



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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REGIONAL WORKSHOP

IPPC Regional Workshop in the Caribbean Region

September 13-15, 2016

Barbados



1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

1a. Welcoming remarks of the organizer

Ms Carol Thomas (on behalf of the IICA country representative) opened the meeting, welcomed the participants, and introduced the opening ceremony speakers.

1b. Host country opening statement

Mr Esworth Reid (Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Water Resource Management) welcomed all to the meeting. He noted the importance of the IPPC International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs), and that the increase in international trade, the increase in the movement of people (e.g. tourism), and climate change are some of the challenges facing the NPPOs to prevent the spread of the movement of plant pests. He also noted the importance of local and regional research, in light of the fact that most of the research emanated from outside the region, and regional cooperation. He wished the participants a fruitful meeting.

1c. Other co-organizer's openings

Ms Katja Svensson (Programme Manager for Regional Cooperation and Trade Section, Delegation of the European Union, Eastern Caribbean Countries, OECS & CARICOM/CARIFORUM) welcomed the participants to the meeting. She noted the increased trade between the Caribbean and Europe, the risk that this increased trade can bring, and the importance of the IPPC standards and how these regional workshops are a valuable tool to facilitate safe trade between the two regions. The 10th EDF SPS project funded by the EU provided financial support for this meeting.

1d. Video message from the Secretary of the IPPC

The IPPC Secretary addressed the participants, noting that, from 2016 through 2020, the IPPC Secretariat will organize its IPPC Regional Workshops each year with a specific theme. The theme for 2016 is "Plant Health and Food Security", with the overall objective being to demonstrate the important contribution of plant health to global food security through preventing and controlling introduction and spread of pests of both plants and plant products.

2. LOCAL AND LOGISTICS INFORMATION

Ms Carol Thomas gave an overview of the local area and meeting logistics.

2a. Election of the Chair

Mr Michael James from Barbados was elected as Chair.

2b. Election of the Rapporteur

Ms Janil Gore-Francis from Antigua and Barbuda was elected as Rapporteur.

2c. Adoption of the Agenda

The participants adopted the agenda as presented (see Appendix 1 to this meeting report). The participants introduced themselves (see Appendix 2 to this meeting report)

3. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES AND UPDATES

3a. Objective of the workshop

The Secretariat gave an overview of the meeting objectives:

- To learn how to analyze draft ISPMs and to formulate productive comments using the examples of draft ISPMs for 2016 consultation
- To build phytosanitary capacity and raise awareness on all activities related to the IPPC
- To exchange experiences at the regional level

3b. Updates from CPM-11 (2016) and current IPPC projects

The Secretariat gave an overview of the updates from CPM-11 and current IPPC projects, noting that more detailed updates on projects will be made available later in the meeting.

3c. Update on FAO regional activities

Ms Vyjayanthi Lopez gave an overview of FAO's mandate and goals, the Caribbean activities under the FAO Strategic Objectives 2 (Make agriculture, forests and fisheries more productive and sustainable), including the obsolete pesticides project funded by GEF and promotion of the international year of pulses, 4 (Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems), and 5 (Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters), the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, the framework for FAO's support, and mainstreaming gender into the region's FAO work both in the region's activities and in the region's FAO office.

The participants thanked Ms Lopez for the presentation and updates on activities.

3d. Update on RPPO activities

Ms Carol Thomas gave an update on the current status of the Caribbean RPPO. She gave an overview of the history of the previous RPPO, the Caribbean Plant Protection Commission (CPPC), and that it was abolished by FAO in December 2014 and the abolishment was noted by CPM-10 (2015). She noted the current challenges facing the establishment of a new Caribbean RPPO, and that the region should come together and make a recommendation on how to move forward on this issue together. Discussions among relevant regional stakeholders are ongoing on a possible resolution of this matter.

4. SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW IPPC WEBSITE

The Secretariat gave an overview of the new IPPC website. The participants thanked the Secretariat and agreed that the new layout is much better and information is much easier to find. There was a comment that a mobile device application could be useful and the website used on smartphones could be improved. There was also a question about how to add and change the Country Editor. The Secretariat noted that the IPPC Official Contact Point should fill out the nomination form and that the form can be found on the IPPC website¹.

¹ IPP Editor Nomination Request Form for NPPOs: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/ipp-editor-nomination-request-nppos/>

SECTION 1: REINFORCE THE CAPACITY OF CONTRACTING PARTIES TO FORMULATE PRODUCTIVE COMMENTS ON DRAFT STANDARDS

5. SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW IPPC ONLINE COMMENT SYSTEM (OCS)

The Secretariat gave an introduction to the IPPC OCS, and the participants also used the OCS to enter comments during the discussion on draft ISPMs. The Secretariat noted that it would manage only the NPPO's Author (IPPC Official Contact Point) account and that it was the NPPO's responsibility to manage the in-country user accounts. She also noted all the resources currently available - a user manual, guidance videos on YouTube, training webinars, etc. Participants were encouraged to contact the Secretariat at IPPC-OCS@fao.org to receive an author username, arrange a training webinars, and for any other questions.

6. IPPC REVISED STANDARD SETTING PROCEDURES

The SC member gave an overview of the IPPC Standard Setting Process and the changes made to the process during CPM-11 (2016).

7. OVERVIEW OF THE 2016 CONSULTATION ON DRAFT ISPMs

The Secretariat gave a brief overview of where these three draft ISPMs to be discussed are in the IPPC Standard Setting Process.

8. DISCUSSION ON DRAFT ISPMs

8a. Draft 2016 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001)

The SC member gave an overview and background of the proposed definitions for consultation. The participants discussed the terms. The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop can be found in Appendix 3 to this meeting report, and additional notes from the discussion below

Contaminating pest - There was a comment on the term "conveyance", noting it is not in the glossary, and it can be confusing. The participants agreed that if there were further concerns, they should be addressed in country comments.

Contamination - see notes on "contaminating pest".

Endangered area - There was a discussion about whether abiotic and biotic would be understood by non-scientists. The participants agreed to retain the definition as written and if there were further concerns, they should be addressed in country comments.

Quarantine - Some parties questioned the issue of observation related to regulated articles. The participants agreed to retain the definition as written and if there were further concerns, they should be addressed in country comments.

Test - There was a discussion of whether to retain "plants, plants products" in the definition, because it was a level of redundancy with "regulated articles". The participants agreed to retain the definition as written and if there were further concerns, they should be addressed in country comments.

Visual examination - There was a comment that a stereoscope was a type of microscope. There was also a discussion of whether to retain "plants, plants products" in the definition, because it was a level of redundancy with "regulated articles". The participants agreed to retain the definition as written and if there were further concerns, they should be addressed in country comments.

Pre-clearance - There was concern that if there was deletion of the term, it would lead to the slow phase out or prohibition of pre-clearance programs. The SC member noted that this would not be the case. It was asked whether there was any effort made to redefine or replace the term. The SC member noted that there was a need to harmonize the concept and have a common understanding, noting that the first request was to have the TPG revise the term, but the TPG could not agree to the definition due to different interpretations of the same term, and recommended instead to the SC to delete the term. Another participant noted that it sets bad precedence if you don't agree on a definition and then you delete it. The participants agreed that every effort be made to retain this definition. The SC member noted that it is always best to provide a proposal, so would try to provide one in their country comments.

8b. Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems (2009-004)

The SC member gave an overview and background of the proposed draft for consultation. The participants discussed the draft. The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop can be found in Appendix 4 to this meeting report, and additional notes from the discussion below

Para 40 - "Elements of specific surveillance are also described". Elements and components are used interchangeably throughout the draft. The participants agreed to make a general comment on the issue to have the terminology for elements and components be reviewed for consistency throughout the draft.

Para 46 - Some participants felt that "pest free places of production and pest free production sites" should be added as covered in ISPM 10. But it was not added because it was felt this would make this an exhaustive list, which standards are not supposed to be. The participants agreed to retain the paragraph as written and if there were further concerns, they should be addressed in country comments.

Para 68 - entering premises - there was a discussion about premises and what they include (e.g. vessels). The SC member noted that the original meaning of premises in the standard was an individual's private property. The participants agreed to retain the paragraph as written and if there were further concerns, they should be addressed in country comments.

Para 141 - incentives for reporting - there was a proposal to add awards for reporting, such as financial. However, it was noted that this may lead to false reporting, so the comment was not added. The participants agreed to retain the paragraph as written and if there were further concerns, they should be addressed in country comments.

8c. Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-005)

The SC member gave an overview and background of the proposed draft for consultation. The participants discussed the draft. The comments from the Caribbean Regional Workshop can be found in Appendix 5 to this meeting report.

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION AND AWARENESS RAISING IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE IPPC AND FAO

9. FACILITATED EXERCISE ON THE IRSS HELPDESK, IRSS STUDIES, THE PHYTOSANITARY RESOURCES PAGE AND IPPC TECHNICAL RESOURCES

The Secretariat gave an overview of the IRSS Helpdesk, current and past IRSS studies, the Phytosanitary Resources web page, and other IPPC technical resources. When practicing with the IRSS Helpdesk and Question and Answer Forum, the participants encountered problems registering for new accounts. They

also asked how long it would take for the Secretariat to respond to a posted query. The Secretariat noted she would contact the IRSS group in the Secretariat and have them respond to the Caribbean workshop participants.

When reviewing the Phytosanitary Resources web page, the participants noted that not all of the IPPC Technical Manuals were translated into all FAO languages (for example, the Market access manual is posted in five FAO languages, the Transit manual is in four FAO languages, but the other manuals are in only one or two FAO languages). The Secretariat noted she would contact the Implementation and Facilitation group in the Secretariat and have them respond to the Caribbean workshop participants.

10. FACILITATED EXERCISE ON IMPORT VERIFICATION: THE IPPC MANUAL

The Secretariat facilitated an exercise on the IPPC manual on import verification.

The participants felt that, for the most part, countries were compliant with the articles of the IPPC which focussed on import verification. It was, however, felt that several gaps existed to include (i) lack of the technical capacity to provide the required scientific justification, (ii) lack of diagnostic capability to identify pests intercepted in imports, (iii) ability to validate questionable phytosanitary certificates, (iv) lack of procedures, and (v) inadequate infrastructure. The cross-training of technicians, development of procedural manuals and the acquisition of the required infrastructure and staff were some ideas suggestion to improve the existing situation.

Participants reported that cases of non-compliance experienced were due, for example, to the lack of import permits, presence of quarantine pests and/or invasive species in shipments, the presence of soil, incomplete/incorrect/absence of proper documentation, and smuggling of prohibited items. Emergency actions mentioned ranged from refusal of entry of the consignment to the destruction and safe disposal of confiscated materials. It was thought that public awareness was generally a good tool to prevent or reduce the incidents of non-compliance.

11. FAO PROJECTS OR ANY OTHER CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

See agenda item 3c. Updates on FAO regional activities.

SECTION 3: MOVING TOGETHER FROM IDEAS TO ACTION

12. FACILITATED EXERCISE ON DELIVERING PHYTOSANITARY DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES (IPPC GUIDE, CPM-11 (2016) RECOMMENDATION, AVAILABLE DIAGNOSTIC AND DETECTION TOOLS, DIAGNOSTIC PROTOCOLS)

The Secretariat gave an overview of the IPPC Plant Diagnostics manual, the CPM-11 (2016) Recommendation on Importance of Pest Diagnosis, available diagnostic and detection tools, and the currently available 17 adopted IPPC Diagnostic Protocols.

13. FAO/IPPC FORESIGHT AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON EMERGING ISSUES IN PLANT HEALTH: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS FOR THE REGION

Based on the surveys submitted and additional discussions, the participants listed the following issues in the Caribbean region:

- Opening of international airport, which will increase human traffic relying only on human and canine inspection

- Increased production of certain commodities (cocoa)
- Plants for planting that are fruiting upon arrival
- International trade of plants and plant products
- Market access
- Legislation
- Collaboration
- Climate change
- Human resources
- Innovation
- Cooperation
- Surveillance systems
- Pest Risk Analysis and Pest Risk Management training
- Pest distribution information
- Treatment technologies
- Entry of quarantine pests
- Pest management
- Lack of understanding of phytosanitary issues at the policy level
- New pathways (Free trade between the French Caribbean islands; Second-home/Vacation home/Winter home owners bring products directly to their home via boat, bypassing customs)
- Contingency planning once pest is found (mobilizing resources, engaging farmers)
- Surveillance and monitoring
- False records leading to more work
- Succession planning
- Need and retention for specialists in certain areas (plant pathology, entomology, taxonomy)
- Need for equipment and training to use that equipment
- Pest threats that are incurable
- Pest threats that affect tourism (palm pests)
- Lack of international guidance document on declaring plant pest emergency (exists for human health emergency at WHO)
- Entry of plant pests on non-agriculture consignments
- New tourism resorts being built, but not enough resources to address this
- International waste from cruise ships
- Limited funding
- Customs focus is finance and not agriculture
- Tourism is the #1 industry and overrides plant health
- Internet trade
- Other category: seeds embedded in paper, shoes with seeds, Katy Perry CD
- Effective alternatives to MeBr
- Difficulty of monitoring ports 24/7

14. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PLANT HEALTH IN 2020: SETTING A WORK PLAN FOR THE REGION

The Secretariat gave a presentation on the International Year of Plant Health (IYPH) in 2020. The participants noted that it may be useful for the IYPH Steering Committee to consider dedicating a week of plant health during the year 2020 and to also consider developing a logo for the IYPH in 2020. The plant health community should also consider activities for after the year 2020, to keep the momentum going.

The participants listed the following activities related to the IYPH in 2020:

Conference ideas at an International Level

- Tourism: would link the issue of tourism and spread of pests
- Internet trade: this is an emerging area, this could be merged with other new emerging trends (e.g. seeds embedded in paper)
- Plant health and millennials: reaching out to them, getting them interested in plant health
- Using mobile devices and other new technologies in plant health
- Some technologies that are not understood
- Plant health and biosafety/biotechnology - pressures for GMOs
- Plant health and food security
- Biocontrol

Regional Level

- Enhanced CPHD meeting highlighting the IYPH (special symposium during 2020). Will need to make sectors knowledgeable about year or months before
- Caribbean Tourism Organization can look at this for one day or during one session
- Face-to-face meeting of RPPOs in the region, facilitated by GICSV

National Level

- Schools, developing materials promoting IYPH, garden competition, etc.
- Newspaper articles, talk shows, radio dedicated to plant health
- Carry out the IYPH week within the country
- Highlight plant health issues at Agriculture Events, which would include flower shows, trade shows
- Horticulture societies
- Uniforms to be recognized, maybe add pins with IYPH logo
- Create a jingle or song
- Promote environmentally friendly and bio control aspects
- Identify partners for the national IYPH 2020 activities
- Create national IYPH Steering Committee
- Establish a plan for national IYPH 2020 activities
- Secure funding

15. FACILITATED EXERCISE ON THE IPPC IMPLEMENTATION PILOT PROGRAMME ON SURVEILLANCE

Due to time constraints, the participants were not able to receive this training. The Secretariat informed them that the presentation was available on the IPPC website² if they wanted to review the presentation and survey results on their own time.

SECTION 4: SUGGESTED TOPICS FROM THE CARIBBEAN REGION

16. SUGGESTED DISCUSSION TOPICS FROM THE CARIBBEAN REGION

16a. Legal requirements for implementation of ePhyto (St. Vincent)

The Secretariat gave a presentation on ePhyto, including its current status and the legal requirements for participating. The SC member noted that there would be no imposition to use ePhyto, and that it should be negotiated between trading partners.

16b. The organizational structure of the IPPC, positions on different committees, and procedures for filling (St. Vincent)

The Secretariat gave an overview of the process for nominating members to IPPC Subsidiary Bodies. It was noted that the current process for nominating members from the Caribbean is through the GRULAC meeting during the CPM. It was also noted that the only Caribbean country with an FAO Permanent Representative, which is needed to nominate Subsidiary Body members, is Haiti. The Secretariat noted that some countries nominate via their RPPO or the Bureau member, but you need to agree to this process through all of your region's countries and the Caribbean does not have an RPPO. The participant from St. Vincent and the Grenadines agreed to assist in moving forward on this issue. The participants agreed that the lack of Caribbean representation on IPPC Subsidiary Bodies should be reviewed by the CARICOM plant health directors before CPM-12 (2017).

16c. ISPM 15 Symbol registration (St. Vincent)

The Secretariat gave an overview of the status of each participating countries' registration of the ISPM 15 symbol.

16d. ISPM 32 (2009) Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk: this was a practical session held at CPM -11 (2016) Capacity building seminar (Dominica)

The Secretariat gave an overview of the ISPM and a brief training based on the training session given at CPM-11 (2016).

16e. Discussion on strategizing as a region how to move forward the issue of Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages (2008-004) (Grenada)

It was noted that this topic was proposed for deletion at CPM-11 (2016) due to lack of interest when two previous calls for nominees were made, but CPM-11 (2016) decided to not delete this topic. There is expected to be a call for experts in 2016 or 2017, so it was noted to be prepared for the call and to provide

² 2016 Regional Workshop presentations: <https://www.ippc.int/en/core-activities/capacity-development/regional-ippc-workshops/2016-ippc-regional-workshops/>

nominations. The participants agreed this standard is still a priority for the region. The countries were also advised to provide examples of experiences to make a case for the development of a standard.

16f. Consider the work so far on shipping containers as a pathway for pests. What is the relevance of the attached regarding the way forward for an ISPM on shipping containers? (Jamaica)

The Secretariat gave an overview of the current status of the draft ISPM on sea containers, including the latest decision at CPM-11 (2016) and the recommendations from the 2016 June Bureau meeting. Likewise, NPPOs were requested by CPM-11 (2016) to gather information on the movement of pests via sea containers to help clarify the risk.

16g. Consider developing a road map for accepting various phytosanitary treatments as equivalent between relevant partners in the region (Jamaica)

The following recommendations were made:

- Need to share the information on alternative treatments, systems approach, treatment protocols, etc.
- Request CAHFSA act as a repository for treatment information provided by countries and to also share this meeting report with CAHFSA
- Bilateral negotiations are important in resolving issues regarding phytosanitary treatments and alternatives

SECTION 5: CLOSING OF THE MEETING

17. MEETING EVALUATION

The participants completed the meeting evaluation per the Secretariat's request.

18. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

The participants adopted the meeting report.

19. CLOSE THE MEETING

The participants thanked the meeting Chair and Rapporteur, the Secretariat, the SC member, IICA, the FAO Regional Representative, and the meeting organizers and funders for the success of the meeting.

Ms Carol Thomas closed the meeting.

Appendix 1 – Meeting Agenda

TIME	AGENDA ITEM	PRESENTER
First Day		
	Registration	
9:00 – 9:45	1. Opening session	
9:45 – 10:00	2. Procedural matters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. General information b. Election of the Chair c. Election of the Rapporteur d. Adoption of the Agenda 	Carol Thomas Stephanie Dubon Chair Chair
10:00 – 10:30	3. Workshop objectives and updates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Objective of the workshop b. Updates from CPM-11 (2016) and current IPPC projects c. Update on FAO regional activities d. Update on RPPO activities 	Stephanie Dubon Stephanie Dubon FAO regional office Stephanie Dubon
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee break	
10:45 – 11:00	4. Short introduction to the new IPPC website	Stephanie Dubon
Section 1: Reinforce the capacity of Contracting Parties to formulate productive comments on draft standards		
11:00 – 11:30	5. Short introduction to the new IPPC Online Comment System (OCS)	Stephanie Dubon
11:30 – 11:45	6. IPPC Revised standard setting procedures	Ezequiel Ferro
11:45 – 12:00	7. Overview of the 2016 consultation on draft ISPMs	Stephanie Dubon
12:00 – 13:00	8. Begin discussion on draft ISPMs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Draft 2016 Amendments to ISPM 5 (Glossary of phytosanitary terms) (1994-001) b. Draft revision of ISPM 6: National surveillance systems (2009-004) 	Chair Ezequiel Ferro Ezequiel Ferro

TIME	AGENDA ITEM	PRESENTER
	c. Draft ISPM: Requirements for the use of temperature treatments as phytosanitary measures (2014-005)	Ezequiel Ferro
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	
14:00 – 17:00	8. Continued - discussion on draft ISPMs	Chair
Second Day		
8:30 – 10:30	8. Continued - discussion on draft ISPMs	Chair
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee break	
10:45 – 13:00	8. Continued - discussion on draft ISPMs	Chair
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
Section 2: Implementation and awareness raising in the framework of the IPPC and FAO		
14:00 – 14:45	9. Facilitated exercise on the IRSS Helpdesk, IRSS studies, the Phytosanitary Resources Page and IPPC technical resources	Stephanie Dubon
14:45 – 15:45	10. Facilitated exercise on Import verification: the IPPC manual	Stephanie Dubon
15:45 – 16:00	Coffee break	
16:00 – 17:00	11. FAO projects or any other capacity development activities (To be determined by the FAO regional offices)	FAO regional office
Third Day		
Section 3: Moving together from ideas to action		
9:00 – 10:00	12. Facilitated exercise on Delivering Phytosanitary Diagnostic Services (IPPC guide, CPM-11 (2016) recommendation, available diagnostic and detection tools, diagnostic protocols)	Stephanie Dubon
10:00 – 10:45	13. FAO/IPPC Foresight and the questionnaire on emerging issues in plant health: discussion and conclusions for the region	Stephanie Dubon
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee break	

TIME	AGENDA ITEM	PRESENTER
11:00 – 12:00	14. International Year of Plant Health in 2020: setting a work plan for the region	Stephanie Dubon
12:00 – 13:00	15. Facilitated exercise on the IPPC implementation pilot programme on surveillance	Stephanie Dubon
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	
Section 4: Suggested Topics from the Caribbean Region		
14:00 – 15:30	16. Suggested discussion topics from the Caribbean region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Legal requirements for implementation of ePhyto (St. Vincent) b. The organizational structure of the IPPC, positions on different committees, and procedures for filling (St. Vincent) c. ISPM 15 Symbol registration (St. Vincent) d. ISPM 32 (2009) Categorization of commodities according to their pest risk: this was a practical session held at CPM -11 (2016) Capacity building seminar (Dominica) e. Discussion on strategizing as a region how to move forward the issue of Safe handling and disposal of waste with potential pest risk generated during international voyages (2008-004) (Grenada) f. Consider the work so far on shipping containers as a pathway for pests. What is the relevance of the attached regarding the way forward for an ISPM on shipping containers (Jamaica) g. Consider developing a road map for accepting various phytosanitary treatments as equivalent between relevant partners in the region (Jamaica) 	Chair Stephanie Dubon Stephanie Dubon Stephanie Dubon Stephanie Dubon Chair Stephanie Dubon Carol Thomas
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break	
Section 5: Closing of the meeting		
15:45 – 16:00	17. Meeting evaluation: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/H5FP PXX	Chair

TIME	AGENDA ITEM	PRESENTER
16:00 – 17:00	18. Adoption of the report	Chair
17:00	19. Close the meeting	Chair

Appendix 2 – Participants List

COUNTRY	NAME	EMAIL
Antigua and Barbuda	Janil Gore-Francis	janilg@yahoo.com
Bahamas	Josefina Curry	JOSEFINAADDERLEYCURRY@bahamas.gov.bs
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Guyana	Brian Sears	nppogy@gmail.com
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St Kitts and Nevis	Quincy Bart	bartquincy@gmail.com
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St Vincent and the Grenadines	Marcus Richards	mlrids@yahoo.com
Trinidad and Tobago	Deanne Ramroop	dramroop@hotmail.com
Argentina (SC member)	Ezequiel Ferro	eferro@senasa.gob.ar
IICA	Carol Thomas	Carol.thomas@iica.int
IPPC Secretariat	Stephanie Dubon	Stephanie.dubon@fao.org

Appendix 3 – Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the draft ISPM 5: Amendments to the Glossary (1994-001)

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
1.1 “exclusion (of a pest)” (2010-008)					
36	Application of phytosanitary measures to prevent the introduction of a pest into an area .	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (120) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (13 Sep 2016 8:45 PM) Agreement on the inclusion of the term exclusion (of a pest)	O	
2.1 “contaminating pest”, “contamination” (2012-001)					
64	A pest that is carried by present in or on a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container, and that, in the case of plants and plant products, does not infest these plants or plant products	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (121) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (13 Sep 2016 8:57 PM) Agreement on the revision of this term	O	
66	Presence of pests a contaminating pest or other unintended presence of a regulated articles in <u>or on a commodity, storage place, conveyance or container</u> not constituting an infestation (see infestation)	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (122) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (13 Sep 2016 8:59 PM) Agreement on the revision of this term	O	
2.2 “endangered area” (2014-009)					
79	An Part or all of the PRA area where <u>abiotic and biotic conditions</u> ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in that area will result in economically important loss	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (124) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (13 Sep 2016 9:17 PM) Agreement on the revision of this term	O	
79	An Part or all of the PRA area where <u>abiotic and biotic conditions</u> ecological factors favour the establishment of a pest whose presence in that area will result in economically important loss	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (123) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (13 Sep 2016 9:00 PM) Agreement on the revision of this term	O	
2.4 “test” (2015-003), “visual examination” (2013-010)					
107	Official examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles, other than visual, to determine if pests are present or to identify pests [FAO, 1990]	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (125) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (13 Sep 2016 9:27 PM) Agreement on the revision of this term	O	
109	The physical examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope to detect pests or contaminants without testing or processing [ISPM 23]	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (127) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (13 Sep 2016 9:40 PM) Agreement on the revision of this term	O	
109	The physical examination of plants, plant products, or other regulated articles using the unaided eye, lens, stereoscope or microscope to detect pests or	C	<i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE</i> (126) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (13 Sep 2016 9:35 PM) Agreement on the revision of this term	O	

	contaminants without testing or processing [ISPM 23]			
3.1 “kiln-drying” (2013-006)				
119	A process in which wood is dried in a closed chamber using heat and/or humidity control to achieve a required moisture content [ISPM 15]	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (128) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (13 Sep 2016 9:41 PM) Agreement on deletion of the term	O
3.2. “pre-clearance” (2013-016)				
129	Phytosanitary certification and/or clearance in the country of origin , performed by or under the regular supervision of the national plant protection organization of the country of destination [FAO, 1990; revised FAO, 1995]	C	Category : <i>SUBSTANTIVE</i> (129) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (13 Sep 2016 10:26 PM) This is a process which has been applied as an important trade facilitation measure. Therefore every effort must be made to retain this definition or a suitable term to substitute.	O

Appendix 4 – Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the draft ISPM Revision to ISPM 6: Surveillance (2009-004)

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
G	(General Comment)	C	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (363) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 5:35 PM)</i></p> <p>Generally well written, comprehensive and can be used to inform policy makers on this particular issue.</p> <p>There is a need for the use of the words "element" and "Component" to be rationalized throughout the document for consistency.</p>	O	
1.1 Phytosanitary legislation and policies					
69	the continuous training of diagnostics personnel and the establishment and maintenance of facilities <u>and mechanisms</u> to ensure that pests are properly identified	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (355) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 3:29 PM)</i></p> <p>for greater clarity and all encompassing</p>	O	
1.4 Resources					
91	Physical resources may include field equipment, vehicles and consumables used for carrying out surveys, reference materials and other documentation, computers and other equipment for data input and storage, software for information management systems, staff uniforms <u>uniforms and/or valid identification</u> , and materials for raising public awareness.	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (356) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 3:40 PM)</i></p> <p>uniforms can be easily replicated.</p>	O	
1.6 Training					
97	Personnel involved in surveillance should be adequately trained in plant protection and related fields (including relevant pest species, their biology and hosts, and their symptoms of infestation) and data management. Field staff should also be trained in sampling methods, <u>handling</u> , preservation and transportation of samples for identification, and record keeping associated with samples.	P	<p><i>Category : SUBSTANTIVE (357) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 3:46 PM)</i></p> <p>part of the quality control process</p>	O	
99	Training procedures and records may be used by NPPOs to demonstrate good governance practices to external stakeholders and <u>to</u> promote system transparency.	P	<p><i>Category : EDITORIAL (358) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 3:50 PM)</i></p> <p>for clarity</p>	O	
2. Surveillance Design					

114	Surveillance protocols should provide clear instructions for carrying out a surveillance activity in a consistent manner that can be used by various operational staff at different locations and with different skill sets. Methods used in the surveillance protocol may be distinguished by, for example, the means in -by which data are collected, where the surveillance is carried out, or whether the methods are focused on the pest, host or pathway.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (359) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 4:00 PM) for clarity	O	
2.2.8 Biosecurity and sanitation					
198	When developing surveillance protocols NPPOs should consider procedures to ensure that spread of pests is not facilitated during a survey. Field staff should <u>adhere</u> to consider biosecurity procedures in place at facilities or places of production being surveyed.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (360) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 5:03 PM) a stronger word - for consider	O	
3.1 Surveillance records					
217	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) codes <u>Codes</u> for pest or host scientific names <u>names e.g. EPPO</u>	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (361) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 5:16 PM) EPPO codes could be used as an example or other codes may be aplicable	O	
4. Transparency					
231	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to 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	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (362) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 5:27 PM) Insufficient human resource e.g. specialist biometrician, epidemiologist, GIS Model and pest forecasting. Training and Lack of Dedicated staff.	O	

Appendix 5 – Caribbean Regional Workshop Comments on the draft ISPM Temperature Treatments (2014-005)

Para	Text	T	Comment	S	Author Comment
3.1 Cold treatment					
56	Cold treatment uses refrigerated air to lower the temperature of the commodity to or below the specific temperature for a specific period of time. Cold treatment is used primarily for commodities that are hosts of internally feeding pests <u>of pest that are internal feeders.</u>	P	Category : EDITORIAL (363) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 6:04 PM) For clarity	O	
57	Cold <u>Currently cold</u> treatment is the only temperature treatment that can be applied during transport. Treatment may be started before transport of the shipment and completed on its arrival. Where effective, mixed consignments may also be treated pre-shipment or during transport. In all cases, the phytosanitary security of the consignment should be maintained throughout treatment and transport.	P	Category : EDITORIAL (364) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 6:09 PM)	O	
3.2.1 Hot water immersion treatment					
63	Application of this treatment requires a simple infrastructure.	P	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (365) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 6:28 PM) It does not add value to paragraph 62	O	
7.3 Import inspection					
183	The detection during import inspection of a pest other than the target pest should be assessed for the risk posed, and appropriate action should be taken by the NPPO of the importing country (e.g. detainment <u>detention</u> of the consignment), considering in particular the effect the treatment may have had on the non-target pest.	P	Category : TECHNICAL (366) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 8:32 PM) To be consistent with the ISPM 5	O	
7. References					
244	This section is not part of the standard. The Standards Committee in May 2016 requested the secretariat to 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	Category : SUBSTANTIVE (367) IPPC Regional Workshop Caribbean (14 Sep 2016 8:53 PM) In this region some of the expertise are lacking and in order to carry out this research. Lack of financial resources.	O	