



COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Eleventh Session

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Implementation pilot project on surveillance

Agenda item 10.2

Prepared by the IPPC Secretariat

1. The Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) in its tenth session (CPM-10)¹ concluded that the implementation pilot project should focus broadly on surveillance and cover all International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) related to the topic. CPM-10 delegated management of the implementation pilot to the IPPC Secretariat, under the oversight of the Bureau and urged contracting parties and regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) to commit to an increased emphasis on plant pest surveillance and contribute resources and motivate others to contribute resources to support the implementation pilot where possible.

2. General support for the implementation pilot was received from contracting parties at CPM-10 and the proposed “Strategic work plan in the implementation programme on surveillance”² was approved, which provided an overview of the project; contracting parties agreed the strategic work plan provided an effective starting from which to move forward. CPM-10 requested the IPPC Secretariat work further on what specific activities to include in the pilot by selecting and collaborating with experts to identify and prioritize work activities.

3. Accordingly, the IPPC Secretariat contacted plant pest surveillance and project management experts from different regions and worked with them to develop a work plan for the implementation pilot (Annex 1). The plan is based on the proposed activities presented to CPM-10, integrating

¹ CPM 10 Final report: https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2015/07/Report_CPM-10_Final_posted_2015-07-02.pdf

² See Appendix 12 of CPM-10 report

(https://www.ippc.int/static/media/files/publication/en/2015/07/Report_CPM-10_Final_posted_2015-07-02.pdf)

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relevant CPM work areas (including collaboration with IPPC subsidiary bodies), utilizing existing opportunities to cooperate with contracting parties, RPPOs and other organizations and taking into consideration funding and resource availability. This pilot project will be a way to enhance the integration of related activities within the IPPC work programme including standard setting, implementation aspects, capacity development and National Reporting Obligations (NROs).

4. The IPPC Secretariat and experts have designed the implementation pilot to leverage past and existing surveillance work, while initiating new and more integrated processes to ensure the necessary results are achieved. A feedback system will be developed and include mechanisms to monitor results, integrate feedback and adapt work to achieve goals. It is hoped that lessons learned on implementation will contribute to other IPPC work programme activities over the long term.

5. The pilot will be implemented at a global scale with the aim to prevent the introduction and spread of pests. Any contracting party may join in the way and to the extent that would allow them to actively participate with the resources and expertise available to them.. The IPPC will draw on experts that have already actively contributed to the IPPC Plant Pest Surveillance manual and the IPPC Expert Working Group on the ISPM 6 revision (Revision of ISPM 6 Guidelines for surveillance (2009-004)). Opportunities for contracting party engagement in the implementation pilot will be created through collaboration mechanisms such as regional or global forums that draw together pest surveillance managers of active projects and programmes to exchange experiences, discuss challenges, showcase best practices and coordinate the development of products that are of global relevance and value.

6. Resources will not be provided to contracting parties for establishment of national surveillance programmes, however the IPPC will coordinate closely with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), where technical assistance arrangements already exist to enhance surveillance systems. The same can be said with projects provided through other technical assistance providers in a cooperation arrangement. It is expected that the outputs of the implementation pilot will catalyze other contracting parties' involvement based on good practices and successes.

7. While the implementation pilot will be conducted for a fixed period (to coordinate the pilot's expected outputs and results with the proposed International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) in 2020), the commencement of most work activities is dependent on extra-budgetary funds and therefore a delay has occurred for this reason. As the implementation pilot is resource dependent it has been planned in two main phases, preparation and implementation; a third phase will occur concurrently, providing feedback. Therefore, the IPPC Secretariat has been able to undertake certain preparatory activities to set the foundation and strategy for future work, as well as incorporate existing surveillance related work into the implementation pilot work plan.

8. Existing and upcoming implementation pilot work activities:

- a) Development of the manuals on Plant Pest Surveillance and Diagnostic;
- b) Aggregation of surveillance programme case studies presented by contracting parties at the 2015 IPPC regional workshops;
- c) A call for surveillance related software applications (including mobile apps) and technologies;
- d) A call for surveillance related technical resources (manuals, standard operating procedures, public outreach materials, projects, etc.) on general and specific pest surveillance;
- e) Revision of ISPM 6 (Guidelines for surveillance) (2009-004), for which an expert working group meeting was held in September 2015.
- f) IPPC diagnostic protocols (adopted and under development) as Annexes to ISPM 27 where they relate to pest surveillance (Diagnostic protocols for regulated pests).

9. Implementation pilot work activities that are planned for 2016:
 - a) Further aggregation and analysis of surveillance case studies of past successes and challenges, existing tools and projects;
 - b) Identification of stakeholders and their degree of involvement and roles at various levels, including exploring options to engage national and regional participation;
 - c) Establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework to allow for responsiveness and continuous improvement in the implementation pilot, as well as the IPPC implementation programme;
 - d) Development of indicators to measure contracting party implementation of the Convention and ISPMs related to surveillance and success of the implementation pilot;
 - e) CPM-11 (2016) IPPC side-sessions on surveillance:
 - Diagnostic protocols and surveillance
 - Emerging issues in plant health
 - Plant health in the 21st century: use of drones, apps and smart phones
 - Standard setting and surveillance
10. The IPPC Secretariat intends to commence the implementation phase of the pilot once extra-budgetary resources are sourced, which is intended to be for the timeframe no later than 2017-2020. Work activities to be included in this phase will include designing and developing necessary technical resources, systems and tools and coordinating their implementation (Annex 1).
11. The CPM is requested to:
 - 1) *acknowledge* the efforts of experts and their contracting parties who have collaborated with the IPPC Secretariat to identify and prioritize work activities for inclusion in the implementation pilot.
 - 2) *note* the work plan developed by the IPPC Secretariat and experts (Annex 1).
 - 3) *urge* contracting parties, RPPOs and other relevant organizations to contribute resources to allow the implementation pilot project on surveillance to formally commence and stand a success with expected impacts.

ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION PILOT ON SURVEILLANCE WORK PLAN

(Noted by the CPM Bureau at the June 2015 meeting)

A. Preparatory phase (2015-2017):

Using existing resources and, where possible, extra-budgetary contributions, a preparatory work phase would set the foundation and strategy for work plan activities. This phase will build on past studies of challenges and successes of surveillance-related activities to provide further strategic direction for the next phases of the pilot project.

This would include:

- Aggregation and analysis of baseline studies, existing tools, guidance and projects that can be leveraged and built upon.
- Aggregation and analysis of case studies of past successes and challenges in surveillance, to be able to provide specific examples of development of surveillance activities in different contexts.
- Revision of ISPM 6 and other surveillance-related ISPMs (Revision of ISPM 8. *Determination of pest status in an area* (2009-005) and Revision of ISPM 4. *Requirements for the establishment of pest free areas* (2009-002)), taking into account the outcomes of IRSS studies, as a component of the pilot project for updated guidance on surveillance to contracting parties.
- Identification of stakeholders (including the civil society), degree of involvement and roles at various levels (sub-national, national, regional, international, etc.).
- Development of indicators to measure the success of the pilot project and broader implementation programme.
- Exploration of options to encourage national and regional-level participation and to take ownership for actions and results in the pilot project, for long term sustainability.
- Establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework to allow for responsiveness and continuous improvement in the pilot project as well as the IPPC implementation programme.
- Development of feedback mechanisms of the pilot project, through the IRSS project, National Reporting Obligations (NROs), Standard-Setting and Capacity Development programmes.
- Conducting a budget, timeline and work plan revision for the pilot project.

B. Project implementation phase (2017-2020):

This phase has two initial components of activities consisting of the design and development of technical resources and their implementation. A third component on feedback mechanisms is cross-cutting and concurrent with the other two components.

1. Design and development of relevant technical resources

Technical resources (e.g. guidance and tools) would be designed and developed, or where they exist contributed resources would be adapted, to satisfy the global needs identified in the preparatory phase through an ongoing analysis of materials. The areas in which technical resources would be elaborated are the following:

- Development of technical resources as needed on surveillance-related activities and of training material, including on:
 - Guidance on common understanding of general surveillance,
 - Guidance on collection and validation of information at country level,
 - Guidance on specific surveillance including delimitation and trace-back and cross-border cooperative surveillance programmes,
 - Guidance on utilizing this information to meet NROs and inform other national phytosanitary processes, e.g. PRA or establishment of a list of regulated pests,
 - Guidance on Decision-Support-Systems on surveillance.
- Support of regional and national data collection, management and information exchange initiatives:
 - Facilitate the establishment and/or improvement of systems and tools,
 - Promote stakeholders (including the civil society) involvement through existing information exchange mechanisms.
- Development of technical resources to set and/or update national policies and legislations on surveillance activities, to meet NROs, and to support NPPOs to engage with relevant resources, e.g. resource mobilization, appropriate technical competencies.
- Development of awareness raising and communication material, tools and campaigns to facilitate the involvement of stakeholders (including the civil society), and to convey the message of surveillance and NRO related-activities. This work would contribute to the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH).

2. Coordinated implementation and support activities

Developed and/or contributed resources (manuals, e-learning resources, etc.) would be disseminated for implementation through coordinated national and regional activities to ensure their long-term use.

The steps for long-term implementation would be the following:

- Development or adaptation of training material to support the technical resources when necessary (e-learning, workshops activities, etc.).
- Facilitation and training opportunities to use the training materials through existing fora as well as through training mechanisms including workshops, mentoring programmes, dissemination of e-learning tools, manuals, videos, etc.
- Facilitation and training opportunities to use the data systems and the functioning of data management.
- Development of training mechanisms for setting and maintaining surveillance-related activities, e.g. project and programme design and management, human resource management, resource mobilization for long term planning and advocacy.
- Facilitation and training to ensure that technical information generated through a national surveillance programme is appropriately utilized to meet surveillance-related NROs and used in other phytosanitary processes.
- Development of implementation plans for surveillance-related ISPMs.

- Promotion and encouragement of establishing and sustaining partnerships and other types of collaborative mechanisms to leverage existing resources to establish and maintain functional surveillance programmes and associated activities.

C. Feedback mechanisms (concurrent phase)

Active feedback would be encouraged during the duration of the pilot project to inform future work activities and future implementation programme streams. Feedback mechanisms would translate into the following activities:

- Review of surveillance-related ISPMs and technical resources, incorporating broad feedback from contracting parties and other stakeholders (including the civil society), using the existing mechanisms and programmes: IRSS, NROs.
- Establishing reporting and feedback mechanisms for ongoing activities, and for determining implementation priorities.
- Assessment and improvement of the methods used to encourage national and regional-level participation, actions and results in the pilot project as well as sharing successes and challenges of implementation.
- Preparation of materials on the state of implementation of surveillance-related activities.