and discussion on the comments entered into the Online Portal by countries.
- Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 8: *Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005) Second consultation
 - Draft ISPM: *Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure* (2014-006) Second consultation
 - Draft ISPM: *Requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions* (2014-002)
 - Draft CPM Recommendation: *Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the international spread of plant pests*

5.1. Draft ISPM: Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005) Second consultation

- [37] The SC representative presented on the draft revision of ISPM 8.
- [38] General considerations following the first round of consultation:
- To align pest record requirements with ISPM 6
 - To consider where to place guidance on reliable information sources
 - To add a third category of a pest status (where an NPPO is unable to determine the pest status).
- [39] General points from consultation:
- To retain the original tables 1 and 2 for pest status present and absent with minor changes within some subcategories.
 - To create a new distinct category "unable to determine pest status" where an NPPO is unable to determine the pest status.
 - To restructure the main text to clearly describe the NPPOs responsibilities.
 - To outline the edited actual requirements and align them with the actual requirements set in the draft ISPM.
- [40] Possible implementation considerations:

- CPs, RPPOs and other relevant organizations were invited to comment if the Appendix on reliability of information sources should remain in the IPSM or be better if placed into implementation material when such is developed.
- The general consensus by member countries was that it should remain in the Appendix.

[41] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop are in Appendix 3 of this report.

5.2. Draft ISPM: 2017 Draft Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary Terms (1994-001) Second Consultation

[42] Mr. Ferro, SC presented on the draft amendments to ISPM 5.

[43] The glossary is constantly being updated as a result, participants were cautioned to only use the latest version available on www.ippc.int.

[44] List of amendments are as follows:

- Additions – none
- Deletions – ‘commodity class’, ‘bulbs and tubers’, ‘cut flowers and branches’, ‘fruits and vegetables’, ‘plants *in vitro* (as commodity classes)’
- Revisions – ‘seeds, grain, wood (as commodity classes)’; ‘treatment’

[45] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop are in Appendix 4 of the final report.

5.3. Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure (2014-006) Second consultation

[46] Mr. Ferro, SC presented on the draft requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as a phytosanitary measure.

[47] General considerations:

- Modified atmosphere treatment (MAT) is used for other purposes other than as a phytosanitary measure.
- MAT could be a good alternative phytosanitary treatment.
- Technical and specific guidance on the application verification is essential for proper application of the treatment.
- Major drafting issues – to explain what a MAT is and how it may be applied;
 - MAT is undertaken by treatment providers or the NPPO in a treatment facility;
 - Treatment providers should be authorized by the NPPO to conduct treatment;
 - Consistency issues with other draft ISPMs on treatment requirements;
 - Relevant consultation comments from ISPM 42 and ISPM 43 have already been incorporated.

[48] Methods for modifying atmospheres were then outlined.

[49] Implementation issues:

- Development of treatment schedules (currently no approved MATs in annexes to ISPM 28).
- CPs invited to submit proposals for MATs in the ongoing call for phytosanitary treatments.

[50] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop are in Appendix 5 of this report.

5.4. Draft ISPM: Requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002)

[51] The representative from IPPC Implementation Committee, Ms. Magda Gonzalez Arroyo, made a PowerPoint presentation on the compiled comments received from the first consultation, where the differing views of member states were highlighted, which were:

- Some shared the view that this standard seeks to delegate Phytosanitary actions which could affect critical operations;
- While others believed that it is beneficial to NPPOs, since it could help to address resource constraint challenges.

[52] The presenter further stated that the standard has emerged due to the fact that some NPPOs had indicated their lack of resources to perform certain Phytosanitary actions and also that this ISPM is recommended for use relative to the unique situations of individual NPPOs; as well as the voluntary nature of the standard.

[53] Issues addressed in the first consultation were confidentiality, distinctions between audit and supervision; suspension as oppose to revocations, and potential implementation challenges such as insufficient legal framework, necessary guidance on implementation, capacity development, conflict of interest, and cost inter alia.

[54] However, all participating countries of the Caribbean have endorsed this draft ISPM and country cases and or experiences were shared where third parties were allowed to perform Phytosanitary actions on behalf of the governments: both successful and those engagements which were not successful. Mr. Brent Larson, from the IPPC Secretariat, took this opportunity to encourage participants to share their stories with the IPPC Secretariat to be included in a targeted study which is currently ongoing.

[55] Some of the concerns raised by the group included:

- Sanctions and or penalties for non-conformity
- Proposed solutions for voluntary withdrawal by entities
- Guidance on audits

[56] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop are in Appendix 6 of this report.

5.5. Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the international spread of plant pests

[57] Ms. Deanne Ramroop, representative from Trinidad and Tobago, presented on the draft CPM Recommendation with the incorporation of a case study on her country's experience, where Trinidad and Tobago was tasked with lend supporting by way of mobilizing and providing seeds and other planting materials to Dominica¹ during the aftermath of hurricane Maria.

[58] Ms. Ramroop shared the CPM Recommendations, which included:

- Undertaking emergency response planning
- Raising awareness to donors and or aid agencies
- Partnering with agencies for safe operations of programs

¹ In September 2017 Hurricane Maria, a category 5 hurricane, devastated Dominica and other islands in the Caribbean.

- Encouraging the pretreatment or pre-clearance of food or other aid
- Providing information to aid agencies.

Discussion and comments that followed

- [59] All participating Caribbean member states indicated their support of the aforementioned; the meeting shared the view that the document is timely, given the frequency of hurricanes and tropical storms in the Caribbean and the pressures NPPOs faced during those emergency situations when the focus is on quick distribution, rather than safe trade.
- [60] It was also noted by the Chair that a study was conducted by the Convention on Biodiversity AICHI 9 which looked at invasive species introductions after such emergencies.
- [61] The Bahamas representative highlighted the issue of numerous unmanned ports (over 30 inhabited islands and significant number of keys - second homes - who have access by private boats. She further sought clarity on recommended for aid given inadequacies in human resources and the absence of an emergency response plan. CAHFSA representative noted the challenges faced by the Bahamian representative and suggested the Bahamas authorities communicate with the aid agencies.
- [62] During the discussions on the Draft Recommendations, the following were noted:
- The recommendations need to focus on phytosanitary risks, since the document mentions Animal health and public health risks.
 - The need for a decontamination protocol
 - The need to foster good working relationships with donors, since this has proven to increase compliance;
 - It was also suggested that those aids be categorized and prioritized, so that those essential items such as food for consumption be assigned a higher priority and expedited fastidiously; items such as seed for propagation be given a lower priority;
 - Better planning with partners and or supporting agencies is essential, since during emergency situations those associated laws are enacted.
- [63] The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop are in Appendix 7 of this report.

6. Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs

6.1. Regional FAO Phytosanitary development activities

- [64] Dr. Lopez presented on FAO's Mandate, goals and strategic program where she noted that these activities are directly aligned to UN SDGs 2, 12, 14, and 15; geared at eradicating hunger, alleviating poverty and managing resources in a sustainable manner.
- [65] Dr. Lopez identified projects in the Caribbean where FAO is currently lending support, as well as those recently concluded and those that will be on stream in the near future. The presentation also contained the framework for FAO's support as well as the strategic 4-year framework 2016 - 2019.
- [66] It was also highlighted that in order for member states to be included in the new framework 2020 - 2023, they are advised to contact their requisite FAO Country Offices by way of their permanent secretaries.

During the discussions that ensued

- [67] The representative from IICA Antigua sought information on the variety of peppers which were used in the project relating to geographical indicators. The FAO representative explained that the legal experts were heavily involved in the work and her involvement was merely registration.

[68] **Haiti** representative noted that in the table of beneficiary countries, Haiti was absent. He further stated that he wanted clarity on the reason as to why Haiti was excluded given the economic situation of the country where there is a need for cooperation. The FAO representative took note of his concerns and assured the representative that the country is important to the FAO. However, at the needs of Haiti were different from those of the rest of the region, they were handled by a dedicated FAO country office of in that country.

[69] The representative from **Grenada** noted that the tissue culture laboratory (to produce ginger) is not in operation and his country and they are in need of assistance given that the demand for ginger is great. The FAO representative responded by indicating that such requests must be sent to the FAO to be included in the agenda. Further, the country framework is being drafted and therefore communication should be done between the country and FAO by way of the Permanent Secretaries.

6.2. RPPO (CAHFSA) activities

[70] The CAHFSA representative, presented the mandate of the CAHFSA's secretariat, its governance structure and areas of work; inclusive of the organizational arrangement.

[71] As it relates to the governance structure, CAHFSA has completed draft RPPO operations manual and has begun work on a plant health strategic profile for the region.

[72] For 2019, CAHFSA is focusing on:

- Standard setting
- Harmonization of technical procedure
- Development of factsheets and other technical documents
- Development of a guide to identifying top 10 priority pest
- Information exchange and dissemination
- Capacity building
- Dispute avoidance

7. Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions)

7.1. International Year of Plant Health (IYPH): Moving forward

[73] Mr. Brent Larson, representative from IPPC Secretariat, made a presentation on "How to promote the IYPH globally, regionally and nationally." He noted that 2020, has been declared as the IYPH with the overall objective of increasing awareness of plant health. Mr. Larson further stated that IYPH contributes to the UN SDGs and suggested that one of the regional activities could be the formation of IYPH Steering Committee and urged participants to keep the IPPC Secretariat informed of their plans.

[74] There was an open discussion on IYPH and each participating country and organization stated briefly their plans for the IYPH 2020.

- The representative from **Trinidad and Tobago** indicated that the country has had preliminary discussions and the planned activities include an open day and an exhibition at the University of the West Indies (UWI).
- **St. Vincent and the Grenadines** also had preliminary discussions and the planned activities include a Plant Health Exhibition, advertising and public awareness on invasive species.
- **St. Kitts and Nevis** has prepared a budget with activities including an open day;
- **Grenada** stated that there was a meeting with the NPPO, and the activities will be on World Food Day.

- **The Haiti** representative stated that they will be doing the best they can by controlling the material entering the country because the country imports a lot.
- **The Guyana** representative stated that meetings were conducted and some of the suggested activities included the preparation of technical packages for the country's 10 priority pests, an essay competition for secondary school students, incorporation of IYPH materials at the National Agricultural Research and Extension (NAREI) annual Open Day as well as radio appearances.
- The **St. Lucia** representative stated the country plans to host a Quarantine Awareness Week containing panel discussions, radio, pamphlets which will continue until October 16, 2020.
- The **Dominican** representative stated that activities will include a campaign on Agricultural Health for 2020 where stakeholders will be engaged, activities during carnival as well as one planned IYPH activity each month to focus on a pest of quarantine importance. He also noted that the Rotary Club has a debate on Plant Health (dual language: English and Creole), there is also a small committee from the Ministry of Agriculture, Customs, Port Authority and the Tourism Board.
- **The Belize** representative stated that to date, there were no concrete actions, but suggested he would advise his team to work with primary school students.
- **The Bahamas** representative also stated there were no concrete actions as yet, but she is aware that there will be public announcements promoted in high schools and primary schools and on television, essay and poster competitions, exhibitions at the mall etc. to inform the public of plant health.
- **The CAHFSA** representative indicated that the Caribbean Week of Agriculture is being held next year and this event which is the primer agriculture event within CARICOM will serve as the basis for the promoting the IYPH – through seminars, exhibitions, information products etc.
- **The IICA** representative stated that the IICA will be part of the alliance of the Caribbean Week of Agriculture and as mentioned by CAHFSA this event is a major platform which will be used to promote the IYPH. In addition through Technical Cooperation Projects (TCPs), where possible the importance of plant health will be promoted.
- **The USDA APHIS IS (TT)** representative sought to respond from the standpoint of the CPHD Forum. She noted that the IYPH presentation has been brought to the forum for a few years now and it has remained on the agenda. However, this year the IYPH Committee which comprise of Aruba, St. Lucia, OECS, Trinidad and Tobago, and CABI - met to discuss possible activities. She further noted that based on the materials posted there will be a social media campaign, human stories, awareness at the ports of entry which is done through the “Don’t Pack a Pest” Program. The meeting has concluded in July and the team has to meet again to discuss on the way forward; she also stated that the USDA will prepare partner proposals to fund.
- **The FAO** representative stated the organization has been promoting the IYPH activities since its inception, and from the perspective of the FAO, activities will be to keep updated and grant support and to include one activity within the portfolio for FAO funding.

[75] The Standards Committee representative shared that the IYPH is a great opportunity to raise awareness and noted that the IYPH is an opportune time for NPPOs to provide feedback to policymakers on the challenges they face with their national plant health systems.

[76] The representative from St. Lucia suggested a regional proposal that would highlight a pest of economic importance each month, and also brought to the attention of the meeting that the genesis of the IYPH stemmed from a member of the Caribbean, Mr. Ryan Anslem, who at the CPM in 2015 had proposed an International Day of Plant Health.

[77] CAHFSA representative shared that at the regional level, the agriculture ministers have all agreed for budgetary allocations for the IYPH. The IPPC Secretariat representative encouraged participants to

establish an agreement with Tourism authorities, noting Dominica's progress in this regard, and to utilize this opportunity to promote IYPH through Tourism and to use ideas from others which may be suitable for the country's situation.

7.2. Plant Health & Capacity Development

- [78] Ms. Magda Gonzalez Arroyo, IC representative made a presentation on plant health and capacity development. She also outlined the guiding principles for capacity development in FAO, technical assistance and the national phytosanitary capacity.
- [79] The IPPC Secretariat has organized a symposium for pest-free areas and surveillance in October in Japan. She also mentioned other themed activities planned for 2019.
- [80] Members were urged to take advantage of enhancing their phytosanitary capacity through the use of training guides and materials. Those that have used the training materials were invited to send feedback on their experiences.

7.3. National Reporting Obligations for the Region

- [81] Mr. Brent Larson, IPPC Secretariat, presented on the obligations of contracting parties to the IPPC in relation to the national reporting. Mr. Larson used the opportunity to remind member countries to update their country pages on the IPP (www.ippc.int) especially as it relates to list of regulated plant pests and pest outbreaks and occurrences. He also sought to clarify the definition of a 'regulated pest list', which he stated is a list of those pests that the country has a law or regulation for..
- [82] During the presentation, it was mentioned that it is the responsibility of the NPPOs to notify their trading partners and also geographical neighbours of pest outbreaks. He also made participants aware of the publications of the IPPC, "Guide to National Reporting Obligations" which countries are advised to use to help fulfil their NROs. The fear of immediate rejections of consignments is a concern that was highlighted as to the reason for not reporting pest occurrences.
- [83] At the end of the session, Mr. Larson urged participants to take part in the IPPC Global survey on NROs. This survey is available via survey monkey and the deadline for submission is September 30, 2019.

7.4. IPPC Call for Topics: What is needed?

- [84] Mr. Ezequiel Ferro, IPPC Standards and Capacity Development, presented on the call for Topics: Standards and Implementation. He outlined the new IPPC Strategic Framework (2020-2030) and the eight priority development agenda areas were highlighted:
 1. Harmonization of electronic exchange (Fully funded through the e-Phyto project and led by IPPC Implementation Unit)
 2. Commodity and Pathway Specific ISPMs (Partially funded and led by the IPPC Standards Unit)
 3. Management of e-Commerce and Postal and Courier Mail Pathways (Partially funded, and led by the IPPC Standards Unit)
 4. Developing guidance on the use of third-party entities (Not funded, and led by the IPPC Standards Unit)
 5. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems (Partially funded and led by the IPPC Implementation Unit)
 6. Assessment and Management of Climate Change impacts on plant health (Not funded, and led by the IPPC Communication Unit)
 7. Global Phytosanitary Research Coordination (Not funded, and led by the IPPC Communication Unit)
 8. Diagnostic Laboratory Networking (Not funded, and led by the IPPC Implementation Unit).

- [85] Mr. Ferro, also provided guidance on how to develop a successful proposal, which included identifying a Phytosanitary problem of global relevance - noting that garnering support from other NPPOs and

RPPOs, indicates a broader need for the topic; then preparing a proposed solution that is applicable to the IPPC and further aligning those issues with the strategic objectives and key results areas of the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030.

[86] He noted that preparation and justification for inclusion in next year's proposed topics and draft recommendations should contain sufficient background information and references to other documents.

[87] **Activity A:** All participants were asked to identify the three priority areas from out of the eight development agenda items mentioned above. The findings for the 3 priority areas (in order of priority ranking) emerging from the meeting, were:

1. Strengthening Pest Outbreak Alert and Response Systems
2. Diagnostic Laboratory Networking
3. Harmonization of electronic exchange

[88] **Activity B:** The participants were then placed in two groups, given flip charts, and were tasked with critically discussing the following questions:

- What current issues need a global solution?
- What solutions can be proposed?

[89] **Group 1**

[90] **Issue(s):** Funding for responding to pest outbreaks.

[91] **Solution:** Examine the economic costs of such situations and reclassifying pest outbreaks as disasters, instituting a safeguarding tax; and secondly insufficient guidelines on e-Commerce given the increased in online transactions, hence the team further suggested that the IPPC provide clear guidance on how to address such transactions.

[92] **Group 2**

[93] **Issue(s):**

- I. The difference in priorities at the global level in relation to the priorities of the regions which makes it difficult to access donor funding
- II. Patent on resistant/tolerant materials which makes them inaccessible to countries in the region

[94] Participants were encouraged to critically think and partake when there is a call for topics.

7.5. Recent Developments in the e-Phyto Solution

[95] Mr. Brent Larson gave an update on the e-Phyto project. He noted that the server is housed in Geneva, Switzerland. A 3-minute video on the e-Phyto solution are shown. He informed the workshop that the GenS system went live July 15, 2019 and is targeted to those countries that do not have a national system, this system will help them prepare and transmit electronic phytosanitary certificates.

[96] Mr. Larson further noted that the system utilizes ISO codes for country names, EPPO scientific names, and follows the ISPM 12 guidelines. It was also noted that countries must ensure that their legislation allows them to use electronic certificates.

Comments that followed:

[97] **Belize** stated that his country can use both e-Phyto as well as the printed versions. The USDA APHIS IS representative also noted that the CPHD Forum was engaged in a number of activities in this regard. CAHFSA shared that in June 2019, the IICA with support from the Greater Safeguarding Initiative (GSI) hosted a workshop for the OECS to develop an implementation plan.

[98] **Guyana** enquired if the e-Phyto solution is compatible with the Customs Single Window and to know if the IPPC will continue to provide perpetual funding for the e-Phyto. Mr. Larson then informed that

the systems are compatible, and IPPC is currently working with the World Customs Organization in this regard. As it relates to the lifelong commitment from the IPPC Secretariat, it is advisable that countries opting to use the GenS figure out ways to fund it in the future since sustainability is an issue and will be discussed at the upcoming SPG meeting. The IC representative indicated that if costs are to be covered, then considerations should be given to discriminatory pricing where high-end users pay a different price; as well as identifying who will be handling the money collected.

[99] **St. Kitts and Nevis**, asked the IPPC Secretariat if countries could sign up if national legislation was not updated to issue e-Phyto. The IPPC Secretariat recommended that they should review their legislation to ensure that electronic certifications (or electronic data) could be accepted.. CAHFSA noted that during the workshop for the OECS, countries were encouraged to ensure their legislation allowed for the electronic processing of documents or amend it if needed.

[100] **Guyana** then asked if this system will be utilizing electronic signatures; Mr. Larson indicated it would be. Mr. Eziquiel ended by stating that in Latin America and the Caribbean, there is an e-Phyto Steering Committee which countries can contact for more information.

8. Conclusions of the Workshop and tentative dates and location for the next Regional Workshop

[101] Mr. Brent Larson, IPPC Secretariat stated he was truly impressed by the level of preparedness of the participants during the workshop in regards to having prepared comments on the standards. He also encouraged participants to utilize the IPPC Guides and training materials² to help them implement the standards.

[102] He also noted that what as there is no Implementation nor Standard Committee member from the Caribbean, the IPPC Regional Workshop Organizing Committee lacked input from the region and next year effort should be made to engage participation from the region in the Organizing Committee.

Discussion on the sustainable funding for the IPPC Regional Workshop in the Caribbean

[103] Mr. Larson raised the issue of sustainable funding for the IPPC Regional Workshop for the Caribbean. He noted the challenges faced in securing funding for the 2019 workshop and the consequence condensing of the three-day workshop into two days was to shorten all the interactive session were discussions could take place, and also improved learning. Mr. Larson also noted that he had met with representatives from IICA and the FAO Sub Regional office and is desirous to support CAHFSA with the IPPC Regional Workshops but he also encouraged participants to try to secure their own or at least partial funding to attend the IPPC Regional Workshop for the Caribbean.

FAO

[104] FAO Sub Regional Office representative, Dr Lopez, also noted that she was impressed by the dialogues noted the improvements in the participants over the years

[105] Proposed dates for the 2020 Workshop: to be determined

- Duration: to be determined
- Venue: to be determined

9. Survey Of The Workshop

[106] The participants completed the meeting evaluation as per IICA's request and were informed that the IPPC Secretariat would also be circulating a further evaluation via e-mail.

² IPPC Guides and training materials: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/guides-and-training-materials/>

10. Close of the IPPC regional workshop

[107] The workshop ended at 6:40 pm on September 11th, 2019. Mr. Nelson Laville, Dominica closed in prayer.

TECHNICAL SEMINAR ON TROPICAL RACE 4

11. Opening of the Technical Seminar

[108] The FAO-representative indicated the importance of the one-day seminar on FocTR4 due to its recent introduction into Colombia, and its importance to the Caribbean region. Dr. Lopez, FAO representative, in her opening remarks gave an outline of the day's proceedings and highlighted the work that the FAO is currently engaged to make participants aware of the status of FocTR4 in relation to FAO work-program. She noted that there is a project that is being prepared in collaboration with the Caribbean plant health directors' forum Musa technical working group (TWG) and urged participants to peruse the prepared project document and give their feedback.

[109] Dr. Lopez further introduced Dr Luís Vicente Pérez (Consultant for the project), who was the main presenter of the FocTR4 seminar.

[110] Mr. Julio Berdegue (FAO Assistant Director General for the Latin America and Caribbean Region) gave his opening remarks via a video presentation, he stated that this pest was discovered for the first time in Colombia; making it the first incidence in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). It is, therefore, necessary to increase coordination efforts and formulate national, regional and sub-regional emergency response plans. He also made mention of the financial challenges and technical expertise that is currently being experienced. Mr. Berdegue in his closing remarks committed FAO's support to CARICOM and others in implementing plant health activities and also in using the IYPH to raise awareness of the importance of our work. He encouraged participants to seek opportunities to participate in key IPPC meetings.

[111] At the conclusion of the opening session, Mr Nelson Laville - CPHD forum Musa TWG and the representative from Dominica, was elected as chair for the seminar. Mr. Laville, welcomed all participants and delved right into the agenda.

11.1. Banana Fusarium Wilt of Musa spp.-TR4: An overview (Symptoms, epidemiology, current distribution, available management practices and biosafety at the farm level

[112] Dr. Perez gave a detailed presentation on the history and distribution of FocTR4 and reviewed techniques for the prevention and management of it. He stated in Cuba they have been working with fusarium wilt since 1990 and has conducted significant research in the areas of population biology, management and testing varieties. They have developed a tool for prevention since 2009.

[113] Dr. Perez reminded the seminar that most of the production of bananas in the world is from the LAC region, and it is very important to the economies and culture of countries in the region. Less than 40% of total production is exported, therefore sustainability is necessary. He noted that there are more small producers with more cultivated areas who oftentimes lack the necessary funds and capacity (economy of scale) to deal with FocTR4.

[114] Dr. Perez explained the reasons why this pathogen is difficult to manage including:

- The movement of diseased suckers because they lack symptoms (long distant dispersal);
- Run off water, anything that moves particles has the ability to transport chlamydospores;
- Secondary hosts, oxysporum can move by air, but not for long distances;
- In the early 90s people lacked information on biology of the pathogen and movement of the infected plants which contributed to its spread. For e.g. this was the case in Uganda where the

pest was present and because Uganda served as a distribution centre to other parts of Africa, this contributed to its spread on that continent;

- Dispersal by persons and animals, for e.g. persons walking in diseased plantations can introduce the fungus to non infected areas.

[115] He further noted that it is important to get information on: epidemiology, surveillance methods, sampling, diagnostics, eradication procedures, management practices, biosafety procedures and capacity building for all stakeholders. The messages for stakeholder groups should cater to the varying needs of the politicians, the general public, technicians and growers. There is tailored information for all stakeholder groups which were developed from 2013: Action Plan, Plans for Diagnosis, Biosafety Procedures, Latin American Command and Risk Analysis. Risk Analysis is necessary to identify pathways of introduction, it was also noted that OIRSA has a model that can be used; every country must take actions for prevention.

Some of the identified measures included:

- Disinfecting containers, since containers travel globally and are sometimes allowed entry directly unto farms or to market;
- Use quaternary ammonia washes and sprays. Ensure persons are disinfected before entering growing areas including walking on carpets which are saturated with quaternary ammonia. This same approach can be used at airports, ensuring travellers are mandated to step onto the disinfectant carpet when entering a country;
- There were numerous public awareness exercises discussed in the MUSLAC meetings, at the Training in Trinidad and Tobago in the Simulation and Awareness Exercise in Mexico and in the International Planning workshop on management and prevention held in 2013;
- Contingency plans for TR4 and Surveillance and Sampling documents (3rd edition) will be translated into English.;
- Diagnostic protocols (kit for FocTR4 commercialized by Holland). LAMP is recommended for quick detection (approximately 2 hrs.)
- Glyphosate does not kill the fungus;
- Suppression, containment and management: always use certified pest free planting material, create awareness, regular monitoring, reporting, Capacity building, disinfection, partial resistant varieties.

Dr. Perez then Concluded that the Countries should:

- Ensure Banana Fusarium Wilt (FocTR4) is listed nationally as a quarantine pest
- Consider geographic distributions of the pest;
- Develop contingency action plans;
- Plan quarantine activities;
- Organize and train staff and organize regular committee meetings and establish a group of experienced people who will be capable of responding to an emergency;
- Establish a regulatory framework within your country that allows you to execute activities for the eradication or management of the pest;
- Ensure certified planting material is available, ensuring growers are provided with a good price
- Conduct prevention activities such as simulation exercise to gain experience and help identify gaps;
- Engage in capacity building efforts for biosecurity plans: sometimes difficult for farmers to internalize; and
- Sensitize Ministry of Agriculture and NPPO staff as well as banana growers and other stakeholders.

11.2. Update on the status of banana Fusarium Wilt TR4

[116] Dr. Lopez presented on what FAO has been working, outlining a whole range of programmes, starting in 2013 when TR4 moved across continents and was detected in Africa. The main concern is the FocTR4 Cavendish is susceptible; currently there are no completely resistant varieties and effective eradication is not always possible. It therefore means that prevention and containment is what FAO is trying to achieve; this is the backdrop for the project. She identified the means of disease transmission such as infected planting materials, soil particles from people's shoes, tools, machinery, vehicles etc. and the water used for irrigation, drainage, and other uses.

11.3. Country Reports: Status of Banana production, consumption and TR4 safeguarding activities

[117] The seminar examined the level of preparedness of several countries with the highest risk for introduction of TR4 and provided a forum for sharing best practices. All presenters indicated some level of engagement and preparedness. These included the establishment of working groups/national task forces, enforced plant quarantine regulations including the prohibition of the importation of plants and plantlets, inspection and disinfection at ports of entry, monitoring and surveillance activities, training and information dissemination and public awareness.

11.3.1 Belize

[118] The Belize representative, Mr. Zetina, presented on the actions currently being undertaken in Belize as it relates to FocTR4 and the steps that the Belizean Authorities have implemented to prevent the entry of this pest, which included:

1. Formulation of a task force, comprising of the Belize Agricultural Health Authority (BAHA), Private Sector Bodies, OIRSA, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF);
2. Restriction on Imports of plants and plant products from the Musa family – only meristems from approved sources allowed entry into Belize;
3. Initiation and completion of a Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) for all germplasm, as well as subjecting all to 3 months post entry quarantine;
4. Prohibition of high risk materials such as planting materials (for e.g. heliconias, ornamentals), soil and products containing soil;
5. Quarantine Inspection and treatment at the Ports of Entry. All passengers disembarking aircraft from ascribed countries are subjected to walking through a foot bath containing quaternary ammonia and all baggage, footwear etc. are inspected;
6. Surveillance - initiation of a surveillance programme which is expected to be expanded in semi and non-commercial areas; and
7. Training – personnel were trained in recognizing symptoms with an objective of limiting the movement of persons from farm to farm and how to notify when suspected material is found. Included was a simulation component which would be executed with the support of OIRSA.

[119] Mr. Zetina, highlighted the need for strengthened diagnostics and the development of technical capacities in specific protocols for FocTR4. A regulation is currently being tabled for approval by the Minister of Agriculture to declare FocTR4 a quarantine pest, which includes prohibitions, preventative measures as well as emergency measures in the event of positive detection.

Comments and Questions that followed

[120] **St. Kitts and Nevis:** How are the waste waters from the airport mats disposed? Belize responded that the waste waters are securely placed in biohazard bags and incinerated at the airport.

11.3.2 Jamaica

[121] The representative from the Jamaican Banana Board, Mrs. Janet Conie presented a detailed presentation on the FocTR4 Safeguarding initiatives of Jamaica. The actions indicated are as follows:

- FocTR4 is a quarantine pest in Jamaica; Mostly races 1 and 2 are positively reported in the Western parishes where there is extensive cultivation of Gros Michel and Apple cultivars;
- Imports of *in vivo* Musa plants and plantlets is prohibited, as well as other alternate hosts from countries where the pest is known to be present. Identified alternate hosts in Jamaica includes: *Commelina diffusa*, *Euphorbia heterophylla*, *Panicum purpurescens*, and *Chloris inflata*).
- Acceptance of tissue culture plants. However, they must be free from the pest of concern and adequately screened.;
- Travelers and other stakeholders are sensitized to the Enforced Plant Quarantine regulation; Visitors originating from affected countries are mandated to leave their apparel before entry on the island;
- Weekly surveillance for symptoms of the FocTR4, this activity works in synergy with the Moko disease surveillance programme;
- Collection of samples, and analyses utilizing the PCR method;
- Farmers are advised not to increase cultivations of Gros Michel and Apple; and to use more tolerant varieties. Currently in Jamaica, FHIA 25 and FHIA 01 varieties are present
- Capacity development and awareness sessions are conducted in all Parishes targeting a wide cross section of stakeholders at the various levels;
- In June 2019, the Government of Jamaica made an appeal to FAO at the Rome Conference for support;
- Ongoing consultation and collaboration with public and private stakeholders;
- Establishment of a Working Group/Task Force; and
- Submission of a Ministerial Note to Cabinet with the aim of garnering full support future and high-level actions.

11.3.3 Trinidad and Tobago

[122] Ms. Deanne Ramroop, representative Trinidad and Tobago, gave an overview of the safeguarding actions currently being employed in TT towards the FocTR4. Highlighted were:

- Information on the production and major varieties of Musa cultivated in the country, currently no plantains or bananas are being exported from the islands;
- A cabinet note prepared and submitted for the drafting of an order to make FocTR4 a notifiable pest;
- Active surveillance during field visits inclusive of sample collection for symptomatic plants;
- Public awareness and sensitization sessions were completed with stakeholders in collaboration with the extension officials;
- To date no PRA was completed, but key points of entry into the islands were determined, phytosanitary measures inclusive of inspection of machinery and people at Port Cedros (an unofficial port of entry in close proximity to Venezuela and Colombia – manned 24/7 by customs and immigration officials);

- Implementation of Visa for migrants from Venezuela and Taxes on used tires, there is evidence to support that this has reduced traffic in this regard; and.
- Tools in the IPPC framework utilized included ISPMs

Questions and comments:

[123] **USDA APHIS (TT)** : Does Plant Quarantine interact with those immigrants on boats from Venezuela?

[124] Plant Quarantine is present periodically, given the size of the port and the amount of traffic that requires the attention of phytosanitary officials. Given that Customs and Immigration are always onsite, whenever there is a need for Plant Quarantine, they would communicate this to phytosanitary officials.

[125] Discussions followed on the definition of an official port of entry, with the St. Lucian and Dominican representative sharing their view on the definition.

[126] St. Lucia: In the presentation, it was mentioned that in the cabinet note to make FocTR4 as a “Notifiable” Pest rather than a “quarantine” pest. The representative wanted clarity since that terminology was not seen within the definitions of the Glossary on Phytosanitary Terms (ISPM 5).

11.3.4 The OECS countries

[127] Ms. Jeanelle Kelly, St. Kitts and Nevis representative made a presentation on the status of the FocTR4 Programme in the OECS region (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and St. Lucia). The actions to date included:

- Active surveillance programme for the FocTR4 (in Grenada). Other races were positively detected in the economic block;
- Stakeholder awareness – Dialogue at the national levels, inclusive of a task force formation, information sharing with the use of regional publications, online sources, radio and television programmes;
- Tools used in the IPPC framework to prevent the entry and spread were ISPMs: 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 23, 32, 40, and 41;
- Pathway Analysis concluded that entry of the pest can be by way of passengers originating from affected countries, as well as cargo, mail and crafts; and
- The proposed programme at the farm level included increased awareness activities for various target groups (workers and visitor education programme), crop monitoring, and the use of certified disease planting materials, implementation sanitization/disinfection plan, and active surveillance in all territories.

11.4. FAO Technical Cooperation Project (Emergency)

[128] The FAO has received approval for an emergency TCP project on Strengthening of regional capacities for monitoring, prevention, and management against the eventual spread of Fusarium wilt, caused by Tropical race four fungus *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *cubense* (Foc TR4). This project is for one year, covering the period from October 2019 to September 2020. Valued at USD 500,000, the TCP is aimed at and focuses on building institutional capacities to address TR4 in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Five CARICOM countries; Dominica, St. Lucia, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago will benefit directly from the project. The expected outputs will, however, have implications for all CARICOM Member States. These outputs include:

- Regional action plan for prevention, surveillance and eventual response to TR4 formulated;
- National action plans for emergency response, monitoring and prevention of TR4 developed and adopted; and
- Enhanced capacities to contribute to the prevention, response and monitoring of TR4.

11.5. Analysis of Gaps in the safeguarding activities for TR4

[129] The meeting conducted a gap analysis of the current status of regional and national preparedness and identified priority areas for intervention. Among the specific activities identified were the need for:

- Comprehensive national and regional risk analyses;
- A single repository for all relevant information;
- Capacity building for surveillance;
- Reference laboratory for identification of TR4 and related diseases;
- Adoption of available diagnostic protocols;
- Simulation exercises;
- An effective communication strategy;
- Active private sector involvement;
- An indication of the cost associated with the identified critical activities; and
- A coordinating mechanism for regional actions.

APPENDIX 1: Agenda**THEME: PLANT HEALTH AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT**

AGENDA ITEM			PRESENTER
First Day – Tuesday, 10th September, 2019; General Information, Meeting Logistics and Section 1			
1.0	8:00-8:30	Participants Registration	
2.0	8:30 - 9:10	Opening of the Meeting	
2.1		Welcome and Opening Remarks by Caribbean Agricultural Health & Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA)	Juliet Goldsmith
2.2		Opening statement by FAO Sub-Regional Office	Vyjayanthi Lopez
2.3		Opening statement by Host Country	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Barbuda Affairs
2.4		Opening statement from IICA	Craig Thomas
2.5		Opening Statement from the IPPC Secretariat	Brent Larson
2.6		Video message highlighting the 2019 Annual Theme from the Secretary of the IPPC	Jingyuan Xia
3.0	9:10 - 9:20	Meeting Arrangements	IPPC Secretariat
3.1		Election of the Chairperson	Juliet Goldsmith
3.2		Election of the Rapporteur	Chairperson
3.3		Review of the Agenda	Chairperson
3.4		Selection of participants to discuss sustainable funding solutions for IPPC Regional Workshop in the Caribbean (to convene during an evening session)	Juliet Goldsmith
4.0	9:20 – 9:30	Administrative Matters	
4.1		Participants lists	Janet Lawrence (IICA)
4.2		Local Information by NPPO Antigua and Barbuda	Janil Gore-Francis
5.0	9:30 – 10:30	Updates on Governance and Strategic Issues	
5.1		Update from CPM-14 (2019)	Brent Larson
5.2		SC and IC Updates	Ezequiel Ferro (SC) Magda Gonzalez Arroyo (IC)
	10:30 – 10:50	Coffee Break	
5.3	10:50 – 11:30	IPPC Strategic Framework 2020 – 2030: What are your regional priorities?	Magda Gonzalez Arroyo
6.0	Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards and recommendations <i>This session includes time for discussion, questions, and answers on draft standards and recommendations</i>		
6.1	11:30 -11:45	The IPPC Online Comment System (OCS) Update	Juliet Goldsmith

AGENDA ITEM			PRESENTER
6.2	11:45-12:15	Review of general and substantive comments on the standards in second consultation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005) - Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere as a phytosanitary measure (2014-006) - Draft 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5 (1994-001) - Requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002) 	Ezequiel Ferro
6.3	12:15 - 13:00	Discussion on Draft ISPMs sent for 2 nd consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	Ezequiel Ferro
	13:00-13:45	Lunch	
6.4	13:45- 15:30	Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 2nd consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	Ezequiel Ferro
	15:30 – 15:50	Coffee Break	
6.5		Continued: Discussion on draft ISPMs sent for 2nd consultation (with presentation of the standard and focus on substantive and technical comments gathered prior to the workshop)	Ezequiel Ferro
Second Day – Wednesday, 11th September, 2019; Continuation of Section 1			
6.6	8:30-9:30	Facilitated discussion on requirements for NPPOs if authorizing entities to perform phytosanitary actions	Magda Gonzalez Arroyo
6.7	9:30 – 10:30	Discussion on Draft CPM Recommendations sent for consultation (review of general and substantive comments)	Magda Gonzalez Arroyo
	10:30-10:50	Coffee Break	
7.0	Section 2: Implementing and raising awareness in the framework of FAO/RPPOs <i>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants</i>		
7.1	11:00 – 11:30	Regional FAO phytosanitary capacity development activities	Vyjayanthi Lopez
7.2	11:30 – 12:00	RPPO (CAHFSA) activities	Juliet Goldsmith
8.0	Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action (Facilitated sessions) <i>This section will consist of presentations followed by discussion and questions from the workshop participants</i>		
8.1	12:00 – 12:30	International Year of Plant Health: Moving forward	Bent Larson
8.2	12:30 – 1:00	Plant Health and Capacity Development	Magda Gonzalez Arroyo
	13:00 – 13:45	Lunch Break	
8.3	13:45 – 14:15	National Reporting Obligations from the region	Bent Larson

AGENDA ITEM			PRESENTER
8.5	14:14 – 15:00	IPPC Call for Topics – What is needed?	Ezequiel Ferro
8.6	15:00 – 15:30	Recent developments in the ePhyto solution	Brent Larson
	15:30 – 15:50	Coffee break	
9.0		Conclusion of the workshop	
9.1	15:50 – 16:15	Discussion on the sustainable funding for the IPPC Regional Workshop in the Caribbean	Juliet Goldsmith
9.2	16:15 – 17:00	Review of the workshop report	Chairperson
9.3	17:00 – 17:10	Date and venue of next meeting and online survey of the workshop	Juliet Goldsmith
10.0	17:10 – 18:00	Close of the IPPC regional workshop	Chairperson etc.
Third Day – Thursday, 12th September, 2019, Banana Fusarium Wilt – TR4 Seminar			
11.0	8:30 – 9:00	Opening of the Meeting	Chairperson
12.0	9:00 – 10:30	Overview of the pest	
12.1		Banana Fusarium Wilt – TR4: An overview <i>Symptoms, epidemiology, current distribution, available management practices and biosafety at farm level</i>	Luis Perez Vicente
12.2		Short-term measures for prevention: training and dissemination of information	Luis Perez Vicente
		Update on the status of Fusarium Wilt TR4	Vyjayanthi Lopez
	10:30 – 11:00	Coffee break	
13.0	11:00 – 13:00	Overview of Production, Marketing and Trade Systems for Musa in the Caribbean	
13.1		Bananas and Plantains: Production challenges within the CARICOM Region <i>Brief review of production and export of the crops including popular cultivars, pests and pest management practices. Will include mention of Fusarium Wilt races 1 and 2</i>	Juliet Goldsmith
13.2		Country Reports: Status of Banana production, consumption and TR4 safeguarding activities	High-risk Countries
		Presentations formulated around a select set of questions	
		Belize	Hernan Zetina
		Jamaica	Janet Conie
		Suriname	Juliet Goldsmith
		Trinidad and Tobago	Deanne Ramroop
		OECS Countries	Jeanelle Kelly

AGENDA ITEM			PRESENTER
14.0	Regional Initiatives and Planning the way forward		
14.1		Actions by the Caribbean Plant Health Directors (CPHD) Forum <i>Discussion on regional activities on TR4, in particular the work of the CPHD Musa TWG. CIRAD workshop etc.</i> <i>Sharing of the results of self-assessment done for CPHD Members</i>	CPHD Musa TWG
	13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
14.2		Regional action plan in coordination with FAO	Vyjayanthi Lopez
14.3		Discussion on additional support for regional efforts and high-risk countries	Luis Perez Vicente
14.4		Discussion on OIRSA's Phytosanitary Command	Luis Perez Vicente
	15:30 – 16:00	Coffee break	
14.5		Analysis of gaps in the Safeguarding activities <i>Brainstorming session on what has been done/what resources are available and what are the regional priorities going forward</i>	
15.0		Close of the seminar and action plan	Chairperson

APPENDIX 2: List of Participants

Country	Name	Position and Institution	Contact Information (address, telephone number and e-mail address)
Antigua and Barbuda	Kishma Primus-Ormond	Senior Plant Protection Officer Department of Agriculture Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Barbuda Affairs	Friars Hill Road, St John, P.O. Box 1282 Tel No: (268) 764-7378; (268) 562-2776 E-Mail Address: kismaprimus@yahoo.com ; Kishma.Primus-Ormond@ab.gov.ag
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Belize	Hernan Zetina	Deputy Director/Medfly Coordinator Plant Health Department Belize Agricultural Health Authority (BAHA)	Corner Forest Drive and Hummingbird Highway, Belmopan Tel No: (501) 824-4873, (501) 633-1527 (m) E-Mail Address: hernan.zetina@baha.org.bz
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Country	Name	Position and Institution	Contact Information (address, telephone number and e-mail address)
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St Kitts and Nevis	Jeanelle Kelly	Quarantine Officer Department of Agriculture	La Guerite, Basseterre Tel No: (869) 467-1825/1826 E-Mail Address: jeanelle.kelly@gov.kn ; quarantinedoastk@hotmail.com
St Lucia	Hannah Dupal-Romain	Senior Research Officer Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Natural Resources and Co-operatives Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Physical Planning, Natural Resources and Co-operatives	Sir Stanislaus James Building (4th Floor) Waterfront, Castries Tel No: (758)468-6506/5600; (758)518-4797(m) E-Mail Address: hanadee24@yahoo.com
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FAO Sub-Regional Office (Barbados)	Vyjayanthi Lopez	Plant Production and Protection officer Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean	2nd Floor, United Nations House, Balmoral Gap, Marine Gardens, Christ Church, Barbados Tel No: (246) 426 – 7110 E-Mail Address: Vyjayanthi.Lopez@fao.org
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Country	Name	Position and Institution	Contact Information (address, telephone number and e-mail address)
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APPENDIX 3: Consolidated reconciliation report for review "2019 Second consultation: Draft Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005)

Summary

Title	2019 Second consultation : Draft Revision of ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area (2009-005) [Sub-review] 1 (Id 669)
Description	
End Date	11 Sep 2019 11 :45 PM
Review Status	Completed (17 Sep 2019 7:07 PM)

Participants

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	Trinidad and Tobago T&T endorses the revision of the ISPM and the emphasis on the quality of information used in determining pest status. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	Jeanelle Kelly Generally agree with the contents of this draft ISPM. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3	G	(General Comment)	C	Guyana Guyana has found under the revision of this standard that the additions made to ISPM 8: Determination of pest status in an area to be pertinent to the enhancement of information propagated towards the determination of the pest status in an area. We, therefore accept these revisions and support the adoption of this standard. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4	G	(General Comment)	C	Antigua and Barbuda Antigua and Barbuda accepts the amendments made in the first consultation and has no additional comments or amendments at this time. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
Outline of Requirements				
5	41	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) use pest status for various activities, such as pest risk analysis, the establishment of and compliance with phytosanitary regulations, and the establishment and maintenance of pest free areas, areas of low pest prevalence, pest free places of production and pest free production sites.	C	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines Activities could have been listed after "such as"; instead of in paragraph format for clarity. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
6	42	Pest status is determined exclusively by the NPPO responsible for the area and is categorized under "presence" or "absence".	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Presence, absence or unable to determine <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7	43	The quality of the reported information and understanding the reliability and uncertainty of the data are important considerations when determining pest status and are outlined in this standard.	C	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines "and are outlined in this standard" is irrelevant in this statement <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
3.2 Absence				

8	135	Absence of findings of the pest during specific surveillance may be the basis for an NPPO to determine that the pest is absent. If information on pest presence is unreliable, the NPPO may conclude that the pest is absent. However, lack of information does not constitute a basis for determining pest absence.	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency The NPPO may erroneously conclude <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3.3 Unable to determine pest status				
9	137	3.3 Unable to determine pest status	C	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Consider including as a new section 4 as section 3 deals specifically with determining pest status and unable to determine is not a pest status Change the Para Title to When Unable to determine the pest status <i>Category : TECHNICAL (Original category : SUBSTANTIVE)</i>
10	137	3.3 Unable—When unable to determine pest status	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency Consider including as a new section 4 as section 3 deals specifically with determining pest status and unable to determine is not a pest status <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
11	138	There may be insufficient information available from surveillance or other sources for the NPPO to determine the pest status. This could include cases, for example, where pest records indicate the presence of a pest, but the taxonomic nomenclature is ambiguous or the identification or diagnostic methods are outdated. In such cases, <u>further specific surveillance and authoritative pest diagnosis</u> may be necessary <u>to finally determine pest status, to meet obligations under the IPPC. This information can be provided to other NPPOs upon request.</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
4. Exchange of Pest Status Information between NPPOs				
12	141	There may be some cases where a pest status declared by an NPPO is questioned by another NPPO (e.g. when there are repeated interceptions by importing countries or contradictory pest records). In these situations, bilateral contacts between NPPOs should be made to clarify the situation, and if needed the pest status may be revised by the NPPO responsible for the area. <u>The affected NPPO may also solicit technical assistance from other NPPOs to determine pest status</u>	P	Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
APPENDIX 1: Reliability of information sources				
13	228	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested that the Secretariat gather information on any potential	C	Jeanelle Kelly If the NPPO general surveillance activities are low with little to no oversight and participation, where

		implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.		identification expertise is low and there is little diagnostic laboratory support, information management structures are weak and training and expertise are minimal, then surveillance as an information source from the NPPO will have a low reliability. Proposed solution: training for NPPO personnel, access to financing. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
14	229	Contracting parties, regional plant protection organizations and other relevant organizations are invited to comment on whether the appendix should remain in this ISPM or whether it would be better to place it in implementation material.	C	Jeanelle Kelly The appendix should remain in the ISPM. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
15	229	Contracting parties, regional plant protection organizations and other relevant organizations are invited to comment on whether the appendix should remain in this ISPM or whether it would be better to place it in implementation material.	C	Trinidad and Tobago The appendix should remain in this ISPM <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>

APPENDIX 4: Reconciliation report for 2014-006 DraftISPM: ModifiedAtmosphere 2019-06-26

Title	2019 Second consultation- Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments (2014-006) [Sub-review] (Id 666)
Description	
End Date	11 Sep 2019 11:45 PM
Review Status	Overdue (Due: 11 Sep 2019 11:45 PM; Started: 3 Jul 2019 7:02 PM)

Participants

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (1) Trinidad and Tobago (5 Sep 2019 9:16 AM) T&T endorses the draft ISPM re. second consultation- Requirements for the use of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-006)
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (8) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:57 PM) Antigua and Barbuda accepts the amendments that were made in the first consultation and has no additional comments at this time.
48	This standard provides generic requirements for the application of modified atmosphere treatments as phytosanitary measures, specifically those adopted under ISPM 28 (<i>Phytosanitary treatments for regulated pests</i>). The purpose of this standard is to enhance harmonization of such measures within and between different countries in different countries.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (2) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:34 PM) remove from sentence
61	holding the commodity in hermetic or semi-hermetic storage, in which the respiration of the commodity and pests infesting it depletes the level of O ₂ and increases	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (5) Trinidad and Tobago (8 Sep 2019 9:30 AM) A definition or

	the level of CO ₂		<p>clarification on hermetic and semi-hermetic storage conditions</p> <p>Hermetic Storage is a method of using sealed, airtight units to control moisture and insects in stored dry agricultural commodities. The hermetic storage restricts gas exchanges between the internal and external environments and the stored commodity, maintaining the initial levels of moisture and controlling pests by the lack of oxygen. The available oxygen in the internal ecosystem is reduced to lethal or limiting levels for any living organisms through the biological activity related to gas exchange of the respiration of grains and organisms, allowing the hermetic storage a way to reduce the attack of insects and fungi on the stored food. Hermetic storage also allows for organic storage without chemical pesticides.[</p>
66	duration of the treatment	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (6) Trinidad and Tobago (8 Sep 2019 9:30 AM) Was pressure considered as a treatment parameter</p>
117	The NPPO of the country in which the treatment is conducted or initiated is responsible for ensuring that treatment providers maintain documents of procedures and keep appropriate records, such as raw data on gas concentrations and temperature recorded during treatments. Accurate record keeping is essential to allow for trace-back capability.	P	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (11) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (10 Sep 2019 11:40 PM)</p>

	<u>All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records, including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued, should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available upon request as described in ISPM 13 (Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action).</u>		
134	target regulated pestpests	P	Category : EDITORIAL (10) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (10 Sep 2019 11:27 PM)
141	6.3 Documentation by the NPPO	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (12) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (10 Sep 2019 11:40 PM)
142	All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records, including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued, should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available upon request as described in ISPM 13 (Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action).	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (13) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (10 Sep 2019 11:41 PM)
142	All NPPO procedures should be appropriately documented and records, including those of monitoring inspections made and phytosanitary certificates issued, should be maintained for at least one year. In cases of non-compliance or new or unexpected phytosanitary situations, documentation should be made available upon request as described in	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (16) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 5:53 PM) For a better flow of information, Consider including in the introductory section on the documentation as

	ISPM 13 (<i>Guidelines for the notification of non-compliance and emergency action</i>).		this section deals with NPPO documentation
144	Inspection should be carried out by the NPPO of the exporting country, and may be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country, to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. Where live non-target pests are found after treatment, by either the NPPO of the exporting country or the NPPO of the importing country, this NPPO should consider if their survival indicates a treatment failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (7) Trinidad and Tobago (8 Sep 2019 9:32 AM) If non-target pests are found after treatment (importing country) then additional phytosanitary measures should be taken because they can pose some other environmental risk to the importing country. Non-compliance reporting is essential to capture this information and to appropriately address the same.
144	Inspection should be carried out by the NPPO of the exporting country, <u>country</u> and may be carried out by the NPPO of the importing country, to determine compliance with phytosanitary import requirements. Where live non-target pests are found after treatment, by either the NPPO of the exporting country or the NPPO of the importing country, this NPPO should consider if their survival indicates a treatment failure and whether additional phytosanitary measures may be necessary.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (14) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (10 Sep 2019 11:44 PM) The treatments are approved for target organisms under an established efficacy. Effects on non-target organisms are not indicative of a failed treatment
148	To the extent necessary, the NPPO should cooperate with other national and international <u>national</u> regulatory agencies concerned with the development, approval and safety of the modified atmosphere treatment, including the training and certification of personnel conducting the treatment, the authorization of treatment providers, and the approval of modified atmosphere facilities. The respective responsibilities of the NPPO and the other regulatory agencies, if any, should be identified to avoid requirements that are	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (15) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 12:04 AM) No known international regulatory agency

	overlapping, conflicting, inconsistent or unjustified.		
150	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested that the Secretariat gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.	C	<p><i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i></p> <p>(3) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 6:47 PM)</p> <p>1. Lack of trained NPPO personnel in importing country to administer treatment or determine if treatment was done correctly or authorize a third party in-country to perform treatments for export: Proposed solution-training for NPPO personnel in order to be able to accept/perform/ authorize this type of treatment.</p> <p>2. Lack of treatment facilities in importing country (to perform treatment or in the event of treatment failure that may have occurred prior to or during transport). Proposed solution-knowledge sharing on appropriate enclosures to be used for this treatment type e.g. bilateral exchanges between developed and developing countries</p>

APPENDIX 5: Consolidated reconciliation report for review "2019 Second consultation: Draft 2018 amendments to ISPM 5- Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001) [Sub-review]"

Title	2019 Second consultation: Draft 2018 amendments to ISPM 5- Glossary of phytosanitary terms (1994-001) [Sub-review] (Id 667)
Description	
End Date	11 Sep 2019 11:45 PM
Review Status	Completed (17 Sep 2019 6:33 PM)

Participants

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating

FAO sequential number	Para	Text	T	Comment
1	G	(General Comment)	C	Jeanelle Kelly It was generally felt that the term commodity; should remain, but the definition be revised for clarity by the international community. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2	G	(General Comment)	C	Antigua and Barbuda Antigua and Barbuda accepts the amendments made in the first consultation and has no additional comments at this time. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
3	G	(General Comment)	C	Guyana Guyana has assessed the draft 2018 Amendments to ISPM 5: Glossary of Phytosanitary terms and consents to the changes proposed given consideration to the explanatory points provided. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1.1 "commodity class" (2015-013)				
4	36	Proposed deletion	C	Trinidad and Tobago T&T endorses the deletion of the term commodity class <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
5	37	commodity class	C	Jeanelle Kelly Revise definition for greater

				clarity <i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1.2 “bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class)” (2017-001)				
6	45	<i>Proposed deletion</i>	C	Trinidad and Tobago T&T endorses the deletion of the term bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class) <i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
7	46	bulbs and tubers (as a commodity class)	C	Jeanelle Kelly Revise term: Either remove “class” from definition or remove the entire qualifier <i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1.3 “cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)” (2012-007)				
8	54	<i>Proposed deletion</i>	C	Trinidad and Tobago T&T endorses the deletion of the term cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class) <i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
9	55	cut flowers and branches (as a commodity class)*	C	Jeanelle Kelly Revise term: Either remove “class” from definition or remove the entire qualifier <i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1.4 “fruits and vegetables (as a commodity class)” (2017-003)				
10	62	<i>Proposed deletion</i>	C	Trinidad and Tobago T&T endorses the deletion of the term fruits and vegetables (as a commodity class) <i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
11	63	fruits and vegetables (as a commodity class)	C	Jeanelle Kelly Revise term: Either remove “class” from definition or remove the entire qualifier. <i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
1.5 “plants in vitro (as a commodity class)” (2017-006)				
12	70	<i>Proposed deletion</i>	C	Trinidad and Tobago T&T endorses the deletion of the term plants in vitro (as a commodity class) <i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>
13	71	plants in vitro (as a commodity class)	C	Jeanelle Kelly Revise term: Either remove

		class)*		"class" from definition or remove the entire qualifier. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2.1 “seeds (as a commodity class)” (2017-007), “grain (as a commodity class)” (2017-004)				
14	86	Proposed revisions	C	Trinidad and Tobago T&T endorses the proposed revision of the terms "seeds and grain" <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
15	87	seeds (as a commodity class)	C	Jeanelle Kelly Agree with revision. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
16	89	grain (as a commodity class)	C	Jeanelle Kelly Agree with revision. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
2.2 “wood (as a commodity class)” (2017-009)				
17	101	Proposed revision	C	Trinidad and Tobago T&T endorses the proposed revision <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
18	102	wood (as a commodity class)	C	Jeanelle Kelly Agree with revision. <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
19	103	Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and wood residue, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material, and bamboo and rattan products [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016]	C	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines the "and" needs to be removed before bamboo <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
20	103	Commodities such as round wood, sawn wood, wood chips and wood residue, with or without bark, excluding wood packaging material, processed wood material, and	C	Trinidad and Tobago Rattan is the name for roughly 600 species of old world climbing palms belonging to subfamily Calamoideae . The climbing habit is associated with the characteristics of its flexible woody stem, derived typically from a secondary

		bamboo <u>and</u> rattan products [FAO, 1990; revised ICPM, 2001; CPM, 2016]		growth, makes rattan a liana rather than a true wood. A liana is any of various long-stemmed, woody vines that are rooted in the soil at ground level and use trees, as well as other means of vertical support, to climb up to the canopy to get access to well-lit areas of the forest. Generally, raw rattan is processed into several products to be used as materials in furniture making. <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>
2.3 “treatment” (2017-008)				
21	115	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	Trinidad and Tobago T&T endorses the proposed revision <i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i>
22	115	<i>Proposed revision</i>	C	Saint Vincent and The Grenadines Agreeing with the proposed revision on treatment <i>Category : EDITORIAL</i>

APPENDIX 6 : Reconciliation report for 2014-002 DraftISPM: AuthorizationEntities 2019-06-26

Summary

Title	2019 Second consultation : Draft ISPM: Authorization of entities to perform phytosanitary actions (2014-002) [Sub-review] (Id 668)
Description	
End Date	11 Sep 2019 11:45 PM
Review Status	Completed (17 Sep 2019 6:54 PM)

Participants

T (Type) - B = Bullet, C = Comment, P = Proposed Change, R = Rating
S (Status) - A = Accepted, C = Closed, O = Open, W = Withdrawn, M = Merged

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (3) Trinidad and Tobago (5 Sep 2019 9:14 AM) T&T endorses the revision of the draft ISPM. This draft ISPM is important especially as it relates to some of the Sections in the Plant Health Model Bill. This is currently being reviewed by CARICOM member states inclusive of Trinidad and Tobago. This will then feed into the revision of the Plant Protection Act (T&T).
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (11) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 9:11 PM) Generally agree with the contents of the draft ISPM.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (16) Guyana (9 Sep 2019 7:13 AM) Guyana has reviewed this draft ISPM and has no objection towards the adoption of this standard. However, the alignment of national legislation to facilitate this standard in a significant potential issue for its effective implementation. Also, resources constraints may also pose a challenge.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (17) Antigua and Barbuda (9 Sep 2019 4:08 PM) Antigua and Barbuda accepts the amendments made in the first consultation and has no additional comments at this time.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (14) Trinidad and Tobago (8 Sep 2019 10:22 AM) Most countries within the region, the legal framework is outdated and efforts are underway to revise legislation. This is an opportunity for inclusion.
48	Authorization may be used by NPPOs to recognize entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions. When an NPPO decides to authorize entities, it has sole responsibility for deciding which entity is authorized and for which specific phytosanitary actions. <u>The NPPO may also authorise entities to perform audit and supervision</u>	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (23) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 3:59 PM) To capture later mention of such authorization and to make it clear that this is an option for NPPOs
48	Authorization may be used by NPPOs to recognize entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions. When an NPPO decides to authorize entities, it has sole responsibility for deciding which entity is authorized and for which specific phytosanitary actions.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (12) Trinidad and Tobago (8 Sep 2019 10:11 AM) Criteria to be set for selection of the entity inclusive of the audits to be conducted.
50	In this standard, “entities” include the providers of phytosanitary action (e.g.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (19) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food

	individuals, organizations, enterprises) and, where appropriate, their facilities (such as equipment, laboratories, treatment enclosures). In some cases, authorization of entities may require an NPPO to approve individuals within the entity (such as those responsible for specific phytosanitary actions), relevant documentation, their facilities, <u>their operational procedures</u> or any combination of these. The NPPO and the entity should determine the nature of the authorization agreement.		Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 3:18 PM)
50	In this standard, “entities” include the providers of phytosanitary action (e.g. individuals, organizations, enterprises) and, where appropriate, their facilities (such as equipment, laboratories, treatment enclosures). In some cases, authorization of entities may require an NPPO to approve individuals within the entity (such as those responsible for specific phytosanitary actions), relevant documentation, their facilities, or any combination of these. The NPPO and the entity should determine the nature of the authorization agreement.	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (13) Trinidad and Tobago (8 Sep 2019 10:21 AM) Is this inclusive of the selection criteria , requirements of facilities etc.? Development of an authorization agreement?
52	Under its phytosanitary regulatory system, ana <u>NPPOs</u> <u>NPPO</u> wishing to authorize entities to perform specific phytosanitary actions should establish an authorization programme.	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (7) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 8:52 PM)
53	Prior to deciding to authorize entities to perform phytosanitary actions, NPPOs should ensure that their country’s legal framework enables them to authorize, suspend, revoke and reinstate <u>authorizations</u> <u>authorizations as well as granting the authority to sanction and prosecute</u> . NPPOs should only set up authorization programmes that result in effective phytosanitary actions that are delivered with integrity and transparency. The authorization programme should ensure that the authorized entities are accountable to the NPPO for these actions and that phytosanitary security is maintained, consistent with the provisions of the IPPC and ISPMs.	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (20) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 3:22 PM)
61	develop a template agreement that can be used to formalize the authorization of entities and make the authorization legally binding	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (4) Grenada (5 Sep 2019 7:21 PM) with a basis in existing regulations
72	3. Criteria for Eligibility of Entities to Perform Phytosanitary Actions and Audits	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (24) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 4:04 PM) The standard discusses both types of entities
81	it has a process to ensure efficient and effective resolution of conflicts between the authorized entity and the client, including a process for <u>escalation of to submit</u> issues to the NPPO.	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (21) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 3:35 PM) To clarify the meaning of the bullet point

90	to train NPPO and, if needed, authorized <u>entities-entities'</u> personnel and ensure that their skills and competencies are maintained at an adequate level to consistently implement the authorization programme	P	Category : EDITORIAL (8) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 8:57 PM)
92	to carry out internal audits of its own procedures and processes to verify that the objectives of its authorization programme continue to be met	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (15) Trinidad and Tobago (8 Sep 2019 10:30 AM) Periodic reports/data collection
97	to ensure that NPPO personnel involved in authorization of entities maintain impartiality and are free of any conflicts of interest. <u>- to ensure that entities authorised to audit and supervise on behalf of the NPPO are assessed against the criteria for eligibility</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (25) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 4:20 PM)
112	to provide notification (within an agreed time frame) to the NPPO upon, a major change in management or location, <u>changes in processes</u> or nonconformity	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (22) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 3:46 PM)
120	4.2.1 Roles and responsibilities of entities authorized to audit or supervise	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (9) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 9:04 PM) Should there be a corresponding sub-section in section 3. Criteria for eligibility to address how to authorize a person or entity to audit or supervise on the NPPO's behalf?
129	If an NPPO decides to consider the authorization of an entity, the NPPO (or its authorized entity) should first carry out an initial evaluation of the entity's documented procedures.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (2) Trinidad and Tobago (5 Sep 2019 8:49 AM) Similar to ISPM 15 implementation in T&T - authorization of entities to use the ISPM Stamp (Heat treatment facility/Methyl Bromide Facility)
144	when there is evidence of <u>failing</u> to properly perform authorized phytosanitary actions	C	Category : EDITORIAL (5) Grenada (5 Sep 2019 7:22 PM) failure
155	Revocation. The NPPO withdraws the authorization of an entity.	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (18) Saint Vincent and The Grenadines (11 Sep 2019 12:36 PM) What are the conditions/penalties leading up to a 'revocation'? The conditions/penalties should be included under this subtitle for clarity.
156	An entity that has had its authorization suspended and that wishes to have its authorization reinstated should apply to the NPPO for reinstatement. Entities that have had their authorization revoked should make an application for a new authorization.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (6) Grenada (5 Sep 2019 7:32 PM) A third party appeal body/ should be designated
159	<u>This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested that the Secretariat gather information on any potential implementation issues related to this draft. Please provide details and proposals on how to address these potential implementation issues.</u>	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (10) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 9:11 PM) If the authorized entity chooses to voluntarily withdraw from the programme (or is even suspended or revoked), then this could compromise the ability of the NPPO to carry out phytosanitary actions, particularly if the NPPO does not have enough human resources to perform the actions itself.

APPENDIX 7: Reconciliation report for 2018-026: Draft CPM Recommendation: Safe provision of food and other aid to prevent the international spread of plant pests 2019-05-23


Summary

Para	Text	T	Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (51) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 9:51 PM) Should the scope of the proposed ISPM be included at the beginning of the draft recommendation?
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (52) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 9:54 PM) Some stakeholders were of the opinion that the recommendation should include penalties to ensure that agencies abide by the entry requirements and bear the consequences if they do not, particularly given the vulnerability of the country having the emergency.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (53) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 9:58 PM) The standard should give some consideration to the fact that aid could also originate from friendly governments and also through personal relationships. It therefore should be mandatory for the NPPO of the donor country to play a pivotal role in handling of such types of consignments in addition to that emanating from aid agencies, etc. In addition, at the level of the country experiencing the emergency, the National Offices of Disaster Services must be provided with relevant phytosanitary information at normal times such that the relevant measures can be applied during emergencies.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (89) Barbados (11 Sep 2019 2:02 PM) This is a timely ISPM particularly for small island development vulnerable states like ours.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (50) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 9:50 PM) The proposed ISPM is timely and addresses a real existing need within the Caribbean region as well as other regions which suffer with increasing frequency from natural disasters.
G	(General Comment)	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (25) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:13 PM) The country agrees with this recommendation and the need for guidance on this issue.
19	It is wise to verify with the recipient country that they are in need of aid or assistance before it is despatched, and confirm the nature of assistance required.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (54) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:03 PM) It is wise to verify with the recipient country that they are in need of aid or assistance before it is despatched, and to confirm the nature of assistance required.
19	It is wise to verify with the recipient country that they are in need of aid or assistance before it is despatched and confirm the nature of assistance required.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (26) Trinidad and Tobago (7 Sep 2019 11:15 AM) After a disaster it may be difficult to communicate with the country (NPPO) to obtain this information. For example, seeds/seedlings being sent to the country for propagation as part of the supplies/aid. This should be as part of the disaster preparedness plan. What steps should be put in place by the NPPO of the affected country?
19	It is wise to verify with the recipient country that they are in need of aid or assistance before it is despatched, and confirm the nature of assistance required.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (8) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 4:32 PM) despatched

20	There has been a significant increase in severe weather events, which may be attributed to climate change, as well as man-made and natural disasters that have precipitated the urgent need for food, water and machinery to prevent or ameliorate humanitarian crises. For example, Tonga has experienced three category 4 cyclones and one category 5 (Cyclone Ian) since 2010, while the Pacific region as a whole is increasingly experiencing damaging storms and storm surges. These events are not limited to developing countries or the Pacific region, and have occurred in all regions of the world.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (55) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:06 PM) If this has been proven, a relevant reference should be included to confirm that the severe weather events are actually caused by climate change
21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage -effectively manage the phytosanitary risk posed by pests associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (102) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 2:56 PM) Revised change by Antigua and Barbuda on 8 Sep 2019 10:07 PM
21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage effectively the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, pests associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (57) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:09 PM) there is no need for a comma here as the sentence is seeking to one as opposed to a list of issues.
21	National plant protection organizations (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to manage -effectively manage the phytosanitary risk posed by pests, associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>TRANSLATION</i> (56) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:07 PM) reverse the order of the words

	pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.		
21	National plant protection organizations <u>Plant Protection Organizations</u> (NPPOs) are impacted by these situations but are still bound by their role to effectively manage the phytosanitary risk posed by pests associated with imports of aid received in the aftermath of such disasters. There are a number of examples of long-term impacts on the economy, environment and communities from pests introduced with aid that have continued long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (36) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 6:29 PM) Capitalize abbreviation
22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-based clearance processes, pose a phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping containers, which have a range of goods and <u>pose various</u> risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (58) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:12 PM) This change is proposed for greater clarity of the sentence. The goods do not have a risk; rather they pose a risk.
22	It can be difficult to manage phytosanitary risk effectively during an emergency situation. Executive government may demand that the goods are cleared and provided to those in need, even when it is clear that the goods would, under normal risk-	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (59) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:14 PM) Is there a difference between shipping and air containers. They can all be grouped as shipping containers (which may be via land, sea and/or air)

	based clearance processes, pose a phytosanitary risk that would require a treatment to address it, or would otherwise be re-exported or destroyed. Mixed consignments in shipping or air containers, which have a range of goods and risks, can experience delays in clearance and release as they need to be fully unpacked to verify whether they pose a phytosanitary risk due to their pest status. Damaged infrastructure may prevent the application of phytosanitary treatments to remediate risks identified and normal procedures to manage the risk associated with diversion from intended use may be similarly impacted. Re-export may not be an option either, leaving the NPPO to deal with the phytosanitary risk that pests may pose.		
23	NPPOs acknowledge and appreciate the aid from other countries and international organizations. This Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) recommendation is intended to provide clear guidance to aid providers and recipient countries, to enable the effective management of phytosanitary risk, risk posed by pests, associated with commonly provided food and other aid to prevent the introduction of pests.	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (60) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:15 PM) this phrase is redundant
25	Contracting parties, donor agencies and organizations, food aid agencies and regional plant protection organizations Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs).	P	<i>Category</i> : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (37) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 6:36 PM) Abbreviate
27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are exposed to pests that, unless managed appropriately, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food, water, building materials, planting materials (seeds), people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.	C	<i>Category</i> : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (27) Trinidad and Tobago (7 Sep 2019 1:35 PM) seedlings (in trays), plants in potting bags

27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are exposed to pests that, unless managed appropriately, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food <u>food (processed and fresh fruits and vegetables)</u> , water, building materials, planting materials (seeds) <u>(seeds, seedlings, plants in potting bags)</u> , people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (90) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 5:44 PM)
27	The Commission notes that countries receiving food and other humanitarian aid are exposed to pests that, unless managed appropriately, may become established and have a long-term impact on the economy, environment and communities long after the country has recovered from the emergency situation. Commonly provided aid, goods and materials include food, water, building materials, planting materials (seeds), people (volunteers, human resources), vehicles, machinery and equipment.	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (28) Trinidad and Tobago (7 Sep 2019 1:35 PM) fruits and vegetables
28	While natural disasters cannot be foreseen, the Commission <i>encourages</i> contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations <u>RPPOs</u> (as relevant) to:	P	Category : <i>EDITORIAL</i> (38) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 6:38 PM) Abbreviate
42	RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURE OR MEASURES TO ADDRESS RISK	C	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (67) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:29 PM) There needs to be a statement in this column that speaks to how items are kept/stored prior to, and during, shipping/transportation to ensure that pest contamination is prevented at all stages.
64	Tents <u>Tents, tarpaulin</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (101) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 6:09 PM) Created by merging other changes together
64	Tents <u>Tents, tarpaulin</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (11) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 4:38 PM)
64	Tents <u>Tents, tarpaulin</u>	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i>  Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (61) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:17 PM) many times, tarpaulin is also offered as a form of shelter to handle some effects of the emergency
67	Absence of soil and other contaminants on <u>tarpaulin and</u> tents including poles and pegs	P	Category : <i>TECHNICAL</i> (62) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:18 PM) added in keeping with the entry in the commodity column
74	Sleeping gear (e.g., mattresses, sleeping bags)	P	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (103) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety

			Agency (17 Sep 2019 3:03 PM) Created by merging other changes together
74	Blankets, pillows, sleeping bags, cots	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (12) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 4:39 PM)
74	-Furniture, made of materials other than wood	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (39) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:08 PM)
74	-Sleeping gear (e.g., mattresses, sleeping bags)	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (63) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:20 PM) this commodity is often supplied for relief after disasters such as hurricanes
75	-use in temporary housing	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (104) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 3:03 PM) Created by merging other changes together
75	-Human use	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (17) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:06 PM)
75	-use in temporary housing	P	Category : TECHNICAL (64) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:21 PM) these items are usually provided when temporary housing is provided
76	-Nil - if clean and new	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (105) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 3:04 PM) Created by merging other changes together
76	-Nil-if clean and new	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (18) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:06 PM)
76	-Nil - if clean and new and certified free from pests, including bedbugs, hitchhiking plant quarantine and pests)	P	Category : TECHNICAL (65) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:24 PM) proper storage and overall proper handling is required to prevent contamination and exposure
77	-Clean packaging	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (19) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:07 PM)
77	-clean packaging and proper storage	P	Category : TECHNICAL (66) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:26 PM) this is pivotal to ensure pest exclusion
79	-PVC fittings and fixtures	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (106) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 3:04 PM) Created by merging other changes together
79	-Clothes	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (13) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 4:40 PM)
79	-PVC fittings and fixtures	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (40) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:09 PM)
80	-Human use	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (14) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:04 PM)
81	-Nil - if clean	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (107) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 3:05 PM) Created by merging other changes together
81	Nil-if clean and new	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (15) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:05 PM)
81	-Nil - if clean	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (41) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:10 PM)
82	-Clean and in new packaging	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (16) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:06 PM)
84	-Metal roofing material	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (91) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 5:48 PM)
85	-Shelter	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (92) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety

			Agency (11 Sep 2019 5:48 PM)
86	<u>-Nil if clean</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (93) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 5:48 PM)
91	Examples of commodities or materials provided as food or other aid that are capable of being infested with quarantine pests	C	Category : TECHNICAL (82) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:48 PM) Another example to be added to his table would be "agricultural inputs, tools and equipment" for agricultural production. The phytosanitary risk is that the commodity could be contaminated with pests if they are not new or have been improperly stored. The risk management measure would be that the commodity should be new, appropriately fumigated/cleaned and stored to prevent contamination with pests
104	<u>-pathway for soil-vectored pathogens such as pathogenic fungi, bacteria and nematodes</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (116) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:22 PM) Created by merging other changes together
104	<u>-Crop Production pests</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (46) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:43 PM)
104	<u>-pathway for soil-vectored pathogens such as pathogenic fungi, bacteria and nematodes</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (69) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:31 PM) self explanatory
105	<u>-source from pest-free areas and fumigate or heat treat as appropriate</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (117) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:22 PM) Created by merging other changes together
105	<u>-Effective fumigation</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (47) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:44 PM)
105	<u>-source from pest-free areas and fumigate or heat treat as appropriate</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (70) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:33 PM) self explanatory
107	Earth-moving machinery <u>machinery</u> (e.g. <u>tractor, excavator</u>)	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (48) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:44 PM)
108	<u>-clearing of debris generated by the disaster and/or emergency</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (118) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:28 PM) Created by merging other changes together
108	<u>-Land clearing</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (49) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:46 PM)
108	<u>-clearing of debris generated by the disaster and/or emergency</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (68) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:30 PM) self explanatory
109	<u>-soil-vectored pests, if machinery is used and not appropriately decontaminated</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (71) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:34 PM) self explanatory
110	<u>-development of appropriate decontamination protocols</u>	P	Category : TECHNICAL (72) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:34 PM) self explanatory
132	Seeds <u>, Seedlings (seedling trays), plants in potting bags with soil</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (33) Trinidad and Tobago (7 Sep 2019 1:48 PM)
134	Seed borne pathogen s	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (35) Trinidad and Tobago (7 Sep 2019 1:50 PM) soil borne pathogens and other insect pests
142	Plant products that may contain or be contaminated with animal health risk materials	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (99) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 6:08 PM)
143	<u>Human consumption</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (98) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 6:07 PM)
144	<u>Animal diseases</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (95) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 6:03 PM)

145	Sourced from pest free areas; properly vacuum packed and labelled	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (96) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 6:04 PM)
146	See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease))	C	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (100) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 6:08 PM) This is a sanitary rather than phytosanitary issue. The column specifically mention phytosanitary risk
146	See World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) restrictions; diseases include several zoonoses (e.g. avian influenza (bird flu), bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease))	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (97) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 6:04 PM)
147	Used clothing or used clothing material material (to include used shoes)	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (108) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:12 PM) Created by merging other changes together
147	Used clothing or used clothing material, <u>used blanket, used pillows, used sheets, used mattresses</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (24) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:11 PM)
147	Used clothing or used clothing material material (to include used shoes)	P	Category : TECHNICAL (73) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:35 PM) shoes provide an important pest entry pathway
154	Human health risks , storage pests	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (94) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (11 Sep 2019 6:00 PM) sanitary, not phytosanitary risk
161	ADD OTHERS Conveyances (e.g sea containers)	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (109) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:12 PM) Created by merging other changes together
161	ADD OTHERS Living Modified Organisms	P	Category : TECHNICAL (74) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:37 PM) self explanatory
161	ADD OTHERS Conveyances (e.g sea containers)	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (85) Guyana (9 Sep 2019 6:05 AM)
162	-Transporting goods	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (110) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:13 PM) Created by merging other changes together
162	-Landfill	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (43) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:38 PM)
162	-Planting	P	Category : TECHNICAL (75) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:37 PM) self explanatory
162	-Transporting goods	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (86) Guyana (9 Sep 2019 6:05 AM)
163	-subject to the laws of the receiving country	P	Category : TECHNICAL (76) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:38 PM) self explanatory
164	-subject to the laws of the receiving country	P	Category : TECHNICAL (77) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:38 PM) self explanatory
165	-CPM Recommendation (R-06) on Sea Containers	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (87) Guyana (9 Sep 2019 6:19 AM)
166	-aggregate , sand and gravel	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (112) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:16 PM)
166	<u>sand and gravel</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (111) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:15 PM) Created by merging other changes together
166	-Aggregates -sand and gravel	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (20) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:08 PM)

166	-Sand and gravel	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (42) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:38 PM)
166	sand and gravel	P	Category : TECHNICAL (78) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:41 PM) there is usually a high demand for these materials in the reconstruction phase after buildings and other structures have been damaged o destroyed following emergencies such as hurricanes
166	-Cut flowers	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (29) Trinidad and Tobago (7 Sep 2019 1:42 PM)
167	-Landfill, construction	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (113) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:17 PM) Created by merging other changes together
167	-Construction	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (21) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 5:08 PM)
167	-Decorative	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (30) Trinidad and Tobago (7 Sep 2019 1:43 PM)
167	-Landfill	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (44) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:39 PM)
167	-Landfill, construction	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (45) Guyana (8 Sep 2019 7:40 PM)
167	-construction	P	Category : TECHNICAL (79) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:42 PM) self explanatory
168	-contamination with organic and other matter that may carry pests	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (114) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:18 PM) Created by merging other changes together
168	-Pest carrier (insect pests)	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (31) Trinidad and Tobago (7 Sep 2019 1:45 PM)
168	-contamination with organic and other matter that may carry pests	P	Category : TECHNICAL (80) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:42 PM) self explanatory
168	-Crop production pests	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (83) Guyana (9 Sep 2019 6:02 AM)
169	-phytosanitary inspection and certification in country of origin	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (115) Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (17 Sep 2019 4:20 PM) Created by merging other changes together
169	-Clean	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (32) Trinidad and Tobago (7 Sep 2019 1:45 PM)
169	-phytosanitary inspection and certification in country of origin	P	Category : TECHNICAL (81) Antigua and Barbuda (8 Sep 2019 10:43 PM) self explanatory
169	-Effective fumigation	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (84) Guyana (9 Sep 2019 6:03 AM)
202	One contracting party indicated support in line with the normal procedure for adopting CPM recommendations, adding that this was an important topic that could be highlighted during the CPM-15 (202) Ministerial meeting. Some contracting parties indicated that phytosanitary safeguards, when either sending or receiving food aid, were critical. Another indicated that careful consideration be given to measures and	C	Category : EDITORIAL (9) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 4:34 PM) 2020

	treatment options, which should be extended to cover the potential risk to human and animal health.		
211	<i>requested</i> that contracting parties provide additional information in their comments that may assist others manage the phytosanitary risk associated with food and other aid, by:	C	Category : EDITORIAL (10) Jeanelle Kelly (5 Sep 2019 4:36 PM) to