

Implementation Review and Support System (IRSS)

Baseline review of the Implementation of ISPM6

IPPC Secretariat

International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
2012



Background

- Foundation activity
- Provides countries with the basis for pest listing, determination of status and categorization
- ISPM No. 6 Guidelines for Surveillance approved 1997
- Implementation Review and Support System initiated 2011 focuses on ISPM6 as requested by Standards Committee
- Developed in consultation with the Steward, Expert Working Group on Capacity Development and the APPPC



Background cont'd

- ISPM6 survey administered to 177 contact points in the 7 FAO regions
- 60% response rate - feedback received from 107 countries to-date
- Questionnaire also sent to Regional Plant Protection Organizations and shared with staff of FAO
- The report doesn't stop here – global baseline analysis feeds into future capacity building activities
- Serves as baseline input for upcoming APPPC ISPM 6 symposium

Overview

- Report presents global analysis of data captured by IRSS ISPM6 survey – includes regional analysis
- Questionnaire derived from 8 major sections of the text of ISPM6
- Respondents presented priority areas countries wish to see added to revised ISPM6
- Survey consists of primarily yes/no, multiple choice and open-ended feedback questions
- Further to the global analysis, report includes discussions from regional IRSS workshops held in January and February 2012



Methodology

- Qualitative survey administered covering main sections of ISPM6
- Survey data received from 107 countries
- Raw data cleaned -> sorted by section and region -> transformed/coded where possible into numerical representations
- Open ended data responses grouped into meaningful patterns/recurrent answers – to maintain individuality/complexity of answers
- Dichotomous (Yes/No) and Multiple Choice questions throughout survey

Methodology

- 8 sections of survey cover:
 - policy and legislative environment
 - organizational structure
 - competencies and culture
 - documented procedures
 - general surveillance
 - specific surveys
 - pest diagnostics
 - resources



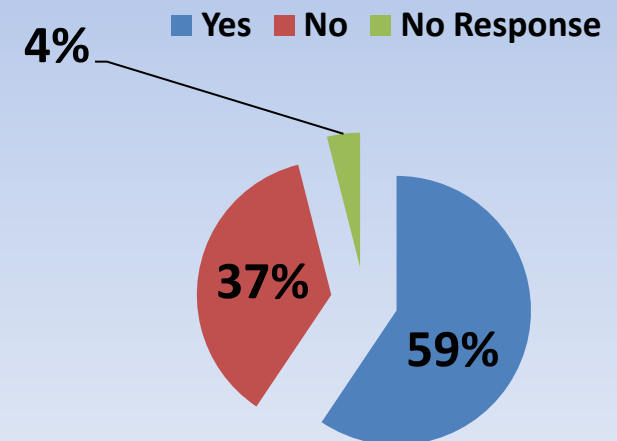
Results

Policy and Legislative Environment

Salient features

- NPPOs are primarily responsible for pest surveillance in the 97% of countries
- Surveillance responsibilities of NPPOs not limited to regulated pests but also cover non-regulated pests and regulated pests of national concern in more than 80% of countries
- 65% of countries report that besides NPPOs, other agencies (public or private) are also mandated to perform pest surveillance

Are there written documents establishing the mandates, functions and responsibilities of those public/private organizations for the conduct of pest surveillance?



Results

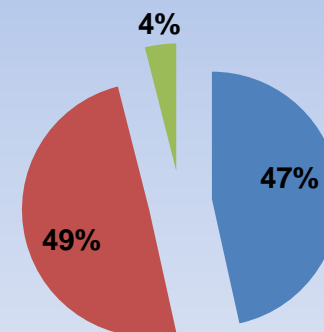
Organizational Structure, competences and culture

Salient features

- Organizational structure and competency to conduct pest surveillance exist in most countries to provide for engagement of relevant stakeholders
- 50% of countries - pest surveillance programs have well developed and compatible data systems to collect, store and report pest information

Do pest surveillance programs or services have procedures to review their performance?

■ Yes ■ No ■ No Response



Results

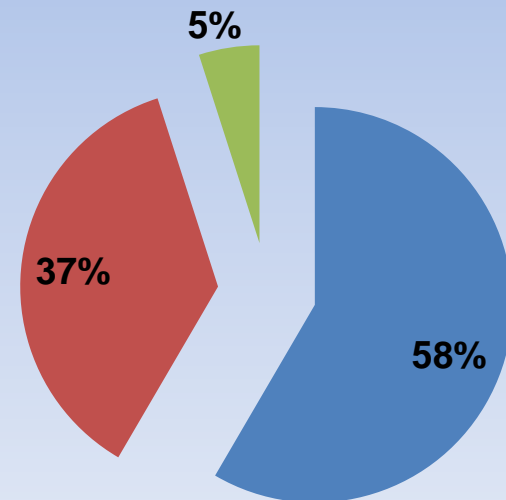
Documented Procedures

Salient Features

- Computerized retrieval system for surveillance information used by NPPOs in 51% of countries
- 45% of countries indicated that their NPPOs have an operational manual for general pest surveillance
- Overall disparity exists among countries in the systems for information management

Are GIS coordinates used to specify the location of pests detected during pest surveys?

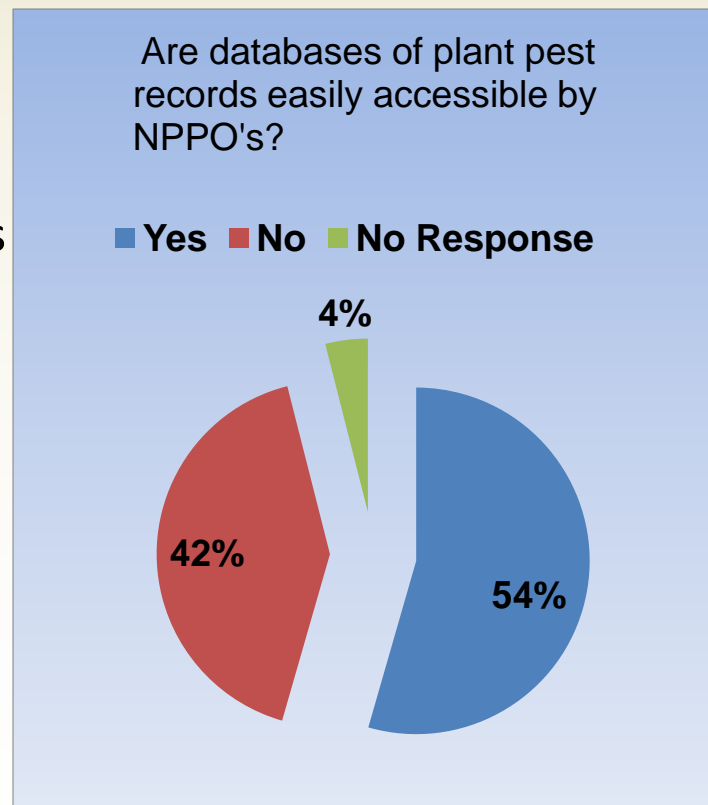
■ Yes ■ No ■ No Response



Results

General Surveillance

- Countries compile pest records from more or less the same kinds of sources (NPPO reports, research organizations, international databases etc.)
- While 63% of countries indicated that they have national databases of plant pest records, 42% responded that databases are not easily accessible.



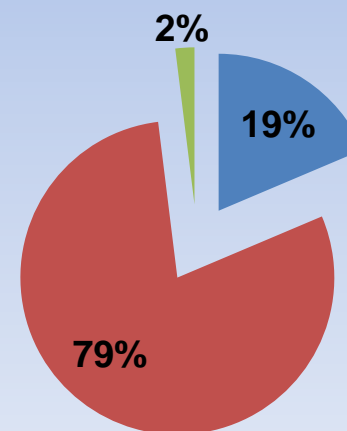
Results

Specific Surveys

- **Countries generally have more than one organization with authority to decide which crops should be surveyed**
- **In many countries (62%), manuals are indicated to be in existence for specific surveys**
- **The review of performance of surveys conducted according to existing manuals is uncommon as there is limited public-public and public-private partnerships in specific surveys**

Are there agreements between NPPO's and industry (or private institutions) to cover expenditures for surveys?

■ Yes ■ No ■ No Response

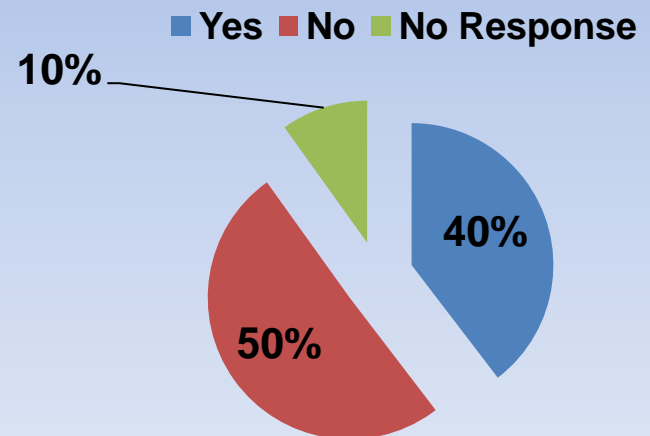


Results

Pest Diagnostics

- 51% of the countries reported that pest diagnostic services are provided by entities other than the NPPO laboratories
- Documented procedures for sampling, sample delivery, intermediate storage and disposal are available in 50% of countries
- Verification of performance or results from NPPO laboratories with other diagnostic laboratories (inside or outside the country) is carried out in 57% of countries

Does the NPPO use virtual diagnostics, i.e. transmission of images of pests to a central diagnostic service inside or outside the country?



Results

Resources

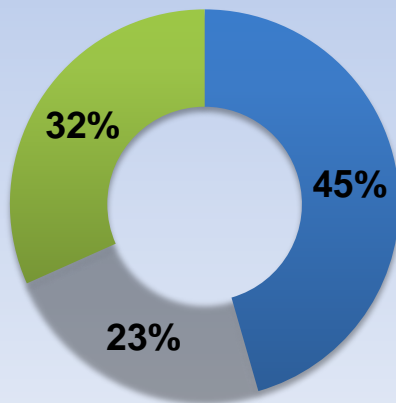
- Highly varying scenarios are presented by countries and regions concerning resources
- Results show that pest surveillance is under-funded and not adequately resourced in terms of personnel, and equipment in most countries
- Under funding is apparent both within the NPPO budgeting process as well as the lack of support from other public and private agencies, leaving the government as the main sponsor of surveillance activities in the majority of countries

Results

Resources cont'd

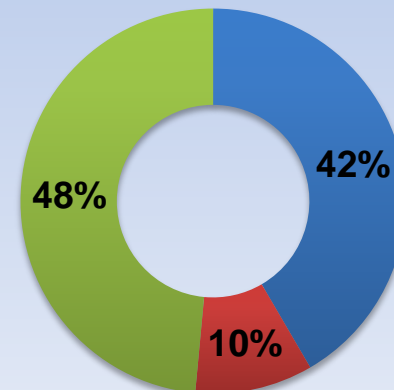
What is the total annual investment currently being made by the NPPO to conduct Pest Surveillance (USD)?

■ Under 499,000USD ■ Over 500,000USD
■ No response



Estimate the total annual investment (USD) being made by other public or private organizations, agencies or departments (non NPPO) to conduct pest surveillance in the country

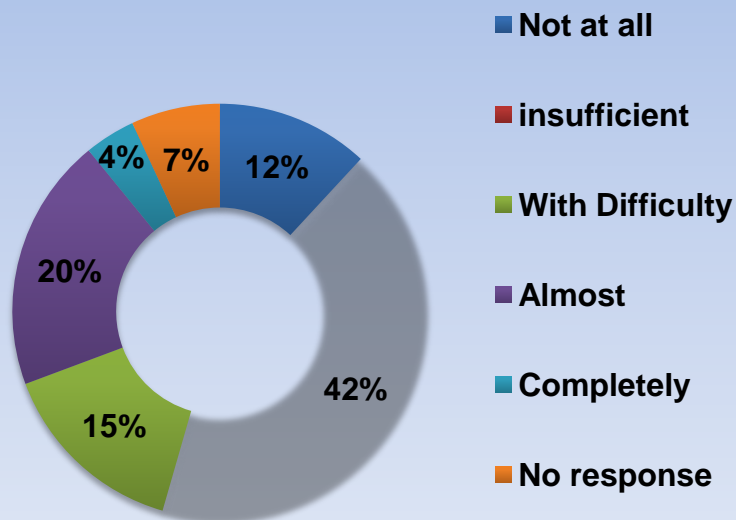
■ Under 499,000USD
■ Over 500,000USD



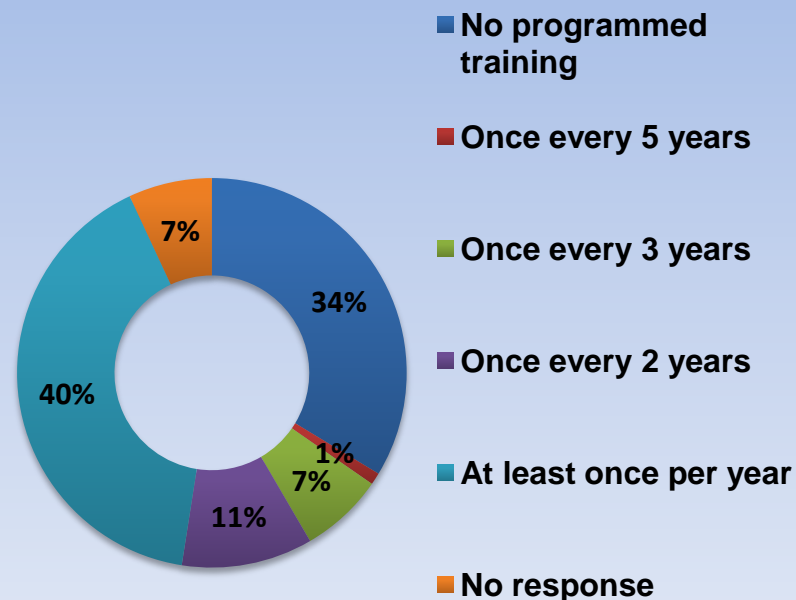
Results

Resources cont'd

Are those human resources sufficient to carry out the activities according to the NPPO's requirements for pest surveillance?



How frequent are training programs for staff involved in pest surveillance?



Conclusions

1. Country feedback generally indicates an un-coordinated approach to surveillance despite the existence of organizational structures, documented mandates and strategic plans for surveillance
2. Little by way of a clear framework for formal liaising between NPPOs and other organizations involved in pest surveillance in regards to surveillance results
3. A common feature in many countries includes inadequate resource allocation and a lack of appropriate technical resources for surveillance
4. The overall situation weakened in most countries by policies, laws and regulations that are not aligned with contemporary global phytosanitary requirements, not explicit on essential actions to support surveillance

